

**The War of 1812 in Tennessee  
Driving Tour**

**POSSIBLE SITES TO BE INCLUDED  
DRAFT**

**David Calease  
Layton Carr  
Keith Schumann**

**Dr. Carroll Van West  
MTSU Center for Historic Preservation  
History 6610  
January 2011**

## I. West Tennessee Sites (preliminary)

### Brownsville Courthouse Square

*Brownsville*



The historical marker at the Brownsville Courthouse square notes Col. Richard Nixon, a War of 1812 veteran, was an early county settler. Brownsville was named for another veteran, Jacob Jennings Brown. Brownsville became the Haywood County seat in 1823.

### Elmwood Cemetery

*824 South Dudley Street, Memphis*



Established on August 28, 1852, Elmwood Cemetery is the burial place for many of Memphis' pioneer families and 8 veterans of the War of 1812, among other later prominent Memphis residents. The War of 1812 veterans interred here include Major Nathaniel Anderson, James T. Crawford, Andrew Jackson Edmundson, James E. Trezevant, Thomas James, Dr. Ayers P. Merrill, and Major W. Ruffin.

### Riverside Cemetery

*Riverside Drive, Jackson*



Established in 1830, Riverside cemetery holds the burials of pioneers and veterans of multiple wars, including the War of 1812. Among them is Col. Robert I. Chester, William Edward Butler who was known as the "Father of Jackson," and Col. John H. Gibson, a veteran of the Battle of New Orleans for whom Gibson Co. TN was named in his honor. State Historical Marker 4 D 33 is located nearby commemorating the cemetery.<sup>1</sup>

## Part II. Middle Tennessee Sites

### Adams Inn Site

*3213 Finley-Beech Road, Belfast*



The Adams Inn site in Marshall county, Tennessee was used as a muster ground, with the inn building used as Andrew Jackson's headquarters for three weeks before moving on to Camp Blount. After the creek war, locals called the inn Andrew Jackson Tavern. The site is located at the crossroads of Finley-Beech Road and Farmington Road. The house has been moved one half miles north on Finlev-Beech Road .

### Avery's Trace

*Tennessee Highway 25*



Avery's Trace was the principal road used by settlers traveling from the Knoxville area in East Tennessee to the Nashville area from 1788 to the mid-1830s. In an effort to encourage settlers to move west into the new territory of Tennessee, in 1787 North Carolina ordered a road to be cut to lead settlers into the Cumberland Settlements — from the south end of Clinch mountain (in East Tennessee ) to French Lick (Nashville). Peter Avery, a hunter familiar with the area, directed the blazing of this trail through the wilderness. He had the trail laid out along trails which the Cherokee Indians had long made their own and frequently used as war paths, following passages of buffalo. It led from Fort Southwest Point at Kingston through the Cumberland Mountains up into what is now Jackson County, Tennessee to Fort Blount. From there it worked through the hills and valleys of upper Middle Tennessee to Bledsoe's Fort at Castalian Springs, then to Mansker's Fort (near modern Goodlettsville), and finally to Fort Nashborough.

## **Benton Homeplace Site**

*Leipers Fork, Williamson County*



Jesse Benton (Thomas Hart Benton's father) built his home here in 1801. This property became a frequent stop on the trace for many settlers and travelers and the surrounding area and received the name Bentontown. Thomas Hart Benton and his brother Jessie lived in Tennessee until they had an infamous fight with Andrew Jackson and left the area in 1815. Benton served in the militia under Jackson commanding one of his infantry units during the Creek War.<sup>1</sup> Leipers Fork was one of the first stopping places on the Natchez trace, and many soldiers passed through these small communities on their way to war.

## **(Big) Bone Cave**

*Van Buren County*



National Park Service

Big Bone Cave was a salt piter mine during the War of 1812. It was possibly the largest ever salt piter mining operation in the United States during the Civil War years of 1861-63. Inside cave system, five large vats survive, presumably from the Civil War.

## **Bowen-Campbell House**

*Caldwell Road at Moss-Wright Park , Goodlettsville*





Captain William Bowen brought his family to what is now Sumner County in 1784. He first built a double log cabin on the bank of Mansker's Creek before erecting a brick home in 1787. Now within the present limits of Goodlettsville, the Bowen-Campbell House is the oldest brick house in Middle Tennessee. Archaeologists discovered the family cemetery in 1995 and restored it in 1996. Captain Bowen was a veteran of Lord Dunmore's War, the French and Indian War, and the American Revolution. His grandson, Brigadier General William Bowen Campbell, born in the house, served in the Seminole, Mexican, and Civil Wars. Campbell served one gubernatorial term, 1851-53 and three terms as a U.S. congressman, 1837-43. Bowen's son, John, served one term in the U.S. Congress, 1813-15, during the war.

