

- 1540** Hernando De-Soto marches through part of what is now Georgia.
- 1541** De-Soto camps near present day site of city of Memphis, Tennessee.
- 1566** Juan Pedro and a group of Spaniards built a fort near the site of present-day Chattanooga.
- 1584** Queen Elizabeth I grants Sir Walter Raleigh right to colonize America; his expedition explores Roanoke Island.
- 1585** Raleigh's second expedition establishes first English colony in America on Roanoke Island, settlement abandoned in 1586.
- 1586** Raleigh sends second colony to Roanoke Island; Virginia Dare, granddaughter of Governor John White, is first child born of English parentage in America.
- 1591** Governor White, returning from England, finds settlers gone; Roanoke Island called lost colony of Virginia.
- 1629** King Charles I grants territory, located between 31 and 36 N latitude, to Sir Robert Heath, who names it "Carolina" after the king.
- 1663** King Charles II establishes the colony of Carolina and grants the territory to eight loyal supporters (Lord Proprietors), this includes what is now the state of Georgia.
- 1663** British law passed called "Navigation Act", All exports from American Colonies must be shipped in English ships and only to England.
- 1665** English charter to Carolina Company includes what is now Tennessee
- 1673** British navigation act sets up the office of customs commissioners in the colonies to collect duties on goods that pass between plantations.

- 1673** James Needham and Gabriel Arthur explored the eastern portion of what is now Tennessee for Virginia. Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette explored the western part of what is now Tennessee for France.
- 1683** Robert Cavalier, Sieur De La Salle claims Mississippi Valley for France; builds fort Prud'homme near present day Memphis at the mouth of the Hatchie River.
- 1691** A **Jesse Webb** born 1691, in North Carolina, New Hanover County and disappears from the area by 1730. Notice the similarity of family names. In the Ancestral File printout of the Jesse Webb (b. 1691) family, the combination of the children's names is almost identical to the patterns in my John and Jesse's children's families, including: James, Samuel, Thomas, Eleanor, Jesse, Eliza, Susanna, Joseph, Isaac, and even Henry!
- 1705** First School opened, in Pasquotank County; Bath is first town incorporated in Carolinas.
- 1712** Carolina divided into two provinces; North Carolina and South Carolina.
- 1714** Charles Charlesville established a French trading post near the location of present day Nashville.
- 1721** English Build fort "King George" in Georgia.
- 1727** Nathaniel Barnett was born in Amherst County, Virginia about 1727 d. Wilkes Co GA 1824. Was a prisoner of the British confined at Augusta GA when Tories drove the Whigs into upper GA. His son William Barnett married Mary Meriwether. His son Joel Barnett married Mildred Meriwether.
- 1728** Nathan Barnett was born in New Kent County, Virginia and married Lucy WEBB Mar 1757 in VA. She was born 1731. He came to GA 1768 settling on Little Kioka Creek, St. Paul's Parish. Had a son Claiborne Barnett living in 1806 in Logan Co KY. He died Greene Co, GA 1805. Served as Rev. Sold. From GA in the Battle of Kettle Creek, Feb 14, 1799 under Gen. Elijah Clarke. Given land for his services. They had a son John Barnett b. 1762 d. Clark Co GA 1814.

- 1729** Seven lord's proprietors sell all their lands in the colonies to George II. Lord John Earl Granville to whom was allotted the section along the North Carolina/Virginia line retained his lands. He continued to sell land until his rights were taken away by the state after the surrender of the British at Yorktown in 1781.
- 1730** William Bryan who married his cousin Mary Boone (sister of Daniel Boone) was the son of Morgan Bryan, a quaker from New Garden Meeting, Chester County, Pennsylvania. In 1730, William purchased 100,000 acres in Yadkin County, North Carolina. In 1748 William moved, with his family to the Deep Creek Quaker community on the edge of his 100,000 acre tract. Some of his cousins bought land from him and settled on this tract in 1750.
- 1731** George II grants charter to James E. Oglethorpe and Assoc. to found a colony in Georgia.
- 1733** General Oglethorpe Founds town of Savanna. Creek Indians sign land treaty with Oglethorpe. Georgia last of 13 original colonies setup by England.
- 1735** Importation of Slaves and use of rum banned in Georgia Colony.
- 1738** Georgia Colonial Conveyance Book C-1 shows that Thomas Webb was in the area at least as early as 1750, and found him as a settler as early as 1738. I question whether this Thomas was too old to be the father of **Jesse** and John. Perhaps, but the 1750 Thomas may also be a son of the 1738 Thomas, just as there are two Thomas' in the records as late as 1780, when the Thomas of the land grant naming Jesse is deceased.
- 1740** Colony of Georgia supports Britain in war with Spain.
- 1742** Oglethorpe's troops defeat Spaniards at battle of Bloody Marsh on St. Simons Island.
- 1747** William Barnett was born in North Carolina, d. Wilkes Co GA 1834. Commanded troop of horseman of Mecklenburg Co NC later served in SC under Gen Sumpter. Rec'd bounty land in Wilkes Co, GA. Son of John Barnett b. Ireland 1717 d. NC 1804 and his wife Ann Spratt b. 1718 d. 1801.

- 1750** Dr. Thomas Walker led a group of Virginians into what is now East Tennessee. They reached the Cumberland River and the Mountains, which they named in honor of the Duke of Cumberland.
- 1754** Trustees surrender their Charter to Georgia Colony. It now becomes royal Province.
- 1756** English started building Fort Loudoun on the Little Tennessee River, in present day Tennessee.
- 1757** Austin Webb was born 14 February 1757 and died 31 July 1839 (Walton Co, GA). No birth place is recorded for him, but we assume it to be Albemarle, Virginia. The family of John Webb was very evident in the records we reviewed, but no trace was found of a Thomas Webb, or any **Jesse** or Joseph Webb (we used these names as a means of identifying potential families to justify more in-depth research in the records.) Available published land and probate records for Albemarle were reviewed to as early as 1720, but we did not find any initial evidence that would lead us to connect John and **Jesse** to this family. In the last report, we reasoned that the elder and younger Thomas Webbs may have had connections to the Albemarle Webbs because of their proximity to the Barnet family who we know to be associated with John, William and Austin Webb of Albemarle. Having found no connection through naming as yet in the records of Albemarle (no **Jesse**, Joseph, Thomas in the published records), we are brought back to the origins of the Thomas Webb who served as a private under Captain Oglethorpe in the Colonial Wars. Oglethorpe enlisted most of his men from Virginia and Maryland. We continued to make a brief initial survey of other Virginia counties for this name, including the counties of Amherst and Essex, Virginia.
- 1757** Fort Loudoun, Anglo-American fort, completed.
- 1759** Joseph McMurtry, Jr. and Susannah Patton married in Bedford County, Virginia on August 27, 1759. They lived for a time at Craigs Creek Plantation, Augusta County, Virginia. He received 176 acres on John's Creek in Botetourt County, Virginia about 1766. In 1767 he was listed as the "viewer" of a road from McMurtry's mill through McAfee's gap, along the Catawba River. This family migrated to Green County, North Carolina (now Tennessee) in 1778.
- 1759** Francis Webb was born in Essex County, Virginia in 1759 and died in Hancock County, Georgia in

1809/1811. He served as a seaman in the Maryland Marines Rev. War. (Midshipman under Com. Capt. Travis, on the ship "Dragon"...was wounded. Married Frances Walker (174-1809) dau of Freeman Walker and Frances Belfield. They moved to GA in 1810 and had: Bathurst, Thomas, James (1792-1853); John; Frances Belfield, Richard W., Wm Meriwether, Frances W.. The Barnett's (Joel) married a Mildred Meriwether). The name of "Thomas Webb" appeared quite frequently in the records of Essex. These appeared to relate to a Thomas Webb who lived much earlier than the family we are seeking (circa 1650-1703). However, the presence of the name Thomas among the Webbs in this county potentially justifies some future research in this county. A search of early Virginia wills and land records showed the name Thomas to be somewhat more common in various Virginia counties throughout the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries. Of course, it is a common name, however, it is still helpful to learn potential localities for research in Virginia if your John and **Jesse** did originate from one of these families. The fact that both men named either their first or second son "Thomas" is still a strong identifying factor that we believe to stem from either a father or grandfather. The third Thomas Webb, born circa 1778, who you have noted as making statement in the pension file of John Webb also adds to the implied significance of this name to the John and **Jesse Webb** family.

