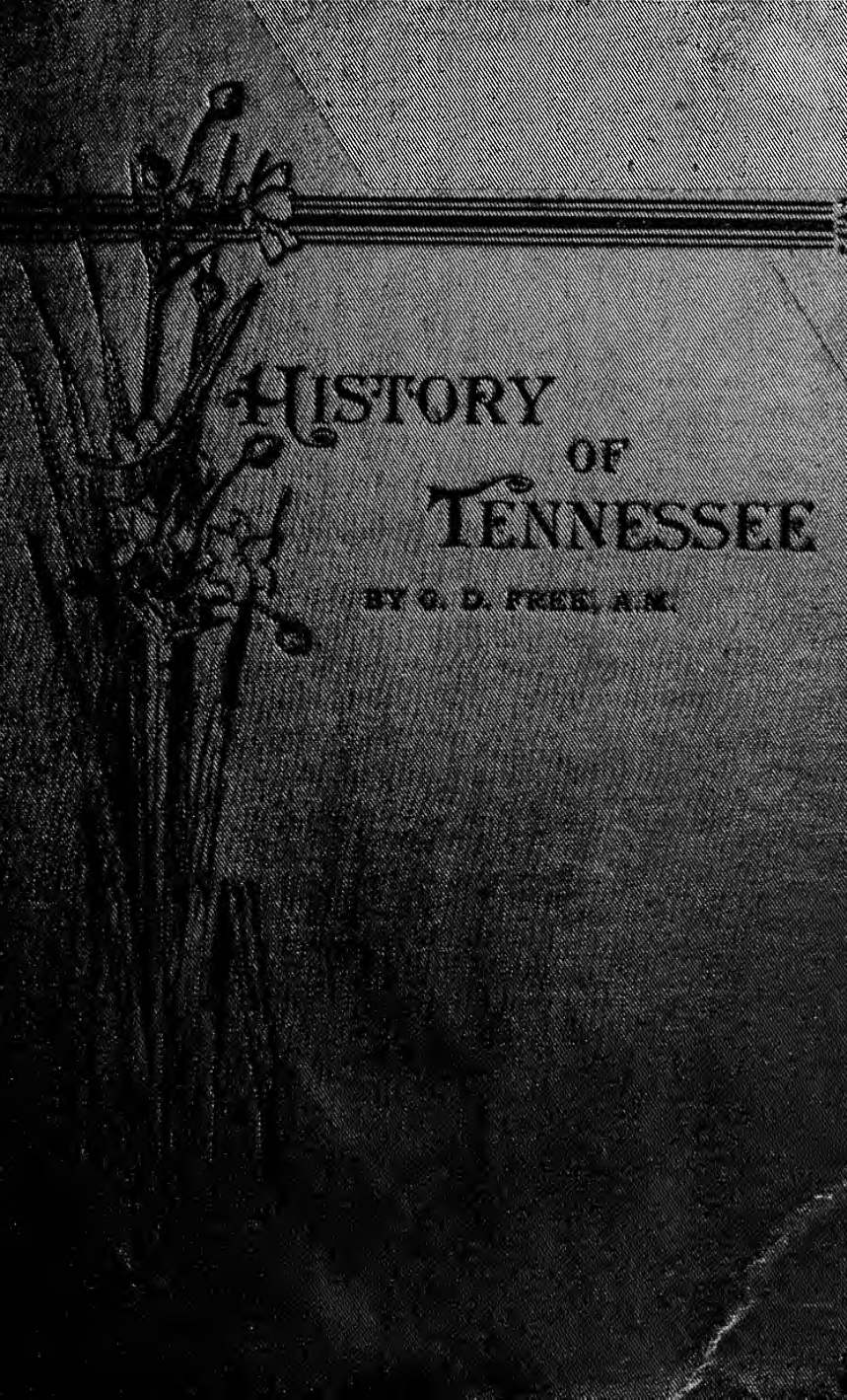
HISTORY
OF
TENNESSEE
BY O. D. FREE, A.M.

THE CAPITOL, NASHVILLE.

HISTORY OF TENNESSEE,

FROM

ITS EARLIEST DISCOVERIES AND SETTLEMENTS,

By GEORGE D. FREE, A. M.,

Author of "A Popular Geography," "The Principles of Civil Government in the United States and State of Tennessee," "Map of Kentucky and Tennessee."

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said
'This is my own, my native land?'"

Revised Edition.

G. D. FREE,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

ERRATA.

Page 109, line 7: For "Anderson and Nicholson," read White and Foster.

Page 210, line 13: For "larcency," read larceny.

The few errors that appear in this edition will be corrected before the next.

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PREFACE.