### **Camp Blount Site** *U.S. 231 South, Fayetteville*



After deciding to confront the Creek in Alabama, Andrew Jackson and his forces stopped at Fayetteville on October 7 of 1813. He made camp near this small town, choosing to muster more men for his campaign against the Creek. Over the next few months, this volunteer army would use this camp 500 yards south of the Elk River. Notable figures such as Davy Crockett and Sam Houston rendezvoused here before marching to the Creek territory. These local soldiers named this mustering site Camp Blount after the former governor of the Southwest territories. From 1813-1814, over 5000 men utilized this camp, as a mustering ground and launching attacks on the Creek. The camp resided on the banks of the Elk River in Fayetteville, TN, but now shopping centers have overtaken this once important camp. A state marker near a Wal-Mart off Highway 231 notes the significance of this camp.<sup>2</sup>

## **Captain James Bradley Home and Gravesite**

*TN 25, Dixon Springs*



According to the state marker on Highway 25, “In February 1812 Bradley volunteered for service under General James Winchester. Oaklawn, Bradley’s two-story brick house, is located .4 mile south of marker.” His gravesite is located off Highway 25 near Dixon Springs at 24 Lovers Lane on top of hill behind a private residence.

## **Cragfont**

*200 Cragfont Road, Castalian Springs*



Cragfont was built in 1802 and was the home of General James Winchester, who was a Brigadier General in U.S. Army under General William Henry Harrison. He was defeated at Battle of Raisin River on January 22, 1813, for which Winchester blamed Harrison. Winchester commanded soldiers under General Andrew Jackson at Mobile and from 1814 until the end of the war.

## **Crockett Homeplace**

*S. Military Road, Lawrenceburg*



Davy Crockett returned home from the war and moved his family to the newly formed Lawrence County in 1817. At this new home, he married his second wife Elizabeth and constructed a new homestead.<sup>3</sup> Crockett was a significant individual in the Creek war, fighting under the command of John Coffee and participating in many major battles. Lawrenceburg has restored this cabin that depicts Crockett's life after the Creek War. The reconstructed cabin helps to interpret the life of Crockett and his role in the Creek War.

## **Del Rio Pike**

*Williamson County*



This route was most likely taken by soldiers from Nashville through Franklin/Williamson Co. to continue south on the Natchez Trace.



## **Dixon Springs Muster Ground**

*Dixona, TN 25, Dixon Springs*



This area still has antebellum homes and cemeteries of early settlers, including Col. William Martin, a War of 1812 veteran of the Natchez campaign and son of Revolutionary War General Joseph Martin. Dixona is also the home of Revolutionary War soldier Tilman Dixon. Tilman's home can be viewed from an original section of the Avery Trace while traveling through Dixona.

## **Duck River Ferry at the Gordon House**

*Natchez Trace Parkway Milepost 407.7*



During the War of 1812 and Creek war, most of the Tennessee soldiers used the Natchez Trace to march to the battlefields. Particularly, John Coffee and 500 cavalry units traveled along this route to Natchez. Others used the trail, marching to rendezvous with Jackson's army for the Battle of New Orleans. Thousands of soldiers marched on this trail to battle and in 1815 they



traversed it with Andrew Jackson back home.<sup>4</sup> Along this trail, several prominent rivers blocked their progress including the Duck River. John Gordon's 1808 ferry was the most known place to cross the Duck River. The various militia units would have used this ferry to move south. Gordon would have led some of these troops to his ferry as he served in the war and traveled with them on the trace.<sup>5</sup>

## **Dug Hill Road**

*Old Fishing Road, Marshall County*



The Dug Hill Road in Marshall County contains a segment of road that was constructed by troops moving south. This was done to facilitate the transport of artillery pieces across a ridge. They recruited additional men for the campaign before moving southward towards Camp Blount. It was later used for non-military purposes and is now an abandoned roadbed.