Most interesting was a return search of the Ancestral File at this point, searching for other Webbs in Essex County in particular. There were many James Webbs in this county, but even more important, we also noted the references to the name "**Jesse**" among the Webb families here. (unlike Albemarle and Amherst counties.) In Essex, we found record of a **Jesse Webb** born 1731, the son of Edward Webb and Hannah Waller. This Jesse had a brother, William, who also named a son, **Jesse**, who was born 1792 in Essex County, the son of William Webb and Mary. Although no other Jesse Webbs in the Ancestral File were from Essex, Virginia, we are inclined to believe that these were probably not the only two. This **Jesse Webb** born in 1731 could easily have had a son, **Jesse**, circa 1766 that further research might reveal. This would be difficult to prove if this **Jesse** left the area before his children were born, or even while they were young and went unrecorded in any records. Could this be the elder **Jesse** we have begun to discover in Wilkes County? Any connection is certainly general speculation at this point, but still deserving of attention. The fact that this Jesse's father was named Edward, and we do not see this name used in the families of your John and **Jesse Webb**, somewhat discourages a connection. Nor do we see any Thomas Webb in the family thus far.

- 1760** Fort Loudoun captured by Cherokee Indians.
- 1762** Joel Barnett was born in Amherst County, Virginia about 1762 (Roster of Rev. War Soldiers in Georgia.)
- 1763** End of the French and Indian War. France cedes area east of Mississippi River, including what is now Tennessee, to British at Treaty of Paris. Georgia Province now extends west to Mississippi River, south to St. Mary's river.
- 1764** 7 October 1763, King George III issued a proclamation prohibiting all the provincial governors from granting lands, or issuing land warrants, to be located upon any territory lying west of the mountains, or west of the source of the Atlantic rivers. He further prohibited any private citizen from purchasing land from the Indians.
- 1766** **Approximate year of birth of my Jesse Webb.**
- 1768** 14 October 1768 was the date that the "Treaty of Hard Labour" was executed. This treaty brought about a cession of land belonging to the Cherokee Nation. It was not until 13 May 1769 that a new boundary line between the Cherokee Indians and the white settlements was agreed upon.
- 1768** Another treaty executed this year was "The Treaty of Fort Stanwick". This treaty created the "first cession by Indians, of lands within the limits of what is now the state of Tennessee." The Iriquois Indians ceded their claims to present-day Tennessee to the English.
- 1769** William Bean of Virginia, believed to have been first permanent white settler west of the Appalachians, builds a cabin on Boon's Creek, a tributary of the Watauga River and started the first permanent white settlement in what is now Tennessee.
- 1770** Wrightsborough monthly meeting, Columbia (now McDuffie) County, Georgia. In 1770 the General Assembly of Georgia granted a tract of 40,000 acres of land in St. Pauls Parish, to be held in trust for the Quakers. Here they began the town of Wrightsbourough. The existing records date from 1773, consisting of a book of birth and death records, and a book of minutes and ending in 1793. The minutes from 1793 to the closing of the meeting, about 1805, have been lost.
- 1770** James Robertson, from Orange County, North Carolina moves to the vicinity of Sycamore Shoals of the Watauga.

- 1771** 18 October 1770, the authorities executed the “Treaty of Lochabar”, which established new boundaries between the Indian lands and the white settlers.
- 1770 - 1771** Winter of 1770 into spring of 1771, there were only about 20 families in the new Watauga settlement.
- 1772** Donelson does survey establishing the southern line of the boundry between Indian lands and the Colonies. The fact that the Wataugans were squatters on Indian land was very clear. They were ordered to remove themselves by Alexander Cameron. They received permission to stay until after the fall harvest.
- 1771** May 1771, the “Battle of Alamance” was fought at Alamance Courthouse, North Carolina. A group of Carolina Frontiersmen known as the “Regulators” fought and lost a battle with The North Carolina Government in protest of unfair taxation. These men, now with a price on their heads moved across the mountains that King George had said they should not cross. They established new homes in the Watauga area near present-day Rogersville, Tennessee. At the time, they thought this area was part of Virginia. Several families from Virginia and other Colonies were already in the area.
- 1772** By spring of 1772 there were 70 - 80 family farms established in the Watauga settlement. James Robertson and John Bean made a treaty with the Indians to lease the land of all the country on the waters of the Watauga. “Articles of Friendship” were signed and a ten year lease executed.
- 1773** May 1772, settlers in the Holston Valley form Watauga Association, “written articles of association”. One of earliest independent governments west of Appalachians. A new settlement was created on the Nollichucky River.
- 1773** Wentworth Webb came to Georgia about 1769-70. In *Abstracts of Colonial Wills of the State of Georgia 1733-1777* we located the will of Wentworth Webb, dated 19 Aug 1771 and probated 6 May 1772 (document 1). In his will he names his wife, Rachel, and only two sons, Henry and Wentworth, and one daughter, Susannah. We know from his petition for land in **St. Philip’s Parish in 1771** that he had at least six children. At this point, the only evidence we might have to make a connection to your John and Jesse is naming patterns. In the case of Wentworth Webb, any pattern

cannot be seen as yet. Other than having a son Henry, we never see the name of “Wentworth” passed along among the descendants of John and Jesse. We mention Wentworth Webb simply because of his appearance in Early Georgia and the fact that there are several other children of his whose identity remain unknown at present. If Wentworth had already settled on his older/other children they would not be listed in his will. Also if there were problems between father and sons, this may be a reason for not naming children Wentworth in future generations. Georgia Intestate Records show the following record of a James Webb (document 11): Webb, James; will dated 29 May 1797, names brother, Jesse Webb, when age 21, sisters: Lydia Elizabeth, Sarah, Martha and Jane. Effingham County. Effingham County was created from the parishes of St. Phillips and St. Matthews in 1777. The distance between this county and Wilkes county leaves room for question, but the combination of the names of Jesse and James was interesting.

*Digest of the Laws of Georgia, Act 248*, passed March 1, 1778 provides the following record of an early Webb in Effingham County (document 13):

Certain persons named, attainted and adjudged guilty of high treason against the state: GeorgeWebb.

This is following a record of February 1778 where George is named among many of the same men listed on the March 1778 document as “*at present Rangers in the Florida Scout*” who left behind several Stocks of Cattle in Effingham County (document 14). It appears that this George Webb may have come from South Carolina. This brings us back to the George Webb we have seen in tax lists for Washington County, Tennessee with Jesse and John. Perhaps more attention should be given to this George Webb?

**1773** Henry Reynolds received a North Carolina land grant (Grant No. 500) for 300 acres on the waters of Lick Creek joining McMurtrey’s lines.

**1773** In 1773 the Royal governor, Sir James Wright, Colony of Georgia acquired lands from the Cherokee and Creek Indian's by treaty. These lands lay south of South Carolina (the Savanna river was the boundary) on the north, Cherokee Indian lands to the northwest and Creek Indian lands to the west. The treaty was signed on 1 June 1773, and the area was called the "Ceded



Lands". The treaty cancelled the debt's of the Indians to the Indian Traders with the Colony Government assuming these debt's. The plan was to open these lands for settlement, taking the money made from the sales and taxes and paying off the debts to the Indian Traders. Georgia advertised this land throughout the colonies in order to attract settlers to the area.

**1773** In records of the Court of Land Commissioners appointed by Governor Wright to issue the "Ceded lands" 1773 - 1775. October 15, 1773, page 5, Webb, John - VA. a wife, 5 sons, 2 daus, (from 20 to 3 years old). 400 acres north side of Broad River adj. upper line of John Coleman, reserved for him. Resigned to Martin Jolly. A son, Claiborne, born in Albemarle County Virginia about 1760 and died in Elbert County, Georgia in 1818 (after living in Wilkes and Franklin Co's, GA. Served in Rev War. Claiborne's children were Bridges, Margaret, William, Claiborne, Jr.; Milton Pope; Abner, Evelina, Elijah, Martha P.) A son Austin Webb was born 14 February 1757 and died 31 July 1839 (Walton Co, GA). This family is very closely associated with **Jesse Webb**. A daughter Lucy, in this family married Nathan Barnett on 6 December 1783. **Jesse Webb** agreed to make a good title to this Nathan Barnett in 1783 on 200 acres of land where he as "Heirs of Thomas Webb" applied for and received 200 acres in Wilkes County, Georgia, from an old warrant.

**1773** In Wilkes county papers, sales of allotments of ceded lands in 1773 are listed Richard Webb and **John Webb** (document 3). This was a reference you had previously located. Richard Webb had 150 acres which apparently was resigned to Henry Younge by 1773 because the cash accounts for the land indicate the land resigned in their payment schedule. In 1779 the estate of Richard Web [sic] deceased was handled in Wilkes county, with Matthew More appointed as administrator. Richard died intestate in 1779. If Richard were a brother or relative of **Jesse Webb**, **Jesse** would have been 13 years old at the time.

