

8. SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1792-94			
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE			
<p>In the early settlement of Tennessee, forts or stations were established throughout the frontier as protection from the Indians, who became hostile as the white settlers moved in on their hunting grounds. Of these many stations, the Valentine Sevier Station is one of only two remaining forts in Tennessee on its original site and without extensive alterations. For this reason it is most significant as an example of the means used by the settlers to protect themselves from the Indians. Fortunately, due to the concern of interested citizens, it will be preserved for future generations.</p> <p>Having been built in 1792, this fort witnessed on November 11, 1794, one of the bloodiest massacres on the Tennessee frontier. Prior to this time, Valentine Sevier, builder of the fort, had lost three sons and a son-in-law to the Indians. On this day, a young hunter had borrowed Sevier's rifle and left the station to go hunting for food. Gathering corn in the river bottoms were Sevier's 17-year old son, James, and a negro servant. Nearby, John King, husband of widowed Ann Sevier Grantham, Sevier's daughter, was shucking corn. Charles Snider, husband of Betsy Sevier, another daughter of Valentine and Naomi Sevier, attended the fires in the blacksmith shop, assisted by Benjamin Lindsay, a 15-year old apprentice, and Sevier's 6-year old son, Joseph.</p> <p>Other members of the family were at the station at the noon hour. A sudden attack by 40 or more Indians gave little time to seek refuge from the assault. Ann King and her infant son, James, were killed as were Betsy Snider and her son, John. Another of Sevier's daughters, 12 year old Rebecca, attempted to rescue a child from the flames where he had been tossed. She was caught and scalped, but she survived. In the shop, Snider was shot through the body and mangled by a tomahawk as he sought unsuccessfully to shield little Joseph, now hiding under a bench. Naomi Sevier had barely time to gather the younger children, including her granddaughter, Susannah Snider, and with her husband reached the safety of the stone house. Sevier fired his blunderbuss, a signal of danger, but when help came, the Indians had fled. Six members of Sevier's family had been slain and others wounded. Sevier shortly sold the hillside of sorrow and</p>			