## **Ft. Blount/Williamsburg Muster Ground**

*Off TN 53, Fort Blount Ferry Road, Jackson County*

Ft. Blount and the Williamsburg Muster Ground were established in 1794 at the crossing of Avery Trace and Cumberland River. It was first occupied by territorial soldiers, who were replaced with federal troops after Tennessee's joined the Union. The co-founder of the fort, Sampson Williams, ran a tavern and ferry nearby. Federal troops remained there until 1798. Part of Williams' farm was purchased for the creation of the county seat of Williamsburg. Soldiers from the surrounding county probably mustered at/near the Ft. Blount site during War of 1812.<sup>6</sup>



## **Garrison Creek**

*Natchez Trace Parkway Milepost 427.6*



In the early 1800s, the military repaired sections of the trace for travelers. As they made these changes, they built a small garrison along this one segment. This older section of the trace became known as Garrison Creek because of this connection. Many travelers, settlers, and soldiers passed through here moving along the trace. Logically, Jackson's army would have traversed through this area on their way to Alabama and as they returned to Middle Tennessee.<sup>7</sup>

## **General William Hall Homesite Marker**

*9 miles east of Gallatin on TN 25*

State Historical Marker 3 B 36 reads as follows, "Revolutionary War veteran Major William Hall settled in this area in 1785 and built a station, 1 ¼ miles northeast. He and two sons were massacred a few years later. Born in North Carolina in 1775, General William hall, his son, served in the Indian Wars of 1787-95, the War of 1812, and as governor, state legislator, and U.S. Congressman. He died in 1856 and is buried with his father near Hall's Station."

## **Glen Leven Farm**

*4000 Franklin Pike, Nashville*



In an unknown area on the sprawling Thompson farm located south of Nashville, General Andrew Jackson bivouacked with his volunteer troops. In Jackson's honor, the Thompson family named that part of the property "the camp lot."<sup>8</sup> Gen. Jackson resumed his march from Glen Leven and moved south, and after an exhaustive overland march, won his greatest victory at the Battle of New Orleans.

## **Hiram Masonic Lodge No. 7**

*115 South 2nd Ave., Franklin*



At the Hiram Lodge in 1830 Andrew Jackson signed the Treaty of Franklin, which eventually pushed the Chickasaw Indian Chiefs out of Tennessee. The local masons built the lodge in 1823, although they had strong ties to the local community for years before completion. This site depicts the important connection of Andrew Jackson to the region and the aftermath of the War of 1812 in removing the remaining Native American tribes.

## **Metal Ford**

*Natchez Trace Parkway Milepost 382.8*



Here in Lewis County, resides one of the fords where settlers could cross the Buffalo River. As Coffee and his men journeyed to Natchez, they would have crossed this small ford.



This trail interprets the difficult journey of these Tennessee volunteers in marching to fight the Creek Indians.

## **Duck River 1812 Fight Site**

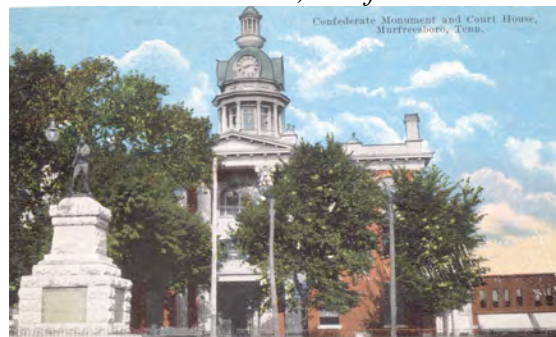
*Near Johnsonville State Historic Park, U.S. 70, New Johnsonville*



In May of 1812, a group of Creek Indians attacked a small settlement at the mouth of the Duck River. These Creek Indians killed seven members of this settlement, including children and kidnapped Martha Crawley. Politicians including the Governor used this incident as propaganda. The Creek War was a secondary theater of the War of 1812 that escalated with the massacre of Fort Mims Alabama in 1813.<sup>9</sup> This site remains significant as it helped to explain the motivations for those soldiers who marched to war. Newspaper accounts noted this community resided, “in McSwinn’s Bottom on the Duck River about four miles above the mouth.”<sup>10</sup> One would find the site located in Humphreys County 4 miles north of the mouth of the Duck River, and it may reside under the Kentucky Lake. Nearby Historic Johnsonville is 4 miles south of the settlement and remains the best place to interpret this engagement.

## **Murfreesboro Public Square**

*East Main Street, Murfreesboro*



Years after the war, Murfreesboro hosted a celebration for the victory of New Orleans on January 8, 1828. Murfreesboro invited Jackson who decided to come for the festivities. The town public square witnessed several parades and other festivities. They also held a dinner in the

courthouse, and had a ball in his honor at the Washington Hotel that was on the square.<sup>11</sup> John Spence witnessed these events and noted,

“At dawn of day, the ears of the citizens were saluted by a discharge of musketry of the Murfreesboro Sentinels, a military company, which had paraded for the purpose. The revile played another round fired. After going through various military evolutions, the company were dismissed to 11:00. They again paraded and marched in order to the court house, where they partook of an excellent dinner prepared for the occasion by Mr. Irwin in the senate Chamber as a dining room.”<sup>12</sup>

He continued discussing the ball, “The celebration concluded in the evening by a splendid dance and numerous attended. The ball room was prepared by Mrs. Bell, ornamented with busts, life size, that of the Chieftains, ornamented with a wreath of hickory and the various plans of siege of the battle of N. Orleans, also portraits of distinguished heroes of the late war.”<sup>13</sup> These activities symbolize how the War of 1812 helped to elect Andrew Jackson President.