As was mentioned, **John Webb** also had 400 acres in 1773 which apparently was turned over to Jno. Herron and then was resigned to Martin Jollie. The accounting for these records was taken in September of 1773, three years before the Revolutionary War when moneys were trying to be collected by the Crown to pay off claims to the Creek and Cherokee Indians whose lands they appropriated. The information originally came from Duke University archival materials in Raleigh, North Carolina where much of Georgia records still exists and whose collection should be studied as only part of it has ever

been transcribed.

Earliest settlements in Wilkes county show **Jesse Webb** having 200 acres on Broad river (document 7). No place or origin or date of warrant is given. Other land warrants began in 1773, indicating that **Jesse's** may have been earlier. A **Jesse Webb** was accused of aiding British Troops (document 8) which goes against **Jesse Webb** who served in the Revolutionary War unless there was some sort of misunderstanding. Could he have been of a religious sect which would not fight and therefore was accused of helping the British? Chronicles of Wilkes county mention a Webb Ferry on Broad River when discussing movement of British troops in 1779 in Wilkes county, Georgia (document 9), but no more was said about **Jesse Webb**.

**1774** North Carolinians organized a provisional congress on Aug. 25th, at New Bern to plan resistance against royal rule. A **Jesse Webb** was received from Sadsbury Monthly Meeting in Pennsylvania and moved to Hopewell Monthly Meeting in Virginia in 1760. In 1762 he was reported as marrying out of unity [out of the Quaker faith] and disowned. In 1774 it is reported that **Jesse Webb** moved to Wrightborough Monthly Meeting in Georgia where he was again condemned for marrying out of unity. He must have asked for forgiveness because he was given a certificate to recommend him to the Wrightborough Monthly Meeting.

This **Jesse Webb** could not be the same **Jesse** who was born in 1766. But it certainly is in keeping with the **Jesse Webb** mentioned above who was considered helping the British.

**1775** British soldiers fired on patriot Minutemen of Lexington and Concord, The American Revolutionary war is begun. The British Government having determined, as early as June 1775 to call in the Indians against the Americans. Supplies of hatchets, guns and ammunition were issued to warriors of all tribes from the Great Lakes to the gulf. Bounties were offered for American Scalps brought to commanding officer at Detroit or Oswego. The Cherokee and Creek Indians Sided with the British and when the final severance came, they threw their whole power into the British scale. They would regret this decision, because in this war, as

with any other, to the victor belongs the spoils. 3 July 1775, General George Washington assumed command of the American Armies. As active resistance spread, the Royal government collapsed and the Patriots (Whigs) took over, setting up their own provincial assemblies. Royal Governors from New Hampshire to Georgia fled to the safety of the British navy.

**1775** Georgia Provincial Congress meets in savanna; Council of safety sends delegates to Continental Congress

**1775** 20 June 1775, settlers in Fincastle County, Virginia which included the North-of-Holston neighbors of the Wataugas, formed a Committie of safety at Chiswell's mine. The Long Island and Carter's Valley was then understood to be a part Of Virginia. This area would continue to be administered by Virginia until a state line survey was run in 1779. After the survey showed them to be part of North Carolina, it was incorporated as Sullivan County, North Carolina.

**1775** Citizens of Mecklinburg County North Carolina, on May 20th, meet in Charlotte and drew up the first declaration of independence. Called the Mecklingburg declaration of Independence. On May 31st. They met and adopted a more moderate resolution called The Mecklinburg resolves.

**1775** 17 March 1775, Judge Richard Henderson & Co. (Transylvania Land Company) buys lands in the Cumberland Valley from the Cherokee Indians in a land purchase called the Treaty of Sycamore Shoals. This purchase included the whole tract of land between the Kentucky and Cumberland rivers. This cut the Cherokee's off from the Ohio River and all their rich Kentucky hunting grounds. The Transylvania Company had neither the right, charter, power nor sovereignty to make a treaty. This was not really a treaty, since the Cherokee Indians sold him the land and he received a deed.

**1775** 19 March 1775, Charles Robertson concludes the Wataugah Purchase in which the Cherokee Indians deeded a large block of land to him on the waters of the Holston and Wataugah Rivers. . The Watauga Association becomes Washington District.

- 1775** 25 March 1775, Jacob Brown made three land purchases from the Cherokee Indians in the area along the Nolichucky river, southwest of present day Jonesborough, Tennessee. These are included in the Watauga Purchase Book, Old Book A.
- 1776** Washington District annexed to North Carolina Feb. 27th. North Carolina's army fought and won battle against British troops at Moors Creek Bridge, near Wilmington. April 12th, North Carolina provincial Congress, meeting at Halifax, directed its delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for independence, First State constitution adopted.
- 1776** June, A large British naval and military force attacked Charleston, South Carolina. Simultaneously a body of Cherokee Indians, led by Tories in Indian disguise ravaged the exposed frontier of South Carolina, Killing and burning as they went. The British were repulsed, whereupon the Indians withdrew. About the same time seven hundred Cherokee warriors were advancing in two divisions to attack the settlements on the Watauga and the Holston. Due to being warned by Nancy Ward, the settlers were prepared and repulsed the attacks. At the same time, Cherokee Indians of the upper and middle towns, with the help of Tories and Creek Indians began ravaging the South Carolina and Georgia Settlements.
- 1776** July, throughout the rest of the year, the leaders in the Border States determined to strike such a determined blow at the Cherokee as should render them passive while the struggle with England continued. Forces were mobilized and expeditions from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia entered the Cherokee Nation from several directions, burning towns, destroying foodstuff, killing livestock, cutting down fruit trees and killing the Indians. From the Virginia boarder to the Chattahooche, the chain of destruction was complete.
- 1777** 27 May 1777, by a treaty at DeWitts Corners in South Carolina, the Lower Cherokees surrendered nearly all their territory in that state.
- 1777** 20 July 1777, the Middle and upper Cherokees, by a treaty at Long Island, ceded everything east of the Blue Ridge, together with all the disputed territory on the Watauga, Nolichucky, Upper Holston, and

New Rivers. North Carolina then passed a new law authorizing sale of 640 acres to each settler at fifty shilling per 100 acres, plus a 100 acres for his wife and each child. John Carter became the public entry taker for the counties west of the mountains. All settlers on the Watauga and Nolichucky were required to take new titles.

**1777** A considerable portion of the Cherokee's were hostile to the Americans and refused to be a party to these cessions. They removed westward and built new towns on Chicamauga Creek, near present Chattanooga. These Indians, under the name of "Chickamauga Tribes" became noted for their never-ceasing hostility.

**1777** Washington District, North Carolina becomes Washington County, North Carolina. Jonesborough is county seat and first town in what is now Tennessee, chartered.

**1777** On reel 178-68, microfilm library, Georgia Department of Archives and History shows a petition addressed to the Continental Congress with many signers, one of which is **Jesse Webb** who signed on 5 August 1777 in Wilkes County, Georgia.

**1777** 1 September 1777, John Webb volunteered as a private in Captain Stephenson's company of the North Carolina 10th regiment for a term of 3 years. Verified by William Hill, secretary of state for North Carolina. He drew a warrant for 640 acres of land. **(Was this our John Webb and was he sent to Georgia with brother Jesse tagging along?)**

**1778** **We know that Jesse was in Georgia as early as 1778-1780 when he was stationed at Stuard's Fort with his brother John. He (John or Jesse? If Jesse, Jesse would have been 14/15) began his service of 6 months at Nails Fort in about 1780 given that he enlisted second in Green County in 1781 for 10 months.**

***Bounty Land Grants: Grants paid for or charged 1778 (document 3):***

John Webb                      3 Jun 1778      200 ac      Wilkes

Thomas Webb	3 Jun 1778	200 ac	Wilkes
Thomas Webb	3 Jun 1778	100 ac	Wilkes
Thomas Webb	3 Jun 1778	100 ac	Wilkes
Richard Webb	3 Jun 1778	250 ac	Wilkes
John Webb Senr.	3 Jun 1778	200 ac	Wilkes
William Webb	3 Jun 1778	200 ac	Wilkes
John Webb Junr.	3 Jun 1778	200 ac	Wilkes

**1778** Joseph McMurtree received a North Carolina land grant (Grant No. 1870) for 300 acres on both sides of Camp Creek on the Nolichucky River near what is now Warrensburg Tennessee.