The history of Tennessee is fraught with many interesting and bright laurels which should be made familiar to the pupils who will in time become the sovereign people of Tennessee. The boys, after attaining manhood must make the laws, shape the policy, guard the honor, and maintain its high rank among the States. A knowledge of the legislation and policy of the past is a most important preparation for the wise exercise of this sovereignty. With such knowledge they will profit by the experience of their fathers, avoiding the mistakes and emulating the wisdom of those who have gone before them. A knowledge of the past history of the State, brilliant with illustrious names and heroic deeds of its gallant sons, will make their hearts thrill with pride and patriotism, and inspire in youth a firm resolution to sustain the honor, promote the welfare, and add to the fame of Tennessee.

In political matters even-handed justice has been invoked upon every question. The author believes that the full presentation of both sides of every question is the surest and most direct route to truth, and that truth is the only basis for a common love of country.

An honest effort has been made to be accurate, clear, and impartial. Every line has been written with a sincere desire to magnify the great ness of the whole State by presenting faithfully the wisdom, prowess and energy of its people.

Historical Readings have been used by permission of Hon. C. H. Smith, author of the History of Georgia. Changes have been made to suit the conditions in our State, and an Appendix has been added.

Frequent reference has been made to Ramsey's "Annals of Tennessee;" Haywood's "Civil and Political History of Tennessee;" Guild's "Old Times in Tennessee;" Putnam's and other histories of Tennessee; Miller's Manual of Tennessee, and many other sources from which authentic matter could be secured.

The author acknowledges many favors rendered by authors and teachers in the preparation of this work, all of which are highly appreciated. In conclusion, this history is submitted to you, my dear readers, with a desire that our noble people shall never cease to add lustre, patriotism and zeal to the development of this great State.

Nashville, 1896. GEORGE D. FREE.

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HISTORY OF TENNESSEE.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Condition of Europe.—The religious and political condition of Europe in the fifteenth century was full of unrest and unhappiness. The masses of people were very poor, oppressed and destitute, and the rulers were arrogant and cruel and the best men and wisest thinkers were on the alert to better the condition of church and state and home.

Maritime Undertakings.—Much attention was devoted to maritime undertakings, hoping that they might bring fame and remuneration to the country that organized and equipped them. It was Spain that equipped Christopher Columbus, who discovered the new world in 1492, and made it known to Europe. At once all Europe was enthused with an inclination to come hither, and ere long many nations were striving to secure domination in America.

Natural Features of the Country.—Of course the first white settlers found the same rivers, hills and other natural features of the country that now exist, but the country then

presented a very different appearance from what it does now. Everything was just as nature had placed it. The hand of man had not disturbed nature's order. There were no roads, no cities nor towns, and not many fields.

Great Resources.—The natural features of the country were such as to offer many inducements to tillers of the ground. The soil was very prolific and capable of producing large crops with but little labor. The ground, in many localities, was carpeted with the finest grasses which could sustain great herds of cattle. The forests abounded in various kinds of fine timber.

The People.—Columbus found on his arrival a people whom he called Indians. They were savages who lived by hunting, fishing and agriculture. The farming, however, was of the rudest kind. For weapons they used bows and arrows and heavy clubs. The males did the hunting, fighting and scalping; the females did the work. There were many tribes of Indians, and they were frequently at war with each other.

Their Belief.—They believed their spirits, after death, would return to the happy hunting ground of their fathers, where all would be peace and tranquillity. They deposited with each dead warrior his favorite weapon in the vague hope of its ultimate utility.

Chief Families.—Nothing is definitely known of the origin of the American Indians. Their language appears to be unlike that of any other race. Their civilization, customs and manners varied widely. Those of the northern part of the country were much more barbarous than those of the southwest. The four chief families east of the Mississippi were Algonquins, Iroquois, Mobilians, and Natchez.

Mound Builders.—Formerly historians supposed there was a race that lived here before the Indians, who built the

mounds, but now it is believed on good authority that the Indians erected these earthworks. They are fortifications, burial mounds, enclosures of villages, and ridges of earth, shaped like serpents and animals, etc. They are numerous in the Mississippi Valley.

Contention.—For a long while after the discovery of the new world, the whole southern part of it was considered as one country. England, France and Spain claimed it on grounds of nearly equal right. At first, the English named it Virginia, but afterwards called that part which comprises North and South Carolina, Carolina. The French named it New France, after their own country; the Spaniards named it Florida.

Claims.—This whole section was claimed by the English because John and Sebastian Cabot, whom King Henry VII. of England had employed, visited it in 1497. The French claimed it because Verrazani visited the northern part of it in 1523, while in the service of the French King, Francis I. The Spaniards claimed it because Ponce de Leon, a Spanish explorer, visited Florida in 1512.

