

Chapter 1 : Swain County, North Carolina

Jan 26, S. (rd). A bill to provide for the full settlement of all claims of Swain County, North Carolina, against the United States under the agreement dated July 30, , and for other purposes.

Nantahala Ravensford [Click Here](#) - To see how Swain County evolved each decade - includes all the known towns and villages. Swain County was formed in from Jackson and Macon counties. It in the western section of the state and is bounded by the state of Tennessee and Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee, and Graham counties in North Carolina. The present land area is The first court was ordered to be held at Cold Spring Meeting House. Special commissioners were named to select a site for the court house, provided all the commissioners could agree on a certain place. If they could not agree, the county commissioners were to submit the question of selecting a place to the voters. The county commissioners were to lay out a town by the name of Charleston which was to be the county seat. Bryson City has been the county seat ever since. European settlement began soon after the Cherokee Indian cession of These Europeans settled in the areas along the Oconaluftee and Tukaseegee Rivers. The Cherokees surrendered the remainder of the land in a treaty on February 27, It is believed that they came from Virginia. They first settled in North Carolina around their primary town, called Cottawa, which was located in the area near present-day Bryson City. It is very likely that the first contact between the Cherokee and the Europeans was when Hernando DeSoto explored this area in They were a powerful tribe and not particularly adverse to war. This fact, in addition to the rugged mountainous terrain were the principle reasons that this area of North Carolina remained unexplored and unsettled by the whites until the late s. William Bartram, an adventurous and courageous botanist, was one of the first white men to see what is present-day Swain County. In , he came across the Nantahala Range and down the Briertown Mountains. An Act of the state legislature officially opened up western North Carolina to white settlers and the land around Bryson City was first explored for possible settlement just before the turn of the century. Missionaries, traders, and a few settlers soon followed. One of the earliest was Rev. Ulrich Keener, a methodist. He was followed by the Baptist and the Quakers, who came to preach and remained to settle the land. The original grant to Big Bear consisted of a mile square area and contained all the level land on both sides of the river, now including Bryson City. Love for a wagon and a team of horses. Love immediately took possession of the property and Beck responded by filing a suit in the courts. The property was in litigation until the late s, when Love became the recognized legal owner. Shuler increased his land holdings by trading with the Indians and also by purchasing land from the state of North Carolina. In the mids, Shuler sold a part of the land to a man named Cline and divided the remainder of his holdings among his heirs. After the creation of Swain County, the commissioners divided this land into lots and sold them at auction. Thus began the village, first known as Charleston. The new county was allotted square miles and Charleston was selected as the county seat in June. By this time, white settlers had located in the lowlands around the rivers and creeks, and a few brave-hearted souls had moved into coves far into the mountains. These settlers included no large landowners and very few men of wealth. Predominately, they were of Scottish, Scots-Irish, or English ancestry of the yeoman class.

Chapter 2 : Travel Western North Carolina

Swain County Settlement Act of - Directs the Secretary of the Interior to: (1) complete the road along the north shore of the Fontana Reservoir, North Carolina, pursuant to a specified agreement with the State of North Carolina, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and Swain County, North Carolina; and (2) upon completion of the road, pay.

Chapter 3 : Swain County, North Carolina Genealogy

Sep 18, H.R. (th). To provide for the settlement of claims of Swain County, North Carolina, against the United States arising under the agreement entered into on July 30, , by the Tennessee Valley Authority, the State of North Carolina,

DOWNLOAD PDF SWAIN COUNTY SETTLEMENT ACT

Swain County, North Carolina, and the United States.

Chapter 4 : Rep. Meadows Sends Letter on Swain County Settlement | U.S. Congressman Mark Meadows

S. (is) - Swain County Settlement Act of

Chapter 5 : Swain settlement money part of Trump's budget | U.S. Congressman Mark Meadows

[Congressional Bills th Congress] [From the U.S. Government Printing Office] [S. Introduced in Senate (IS)] th CONGRESS 1st Session S. To provide for the full settlement of all claims of Swain County, North Carolina, against the United States under the agreement dated July 30, , and for other purposes.

Chapter 6 : Swain County () - North Carolina History Project

Swain County Settlement Act: hearing before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, One Hundred Fourth Congress, second session on, S.

Chapter 7 : Swain gets \$4 million in partial fulfillment of Fontana settlement | Mountain Xpress

Swain County Settlement Trust Fund. (a) The Swain County Settlement Trust Fund is established as a special fund in the Office of the State Treasurer under the management of the Treasurer.