**1778** Tax books compiled by Valentine Sevier for Washington County show two John Webb's and a Martin Webb living in Greasy Cove (now Unicoi County). Neither appears on the **1779** tax list, but this list is not complete

**1778** 29 December 1778 British troops captured Savannah Georgia.

**1779** January 1779, British Colonel Archibald moved up the Savannah river with 1044 men and occupied Augusta, Georgia.

**1779** In early February 1779, Captain Joseph Nail marched his company from fort Nails to fort Charlotte in South Carolina. There, they joined the militia regiments of Colonel John Dooly and Andrew Pickins.

**1779** February 14, 1779 Battle of Kettle Creek, Wilkes County, Georgia was fought. This is near Nail's Fort, Stewart's fort and Webb's Ferry. John Webb (b. 4/29/1761 d. 9/17/1841) fought at this battle. This John served as a private in the Wilkes County, Georgia Militia commanded by Colonel John Dooley and Lieutenant Colonel Elijah Clarke and later received a pension for his services as a resident of Newton county. [ **This is not my John since it appears this John Webb was buried in Newton County, Georgia.**]

**1779** 23 September 1779, General Benjamin Lincoln with his three thousand Georgia and South Carolina Continentals and Militia Joined French Admiral Count Charles-Hector Theodat d'Estaing in the siege of Savannah, Georgia. (Was Captain Stewart and his men (John Webb) in this army?)

( Jesse Webb's pension statement #3 "John Webb enlisted under a Captain stuard (Stewart?) for the term of 18 months at a fort called Fort Stuard (Stewart?) in the state of Georgia and served 18 months in the service of the United States under said Capt. Stuard (Stewart). In the time of the Revolutionary War one part of his time at Fort Stuard (Stewart?) during which time I was in fort Stuard with him when I was in my boyhood, And the balance of his time of 18 months he served about Savannah, Georgia. And further John Webb served with me at a fort called Nails Fort in the state of Georgia. But the length of time I cannot now recollect. But my own time of service at Nails Fort was 6 months, and he served longer than I did but how much longer I cannot now recollect").

**1779** On 19 October 1779 the siege was over and General Lincoln withdrew to Charleston, South Carolina. **My John Webb would have went back to Nails Fort if he was involved in this action.**

**1779** John Webb is mentioned in Washington County, North Carolina records in November 1779 when a Cavit suit was brought against William Cobb

**1779** Washington County, North Carolina Divided into two Counties. Sullivan County was created from the North-of-Holston territory which, until the state line survey of that year, had been administered by Virginia. (it was Fincastle County to the Virginia Government)

**1780** 12 May 1780 General Lincoln surrenders, Charleston, South Carolina falls to the British General Clinton. They then started their conquest of the backcountry. British detachments are sent in all directions. South Carolina Governor John Rutledge removes to Hillsboro, North Carolina. General Clinton turns southern command over to General Cornwallis and he then retires to New York.

**1780** British General Charles Cornwallis occupies Charlotte. Lieutenant Colonel Brown was sent to occupy Augusta and supply the Indians with guns and ammunition. Lieutenant Colonel

Cruger with his force was sent to subdue the country around Ninety-Six. General Cornwallis sent Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Ferguson to cover his left wing in the mountain counties and to win and enlist the Tories. Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton was assigned the right wing with orders to pursue and overtake Colonel Abraham Buford and his four hundred Virginians who had been sent to assist General Lincoln (Colonel Buford's Virginia troops were wiped out near Waxhaw, South Carolina).

**1780** In August 1780, newly appointed General of the Patriot army, General Gates met British General Cornwallis in battle at Camden, South Carolina. General Gates' entire army was either killed, captured or scattered. After this battle a reign of terror was instituted in South Carolina and Georgia.

**1780** Colonel Charles McDowell of Quaker Meadows, Burke County, North Carolina, Colonel Elijah Clarke of Augusta, Georgia and Colonel James Williams of South Carolina with their small commands of mounted militia were at Cherokee Ford on the Broad River. McDowell sent dispatches to Colonel Isaac Shelby and Colonel John Sevier asking for help. Colonel Isaac Shelby and Major Charles Robertson, each with about two hundred mounted riflemen were hastened to South Carolina to McDowell's assistance. These combined forces pursued a guerrilla warfare against the combined British and Tory forces. From Thickety Fort on the Pacolet River to Musgrove's Mill on the Enoree River the British and Tory forces felt the sting of these Wataugans with their Deckard Rifles. Just after the battle at Musgrove's Mill, word was received about General Gates' defeat at Camden, South Carolina. A strong British force was then sent after these Patriot forces.

**1780** Colonel McDowell with his Patriot forces retreated northwestward into the mountains. This small army now divided, Shelby and Robertson went back to Watauga, Williams took their prisoners to a place of safekeeping, and Clarke, with one hundred men went south to attack Augusta, Georgia. Colonel Ferguson with his British forces stationed himself at Gilbert Town, North Carolina and sent a message by a paroled prisoner to the Wataugans "that he would march his army over the mountains, burn their cabins, lay their country waste and hang their leaders if they did not cease their opposition to the British". Meanwhile Colonel Elijah Clarke, unsuccessful in his attack on Augusta 14, 15 and 16



September 1780, soon brought his soldiers and their families (about four hundred half starved men, women and children) over the mountains to safety on the banks of the Nolachucky River. **It is my considered opinion that John and Jesse Webb were among these four hundred.** Colonel McDowell was mauled at Bickerstaff's, North Carolina and he too brought his small command across the mountains to the Watauga Settlements.

**1780** In late August 1780, Colonel Isaac Shelby received the Message from Colonel Ferguson, and he immediately set out to confer with Colonel John Sevier. It was decided that they would leave the old men and young boys to guard the settlements in Washington and Sullivan County's against the Indians, gather what forces they could from Virginia, North and South Carolina and cross the mountains to meet Colonel Ferguson and give him battle. **Apparently John and Jesse Webb did not arrive in Washington County in time to join these forces.**

**1780** 25 September 1780 was the date set for muster at Sycamore Shoals to ready the troops for dealing with Colonel Patrick Ferguson.

**1780** 7 October 1780 Wataugah soldiers led by Evan Shelby and John Sevier helped in defeat of British at battle of Kings Mountain, in South Carolina where British Colonel Ferguson was Killed. There was a **Capt. David Webb** and a **George Webb** among the Patriot soldiers who fought at Kings Mountain.

**1780** December 1780 General Nathaniel Greens appointed to command of American forces in the south.

**1781** 17 January 1781, Battle of Cow Pens, South Carolina fought.

**1781** 1 February 1781, John Webb is married to Elizabeth McMurtry by the Rev. Isaac Burton in Washington County, North Carolina. **Jesse** states he was in South Carolina when this wedding takes place.

**1781** **Jesse enlisted under Capt. Lusk in Washington County, North Carolina before 1 February 1781, from there he went and Joined Headquarters in South Carolina**

**below the high hills of Santee. And there he served 10 months under a Capt. Maters being transferred from Captain Lusk to Captain Mater's Company in Col. Middleton's regiment for which he served 10 months.**

- 1781** 8 September 1781 Battle of Eutaw Springs fought. **Jesse Webb was present and involved in this battle.** After said battle he was marched back to Brown's old fields, and from thence to **Orangeburg, South Carolina, where he was Engaged in fighting the Tories until his term of service expired. Jesse stayed in South Carolina until after 14 August 1783.**
- 1781** 19 October 1781 General Cornwallis surrenders to General George Washington at Yorktown, Virginia, ending the fighting of the revolutionary War.
- 1782** Thomas Webb, son of John & Elizabeth born January 8, 1782.
- 1782** Benjamin Webb was granted 240 acres on the southside of the Holston River (North Carolina grant #1068) in Sullivan County.
- 1782** David Webb was granted 575 acres on the southside of the Holston River (North Carolina grant # 1070) in Sullivan County.
- 1782** A John Webb was granted 550 ½ acres on Indian Creek in Washington County, North Carolina on 24 October 1782 by land grant #121. (He is thought to have been a son of Merry Webb, Sr.).
- 1782** Martin Webb (also thought to be a son of Merry Webb) was granted 400 acres by North Carolina (grant #321) in Greasy Cove and (grant #91), 100 acres, joining Webb and Jacob Smith was issued to him in 1782.
- 1782** In November 1782 John Webb was named to a group to review the road from Colonel Dillard's to James

Stuart's.

