
In March 1775 Daniel Boone, working for the Transylvania Company, and a party of about 30 woodsmen blazed a primitive trail from the Holston River in East Tennessee across the mountains at Cumberland Gap to open this area to settlement. Boone's trail, the Wilderness Road, became the main route to the new settlements.

Transylvania Company's so-called purchase from the Indians was publicly denounced by the governors of Virginia and North Carolina, however, and the scheme was invalidated. The Virginia legislature nullified the arrangement by creating Kentucky County in December 1776, and in 1778 that body granted 200,000 acres on the Green River to the Transylvania associates as compensation. The copartners turned to the Cumberland River and formulated plans to colonize French Lick in 1779-80 with another proprietary arrangement, the Cumberland Compact. In 1783 the General Assembly of North Carolina terminated Transylvania's control but granted the copartners 200,000 acres in Powell's Valley in East Tennessee.

References:


Additional Resources:


Subjects:
American Revolution (1763-1789) [14]
Businesses [15]
Industry [16]
UNC Press [17]

Authors:
Williams, Wiley J. [18]

Origin - location:
Vance County [19]

From:
Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press,[20]

1 January 2006 | Williams, Wiley J.

Source URL: https://www.ncpedia.org/transylvania-company

Links
[1] https://www.ncpedia.org/transylvania-company
[12] https://archive.org/details/significanceoftr00hend
[16] https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/industry
[18] https://www.ncpedia.org/category/authors/williams-wiley-j
[19] https://www.ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmont/
[20] https://www.ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/encyclopedia-