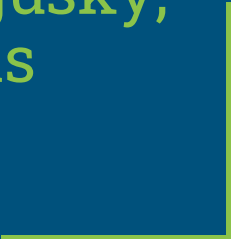


Group #1
Cherokee to 1859 - Barnes
Plots 9, 12, 14, The Bluff

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What Did We Find On Our Plots?



Budweiser
Can
(1958)



Coca Cola Bottle
Tracy City
(1930)



Iron Bar



Hog Wire



Chimney
Pile



Additional Findings

Heinz Ketchup
Bottle (1967)



1950s Clorox
Bottle



Shenango China
Plate (New
Castle PA)



Cobalt Blue
Norwich Medicine
Bottle



1) What happened at the site in terms of human interaction with the land?

- According to Patricia Short Makris' book; *The People That Made Sewanee*, Makris mentions that prior to the 1850s, the only people to know Sewanee as that name were the early settlers and Native Americans.
- There were no schools on top of the mountain, therefore people were likely unable record their history
- Because there is not much written history, historians must rely on oral history from decedents
- Land deeds are one of the few early written forms of documentation about Sewanee, meaning they are extremely important
- Jesse Barnes and George Smith

2) Why was this remote place chosen as a site for these different land-uses in each of these periods?

- Based on our research we found that it was a common practice to accept land grants and then interact with the land very little in hopes of one day selling it for a profit. Charles Duncan did so with his land specifically because he knew the value of the springs that were present year-round on the land.
- We know that Dennis Barnes lived on this land prior to receiving the grant in 1830. Sources show that he lived in the area for a few years prior to paying for it in 1826. He lived on the 5 acres and practiced small-scale subsistence farming.

3) How were these different land-uses sustained given the location and poor soil conditions? How did each of the landowners make money from the land?

- Charles Duncan did not use the land and instead kept it knowing its value due to the springs present year round on the land.
- Dennis Barnes was in the area before 1826 and practiced small-scale subsistence farming. While poor soil conditions were an issue, we can assume he found success in farming small plots. However, we believe he moved off the land sometime before 1830. He moved to the land near St. Mary's for a variety of reasons. This further indicates that the remote location ended up being an issue for him and his family as well.

4) In each time period how was the KF location connected to the broader landscape through roads, railways, and commerce. Who were the nearest neighbors and what was their likely interaction?

- **1840's** Coal was discovered on the plateau and the newly founded Sewanee Mining Company bought land from Thomas Logan and Madison Porter
- **1851:** The Short family came to the mountain as workmen for the Cowan railroad. Cholera outbreak killed many workmen
- **1852-1854:** Completed railroad construction
- **1857** Southern Episcopal Diocese chose the town for a University, Dennis Barnes and Allen Gibson's land was eventually given to the university, as well as the Sewanee Mining Company
- **1858:** Members of the Short family worked on the Sewanee railroad, which was completed in this year.

5) In each period, there is a featured person (or two) that factored prominently into the land-use decision-making for the KF study area. What do we know about these individuals and the influences that drove their decision-making?

- **Charles Duncan** was one of the first settlers in the area having land near what is the Fowler Center today. The land grant was processed on October 30, 1828 but Duncan never actually lived or operated on the land. He bought the land in hopes to sell it for a profit later which influenced him to buy the farm but never make any big land use decisions that would have changed the dynamic of the property.
- **Dennis Barnes** was different than Duncan based on the fact that he decided to inhabit the land which was unusual during this time. He practiced small scale subsistence farming for a while and ultimately decided to leave and go to his land by St. Mary's to start a family business which was more profitable as well as the fact that he needed a more stable living situation for his 6 children.

6) What were the broader regional, national and international historical drivers of land-use decision-making in each period.

- **1819** Cherokee relinquished the mountain via treaty to the US government (We saw this in a letter from Pat Makris)
- **1838-39** Natives remained in the area before being moved on the Trail of Tears
- **1830's** Expansion of cotton agriculture became the main cash crop in the south
- **1830's-50's** The development of railroads during this time helped facilitate the movement of goods and people contributing to land use developments in previously underdeveloped areas

7) How is the current forest community a product of the ecological legacies generated by this land-use history?

- Right now the soil quality is high in the area surrounding the King Farm. However, we know that at the time Dennis Barnes inhabited the area the soil quality was less than it is now. We believe that Barnes found decent success in small-scale farming, but eventually saw more opportunity by deciding to move to his 100 acres near St. Marys. The soil quality has improved since then due to the presence of animals on the land making the soil more fertile.

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