The Struggling Nations.—These nations contended bitterly for a while for the possession of this country, but at last the English became the masters of nearly all of it. The struggle between France and Spain is noted for bloody butchery rather than for warfare. The Spaniards settled in what is now Florida, and made several attempts to drive out the English, but failed.

The Country Was Not Divided into States then as it is now, but presented an expanse of much unexplored territory which many nations desired to penetrate in pursuit of wealth. The prestige and domination of foreigners in different localities frequently fluctuated and finally waned until there is not

an acre of land in the United States owned by a foreign nation. This is a great tribute to the perseverance and prowess of our people. The original, feeble colonies of liberty-seeking immigrants, under the benign influence of Heaven, have grown into the mightiest nation in the world, rightly deserving the title, "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Creatures of Passion and Appetite.—The Indians were, like all other rude and untutored races or tribes of people who have lapsed into the lowest stages of barbarism, the creatures of passion and appetite; yet none of the barbarous races, yellow, white, or black, have a more marked and individual character, showing the possession of latent faculties, of mind of a high order, of resolute will, and of rare qualities of physical action and endurance.

Gallantry and Coquetry.—Gallantry among young braves and coquetry on the part of the maidens were not wanting in the social relations, however quietly form and expression may be given to these. But the courtship differed from that of the whites. With them, all the coyness, reserve and pretty delays were confined to the male sex. The young squaws were bold, forward, and by no means delicate in urging their devotions, and a handsome or bright young brave was often trapped in the toils of these female charmers.

Their Customs.—It was the custom among Indians to invite every visitor to eat as soon as he entered the wigwam. The host was much offended if the visitor refused to eat; while the guest was insulted if the food was not set before him, even though he had partaken of a meal an hour before. This custom suited the Indian habits and digestion very well, but upon the white man it imposed an etiquette which was often painful, and an annoyance to him.

A Feast or a Famine.—Depending upon hunting and trapping for wild meat, as the Indian did, there was usually a feast or a famine within. Sometimes the flesh of game was all the food he had, and as long as this lasted the feast went on; the supply exhausted, there was a famine for days. The settled tribes raised corn and vegetables, but these lasted only for a part of the year. During the winter and early spring months the improvident savage lived as best he could, mainly upon the wild meat of the woods. Only necessity drove the vagrant glutton from his wigwam, with his bow and arrow, to supply the needs of hunger. When the squaws tilled the fields and gardens with their primitive wooden implements in the harvest season. there was plenty to eat; but when the reliance was on the indolent men, there was often fast, and sometimes famine.

Alluring Devices.—The devices adopted by the savages to allure and betray an enemy were often curious and wonderful. They would sometimes deceive by imitating the hoot of the owl, the human-like wail of the catamount, or the bark of the wolf, at night; or the call of the turkey, the bleat of the fawn, or the bark of the dog, by day, and thus deceive the unsuspicious. Instances were known where they cut off the feet of the buffalo and elk at the ankle joint and, fastening these hoofs to their own feet, would make tracks through the frequented forest around salt springs, and then place themselves in ambuscade when they were conscious of an enemy in the vicinity. The braves of an opposing tribe, falling upon these tracks of buffalo and elk, were almost sure to follow them and fall into the ambuscade. On one occasion a small party of Catawbas thus ambuscaded a more powerful body of Shawnees, but feeling unable to give them final battle, they placed in the path of retreat a number of slender reeds sharpened at the end and dipped in rattlesnake poison. The Shawnees, in pursuit, were wounded by these concealed weapons and fell

by the wayside. The Catawbas turned upon and overpowered them.

Shiftless and Indolent.—When not upon the war path the warriors were shiftless and indolent. Nothing aroused them but necessity or excitement. In the season when roasting-ears and vegetables were made plenty by the labor and industry of the squaws, the men lounged at home utterly inactive, except in their sports. Then they danced with fantastic motion, played at football, or gambled with dice, feasting in the meantime on the fruits of the field until all were exhausted. The squaws were able to pack immense burdens upon their shoulders, and to bear incredible hardships. The men were remarkable for their long endurance and swiftness of foot, and their stoic forbearance under suffering and hardship.

AN INDIAN CHIEF.