## **Nashville Muster Ground**

*Donelson, Davidson County*

Presumed to be possibly Todd’s Knob located in the Donelson area, the muster ground was located east of Nashville just north of US-70 (Lebanon Pike). This land was owned by Andrew Jackson after the War of 1812 and had a wagon trail that connected the Hermitage to Nashville. Rocks along the trail still show wear from iron wheels but the site is now a residential area. Sources are needed to verify Jackson’s deed, which is said to be located in the Rutherford or Davidson County archives.<sup>14</sup>

## **Old Trace Walk**

*Natchez Trace Parkway Milepost 426.3*



The U.S. Army cleared this section of the old “Natchez Road” in 1801-02 and continued clearing southward with the consent of the Chickasaw Nation. This section was cleared before the war of 1812 and units would have used it to traverse to the conflict further south. It gives a good perspective of what the trace looked like for those soldiers who used it.<sup>15</sup> Colonel John

Coffee marched down the trace with 670 mounted soldiers. They traveled the trace in freezing cold weather, and this path represents the trials many of these men suffered in these travels (source Davis, 311-312).

## **Sunken Trace**

*Natchez Trace Parkway Milepost 350.5*



The sunken trace interprets the original road, which many travelers used in the early 1800s. Militia units would have used this road to connect with the remainder of Jackson's army in Alabama.

## **The Hermitage**

*4580 Rachel's Lane, Hermitage*



The Hermitage is the home of General Andrew Jackson, who won victories in battle against the Creeks in 1813 at Tallushatchee and Talladega. Jackson's victory at Horseshoe Bend over the Creeks virtually ended Creek War. He commanded the 7<sup>th</sup> Military District (Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi) in War of 1812, and defeated British forces at the Battle of New Orleans



on January 8, 1815. The property includes the original Hermitage log cabin and Hermitage mansion, built after the war.



Library of Congress

## **Travellers Rest**

*636 Farrell Parkway, Nashville*



Library of Congress

Travellers Rest is the home of Judge John Overton, who defended the Rachel Donelson Robards divorce and marriage to General Andrew Jackson. Overton worked with Jackson early in his law career and later in land speculation. Overton took part in negotiation with North Carolina to create state of Tennessee and replaced Jackson on the Supreme Court of Tennessee and served in that role during War of 1812. Overton, along with Jackson and General Winchester, helped aid in the creation of Memphis. He also helped Jackson to gain prominence as a politician and served as an advisor to the President during his first administration.

## **Trousdale Place**

*183 West Main Street, Gallatin*



The house known as Trousdale Place was built by John Bowen in 1820 and purchased by William Trousdale, Governor of Tennessee, 1849-51. Trousdale fought in the War of 1812 under Gen. Jackson (Pensacola & New Orleans), and in the Creek, Seminole, and Mexican Wars. Trousdale became a Brig. Gen. in the Mexican War.<sup>16</sup>

## **Walton Road**

*Roane, Cumberland, Smith, and Putnam Counties*

In 1799 the general assembly appointed Walton, William Martin, and Robert Kyle to establish a new east-west road. Completed in 1801 and officially designated as the Cumberland Turnpike, but popularly called Walton Road, it traversed over one hundred miles of wilderness from Southwest Point to Carthage. The new road was fifteen feet wide and free of stumps. It was to be leveled on the sides of hills and have bridges or causeways built over streams.

## **Walker House/Rally Hill**

*319 West 8<sup>th</sup> Street, Columbia*



Near this historic home Maury County militia mustered before they marched to meet Jackson's troops. From Columbia, they journeyed down the trace, arriving at Camp Blount for the Creek War. "The county still has one place name, Rally Hill, dating from this time when soldiers on the way to Alabama rallied on a hillside on the old Elk Trace. A house in Columbia,

the county seat, was also named Rally Hill as it too was the site or rallying point for soldiers of the War of 1812.”<sup>17</sup> The present brick home was built after the war.

