

The building of this fort aroused the fiercest resentment among the Chickasaws, and they directed their fury against this invasion of their ancestral rights. During the year 1780, the Indians engaged in a program of plundering and murdering members of isolated families who had settled around the fort. These raids ended in a siege of the fort which lasted five or six days. The difficulty of keeping this fort replenished with supplies, however, proved too hazardous and it was abandoned. The erection and occupation of Fort Jefferson did much to inflame the hatred of the Indians and to decrease the popularity of General Clark in Kentucky and Virginia. (Ibid.)

To settle all territorial controversies and remove all grounds for complaint or dissatisfaction that might arise to interrupt the peace and harmony between the United States and the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, President James Monroe, Governor Isaac Shelby, General Andrew Jackson, and the Chickasaw Nation, with its head men assembled in council, agreed to a treaty of purchase on October 19, 1818. By this treaty the Chickasaws ceded to the United States all claim or title which they held to the land lying north of the boundary of the state of Tennessee, with the exception of certain small reservations. The territory so ceded was defined thus: "Beginning on the Tennessee River, about thirty-five miles by water, below Colonel Colbert's Ferry, where the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the same; thence due west, with said degree of north latitude, to where it cuts the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Ohio; thence up the Ohio River to the mouth of the Tennessee River; thence up the Tennessee River to the place of beginning" (Jackson Purchase Treaty, Art. I, cited by W. H. Perrin, History of Kentucky, 1 vol., Louisville, Ky., 1887, p. 569).

In consideration of this relinquishment of claim to these lands, the commissioners allowed the Chickasaw Nation the sum of \$20,000 a year for fifteen successive years, and as a further concession they agreed to pay Captain John Gordon of Tennessee the sum of \$1,115 for a debt due, and the sum of \$2,000 to Captain David Smith, for services rendered in defending certain towns in the Purchase from the Creek Indians. As General Jackson was chiefly instrumental in effecting this treaty and purchase, the tract which now composes eight counties was called the Jackson Purchase. (J. Stoddard Johnston, Memorial History of Louisville, 2 vols., Chicago-New York, 1896, vol. 1, p. 643.)

The act creating Carlisle County authorized R. M. Shelton of Ballard County, E. C. Hodges of Hickman County, J. W. Hocker of Graves County, J. L. Bethshars of McCracken County, and W. P. Lee of Marshall County to locate the site of the county seat of Carlisle County, and to meet for this purpose at Arlington the second Monday in May, 1886 (Acts, 1885-86, vol. 2, ch. 920, p. 361; County Court Orders, 1886, vol. 1, p. 5 in Carlisle County Archives, see entry 160).

Another act of the legislature defined the duties of the county judge and provided that, as soon as Carlisle County was formed, he should appoint three householders whose duty would be to lay off the county into as many magisterial districts as they might deem necessary, not to exceed five in number (Acts, 1885-86, vol. 2, ch. 920, pp. 359, 360; County Court Orders, vol. 1, p. 27, see entry 160).