- 1782** N.C. land grant # 436 for 150 acres in Washington County was issued to Richard Webb in 1782. This land is listed as being on the north side of the Chucky River opposite Caney Branch. It appears this grant was not recorded since it was reissued on 20 September 1787 as grant #1966 as being in Greene County. On 16 March 1812 Richard Webb made a deed to Daniel Borden for 120 acres of this grant. The remainder of this tract appears to be reserved to William Webb, witnessed by William Kilgore and Samuel Henderson.
- 1783** George Webb was granted 613 acres (North Carolina grant #1176) on Beaver Creek in Sullivan County.
- 1783** Thomas Evans was granted 100 acres (N.C. grant 493) in Greasy Cove which was listed as lying between John Webb and Martin Webb.
- 1783** On 5 February 1783, John Webb was on a committee to mark off a road from Colonel Dillard's to Colonel Robertson's. Also on this committee was Edmond Sams and Samuel Culbertson.
- 1783** Susanna Webb, Daughter of John & Elizabeth born August 14, 1783.
- 1783** **The first Thomas Webb was deceased** when the "Heirs of Thomas Webb" applied for and received 200 acres from an old warrent. The land was located on south fork of Broad river (Georgia) and was the same land that **Jesse Webb** agrees to make good a title to Nathan Barnet in 1783. Jesse is identified as heir of Thomas Webb. Receiving the grant was obviously part of clearing the title. Thomas Webb therefore was deceased by 1783 and had been a settler of Georgia from at least the beginning of the Revolutionary War. [Could this be the reason John and Elizabeth named their son, Thomas this year...because the father died...to remember him.]

We were not able to identify any family for Thomas. The grant of 200 acres was the amount for a settler but not a family. It is possible that **Jesse** did not apply for a larger

grant because in 1783 the 200 acre settler right was free except for office fees and any additional acres (i.e. 50 acres per family member or slave) was charged a small fee. So we do not know if Thomas was father of **Jesse** and had a family in Georgia or a brother of **Jesse** and had no family. In either case, if Jesse was an heir, his brother John Webb was also. John is not mentioned in the deed, perhaps because he is already living in the Tennessee area.

The younger Thomas Webb is listed in the tax lists for Wilkes county, and is later located in Elbert County deed records when it was formed. He was taxed for several years on 100 acres, received a grant for them in 1791 and sold them in 1791. Since taxes were due on land after it was surveyed whether a grant had been made or not, it is probably the same land.

The younger Thomas Webb was living near Barnets. **Jesse Webb** sold the deceased Thomas Webb's land to Nathan Barnet. Several other Webbs appear to be living in this part of Georgia where Thomas is located, i.e. Austin, William, and John (not brother of Jesse). Thomas sold his land to Benjamin Johnson Barnet. By 1792 the land is located in Elbert county. Austin and John Webb are part of the Albemarle county, Virginia family and are also related to the Barnets. It appears that this Thomas Webb is a possible part of that family also. We feel that in addition to the other counties searched, Albemarle county, Virginia Webb families should be consulted. They were in the same part of Georgia and had dealings with the same people as the John Webb family from Albemarle county, Virginia.

Wilkes county, Georgia, book EE, in 1783 **Jessey** Webb is agreeing to give title to Nathan Barnett for 200 acres on South Side of Broad River (land of Thomas Webb deceased) (document 5). If **Jesse** were born in 1766, he would have been 18 years old at the time of this land transaction. This appears to be in the same area as we find Thomas Webb from 1786 - 1793. It did not seem likely that it was the same Thomas Webb as the entry for 1786 and 1790 did not say deceased or heirs of Thomas. Once again, could **Jesse** Webb have had a brother Thomas?

The bond of Jessy Webb to Nathan Barnett was dated 6 December 1783. The bond was taken to

secure title to Barnett for 200 acres of land on South (side?) Broad river, surveyed for Thomas Webb deceased. Proved by oath of John Barnett in July 1789. This can be interpreted both as **Jesse** was heir of Thomas or **Jesse** had bought from Thomas Webb. If **Jesse** was heir, was Thomas his father or his brother? However, other entries for this same property indicated Jesse was an heir.

**1783** Land in Wilkes Co, GA was joining that of Osten Web's land. (This appears to be the same land as that owned by "Austin" Webb. It was granted to William Dudley on the North Fork of Broad River. In 1783 he receives 200 acres as Osson [Austin?] Webb. John Webb Jr. executed his the same day for 200 acres on Beaverdam Creek. William Barnett receives his 500 acres in Wilkes Co on Jan 1785 on Beaverdam Creek joining Thos. Call, John Westbrook, Thomas Webb, Jerry Cloud. In 1784 Robert Jerret in Franklin County receives 287 ½ acres of bounty land on the branch of Nails Creek and the Branch of Beaverdam Creek joining vacant land and Austin Webb's land. This is important because this William Barnett is the patriarch of that clan in this area of world. He or his sons are neighbors or witnesses on many Webb entries.

**1783** North Carolina legislature establishes Green County out of Washington County lands. Western lands now have three counties (Washington, Sullivan & Greene). Approximately 18,000 people living in these three counties. A north Carolina Act was passed declaring the land south of the Tennessee and Holston Rivers and south of the French Broad to the mouth of the Big Pigeon was reserved for the Cherokee Indians. About 100 white families were already living there.

**1783** **Sometime this year (after August 14th.) Jesse Webb returns To John and Elizabeth Webb's home in Greene County, North Carolina.**

**1783/84** **Jesse Webb** and girl next door, **Anna McMurtry** married.

**1783/84** A tax list for Greene County includes the names John Webb and Joseph McMurtry as residents south of the French Broad. It is thought that the Webb and McMurtry families were neighbors near what is now Warrensburg, Tennessee.

**1783** Great Britain signs formal treaty, recognizing the independence of the colonies.

**1784** Henry, son of Jesse and Anna Webb born.

**1784** 2 February 1784, State of Georgia issued a Certificate which Certifies that Jesse Webb was an inhabitant of Georgia prior to the war, and was a Refugee from British arms who fought in the Militia of North Carolina, which entitled him to a land grant in Franklin County, Georgia.

**1784** 17 May, Order from John Habersham, President, Executive Council to John Gorman, Surveyor for the County of Franklin, to Survey the 287 1/2 acres of the Jesse Webb land grant. (I have a copy of this document)

***From Minutes of the Executive Council, Jan 1778- Jan 1785 (document 4)***

William Webb	July 1784	400 ac	Wilkes
John Webb Junr	July 1784	200 ac	Wilkes
Jesse Webb	Feb 1784	287 ½ ac	Wilkes

***Georgia Revolutionary Bounty Land Records (document 5)***

Thomas Webb	#2346	
John Webb		230 ac, in the Reserve

**Franklin County**

Austin Webb	17 May 1784	#383	575 ac, bounty, on Nails Creek
William Webb	17 May 1784	#387	575 ac, bounty, on Littles Creek
<b>Jesse Webb</b>	17 May 1784	#1	287 ½ ac, bounty, on Big Shole Creek
John Webb	17 May 1784	#220	575 ac, on Hudson’s Fork

**Franklin County**

William Webb	19 April 1784	575 ac
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John Webb	19 April 1784	575 ac
Austin Webb	19 April 1784	575 ac
<b>Jesse Webb</b>	19 April 1784	287 ½ ac

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**Washington County**

Thomas Webb	15 April 1784	650 ac on reserve
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**General**

John Webb	15 Mar 1784	#904	250 ac	Col.E. Clarke, by John Barnet
Austin Webb	15 Mar 1784	#903	250 ac	E. Clarke, by John Barnet
Austin Webb		#929	250 ac	E. Clarke
<b>Jesse Webb</b>	15 Mar 1784	#789	250 ac	E. Clarke, by John Barnet
William Webb		#846	250 ac	E. Clarke
<b>Jesse Webb</b>	1 Jun 1784	#1,	survey 398	287 ½ ac in Franklin County
<b>Jesse Webb</b>	2 Feb 1784	#1548		
William Webb	2 Feb 1784	#1549		
William Webb	3 Apr 1784	“		575 ac in Franklin County
John Webb	3 Mar 1784	#1550	230 ac	in the reserve
John Webb	8 Apr 1784	“		575 ac in Franklin County

**Comments:**

**Jesse's** grant #1 is obviously the same grant for 287 ½ acres in various stages of it's release (as I have noted in this time line) in February, May and June 1784. His land is situated between William Bailey's 287 ½ acres and Daniel Safford's 287 ½ acres, cut North and South by Shoal Creek in Franklin County.

