Rickey Butch Walker - Doublehead: Last Chickamauga Cherokee Chief. (Bluewater Publications, 2012)

Overview - Google Books
"Among all the famous Native American Indian chiefs, people today easily recognize names like Geronimo, Sitting Bull, Tecumseh, and Crazy Horse. However, unless you live in North Alabama or Central Tennessee, chances are you've never heard of Cherokee Chief Doublehead. Described as overbearing, hot-tempered, and haughty, he possessed possibly one of the strongest personalities of any man who lived at the time. Through sheer force of will, Chief Doublehead became the principal leader among the Cherokees. Refusing to cede the valuable hunting grounds to white intruders, he managed to confederate several tribes of Indians to wage war for twenty-five years. It has been said tha Doublehead killed more men than anyone who lived during that time period. Butch Walker has written an excellent biography on the great chief, which has been long overdue. Walker takes Doublehead from warrior to famous chief to shrewd businessman. Butch Walker has painstakingly researched all available material on the fierce Cherokee Chief Doublehead. This is a must-read for anyone interested in Native American history."

Excerpts:
P1 "He would fight the northern encroachment of white settlers from his stronghold in the southernmost portion of the Tennessee Valley shoals."
"He made his raids without asking for permission or guidance from other Chickamauga leaders. Doublehead was the last Chickmauga Cherokee Chief to cease hostilities and to live along the Muscle Shoals in the Great Bend of the Tennessee River of north Alabama."

P19 "Genealogy is many times controversial and subject to disagreement, and this text on Doublehead's extended family is no different; therefore, this is a generally accepted family line most of which is based on factual knowledge with some information based on folklore."
"Doublehead was born about 1744 and died on August 9, 1807. He was also known as Talo Tiske, Tal Tsuska, Dsugweladegi, or Chuqualatague and was the son of Great Eagle (Willenawah or Tifftoya of Tanassee) and grandson of Moytoy."

P32 (referring to Doublehead's brother, Old Tassel) "...born about 1738 and died at Chilhowee, Tennessee in June 1788, He was murdered while attending peace talks held by James Hubbard, an officer of Colonel John Sevier."

P35 (referring to Doublehead's brother, Pumpkin Boy) "Pumpkin Boy (Eyahchutlee, Iyahuwagiatsutsa) married Chaueukah, born about 1746. He was shot and killed by John Sevier's men after being spotted during a scouting encounter at Ish's Station 1793. He was scouting for the raid that was to take place at Knoxville; however, it wound up being Cavett's Station where Doublehead took out his revenge for Pumpkin Boy's death. Pumpkin boy and his wife had one daughter, Catherine.

P39 “Doublehead was believed to be married at least five times and possibly more. His first wife was Creat (Drags Blanket) Priber, half German and half Cherokee, who was born between 1735 and 1740 in a Cherokee town at Tellico Plains in Monroe County, Tennessee.”

P46 “Creat was said to have died from severe abuse and beatings by Doublehead. Doublehead was a known wife abuser and was known to kill another wife whom he had a violent relationship. She was a sister to James Vann’s wife and was one of the reasons that Vann agreed to be the leader of the assassination group that would kill Doublehead.”

P51 “Doublehead’s second wife was an unknown Cherokee woman by whom he had at least two children. It is probable that Doublehead killed her for telling James Vann about his deals with the government and for being unfaithful.”

P53 “Some speculate that Doublehead married his third wife who was a Delaware Indian in order to have an alliance with the tribe. His Delaware Indian wife’s name is not known but she was born about 1750. They had two daughters, one was named Corn Blossom and the other Kstieieah.”

P54 “Kstieieah Keziah Doublehead Dishman was born about 1775 and died about 1850. Kstieieah was listed in a sworn testimony on Doublehead’s estate as an aunt of Catherine Spencer (Pumpkin Boy’s daughter) on June 8, 1838. She married Thomas Jefferson Dishman and they had the following children: Lewis Dishman; and James Robert Dishman who married Estelle Stone. Kstieieah was buried at Slickford in Wayne County, Kentucky.”
“Doublehead married his fourth wife Nannie Drumgoole (The Pain, OoWahWanSede) about 1794. She was the daughter of Alexander Drumgoole, a mixed blood, and Nancy Augusta Hop, the full blood daughter of Old Hop and Sugi (Sookie).”

P56 “Doublehead married the fifth time to Kateeyeah Wilson about 1797. Kateeyah’s father was thought to be George Wilson (half Cherokee and half Scots-Irish) and her mother was Ruth Springston (half Cherokee and half Scots). Ruth Springston was the daughter of William Springston and Nancy Augusta Hop; therefore was a niece to Nannie Drumgoole, since Nannie and Kateeyah’s mother, Ruth, were half-sisters.

P68 “Prior to the death of Dragging Canoe, Doublehead operated from the Great Bend towns almost completely independent of the rest of the Chickamauga leaders. He loved his small war parties that he dominated with complete control and authority. In addition, Doublehead’s brutality included some of his victims with the most noted act of eating Lieutenant William Overall and a Burnett man. He also participated in the mutilation of his white settler enemies that were encroaching into his sacred hunting grounds.”

P76 “Doublehead’s personal war against encroaching settlers lasted some 20 years from 1775 through June 1795.”
“Doublehead was considered the most ruthless, brutal, violent, and blood thirsty Chickamauga warrior to ever live. Even though his nephew Robert Benge personally took 45 scalps, historians

agree that Doublehead far surpassed that mark. Some forty years of his life was spent on the warpath-killing, scalping, stealing, burning, and destroying. However, one day in June 1795, Doublehead ceased all hostilities against the white settlers and was never recorded on another raid. After his time on the warpath ended, he became a very shrewd and very successful businessman."

P214 "A long term conspiracy to assassinate Doublehead developed over several years. Many of the Upper Cherokees disliked the control Doublehead exerted along the Tennessee River Valley trade routes. They envied the favor he found with the United States government officials, who tried to influence him with land deals. Many disliked his brutality in his dealings with the killing and eating of Overall and Burnett, Cavett's Station murders, and the small boy who was captive, and also the murder of his fifth wife *(incorrect, probably referring to Creat Priber who was Doublehead's second wife)* was the sister-in-law of James Vann. Many hated the land leases along the Muscle Shoals of the Great Bend of the Tennessee River he was making for personal gain and money"

P233 & P234 - August 9th, 1807 - Doublehead's death / assassination
"Doublehead's black servant Kit Butler said that his spirit would rant and rave especially on stormy nights. He also stated that Doublehead was carefully brought back to his home by his friends and relatives, where he was buried on a hill overlooking the Blue Water Old Fields which is presently a polo club field. His grave is covered by a pile of stones and just east of Blue Water Creek on the north side of present day highway 72 in Lauderdale County, Alabama. On the opposite side of the highway, a historic marker for Doublehead is on the south side of the highway 72 right-of-way near the polo field just a few hundred yards south of the unmarked grave site."