HAYWOOD, JOHN
(1762-1826)
PAPERS
1768-1796

(THS Collection)

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INTRODUCTION

The John Haywood Papers are the notes collected by John Haywood (1762-1826) that he used to write *The Civil and Political History of the State of Tennessee*, published in 1823. John Haywood was a founder and first president of the Tennessee Antiquarian Society, the forerunner of the Tennessee Historical Society. The collection was donated by Dr. and Mrs. Oscar Noel, Jr., of Nashville, Tennessee. The papers occupy .42 linear feet of shelf space and number 16 items.

Photocopies of the papers have been produced and the papers have been microfilmed. These should be used whenever possible, with the encapsulated originals used only when absolutely necessary. There are no restrictions on the use of the collection.
THE PAPERS OF JOHN HAYWOOD

The papers of John Haywood were presented to the Tennessee Historical Society by Dr. and Mrs. Oscar Noel, Jr., on June 7, 1983. The collection is composed of the notes written by persons from whom Judge Haywood solicited information before he wrote the first history of Tennessee, *The Civil and Political History of the State of Tennessee*, published in 1823.

Not all of the testimony and narrative in these notes was used in Haywood’s published history; some of it was used in modified form. All of it, however, represents one of the earliest written compilations and eyewitness accounts of early Tennessee history, particularly of the settlement of Middle Tennessee. The accounts of key explorers and leaders such as Kaspar Mansker and Edward Swanson are invaluable in this regard. The John Haywood Papers, therefore, constitute an important manuscript cache of highly significant testimony regarding the exploration, Indian warfare, and settlement of early Tennessee. Nearly all of this material concerns events that occurred prior to Tennessee becoming a state in 1796.

John Haywood was born on March 16, 1762, in Halifax County, North Carolina, the son of Egbert Haywood who had served as an officer in the Revolutionary War. John Haywood served as Solicitor General of North Carolina from 1790 to 1791, Attorney General of that state from 1791-1793, and a judge of the Superior Court from 1793 until 1800. He moved to Tennessee in 1807 and settled on Nolensville Road, seven miles southeast of Nashville, where he lived on a farm that he called Tusculum. He was a founder and first president of the Tennessee Antiquarian Society, the forerunner of today’s Tennessee Historical Society. Haywood died on December 22, 1826.

To facilitate the use of this collection, the papers have been separated into six folders and a calendar prepared for each group. When it appears that these notes were the source for the information contained in Haywood’s book, text page numbers have been provided. Notations in parentheses have been made when the notes appear to contain “new” contradictory, or additional information. A name index has also been provided. In 2003, the Haywood Papers were transcribed and these transcriptions are found with the originals. Shortly afterwards, the papers were microfilmed.

**Folder 1.** The identity of the writer of the notes in this folder is not known. The material contained therein describes some events that took place in East Tennessee during the 1770s; however, most of the information relates to the settlement of Middle Tennessee and the depredations suffered by the settlers in this area at the hands of the Indians.

**Folder 2.** This folder contains information entitled “Donelson’s Journal” and appears to have followed very closely the events described in the journal kept by John Donelson on his journey from East Tennessee in 1779 to what was to become the Nashville area. The identity of the writer of these notes is also unknown.
**Folder 3.** The material in this folder is identified as “Mansker’s Narrative,” written by Kaspar Mansker, an early explorer of the Cumberland Valley of Tennessee, who was born about 1750. He first navigated the Cumberland river in 1769 and returned with another party in 1771, making his headquarters at Station Camp, ten miles west of Gallatin. Mansker again came to the area in 1779 and built a fort near Mansker’s Lick. Three years later he built a fort about one mile east of the first where he made his home until he died about 1824. The material contained in this folder describes Mansker’s pre-settlement explorations of Middle Tennessee.

**Folder 4.** The notes in folder 4, author unknown, pertain primarily to the Indian attacks on the settlements and also the retaliatory expeditions against the Indians launched by the settlers. A most interesting segment in these notes is an account giving date and location, of the encampments of the settlers who came to Nashville in 1788 under the protection of the first guard sent out from Knoxville.