There is another grant for **Jesse Webb** that is clearly a different land tract, dated 15 March 1784, grant #789 for 250 acres. If this is the same Jesse, what happened to this 250 acres after the 287 ½ acres were sold in 1790? Most interesting is the 2 February grant (part of the series above) which has been numbered and grouped with the grants for William Webb and John Webb in successive order. If you

review the dates and numbers of the other grants listed in this document, you will notice that they are not consecutive in any other manner. We sought particularly to determine whether they were alphabetical, but this is not the case.

The consecutive grants raise some questions as to the relationship between **Jesse** and the other three Webbs, John, William and Austin. It especially re-introduces the possibility that **Jesse** and John are more closely related than the lack of records has allowed us to admit. Interestingly, only **Jesse**, John and William are named in the certified list of Georgia Troops (document 6). These are the same three names receiving the consecutive grants on 2 February 1784 (where is Austin and the second John?)

**1784** 1 June 1784, from John Gorman to John Habersham certifying the survey of Jesse Webb's land had been made and was accompanied by a plat map. (I have a copy of this plat map)

**1784** North Carolina cedes western lands to federal government, then repeals act; settlers in area exasperated ; organize state of Franklin. 15 May 1785 John Sevier issues proclamation announcing himself as Governor and Captain General over the said state of Franklin. The treaty of Dumplin was signed on 10 June 1785 between the Cherokee Indians and the State of Franklin. All lands south of the French Broad and Holston Rivers were ceded to the state of Franklin.

**1784 and 1790** Meredith or Merry Webb is a party to a land transaction in Washington County and Buncomb counties, North Carolina.

**1784** When Thomas Webb died and heirs received his land in Wilkes Co., Georgia dated 1784 for 200 acres on the South Fork of Broad River, it was noted that he received 200 acres which was a typical headright for one man. He received nothing for a wife or children therefore indicating he was single in 1784. Jesse Webb received his own 278 ½ acres for a bounty on Big Shole Creek in Franklin county in 1784 according to these Georgia State Land Plats.

**1784** On 19 April 1784 a deed was recorded in Washington County for 400 acres (grant #321) from Martin Webb and wife Judy of Wilkes County, North Carolina to Thomas Dillard, the land recorded as being



bounded by Philip Jones, Benjamin Rees and John Webb. James Stuart was attorney for Martin Webb.

- 1784** Martin Webb of Wilkes County, North Carolina sold 100 acres (grant #91) to Edmond Sams, witnessed by Robert Love, John Sawyer and Merry Webb.
- 1784** John Webb Junr of Wilkes Co in 1784 received 200 acres on an old warrant on Beaverdam Creek of South Fork of Broad River joining vacant land and Matthew Moor. The land records indicated that Nathan Barnett was indeed a neighbor of Richard Webb. (Page 178 of document 24) on Mill Stone Creek.
- 1784** A 1784 tax list for what is now Greene county, Tennessee includes John Webb and Joseph McMurtry as residents south of the French Broad.
- 1785** Wm Sloan of Franklin receives 150 acres head right on waters of Nails Creek joining Wm. Webb.
- 1785** The new government of the United States concludes 1st treaty with Cherokee Indians at Hopewell, South Carolina on 28 November 1785. Indians complain that 3,000 white settlers were at that moment in occupancy of unceded land between the Holston and French Broad. Government ignores State of Franklin and Treaty of Dumplin. When the line was established in accordance with the treaty of Hopewell, it was found that a considerable population had settled between the line and the French Broad River. Between four and five hundred families had located south of the French Broad. This number was to double during the coming year. The history of John Sevier was the history of the state of Franklin, The Territory South of the River Ohio and the state of Tennessee during its first ten or twelve years of existance. Try as much as he could, John Sevier was not able to get clear land title for these settlers south of the French Broad River until 1810. There was a clause in the treaty “ The people settled between the fork of French Broad and Holston Rivers, whose particular situation shall be transmitted to the United States Congress assembled, for their decision, which the Indians agree to abide by.”

**1785** State of Georgia land grant issued to **Jesse Webb** for 287-½ acres land on Big Shole Creek, Franklin County, Georgia, bounded by Moses Miller north westward and vacant land all other sides. It was issued on 4 January 1785 and registered 14 January 1785. **Jesse Webb's** 287-½ acres bounty was registered in book A, folio 12 and recorded Libeer B folio 133, no. 398.

**1785** Thomas Webb, son of **Jesse** and Anna born.

**1786** 8 August 1786 - Congress adopts a monetary system based on the Spanish dollar, with a gold piece valued at \$10, silver pieces at \$1, one-tenth of \$1 also in silver, and copper pennies.

**1786** 16 October 1786 - Congress establishes the United States mint.

**1786** A large body of Chickamaugan (Cherokee Indian) warriors, led by the mixed blood chief, John Watts, raided the new settlements in the vicinity of present day Knoxville, Tennessee. In retaliation Sevier marched his volunteers across the mountain to the valley Indian towns and destroyed three of them, killing a number of warriors.

Note as well that Captain Nail's military district (DDD), as shown on the 1785 militia district map, is in the northeast corner of old Wilkes county and next to Franklin county. That area is now Hart county, Georgia which was formed in 1853.

In Captain Black's district (HHH) in 1786 (lands on both sides of North Fork of Broad River) were William, John, Austin and Thomas Webb. William, John and Austin Webb are listed next to each other while Thomas is at the end of the list. While this could indicate that Thomas was not in the same neighborhood as the others, and may or may not be related, we shouldn't just jump to that conclusion.

Watching for other neighbors that could prove or disprove this theory, it was noted in 1786 that a Joseph Gunnalds had 150 acres of land in Wilkes and 300 acres in Franklin. A Joseph Gunnalds was directly beside Thomas in 1790 and he held 450 acres in Franklin (which would be the total acreage of

the two pieces he held in 1786). This could indicate that Thomas was actually living near William, John, and Austin and therefore somehow related?

Thomas had 100 acres in Wilkes county. John Webb is shown with 200 acres in Wilkes county and 575 acres in Franklin county. Austin is shown with 200 acres in Wilkes county and 575 acres in Franklin county in 1786. William is shown with a 400 acre and a 500 acre piece of land. There are several Barnett families in this district. (William, John and Austin Webb match the information known about John Webb from Albemarle county, Virginia.) From your previous research it was noted that the Barnett/Barnett family may be related to the Webb family.

Francis Smith of Wilkes county, Georgia gave power of attorney to **Francis Webb** in Essex county, Virginia in 1786. Webb was to dispose of Smith's property in Virginia. Included is a deed from Francis Smith and his wife Lucy to Newman Brokenbrough for 126 acres in Essex county, Virginia

**1786** Joseph Webb, son of John & Elizabeth born October 1, 1786

**1786** Wilkes Co., GA The other Webbs, John, Austin and William, were only found in 1786. Since the tax returns are incomplete it is not known whether they moved or the tax records for them are no longer extant (remember there were missing entries in the tax records). Also the area is rapidly being settled and subdivided. Clearly the early records of Elbert county and Oglethorpe county now needed to be checked for the Webb family.

**1786** John Webb received 100 acres (N.C. Grant #32) on the southside of the Chuckey River, adjoining William Nelson.

**1786** Hawkins County established by North Carolina. Franklin State Government was in existence, Called it Spencer County.

**1786** Sullivan county established by North Carolina. Franklin State Government called it part of Spencer County.

- 1786** The state of Franklin opened an entry takers office for lands south of the French Broad and commenced to issue land grants. The land sold for 40 shillings per 100 acres, 10 shillings to be paid at time of purchase, with 2 years to pay the remainder.
- 1786** Quaker Records: The only Thomas Webb in the records was a 1786 mention of him and his wife, Betty, and children Phebe and Naomi coming from Kennet Monthly Meeting in the Pennsylvania/Delaware area and his 1789 mention as going to Crooked Run preparative meeting and being complained of by others.
- 1787** Thomas Webb is listed in Captain Nelson's district which was formed in 1787 of the area between the north and south forks of the Broad River. The tax returns for this district were not in the 1787 bound volume. Part of the tax return for 1787 was located on a loose sheet in the Georgia archives. The first 18 names are missing. Thomas Webb is listed with 100 acres. Since only part of the list is extant, it is not known if the other Webbs are in this district.
- 1787** Hawkins County created out of Sullivan County.
- 1788** February 1788, Richard Deskins was to oversee the road from John Webb's to Colonel Richardson's.
- 1788** Merry Webb was on the jury for Greene County, N.C. for 1788 and 1799.
- 1788** State of Franklin collapses.
- 1789** Mary Webb, daughter of Jesse and Anna born
- 1789** Hebron Presbyterian Church Records show that an Elizabeth Bellamy (b. abt. 1769), daughter of Richard (d 1813/15) and Mary WEBB Bellamy, married a Thomas Webb (document 13). The Bellamy family was in Wilkes County before they came to Franklin County. Your Jesse was in both Wilkes and Franklin county records. Was this Thomas Webb in Wilkes as well? Richard Bellamy (father of

Elizabeth) lived on Nails Creek as early as 1784. Another child of his married William C. Webb, Jr. Oglethorpe County Marriage records show a Henry Webb who married Susan Bellamy in 1807 and a **Jesse Webb** who married Susannah Bellamy in 1809 (document 17.) The combination of names William, Thomas, Henry and Jesse who married Bellamys in the area of Wilkes County is very interesting to this project. This is the first time that we see the name “Henry Webb” in Georgia and he appears to be related to the **Jesse Webb**. Though these records fall much later than our predicted departure of your **Jesse** from Georgia, and discourage a family connection, the similarity of names and locality encourage further investigation into this Webb family in Oglethorpe and Franklin counties. Some of these Bellamy’s were buried in the Nails Creek Methodist Churchyard.