## **William Carroll’s Grave**

*1001 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South, Nashville City Cemetery*



Nashville City Cemetery Association

William Carroll organized and served as captain of a volunteer company. He was appointed brigade inspector by Gen. Jackson for the campaigns to Natchez in 1812 and against the Creek Indians in 1813. Carroll participated in several battles before sustaining a severe wound during Jackson's victory at Horseshoe Bend. He was later elected to succeed Jackson as commander of the Tennessee militia after Jackson was promoted to major general in the regular army and commanded troops during the victory at New Orleans. He went on to become the Governor of Tennessee, serving three terms from 1821 to 1827, and again from 1829 to 1835.

## **Winchester Town Square**

*Winchester*

After the Creek Indians killed 500 men and women at Fort Mims, many residents in Tennessee volunteered to attack them for what they considered their vicious actions. The town of Winchester witnessed such regional fervor as many local citizens of Franklin County joined the militia. In September of 1813, many men of the local community mustered in the town square at Winchester before moving on to Camp Blount to rendezvous with the larger army.<sup>18</sup> Davy Crockett journeyed to Winchester to meet with the other local militia. He noted, “I went to Winchester, where the muster was to be, and a great many people had collected for thre was as much fuss among the people about the war as there is now about moving the deposits.”<sup>19</sup> A marker on the town square notes this mustering and the role of General Winchester in the war.





## Part III. East Tennessee Sites

### Blount Mansion

*200 W. Hill Avenue, Knoxville*



Library of Congress

Knoxville's only National Historic Landmark, Blount Mansion was constructed between 1792 and c.1830, with the first period of construction occurring between 1792 and 1796. Governor Willie Blount, who was governor from 1809 to 1815, owned the property during the War of 1812. Governor Blount led the statewide initiative to raise over \$37,000 and two thousand volunteer soldiers.

### Camp Ross

*Ross' Landing Park, Chattanooga*

Camp Ross, at the mouth of Chattanooga Creek, was a supply base for Tennessee troops during the Creek War of 1812-13. It also was an assembly camp for the Cherokee Regiment. The city of Chattanooga was known as *Ross' Landing* until 1838.<sup>20</sup>



## **Col. John Williams Home**

*2325 Dandridge Ave., Knoxville*



Colonel John Williams served one year as Tennessee's Attorney General in 1807-1808. He then fought under General Andrew Jackson at Horseshoe Bend where he fought heroically. After the War of 1812, Williams served as a Tennessee State Senator from 1815 until 1823, when his former commander Andrew Jackson won William's senate seat. The construction of the house was designed and overseen by William's wife Melinda, and was built in 1825-1826. It is now privately owned by a golf course. Col. Williams and his wife are both buried in the First Presbyterian Cemetery in downtown Knoxville.<sup>21</sup>

## **Crockett Birthplace**

*Davy Crockett Birthplace State Park, Limestone*

Born on August 17, 1786, in Greene County, Crockett remained in East Tennessee until 1811, when he and his family moved to Lincoln County and then in 1813 to Franklin County, where Crockett twice enlisted as a volunteer in the Indian wars from 1813 to 1815; following the wars, he was elected a lieutenant in the Thirty-second Militia Regiment of Franklin County. Crockett moved to Lawrence County in the fall of 1817.



Tennessee State Parks

## **Ensign Alexander Doran Memorial**

*2030 Crossroads Drive, Mountain City*



“Ensign Alexander Doran served in the Revolution, fighting at the Battle of King’s Mountain. However, he survived the war and arrived in this area around 1800. Doran became justice of the peace and a state legislator before serving in the War of 1812. Tradition says that he returned from that war with a fever which caused his death in 1814 at age fifty-four.”<sup>1</sup>

## **Fort Marr or Marrow**

*U.S. Hwy 411, Benton*



Tennessee Department of Tourist Development

The blockhouse originally stood at Old Fort, Tennessee, where it was constructed in 1814 to serve as a supply depot for Tennessee troops serving in Jackson's Creek War campaigns. The last surviving blockhouse of Fort Morrow (locally known as Fort Marr), a Cherokee Removal era military post built on the old Federal Road near the Conasauga River, now stands on the southern outskirts of Benton, Tennessee, next to the Polk County jail.