**Folder 5.** The notes in folder 5 are called “Appendix 1,” “Appendix 2,” and “Appendix 3,” and are attributed to Edward Swanson. Swanson was born on December 28, 1759, and came to the present site of Nashville with James Robertson and six others in 1779. He was wounded during the Battle of the Bluffs, served as a constable at Freeland’s Station, and settled later in Williamson County where he died in 1840. These notes are particularly significant because they contain a daily account of Robertson’s first exploratory expedition to the Nashville area in the spring of 1779, an account of the Battle of the Bluffs, and a description of the French Lick Fort.

**Folder 6.** This folder contains information entitled “Errors in Haywood” and has both contradictions and additions to the text. Although the name of the contributor is not given, the handwriting appears to be that of Swanson who wrote the appendices. Since these notes refer to page numbers contained in the first edition of Haywood’s history, the page numbers which appear in all later editions are also included.
CONTAINER LIST

Folder 1
Writer Unknown.

Watauga Government briefly described. Boyd and Doggett attacked at Boyd’s Creek. Indians, under Alexander Cammeron, encouraged to make war on settlements. Settlers warned by Nancy Ward and Isaac Thomas. People at Brown’s Settlement and Watauga banded together as one settlement.

Forts built at Gillespy’s, Womack’s, and Heaton’s Stations. (Text states date was July, 1776.) Settlements united to form Washington district.

Battle of Long Island Flats described. (Text state date of battle was July, 1776.)

June, 1783. Test pages, 142-143.
Twenty men raised to pursue Indians after twenty horses stolen from the Bluff. Moses Bowen (text states Moses Brown), William Pruett, and Daniel Johnson killed.

1782.
Eight or ten Chickasaws led by Simon Burney met with Robertson at Freeland’s Station, then at the Bluff. (Does not appear in text.)

Fall, 1788. Text pages 248-249.
Twenty-two families escorted to Cumberland Settlements by way of Knoxville by Major Kirkpatrick. Mayfield’s Station attached—Sutherland Mayfield killed, George Mayfield taken to Cherokee Nation.

Captain Hunter killed and Hugh F. Bell wounded. Indians pursued by white men. Major Kirkpatrick killed. James Foster and William Brown wounded. Hostilities continued—Jacob Mills, John Dunham, William Dunham, and Joshua Norrington killed. Col. Robertson shot through the foot at his station. Elijah Robertson and Sampson Williams ordered to pursue Indians. Tittsworth Family attacked at Sulphur Fork and Red River. Daughter of Isaac Tittsworth escaped and taken prisoner by Indians. (Text states that all members of Tittsworth family were killed.)
1786. Text page, 227.
James Harrison, William Hall, and William Gibson settled above Bledsoe’s Lick. Morgan’s Station settled by Charles Morgan. Surveyors Anthony Foster and James Ivason (their names do not appear in text) started down to blooming grove with chain carriers. Peter Barnet and David Steel killed and William Crutcher wounded. (A much fuller account is given of Crutcher’s escape then that found in text.)

March 2, 1786. Text page, 228.
John Payton, Ephriam Peyton, Thomas Peyton, Squire Grant, and John Frazier attacked by Indians at what was thereafter called Defeated Creek. (Names differ from those given in text.)

February, 1781. Text page, 133.
Samuel Barton wounded prior to Battle of the Bluffs.

May, 1782. Text page, 134.
Samuel and Phillip Mason killed an Indian near Clay Lick. Phillip later killed in ambush. (Text gives last names only.) Horses of John and Ephraim Peyton stolen from fort on Peyton’s Creek. Horses retaken by Ambrose Maulding, Josiah Hoskins, and Nicholas Trammel. Trammel and Hoskins killed. (Text does not state that Trammel was killed.)

Samuel Martin, Mark Robertson, and Isaac Johnson attacked. Martin taken to Creek nation and returned “elegantly dressed.” Met with Col. Martin in Hiwassee and sold him his land in Cumberland. (Last statement does not appear in text.)

Maulding’s Station broken up. Morton Maulding and Jacob Freeland to Stoner’s Lick to hunt deer, became infested with ticks. (Contains a much fuller account of Freeland’s death than that given in text.)

Fall, 1781.
George Freeland, Jacob Freeland, Ambrose Maulding, William Collingsworth, Edward Swanson, Jonas Manifee, Cornelius Riddle pursued Indians to Duck River after eight horses stolen. (does not appear in text.)

Oliver Williams and Jason Thompson fired upon by Indians.