Discipline of Children.—The savages were not very strict with their children. Bodily punishment was rare and looked upon as degrading. Ducking in cold water was the more common punishment; hence the children were much better behaved in winter than in summer. Instead of a cradle for the infant, a board, shaven thin, was prepared. On this the infant was placed, with its back to the board at a proper distance. Near the lower end was a projecting piece of wood. This was covered with the softest moss, and the heels of the infant rested upon it. Over the head of the

child was a hoop projecting four or five inches from its face. Two holes were bored on either side of the upper end of the board, for the passage of the deerskin strap. This rested on the forehead of the mother. The child was now bandaged to the board, from the feet to the shoulders, with the arms and hands to the sides. With this contrivance she carried it on her shoulders, leaned it against a tree, or layed it upon the ground. When of sufficient age, the board was removed, and the child taught to cling to its mother's shoulders, and otherwise to help itself.

Their Superstition.—The Indians were very superstitious, yet their religion was more nearly a simple deism than that of most savage nations. One great Spirit was uniformly worshipped among them, though different tribes gave Him different names. On the prairies of the West he was termed Wahcondah, or Master of Life; by the tribes of the Lakes he was called Manitou, or the Spirit; and by the Miami tribes he was known by the title, Owaneeyo, or The Possessor of all Things. They believed in a future state in which they should be introduced to ample hunting grounds, and where their passion for hunting and sporting should be indulged without limit.

Drunkenness.—The Indians were immoderately fond of whiskey. But they prepared for a drunken debauch in which the whole tribe joined with more system and care than the whites. They put out of reach their tomahawks, knives and dangerous weapons, and they appointed a few warriors to keep sober and preserve order. Both sexes then drank to excess, and soon plunged into the wildest orgies of intoxication. The Indians painted in black and red for the war dance; in green and white for the peace dance; in black for dances over the dead, and in various other colors for the green-corn dance, the Wabana, in honor of the devil and others. In war dances they repeated their deeds of cruelty.

QUESTIONS.—1. What of Europe in the fifteenth century? What was the condition of the masses? 2. To what was much attention given? Why? What did Spain do? Who was Columbus? What did Europe do? 3. How did the colonists find the country? What of roads, cities and fields? 4. What did the country offer to tillers of the ground? Why? With what was the ground covered? In what did the forests abound? 5. Whom did Columbus find? What did the males do? Females? 6. What did the Indians believe would become of them after death? 7. What is known of their origin? Language? Customs? What tribes are mentioned? 8. What of a previous race? Discuss the mounds. 9. What of the new world and foreign nations? 10. Why did foreign nations claim it? Name the explorers. 11. Tell of the results of the conquests. Locate the different nationalities. 12. What of divisions? Power? Prowess? Liberty? Bound each country that sent explorers. Give capital. 13. Outline the nature and customs of the Indians. 14. What can you say of their gallantry and courtship? 15. How did the Indians treat their visitors? What is said of feast or famine? 17. What cunning devices and strategies did they adopt? 18. What is said of their indolence and sporting? 19. Describe how they treated their children. 20. What was their religion? 21. Describe their dances and debauchery.

CHAPTER II.

ABORIGINES OF TENNESSEE.

Marauding Parties.—In the early days when nomadic, marauding parties took perennial pleasure in tantalizing the ignorant Indians about their possessions, it was a difficult matter to secure and maintain their friendship. From time immemorial the Indians had held undisputed ownership and control of the lands which they occupied, and which gave them contentment.

Incursions and Approaches.—With a vague unrest and a jealous eye, they viewed with dread, disgust and alarm the incursions and approaches of the white man, apprehending that these forays would terminate in the European possession of this country. The Indians did what they could to retain their hunting grounds, the title of which, through the untiring energy and shrewd diplomacy of William Pitt, slipped from them, and the sovereignty of the region east of the Mississippi was given to King George III. of England.

The Granting of Lands.—The treaty of Paris in 1763, which the servility of a minister had negotiated for the stupidity of a master, brought rich gains to the territory of England, and King George in 1763 issued a proclamation prohibiting the granting of lands to any one in the region west of the mountains, and beyond the sources of those streams which flowed into the Atlantic, no private person was permitted to buy from the Indians.

Exploring Parties.—As early as 1748, Dr. Thomas Walker with a party had penetrated the interior of Tennessee and named the Cumberland Mountains, the River and the

Gap, in honor of the royal duke of England. A party f nineteen, about 1761, named Walker's Creek and Walker's Ridge in honor of their leader. In 1764, Daniel Boone and Samuel Calloway attempted to explore the country; previously Boone's solitary figure and unerring rifle had often been with exploring parties.

A Hunting Ground.—At the time of its first explorations, Tennessee was a vast and almost unoccupied wilderness, a solitude over which an Indian hunter seldom roamed, and to which no tribe had a distinct claim. On account of its mild climate, rich pasturage and varied ranges of mountains, Tennessee had become an extensive park of which the Indians and the beasts of the forest held undisputed possession. At last, the value of the country began to be appreciated as a hunting ground, and as affording immunity from the molestations of the white man.