## **McSpadden’s Powder Mill**

*Hwy 66., Dandridge vicinity*

Samuel McSpadden (1756-1844) came to Jefferson Co., TN in 1792 and claimed his large land grant which he received from the government as part payment for his military service in the Revolutionary War. He first built a log home down the hill from the present home. Samuel

later built "The Old Brick" ancestral home in 1804. An important industrial activity in Jefferson County was the production of gunpowder. A powder mill was in operation by 1810 in Mossy Creek and Samuel opened a powder mill ¼ mile north of his home in the Shady Grove community in 1812. He made and sent the loads of gunpowder down the river to New Orleans that was used by Andrew Jackson to win the Battle of New Orleans in 1814. Samuel died in 1844, but was known by the name "Gunpowder Sam" because he had operated the powder mill near his home. He is buried in Old Hopewell Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Dandridge. The home is a private residence.<sup>22</sup>



### **New Mammoth Cave**

*Located south of Jellico and two miles northeast of the Elk Valley, Campbell County, TN.*

New Mammoth Cave is located Elk Valley and was mined for saltpeter at the time of the War of 1812. Although once used extensively for mining this substance for the making of gunpowder, the cave is now privately owned and protected for its habitation by Pipistrelle bats (*Pipistrellus subflavus*). The cave entrance is obstructed by bars to protect these bats.

### **Hiwassee Garrison Site**

*Off Garrison Road, south of the old Armstrong Ferry*

The Hiwassee Garrison was built and used during the years of 1807–1814 and was also known as the “Post at Hiwassee.” It was a Federal fort and Cherokee Indian Agency located near the confluence of the Hiwassee and Tennessee Rivers, to which transferred soldiers moved from Fort Southwest Point in 1807. With this transfer, Hiwassee became the main federal garrison in the area. The Indian Agency then moved up the Hiwassee River to the mouth of Agency Creek from 1816-1821.

### **Marble Springs Historic Farmstead**

*1220 West Governor John Sevier Hwy, Knoxville*

Marble Springs documents the Knox County farmstead of General John Sevier, the first governor of the State of Tennessee. He established his farm residence before 1792, and he and



his family periodically lived in this Knox County three-room log residence, as well as in a fine Knoxville dwelling, until his death in 1815.



### **McNair's Stand Site**

*U.S. 411*

*Conasauga, Polk County, Tennessee*

McNair's Stand was situated just north of the Conasauga River in South Polk County. It is located on the Conasauga School grounds. David McNair, who married the Cherokee Delilah Vann, built a home here about 1800. During the War of 1812, McNair commanded a company in the Cherokee Regiment.. He and his wife are buried near the house site.<sup>23</sup>

### **Nicholas Gibbs Homestead**

7533 East Emory Road, Corryton



Nicholas Gibbs settled in Northeast Knox County, TN in the spring of 1792. Here he homesteaded 450 acres and began construction of a log cabin in 1792 and finished in 1793. It is the boyhood home of three War of 1812 soldiers, one of whom, Capt. Nicholas Gibbs Jr., gave his life at Horseshoe Bend.

### **Nickajack Cave**

*TN 156-W (Shellmound Rd.), South Pittsburg*



Harper's Weekly, February 6, 1864

James Orr mined saltpeter at Nickajack Cave beginning in 1800. At this time, the cave was on land owned by the Cherokee Indians and this operation was conducted with their permission. This mining continued through the War of 1812. The saltpeter deposits were heavily mined during the Civil War. Today, Nickajack Cave is a Wildlife Refuge, operated by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency. The cave is home to a bat colony that is estimated to number over 100,000 bats. There is an observation deck adjacent to the mouth, where visitors can watch the bats leave at dusk to go feed.

## **Pemberton Oak, Royal Oak at Pemberton Farm**

*1152 Pemberton Road, Bristol*



The Pemberton Oak provided shelter and served as a muster ground for the soldiers of five wars, including the War of 1812. Under the massive oak Col. John Pemberton assembled his command in late September, 1780, for service against the British. Descendants of Col. Pemberton still own the property. In 2007 the tree was heavily damaged in a storm and only a small portion of the trunk remains today. The Daughters of the American Revolution have since marked it with a tablet.

## **Mary McKeehan Patton**

*Patton-Simmons Cemetery, Hwy 2530 (Toll Branch Road), Johnson City*

Mary McKeehan Patton was a pioneer gunpowder manufacturer, During the Revolution she provided over five hundred pounds of gunpowder to the 850 Overmountain Men led by Isaac Shelby and William Campbell for the battle of Kings Mountain. After the war, Patton continued to make and deliver gunpowder. When Mary Patton died on December 15, 1836, she was buried in the Patton-Simmons Cemetery, where she lies under a large memorial stone erected by her descendants. The family tradition of gunpowder manufacturing continued until after the Civil War, when the powder mill was sold.<sup>24</sup>

## **Sabine Hill**

*TN 67, Elizabethton*



This Early Republic style home was built between the years 1815-1818 by Mary “Polly” Patton Taylor, the widow of Gen. Nathaniel Taylor who fought in the War of 1812. Gen. Taylor and his wife are buried in the cemetery nearby..<sup>25</sup>