March, 1792.
House of James Thompson attacked. Thompson, his wife and daughter, Betsy, killed and scalped. Mrs. Caffrey and her son and Alice Thompson made prisoners. (Text does not give first name of Thompson’s daughter.)
Indians advised by Spaniards to make war on settlers. Meetings held at Wills Town. Watts in favor of war, opposed by Bloody Fellow. Further meetings held at Lookout Mountain to plan attack on Holston and Cumberland Settlements. Derat sent to Cumberland to get information about defense. (Text states that Derogue and Fendleston were sent.)

September 1, 1792. Text pages, 364-370.  
Governor Blount learned of plans and dispatched militia.

Attack on Buchanan’s Station. Anthony Foster and G. M. Deaderick heard shots and went to aid. (This statement does not appear in text; also, account differs in number of men involved and in the distance of Indians from fort.)

Folder 2  
Donelson’s Journal.

1779-1780. Text pages, 97-98.  
Inclement winter and crossing of river on ice described. Amos Eaton and ten or twelve other families came through Kentucky by way of Bryant’s Lick and Green River and settled on north side of Cumberland. George Freeland and other families settled at Freeland’s Station.

December 22, 1779. Text page, 98.  
John Donelson’s boat departed Long Island of Holston.

February 20, 1780. Text page, 99.  
Forced by weather to remain at Cloud’s Creek.

February 29, 1780.  
Boats freed from ice, proceeded on voyage.

March 2, 1780.  
Boat of Hugh Henry sunken and raised.

March 4, 1780.  
Resumed voyage without Harrison who was lost.

March 5, 1780. Text page, 100.  
Passed mouth of Clinch River, met with party of John Blackmore. Group now composed of sixty families. (Text does not give Blackmore’s name nor number of families.)

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March 7, 1780.
Voyage resumed.

Reached Indian village and invited ashore.  Payne shot.  Boat of Stewart set apart because of smallpox attacked by Indians.  Reached “the Suck.”  Nancy Gower wounded—survived to marry Andrew Lucas.  (Text states she married Anderson Lucas.)

March 9, 1780.  Text page, 102.
Journey continued.

March 10, 1780.  Text page 103.
Jennings attacked.

March 11, 1780.
Journey continued.

March 12, 1780.  Text pages, 103-104.

March 15, 1780.  Text page, 105.
Reached mouth of Tennessee at Ohio.  Some parties left and headed for Natchez; others went to Illinois.

March 24, 1780.
Reached mouth of Cumberland.

March 25, 1780.
Hoisted sail and continued on journey.

March 31, 1780.  Text page, 106.
Met Richard Henderson encamped on river.

April 12, 1780.
 Reached Red River where Moses Renfro determined to settle.

April 21, 1780.
Reached first settlement on north side of river, Eaton’s Station.
April 24, 1780. Text page, 107.
Reached Big Salt Lick where they found Robertson. Families who came with Donelson named. (Manuscript uses John Dunham whereas text uses Daniel Dunham. Also, the names of Nancy Johnson and her family are not included in text.)

Donelson built fort at Stones River. Fort erected by Henderson at Stones River where he sold land to settlers.

Folder 3
“Mansker’s Narrative,” written by Kasper Mansker

Fall, 1768. Text pages, 89-90.
Mansker, Abraham Bledsoe, Isaac Bledsoe, John Baker, Joseph Drake, Obediah Terrill, Uriah Stone, Henry Smith, and Ned Carven and others came to Price’s meadow on Cumberland to hunt and explore. (Text says 1769.)

Spring, 1769.
Some returned to settlements; Mansker, Uriah Stone, John Baker, Thomas Gordon, Humphrey Hogan, Cash Brooks, and others went to French Lick. Sailed to mouth of Cumberland then to Fort Natchez and on to Spanish Natchez. Recovered boat which had been taken from Uriah Stone.

Fall, 1771. Text pages, 91-92.
Mansker, John Montgomery, Isaac Bledsoe, Joseph Drake, Henry Skaggs, James Knox, Russell, and others went on another hunting expedition until February. Isaac Bledsoe, William Linch, William Allen, Christopher Stoph, and David Hughes left to take care of camp. (Text says David Lynch instead of David Hughes.)

May-August, 1772.
Mansker and others hunted to Station Camp Creek. Bledsoe’s, Mansker’s, and Drake’s Lick discovered. Camp plundered by Indians.

