

## Transylvania Company <sup>[1]</sup>

# Transylvania Company

by Wiley J. Williams, 2006



Daniel Boone blazed trails for the Transylvania Company to open areas of settlement in the west. "Daniel Boone monument, Cherokee Park, Louisville, Ky." Image courtesy of Library of Congress, call #: LC-D4-70036.

<sup>[2]</sup>The Transylvania Company <sup>[3]</sup> was organized as Louisa Company in 1774 to invest in vacant, nonpatented wild lands within the chartered limits of North Carolina and Virginia. In the fall of that year, Captain Nathaniel Hart visited the Overhill Cherokees at their Otari towns to negotiate for the lease or purchase of an immense tract of land between the Kentucky and Cumberland Rivers. Early in 1775 new articles of copartnership, renamed the Transylvania Company, were entered into to define the terms of the joint venture more clearly. The Transylvania partners took what was purported to be an absolute conveyance of the millions of acres in question from the Cherokee chiefs <sup>[4]</sup>. Headquartered in Williamsboro <sup>[5]</sup>, this unincorporated association was, at its largest, composed of nine influential North Carolinians: Richard Henderson <sup>[6]</sup>, John Williams <sup>[7]</sup>, Thomas Hart, Nathaniel Hart, David Hart, John Luttrell, Leonard H. Bullock, James Hogg <sup>[8]</sup>, and William Johnson.

In March 1775 Daniel Boone <sup>[9]</sup>, 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 <sup>[10]</sup>, 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 <sup>[11]</sup> terminated Transylvania's control but granted the copartners 200,000 acres in Powell's Valley in East Tennessee.

### References:

Archibald Henderson, *The Significance of the Transylvania Company in American History*<sup>[12]</sup> (1935).

William S. Lester, *The Transylvania Colony* (1935).

### Additional Resources:

Robinson Library: <http://www.robinsonlibrary.com/america/uslocal/southwest/kentucky/history/transylvania.htm> <sup>[3]</sup>

Daniel Boone Wilderness Trail: <http://www.danielboonetrail.com/> <sup>[10]</sup>

Daniel Boone, Library of Congress: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/jun07.html> <sup>[13]</sup>

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Daniel Boone blazed trails for the Transylvania Company to open areas of settlement in the west. "Daniel Boone monument, Cherokee Park, Louisville, Ky." Image courtesy of Library of Congress, call #: LC-D4-70036. Available from <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/det1994006429/PP/> [2] (accessed July 3, 2012).

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