**1789**

North Carolina again voted to cede her western lands to the U.S. Government to help pay her Revolutionary War debts. Certain reservations as to the granting of land in the western lands were reserved by North Carolina. Through the efforts of John Sevier a clause was included granting pre-emption rights to those settlers south of the French Broad, should a land office be opened there.

**1790**

Thomas Webb is listed in Captain Nelson's district in 1790 (Georgia) but no acreage is given. Captain Nelson commanded his district JJJ, but John Hodge, his Lieutenant, is named as Captain of the 5th Company of the Elbert County Militia in June 1791 when the described area is again redesigned. It included Scull Shoal Creek which is a tributary of the north fork. Some records contain errors because James Meriwether assigned Scull Shoal Creek to the south fork during his report. (Please see page 18 of document 4). On the 1790 military district map this district (JJJ) is shown as part of current Madison county. Madison county was created in 1811.

**1790**

On 9 February 1790 John Webb was a constable for Greasy Cove, James Love and George Mitchell, securities.

**1790**

In February 1790, John Webb and Joseph Culbertson were to lay off the road from Limestone Creek to Rock Creek to Burke County, N.C. line.

**1790**

In May 1790 Webb was a patroller in Greasy Cove with Thomas Love.

- 1790** Joseph McMurtree received a North Carolina land grant (Grant No. 2389) for 100 acres joining Carters Valley.
- 1790** North Carolina had ceded western lands to United States; Congress organizes area and calls it " Territory South of the River Ohio". William Blount named Governor.
- 1790** November 11, 1790 Jesse Webb of Greene County, North Carolina sold his 287 ½ acres in Franklin County, GA to William Strong of Wilkes County, Ga. After Jesse sold his land in Georgia, he then returned to what is now Tennessee. Since no land grants were being issued, and there was lots of vacant land south of the French Broad river, Jesse went to Chestnut Grove, on the headwaters of Muddy Creek and staked out a claim.. *The earliest tax records for Franklin county begin in 1800. No **Jesse Webb** was found. We found one deed for Jesse (document 1), when he sold 287 ½ acres to William Strong of Franklin county, Georgia on 11 November 1790. Jesse said he was from Greene county, North Carolina. Franklin county, Georgia was not part of the Ceded Lands of 1773-1777 which was referred to in the deeds below but it is directly north of that area and separated today by 2-3 counties. By 1790 Franklin County was directly beside Wilkes county which covered a much larger area of Georgia than it does today.*

The land in Franklin county was on Bigg Shole Creek on the waters of the Oconee River which was surveyed 4 Jan 1785. The Franklin county deed listed for Jesse in your *Early East Tennessee Settlers* was for 297 ½ acres on Broad river in 1788. We located only one deed for Jesse and wonder if this is supposed to be the same land transaction. A copy of the deed is found in document 2. Other Webbs in Franklin county in land transactions were: Claiborn, (could be the same as Claiborne b. 1760 VA d. 1818 and received bounty land in Wilkes Co GA in 1785) Clayton, John, Pleasant, Wiley, and William. At this time their deeds were not checked, but to be thorough they should be.

- 1790** Joseph Webb, son of Jesse and Anna born
- 1791** The Treaty of Holston (also called Blount's Treaty) was signed on 2 July 1791. In this treaty the Indians

ceded lands extending from the Clinch River almost to the Blue Ridge. It included nearly the whole of the French Broad and the Lower Holston. This treaty had little effect upon the Chickamagugan Tribes. They initiated hostilities against the white settlers and this warfare continued for the next three years.

- 1791** Leonard Webb buys land from Nicholas Slade on waters of Little River by Doziers in 1791 (document 13). Leonard was listed as the husband of Sarah in a land transaction on the Old Cherokee Road in Wilkes County, Georgia, where he received the land by deed of gift from David Tomlinson in 1795 (document 16). Leonard received furniture and animals from John Dozier and his wife Sybilla in 1796 (document 17). This John Dozier Sr. and Sibeller Dozier, his wife, give these items for love and affection to Leonard Webb. It is as though they were moving.
- 1791** William Webb was appointed to be among those to view and mark off a road from Edward Murphay's to the Greene County Courthouse.
- 1792** 19 December 1792 (book B page 245), John Webb received 100 acres (N.C. Grant #32) on the southside of the Chuckey River, adjoining William Nelson. This land was sold to Henry Rees on 6 January 1793, witnessed by John Henderson, James Henderson, and William Bell. John Webb apparently was not living on this land. He was homesteading in another part of Green County, (a part that would become Jefferson County and then Sevier County). The land sold was located in that part of Greene County that stayed Green County.
- 1792** Captain James Luckies district (district Y) Thomas Webb (167) is found but no land is listed. In the same district is a James Kimsey (145) whose land is described as 50 acres in Franklin county on Shoal Creek joining land of Jesse Webb. Jesse Webb would have come of age at this time and is living in the same area as Thomas Webb verses the other Webbs of this area. In 1793 Thomas Webb (42) is again shown without land in district Y, now under Captain Wm. Berry. Perhaps Thomas is serving more in a military capacity than a farming capacity. This Thomas cannot be the same who died, but could be a brother to Jesse.

Even with scattered returns we can draw some interesting conclusions. Thomas Webb was living in the area called the South Fork of Broad River (currently part of Madison county, Georgia). It was unclear whether Thomas Webb moved between 1786 and 1793 or the militia district realignments put him in different districts. It appeared he either sold, gave away or lost his land between 1786 and 1790. At least he was no longer taxed for land in 1792 and 1793. Once again, we felt a desire to know more about the tax laws.

Since Jesse Webb was living in the same general area, and we have no record of Jesse purchasing land, it is very probable he is working the land of Thomas. Jesse Webb is not listed in the earliest tax lists of Wilkes county, but is mentioned in 1792 as an adjacent land owner to James Kimsey in Captain Luckies district where Thomas Webb was living in 1792.

**1792** Jefferson County established by proclamation on June 11, 1792. Formed from Green and Hawkins Counties.

**1792** Other Webbs in early Wilkes, GA deeds were Leonard and Jeremiah Webb. We suspected that they were not directly related to Jesse, John, or Thomas Webb. At least, Jesse and John Webb's families do not appear to use the names Leonard or Jeremiah and their land was not near Jesse, John or Thomas. However, the witnesses to the 1792 slave purchases of Jeremiah Webb were Meredith and Jeremiah Webb whose names tie into the Burke and Jefferson county, North Carolina, Webbs, mentioned on in our previous report. Finally there is a clear distinction that Jeremiah is a senior and that he has a son by the same name who is his witness in Wilkes county, Georgia. So while they may not be direct-line relatives, they certainly appear to be cousins. When Jeremiah Sr. of Wilkes, Georgia, sells to his son Jeremiah Jr. of the same, a Negro woman named "Milley" about 24 and two children 7 and 5, and another named Pleasant about age 30, it was witnessed in 1792 by Dedama Webb her mark, and Meredith Webb. Jeremiah Webb buys Negroes and household goods from George Twitty (documents 14 a, b, d, e). As Jeremiah Webb Sr. he sells to Jeremiah Webb Jr. (documents 14c, 15). In 1792, Jeremiah Sr. leaves all of his property to Jeremiah Jr., in Wilkes Co, GA. Witness to several of these transactions is a "Meredith Webb."