November, 1775. Text pages, 92-93.
Mansker to Cumberland with another company. Hunted to Sulphur Fork and Red River where encountered Indians.
Fall, 1776. Text pages, 94-96.
Thomas Spencer and company came to Cumberland and built cabins. Most of company left; Spencer and Holliday remained until 1779 when Mansker and a number of others returned to Cumberland and found General Robertson and others who had just come. Following fall Mansker piloted a number of families to settle Bledsoe’s Lick, Mansker’s Lick.

Folder 4
Writer Unknown.

October 10, 1788. Text page, 248.
First guard from Knoxville to Nashville to protect families. (Text does not give exact date.)

March 19, 1793.
Expedition of Murray and Nash. George Williamson and William Walker killed. (Information not given in text.)

1795.
Wagon road cut through Cumberland Mountain through to Nashville. In fall, thirty or forty wagons came through. (Does not appear in text.)

1796.
Over three hundred wagons came and settled in Davidson and adjoining counties. (Does not appear in text.)

August, 1780. Text page, 126.
Daniel Mungle and William Johnson started from French Lick Station to Kentucky to kill deer. They were attacked by Indians; Johnson was killed; however, Mungle escaped.

March, 1783.
John Rains and Jacob Stull attacked by Indians while in route from Kentucky to French Lick. Stull killed. (Does not appear in text.)

March, 1793.
Murray and Nash set out on an expedition to hunt Indians near head of Big Tombigee. Took prisoner a young Indian boy. (similar to account on page 240 of text.) George Williamson killed and William Walker possibly killed or drowned. Ephriam McLean shot an Indian. John McKnight and Seward Clayton took the captured Indian boy until they heard Indians in pursuit of them; then, they released him.
Coldwater Expedition described. Robertson sent Captain Drake and others to storm town, fifty Indians killed and also Frenchmen, Markee. Indian plunder returned by boat to Eaton’s Station. Robertson and first party returned to Nashville. Shelby and water party fired on by Indians. James Linsey wounded. Josiah Renfro wounded and died three days later. (Text does not state that James Linsey was wounded—also states that Renfro was killed “on the spot.”)

Nickajack Expedition described. Robert Weakley and Sampson Williams joined by Col. Whitley of Kentucky and Major Ore of Knoxville, rendezvoused at Taylor’s Trace on September 6. Joshua Thomas killed. Galalee Mair killed when he fell from a tree. (Text states Lemon instead of Galalee Mair.)

January, 1794.
Indians pursued after James Heland killed at Jonathan Robertson’s Station. (This is a much fuller account than that which appears on page 402 of text.) William Ewing, Murray, William Pillow, Thomas Cox, and Luke Anderson involved in pursuit.

Indians pursued to Duck River by John Rains and John Gordon.

October, 1793.  Text page, 240.
John Rains and John Shannon pursued Indians to Elk River, took prisoner of Indian who lived with John Shannon for four or five years.

February, 1794.  Text page, 405.

1788.
A daily account given of the route taken by the guard which escorted the settlers from Knoxville to Nashville begun on September 10, 1788, under the command of Major Kirkpatrick. (Does not appear in text.)

August, 1792.  Text pages, 368-370.
Derat and Fendleston sent from Cherokee nation to warn settlers of planned attack on Buchanan’s Station. Abraham Castleman, Abraham Canada (text says Abraham Kennedy), sent out to search for Indians; saw nothing. Seward Clayton and Jonathan Gee sent out; both killed. Buchanan’s station attacked. None in fort killed; Watts (Indian) killed.
Voyage of John Donelson and John Blackmore from Holston described.

Fall, 1780.  Text page, 128.
Gower attacked at Donelson’s Station.  Jack Civil made prisoner.  Donelson and his brother, William Donelson, Daniel Chambers, and Frank Armstrong went to Mansker’s Station for safety.  (Text does not include names of Chambers and Armstrong.)

Summer, 1769
Account given of Robertson’s becoming lost on trip to South Carolina.  Ammunition got wet, could not ride horse because of mountains, turned loose, hung saddle in tree.  Traveled fourteen days and lived on four days rations.  Came to house of Hugh Megaree who provided food and shelter.  After he left, he encountered John Honeycut who provided him with a horse.  Continued to South Carolina on business, returned through Johnson County, N. C.  Later in fall, his saddle and gun were found by hunters from Watauga and returned to him.  (This account does not appear in text.)