## **Sam Houston Schoolhouse**

*3650 Sam Houston Schoolhouse Road, Maryville*



Sam Houston returned to Maryville at age eighteen and could not find employment to his liking anywhere in Blount County. Sam had only six months of formal education, but he had taught himself and was a self-motivated scholar. He decided teach school in a one-room log schoolhouse, which was constructed on Revolutionary War veteran Andrew Kennedy's land by Kennedy, Henry McCulloch, the school's first teacher, and neighbors in 1794. Houston became the schoolmaster there in 1812 for a class of eight students. Houston's joined the army in 1813 to fight in the War of 1812 which abruptly ended his career as a teacher. After numerous displays of heroism, Houston went on to become attorney general of Tennessee, governor of both Tennessee & Texas, congressman, senator, Indian agent, army commander-in-chief, and president of the Republic of Texas.

## **Sequoyah Birthplace Museum**

*576 TN Hwy 360, Vonore*



Sequoyah Birthplace Museum

The Sequoyah Birthplace Museum is the property of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. Sequoyah was born circa 1776 at the village of Tuskegee, which was very near where the museum is located today. His father was Nathaniel Gist, a Virginia fur trader. His mother was Wut-teh, daughter of a Cherokee Chief. Sequoyah married a Cherokee, had a family and was a silversmith by trade. Sequoyah and other Cherokees enlisted on the side of the United States under General Andrew Jackson to fight the British troops and the Creek Indians in the war of 1812. The museum is located in the Great Smoky Mountains of East Tennessee on the shores of beautiful Tellico Lake and charges a nominal fee. School and group tours are available.

## **Soldier's Monument**

*Located on the courthouse square, East Elk Avenue, Elizabethton*





This monument displays the names of soldiers from Carter County who fought during the period between the American Revolution and 1912. The monument was originally constructed in Elizabethton's downtown square in 1912 and dedicated in 1913 to "the memory of the old soldiers of Carter County since the days of the Revolution." It is in the form of an obelisk, constructed primarily from river rock collected from the nearby Doe River. The monument base is 20 feet square and 65 feet tall, and is guarded by two short Civil War field cannon. It was refurbished in 1989 and then was rededicated to Carter County Soldiers serving in all wars.

## **James White Fort**

205 East Hill Avenue, Knoxville



James White Fort Historic Site

James White (1747-1821) was the founder of Knoxville, who was a major political leader on the early Tennessee frontier. He served in the Revolutionary war and later defended Knoxville from a combined Cherokee and Creek attack in 1793. During the Creek War of 1813, he served as a brigadier general with General Andrew Jackson.

## Bibliography

Crockett, David. *A Narrative of the Life of David Crockett of the State of Tennessee*. ed. Stanley J. Folmsbee and James A. Shackford. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1973.

Crutchfield, James A. *The Natchez Trace: A Pictorial History*. Nashville: Rutledge Hill Press, 1985.

Davis, William C. *A Way Through the Wilderness: The Natchez Trace and the Civilization of the Southern Frontier*. New York: Harper Collins, 1995.

*Elmwood: In the Shadow of the Elms*. p.146-7. Other names from TN State President of the Daughters of 1812.

First Presbyterian Church, "Graveyard," <http://fpcknox.org/historic-graveyard/> (accessed November 2, 2010).

Garret, Jill K. ed. *War of 1812 Soldiers of Maury County, Tennessee*. Columbia, TN: Jane Knox Chapter, DAR, 1976.

Guice, John D.W. "Old Hickory and the Natchez Trace," *The Journal of Mississippi History*. 69 (June 2007).

"Indians," *Nashville Clarion*, May 19, 1812.

Kanon, Tom "Tennessee Places: Camp Blount, Public Memory, and the Paving of History." *The Tennessee Historical Quarterly*. 60 (June 2001).

Kanon, Tom "The Kidnapping of Martha Crawley and Settler-Indian Relations Prior to the War of 1812," *The Tennessee Historical Quarterly*. 65 (Spring 2005).

*Knoxville: Fifty Landmarks*. Knoxville: The Knoxville Heritage Committee of the Junior League of Knoxville, 1976.

Mahon, John K. *The War of 1812*. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1972.

McSpadden, Anna B. *Way Back When: Descendants of Samuel McSpadden of TN and Related Families*. Salem: Higginson Book Company, 1980.

Sakowski, Carolyn. *Touring the East Tennessee Backroads*. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair Publisher, 1993.

Smith, Samuel D. & Benjamin C. Nance, *An Archaeological Interpretation of the Site of Fort Blount, a 1790s Territorial Militia and Federal Military Post, Jackson County, Tennessee*. Nashville: TN Division of Archaeology Research Series #12, 2000.