**1792** Knox County established by proclamation on June 11, 1792. Formed from Green and Hawkins Counties.



**1792** Benjamin Johnson Barnett and his sister, Pattey Barnett, sold land to Clabourn Webb all of Elbert Co., GA. Benjamin and his sister were heirs to William Barnett. The land they sold to Clabourn in Elbert Co., was listed as “adjacent on the East by Thos. Webb, S. by Broad River, all other sides vacant, 100 acres, originally granted to the heirs of Wm. Barnett and surveyed 11 Sep 1784.

Also on 9 Jan 1792 John Luckie and Jane, his wife, sold land to William A. D. Ewing all of Elbert Co., for 50 pounds, 100 acres in said county, adjacent on the south by the South Fork of Broad River, E. by Nelson, N. by M. Thanen, S. W. by Slond, granted 12 Apr 1879 regd. Book UUU folio 452, and sold 13 July 1791 by grantee Thomas Webb to said Luckie. Proved 27 Apr 1792.

Once again in 1800, David Barnett and Sarah his wife sold to Clabourn Webb of Elbert County for \$500, 100 acres, originally granted to the heirs of William Barnett on Broad River in said county adjacent East by Thomas Webb other sides vacant when surveyed, in fee simple.

There are also many entries which were not copied covering Austin, Francis, James, John, Pleasant, and William Webb. So here we find where the other Webbs ended up who disappeared from Wilkes county, records. Many Webb families left Virginia and North Carolina in search of headright and bounty grants in Georgia.

**1792** Elizabeth Webb, daughter of Jesse and Anna Born November 4, 1792.

**1793** Jesse Webb, son of John & Elizabeth born April 27, 1793.

**1793** Meredith Webb is listed on a jury in Jefferson County.

**1794** Meredith Webb is referred to as a son of Jeremiah Webb in a garnishment brought by John Burke.

**1794** Jeremiah Webb is on a jury in Jefferson County.

**1794** John Webb sold 274 acres in Greasy Cove to Danile McCray on 20 May 1794.

- 1794** In February 1794, William Webb was granted permission to keep a ferry by the Jefferson County Court.
- 1794** On 20 May 1794, William Webb made a deed for 100 Acres to Thomas Love, witnessed by John Wilson and Daniel Harrison.
- 1794** Sevier County established September 27, 1794 out of Jefferson County lands.
- 1795** A deed dated 14 August 1795 from William Webb to John Reid is recorded in Jefferson County.
- 1795** Blount County established July 11, 1795 out of Knox County lands.
- 1795** Elizabeth Webb, daughter of Jesse and Anna born
- 1796** Tennessee becomes 16th state, 1 June 1796; capital, Knoxville; governor, John Sevier. Through the efforts of John Sevier, the Tennessee State Constitution, Declaration of Rights, section 31: “That the people residing south of the French Broad and Holston (then Holston River is now named the Tennessee River), between the rivers Tennessee (now the Little Tennessee) and the Big Pigeon (now the Pigeon), are entitled to the right of pre-emption and occupancy in that tract”. John and Jesse Webb’s land fell within this area and it is very possible that they had received land grants from the lost state of Franklin for their land.
- 1796** Tennessee legislature establishes Carter County (1st new county organized by new state) out of Washington County.
- 1796** 1st Tennessee Legislature establishes Grainger County April 22, 1796 out of Hawkins and Knox Counties.
- 1797** In May 1797, a writ of enquiry was filed by William Nelson in Jefferson County against William Webb.

- 1797** Cocks county created out of Jefferson County land's.
- 1797** Georgia Intestate Records show the following record of a James Webb (document 11): Webb, James; will dated 29 May 1797, names brother, **Jesse Webb**, when age 21, sisters: Lydia Elizabeth, Sarah, Martha and Jane. Effingham County. Effingham County was created from the parishes of St. Phillips and St. Matthews in 1777. The distance between this county and Wilkes county leaves room for question, but the combination of the names of **Jesse** and James was interesting.
- 1798** John Webb (brother of **Jesse**) died 14 August 1798. Elizabeth Webb, daughter of John & Elizabeth born the day her father died.
- 1799** Sarah Webb, daughter of **Jesse** and Anna born July 17, 1799.
- 1800** **Elizabeth Webb** b: 1783 Greene County, TN., d: abt 1865 Phillips County, Arkansas married William Kindell b: 1781 Virginia, d: abt 1865 Phillips County, Arkansas m: 28 January 1800 in Greene County, Tennessee. John Bird gave security for this marriage.
- 1800** **Susannah Webb** married Thomas Loyd 1 march 1800 in Greene County, Tennessee. John Bird gave security for this marriage.
- 1801** Anderson County created from Knox and Grainger Counties.
- 1801** Roane County created from Knox County
- 1801** Claiborne County created out of Grainger and Hawkins Counties.
- 1801** James Webb, son of Jesse and Anna born January 25, 1801
- 1804** John Webb son of Jesse and Anna born April 10, 1804.

- 1804** William Webb gave permission for his daughter **Mary Webb** to wed John Clarkson on 21 May 1804 in Shelby County, Kentucky. William Kindell gave bond for this marriage.
- 1806** The right of North Carolina involvement in Tennessee land grants is terminated.
- 1806** Campbell County created out of Anderson and Claiborne Counties.
- 1806** William Webb born (last of Jesse and Anna's Children)
- 1806** United States Congress passed an act on 18 April 1806, "An act to authorize the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle claims to the vacant and un-appropriated lands within the same, ..."
- 1807** The Tennessee State Government, in a realization of John Sevier's continued effort's over several years to give these settlers legal claim to their land's, commences surveying the various claims in the Tennessee Surveyors District "The district south of the French Broad and Holston". 23 February 1807 State of Tennessee has land occupied by **Jesse Webb** family surveyed.
- 1807** Rhea County created out of Roane County
- 1807** Bledsoe County created out of Roane County
- 1809** The General Assembly of Tennessee on the 23 November 1809, passed an Act establishing land grant legislation.
- 1810** 3 May 1810, Elizabeth Webb (widow of John Webb) received State of Tennessee land grant # 758 for 216 acres
- 1810** 3 May 1810, **Jesse Webb** received Land Grant for Chestnut Hill Property (State of Tennessee land grant # 936 containing 119 acres and 3 rods lying in the COUNTY of JEFFERSON in the District South of the

French Broad and Holston on the head of Muddy Creek)

**1812** *Early Georgia Newspapers* records the following:

Hancock County: Thomas Webb, Admr. Of Francis Webb estate, will sell at Springfield, the late residence of dec'd. On May 18 next; Adv. Dated April 6, 1812.

Randolph County: James Webb applies for administration de bonis non on estate of Francis Webb, succeeding Thomas Webb, former Admr, dec'd., Dec 29, 1812.

This is obviously a third Thomas Webb (they increase with time...), probably the son of Frances Webb who was born in 1789. We know that Francis was born in 1759 in Essex County, Virginia, where the name "Thomas" was seen frequently in the records. Obviously, Frances Webb arrived in Georgia much later than your John and Jesse and we do not suppose him to be their father. However, in terms of origins, we wonder if Jesse and John do have some connection to the elder and younger Thomas Webb in Wilkes county, and if, because of the evidence of the name "Thomas Webb" in Essex, they might also have connections to this county in Virginia? Our survey of Virginia also showed the name of Thomas Webb to be present in New Kent County and King and Queen County in Virginia, just adjacent to Essex County. The next newspaper probate account informs us that Thomas died shortly after being appointed administrator and that a James Webb has succeeded him for the estate of Francis Webb. The relationship of James to Thomas, or to Francis, is, of course, unknown. What we are considering at this point are the naming patterns. John and **Jesse** name their first and second sons, Thomas. However, you will also notice that not only they, but all of their children named a son "James." The names of Joseph and William are also frequently used.

**1832** 7 June 1832 Congress passes legislation establishing pension's for Revolutionary Soldiers and Widows of Revolutionary Soldiers.

**1832** 11 September 1832 **Jesse Webb** applies for a pension. Pension approved.

**1843** Nashville becomes permanent state capital; present Capitol completed in 1855.

**1844** 1 August 1844 Elizabeth Webb, Widow of John Webb attempting to get a Widow's pension. Her application was rejected. The pension office read Jesse's statement in support of Elizabeth's application

and discovered (what they felt) were inconsistencies. As a result they stopped Jesse's pension.

**1845** 8 January 1845 **Jesse** gave another statement to clarify his previous statement's. As a result his pension was reinstated, but it was after his death, so the money was paid to his estate.