September, 1774.  Text pages, 57-58.
Account given of Shawnee Expedition.  Robertson and Sevier joined with Virginia troops and Shelby of East Tennessee.  Major Charles Lewis, Captain Fields, Captain Wilson, and Cammeron killed.  (Differs somewhat from account in text.)

Summer, 1776.  Text pages, 60-61.
Settlers warned by William Fallen of Cherokee’s plan to attack Fort Watauga.

Folder 5
Appendix Number 1

1779.
Thomas Spencer came alone from Harrod’s Station.  John Holliday came one or two days later to Bledsoe’s Lick.  They planted corn, made improvements and set out to explore toward French Lick.  Found plough irons of Jones at Jones’ Bluff.

March 27, 1779.
James Robertson, George Freeland, James Freeland, Edward Swanson, William Overall, William Fletcher, Zachariah White, James Harris, Mark Robertson, and slave, Cornelius, came to French Lick.
May 28, 1779.
Above joined by Kasper Mansker, William White, John Henderson, Christopher Funkhouser, John Johnson. Some days later, Amos Eaton and others came.

May 1, 1779.
Captain Bowen and others came and settled at Clover Bottom.

“After corn planted,”
Overall, the Freelands, Neely, Funkhouser, White, Henderson and others returned to Carolinas for wives and children.

July 15, 1779.
Those who stayed went to Kentucky for ammunition.

Fall, 1779.
Eaton’s Station built. Major Buchanan came.

April, 1780.
Creeks and Cherokees began hostilities. Ben Porter of Eaton’s Station killed.

1778.
Edward Swanson left Wake County, North Carolina, with others for Cumberland. Came to James Robertson’s in the now Hawkins County.

February 2, 1779.
Company set out in westerly direction south of Clinch Mountain.

February 10, 1779.
Reached south fork of Cumberland.

February 12, 1779.
Crossed river and proceeded southwesterly to Spring Creek.

February 24, 1779.
Made canoe and crossed Obie River. James and Mark Robertson proceeded by water on trading expedition to Illinois; James Harris and Zachariah White to Jones Bluff. Rest of party kept on southwesterly crossing Roaring River.
ca. March 6, 1779.
Party came to Caney Fork. Found Robertson’s note on a tree and proceeded down river to mouth.

ca. March 7, 1779.
Found Robertson and camped with him.

c. March 8, 1779.
Robertson and party proceeded by water, others by land on south side of Cumberland. Camped at Round Lick Creek.

ca. March 13, 1779.
Arrived at Jones’ Bluff. Found Zachariah White who had waited at that place several days. Found a cabin built by Thomas Jones of Watauga. After two days, came to Stoner’s Lick Creek. Crossed Stones River at Clover Bottom. Reached Mill Creek.

c. March 27, 1779.
Found buffalo path to French Lick, completing tour under direction of Isaac Lindsey who had been there earlier. Freelands and Neelys discovered four men from Kentucky—William Craig, John Craig, Robert Gibbons, and Philip Conrad. Following day, second party arrived. Later joined by Amos and Robert Eaton, Benjamin and John Drake, and others from East Tennessee. Built half-faced camp.

April 6, 1779.
Samuel Barton and Daniel Turner joined others and planted corn.

May 1, 1779.
Captain Bowen and twenty men from East Tennessee arrived and stayed one day. Went to Clover Bottom and planted corn.

c. June 15, 1779.
Some returned to East Tennessee by way of Kentucky.

Winter, 1779-1780.
Mansker’s Station, Eaton’s and Freeland’s formed. Asher’s, Kilgore’s, and Renfroe’s settled.

Spring, 1780.
Indian attacks began. Cooper killed on South Harpeth; Milligan killed at Richland Creek.

April, 1780.
Joseph Hay killed on French Lick Branch.
“Sometime afterward.”
Ben Porter killed.

May 1, 1780.
Edward Larrimer killed near Freeland’s Station. Also, John Barnett.

May, 1780.
Horses stolen from Freeland’s. John Evans killed.

June 15, 1780.
Renfroe’s Station attacked; Lumsdale and Turpen killed.

August, 1780.
William Neely killed at Haysboro. Edward Carven killed.