Spence, John C. *The Annals of Rutherford County: Volume One 1799-1828*. Murfreesboro, TN: The Rutherford County Historical Society, 1991.

Tennessee Historical Commission. *Tennessee Historical Markers*. Nashville: Tennessee Historical Commission, 1996.

*The Future of Knoxville's Past: Historic and Architectural Resources in Knoxville, Tennessee*. Knoxville Historic Zoning Commission, October, 2006.

Thomas, Jane. *Old Days in Nashville*. Nashville: Methodist Publishing House, 1897; Reprint, Nashville: Charles Elder, 1969.

Unknown author. "Glen Leven." Typewritten Thompson family history; photocopy in the files of The Land Trust for Tennessee, Nashville. Date Unknown, after 1970.

U.S. Department of the Interior. *Natchez Trace: General Management Plan*. Atlanta: National Park Service, 1987.

West, Carroll Van. *Tennessee's Historic Landscapes: A Traveler's Guide*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1995.

---

<sup>1</sup>Mahon, 199.

<sup>2</sup> Tom Kanon, "Tennessee Places: Camp Blount, Public Memory, and the Paving of History," *The Tennessee Historical Quarterly*. 60 (June 2001), 75-77.

<sup>3</sup>Crockett, 125-128.

<sup>4</sup>John D. W. Guice, "Old Hickory and the Natchez Trace," *The Journal of Mississippi History*. 69 (June 2007), 178-182.

<sup>5</sup>William C. Davis, *A Way Through the Wilderness: The Natchez Trace and the Civilization of the Southern Frontier* (New York: Harper Collins, 1995), 29,33, 315.

<sup>6</sup> Samuel D. Smith & Benjamin C. Nance, *An Archaeological Interpretation of the Site of Fort Blount, a 1790s Territorial Militia and Federal Military Post, Jackson County, Tennessee*. (Nashville, TN: TN Division of Archaeology Research Series #12), 2000.

<sup>7</sup> James A. Crutchfield, *The Natchez Trace: A Pictorial History* (Nashville: Rutledge Hill Press, 1985), 106).

<sup>8</sup> Unknown author, "Glen Leven," Typewritten Thompson family history; photocopy in the files of The Land Trust for Tennessee (Nashville, TN: Date Unknown, after 1970), 8.

<sup>9</sup>Tom Kanon, "The Kidnapping of Martha Crawley and Settler-Indian Relations Prior to the War of 1812," *The Tennessee Historical Quarterly*. 65 (Spring 2005), 3-4; John K. Mahon, *The War of 1812* (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1972), 234-235.

---

<sup>10</sup>“Indians,” *Nashville Clarion*, May 19, 1812.

<sup>11</sup>John C. Spence, *The Annals of Rutherford County: Volume One 1799-1828* (Murfreesboro, TN: The Rutherford County Historical Society, 1991), 254-258.

<sup>12</sup>Spence, 254.

<sup>13</sup>*Ibid.*, 258.

<sup>14</sup>Jane Henry Thomas & Leona Taylor Aiken, *Old Days in Nashville, Tenn. Reminiscences* (Nashville: Methodist Publishing House, 1897; Reprint, Nashville: Charles Elder, 1969).

<sup>15</sup>U.S. Department of the Interior. *Natchez Trace: General Management Plan* (Atlanta: National Park Service, 1987), 13-14.

<sup>16</sup>Tennessee Historical Commission, 239.

<sup>17</sup>Jill K. Garret ed, “Introduction,” *War of 1812 Soldiers of Maury County, Tennessee* (Columbia, TN: Jane Knox Chapter, DAR, 1976), introduction.

<sup>18</sup>Davy Crockett, *A Narrative of The Life of David Crockett of the state of Tennessee*. ed. Stanley J. Folmsbee and James A. Shackford (Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Press, 1973), 71-75.

<sup>19</sup>*Ibid.*, 73.

<sup>20</sup>Tennessee Historical Commission.

<sup>21</sup>*Knoxville: Fifty Landmarks* (Knoxville: The Knoxville Heritage Committee of the Junior League of Knoxville, 1976), 17; *The Future of Knoxville's Past: Historic and Architectural Resources in Knoxville, Tennessee* (Knoxville Historic Zoning Commission, October, 2006), 20.

<sup>22</sup>Anna B. McSpadden, *Way Back When: Descendants of Samuel McSpadden of TN and Related Families* (Salem: Higginson Book Company, 1980).

<sup>23</sup>Tennessee Historical Commission, 155.

<sup>24</sup>Tennessee Historical Commission, 92.

<sup>25</sup>Tennessee Historical Commission.