Fall, 1780.
Isaac LeFever, Timothy Terrill killed.

February, 1781.
Freeland’s Station attacked and settlers sought protection of Bluff Station.

March, 1781.
Elizabeth Kennedy and Thomas Harris killed near Mansker’s Station. Families removed from Mansker’s to French Lick.

April 1, 1781.
Only French Lick Station and Eaton’s Station remained.

April 4, 1781.
Battle of the Bluffs fought.

October, 1781.
Indians stole horses but retaken at Duck River.

April, 1783.
Two Masons killed near Kilgore’s Station; Nicholas Trammel and Josiah Hoskins killed in pursuing Indians who stole horses from Kilgore’s Station.

ca. June 15, 1782.
Horses stolen from French Lick and overtaken. William Pruett, Moses Bowen, Daniel Johnson killed.
August, 1783.
Jacob Freeland killed while hunting with Morton Maulding.

Spring, 1783.
Roger Topp killed.

1784.
Settlements extended. Daniel Williams settled “…where col. Weakley now lives.”

1784-1786.
John Buchanan formed station on Mill Creek, James Bryan at mouth of Mill Creek. Thomas Hardeman’s Station on branches of Mill Creek, Jonas Manifee’s on Brown’s Creek, John Rains, his station, Mansker’s, Bledsoe’s and Ziegler’s by those persons, Fort Blount by Sampson Williams, Freeland’s in 1782, Robertson’s in 1784, Douglas’s. Gower’s, Clover Bottom, Barton’s, Armstrong’s, Nolé’s, Mayfield’s, Joslin’s, Johnson’s, Dunham’s, Thompson’s, Eaton’s, Lick Station, Hockett’s Station on Sulphur Creek.

Winter of 1787-1788-1789.
Ziegler’s Station attacked. Ziegler family butchered. Thompson’s Station attacked. Joslin’s and Dunham’s Stations attacked.
   Murray and Nash commanded a company to Duck River to pursue Indians.

Folder 5
Appendix Number 2

Spring, 1780.
Party of forty or fifty scouts descended the Tennessee with families from East Tennessee. Attacked at the Suck by sixty or seventy Indians. Mrs. Jones and Nancy Gower wounded.

Fall, 1784.
Eneas Thomas and Robert Thomas killed while hunting.

“Some months before the Indian treaty.”
James and Jonathan Robertson out hunting; James wounded.

Summer of 1780.
School taught at Freeland’s Station by John Eldegill.

Summer of 1782.
School taught at French Lick Station by James Menees.
First classical teacher.
Andrew Martin from North Carolina.

Baptist preachers.
Isaac and Jesse Renfro who left settlements in fall of 1780 but returned in a few years.

First Presbyterian preacher.
Craighead who came in 1787.

First lawyers.
James and John Brown.

April 5, 1781.
Edward Swanson’s escape from Indians at the Battle of the Bluffs described.

Edward Swanson.
One of those who pursued Indians who killed Larrimer.
Was with Sampson Williams in pursuit of Indians who had stolen horses.
Was with those who buried dead after Red River defeat.
Was present in attack on Freeland’s Station in 1781.
Was present in expeditions to pursue Indians after they stole horses in 1781 and in 1783 to Big Creek of Richland.
Was also present in Maury’s campaign to Muscle Shoals.
First service was in 1776 under Col. Caswell. Also was one of guard sent to guide settlers in 1788.

No date.
Dress of settlers described.

Folder 5
Appendix Number 3

Thomas Sharp Spencer.
His physical appearance described in detail, as well as a brief biographical sketch given.

1788.
New road explored by Col. Thomas King and Major Robert King. Later marked by Benjamin Castleman and John Kennedy. Guard sent to lead settlers from Knoxville to Nashville.

-16-
Mrs. James Hoggart.
A description given of her brutal murder by the Indians.

Mrs. Jones.
Account given of her rescue from Renfroe’s Station when it was attacked by Indians.

Major Hickman.
A brief description of his activities given.

French Lick Fort.
A full description given of its situation and construction.

Folder 6
“Errors in Haywood”

William Fletcher.
Came from South Carolina, married sister of James Harris. (Does not appear in text.)

James Harris.
Lived on Red River, killed about the time Evan Shelby killed. (Does not appear in text.)

Mark Robertson.
Brother of James Robertson, lived on Richland Creek, killed spring of 1787. Left no children. Wife, sister of Judge McNairy, later married Captain Hunter. (Does not appear in text.)

Kasper Mansker.
Came from New River. (Does not appear in text.)

Daniel G_______(?).

David Tolby.
Killed in 1780 by party of Creeks on Caney Fork. (Does not appear in text.)

William Simpson.
Killed in 1789 or 1790 on Mill Creek. (Does not appear in text.)

Zachariah White.
Came from Pennsylvania. Two of his sons came to Cumberland but returned to Pennsylvania. (Does not appear in text.)
Freelands.
George and James natives of Virginia. George, about 1786 or 1787 removed to Mobile, then to Natchez. (Does not appear in text.)

William Neely Family.
Natives of Ireland who lived in South Carolina prior to coming to Tennessee. (Does not appear in text.)

Charles Morgan.
Scalped and later died in 1788; his station broken up. (Does not appear in text.)

Haywood, page 126: Present page 139.
Adds first names of Leiper and Susan Drake and gives date—1780. Adds first name of mars. Carven—Mary.
Includes names of those married by Shaw the following year—George Snow and Nancy Turpen; Peter Cloud and Patsy Mansker, daughter of George Freeland and Margaret Maxwell; John Tucker and Jane Harrod rather then Jenny.

John Robertson, brother rather than son of James Robertson.

Haywood, page 116: Present page 129.
Gilkey (of the Bluffs) died of severe colds. Simon Underwood of Eaton’s Station died of cancer of the leg. Mrs. Dennis Clark died at Mansker’s Station of exposure and severe cold.

Lucas did not die instantly—says he lived a few days. Kennedy killed and scalped. Aspie wounded and died afterward at canoe landing. Leiper wounded in back, died after several weeks. Isaac Lucas scalped and died after three or four days. Zachariah White shot through bowels, died in fort same day at age, about fifty. Alex Buchanan also wounded through bowels and died within a few minutes of White. Jonas Manifee wounded in shoulder. Kasper Mansker wounded and recovered.

Haywood, page 120: Present page 133.
Says Indians attacked on the night of the next day, not the same day. Says swivel loaded with musket balls instead of rocks. Says Peter Renfroe killed in summer of 1780 instead of 1781. Jacob Freelend killed about July 1, 1782. Castleman killed in 1784 or 1785.

Haywood, page 209: Present page 222.
Says Trammel and Mason killed, but not as stated. Says that Trammel and Aspie stories wrong.
Haywood, page 224;  
“This tale entirely wrong.”

Haywood, page 225;  Present page 238.  
Curtis Williams killed near Hardeman’s Station not at the mouth of Harpeth.  Says place of Fletcher’s death not known.

Haywood, page 235;  Present page 248.  
Says only Kirkpatrick commanded guard.

Haywood, page 236;  Present page 249.  
John Hoggart killed the year after his wife.

Haywood, page 244  Present page 257.  
Says family of Isaac Tittsworth escaped and his daughter was taken prisoner.

Haywood, page 395  Present page 409.  
Says Donelson and Anderson wounded in the town and Thomas in the battle at the gap.  Gally LaMarr instead of lemon.  Says Stewart’s Creek instead of Steele’s Creek.

Haywood, page 78  Present page 91.  

Haywood, page 81  Present page 94.  
Says Spencer came in 1778 instead of 1776.

Haywood, page 82  Present page 95.  
Says story about Spencer’s track is wrong.

Haywood, page 85  Present page 98.  
Says Thomas Thompson’s coming a mistake.

Haywood, page 89  Present page 102.  
Andrew Lucas instead of Anderson Lucas.
Haywood, page 112  Present page 125.
John Barnet instead of Bernard; his head not cut off, but that of Edward Larrimer was. Mayfield killed after Porter. Porter came with Donelson and killed seven days after he arrived. Carven killed in July, and sold to a Frenchman who conveyed her to Virginia. Jesse Roulston and John Shockley killed before Carven. Betsy Kennedy, David Goin, and Patrick Quigley killed in 1781. James Lumsey killed in March, 1781.

Present page 126.  David Maxwell of Mansker’s killed in March, 1781.

Battle of the Bluffs.
Commenced near Market Street Bridge. Indians wore breech clothes and leggings. Ground around fort cleared and cultivated in gardens.
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