From Place to Place.—The Shawnees, according to early French explorers and geographers, occupied the banks of the Lower Cumberland. Numerous villages abounded at times, but as the Indians wandered from place to place their villages were not large. Gen. Robertson learned from the Indians, that in 1665 the Shawnees occupied the country from the Tennessee River to where Nashville is, and north of the Cumberland, and that about 1700, they left this country and went north.

The Expulsion of the Shawnees.—About the beginning of the sixteenth century the Chickasaws became the allies of the Cherokees for the expulsion of the Shawnees from the Cumberland Valley, which was gradually effected. In 1714, when Mr. Charleville opened a store where Nashville now is, he occupied a fort of the Shawnees as his dwelling. Having been so harassed by the enemy, they decided to evacuate the territory, which they soon after did. Hearing of the Shawnees' intention to leave the Cumberland Valley coun-

try, the Chickasaws resolved to strike an effectual blow against them and secure possession of the Shawnees' store. The attack was successful. Many Shawnees perished.

They Continued Depredations.—Since the hostilities of these tribes were closed by no formal treaties, they continued depredations when an opportunity was available. At length, fearing each other, all these tribes forsook the territory, and it remained unoccupied for sixty years. When the whites began to settle it, they found the whole country west of the Cumberland Mountains uninhabited and abounding in many of the wild beasts of the forest. Occasionally a few wandering Shawnees would return, and being so familiar with the country, were able to do much mischief to the white settlers.

Their Villages and Settlements.—The Chickasaws inhabited the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Choctaw boundary; their villages and settlements were generally south of the 35th degree, north latitude, but they claimed all the territory within the present States of Kentucky and Tennessee which lies between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers, and very much north of the former. The territory contained no permanent settlements; it was used only for hunting grounds.

Chickasaws and Choctaws.—These Chickasaws were war-like, valiant, dextrous and brave. They exercised an unwonted influence over the Natchez, Choctaws and other tribes. Usually, they were the friends and allies of the Anglo-Americans; their brave but peaceable warriors were often instrumental in preventing hostilities between other tribes. So close is the affinity between the Chickasaws and Choctaws, in their physical appearances, languages, customs, traditions, and laws, that they appear to have had a common origin.

Had Become Quarrelsome.—The Uchees once occupied

the country near the mouth of the Hiwassee; in a battle with the Cherokees their warriors were exterminated; little else is known of them. The Creeks, once a powerful tribe, lived at times on the southern boundary of the present State, but never settled permanently in it. The Cherokees had become quarrelsome, arrogant and incautious over their success and victory in war. It is said that every Indian tribe had a house or town of refuge which was a sure asylum to protect a manslayer, or the unfortunate captive, if he could once enter it. Chota, five miles from Fort Loudon, was the city of refuge for the Cherokees. The Indians never forgot a cruelty inflicted upon them by a foe; they would go any distance, through pathless woods, over mountains and deep swamps, for revenge. They designated the mountains and streams by names remarkable for euphony and beauty.

AN INDIAN WARRIOR.

Oconostota's Speech.—Oconostota was the leader of the Cherokees; he was fearless, and relentless. In an eloquent speech he predicted the fate of his race in these beautiful words: "This is but the beginning. Whole nations have passed away, and there remains not a stone to mark the place where rest the bones of our ancestors. They have melted like the snow before the rays of the sun, and their names are unrecorded, save in the

deeds and the characters of those who have brought destruction upon them.

"**The Invader has Crossed** the great sea in ships; he has not been stayed by broad rivers, and now he has penetrated the wilderness and overcome the ruggedness of the mountains. Neither will he stop here. He will force the Indian steadily before him across the Mississippi ever towards the west, to find a shelter and a refuge in the seclusion of solitude, but even here he will come at last; and there being no place remaining where the Indian may dwell in the habitation of his people, he will proclaim the extinction of the race, till the red man be no longer a roamer of the forests and a pursuer of wild game."

At Sycamore Shoals.—When Daniel Boone and Col. Richard Henderson and others had the Indians collected at Sycamore Shoals to buy their lands between the Kentucky and the Cumberland Rivers, this speech was delivered in words full of imaginative glow and pathetic eloquence, showing the gradual encroachment of the whites, impelled by an insatiable desire for land and a yielding of those who had once possessed the American continent. The fated race was doomed by civilization, that unpitying personification of the march of the world to a higher destiny. This great orator signed the treaty against which he made this vigorous protest.

The Six Nations and the King of England.—The treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1768, was made between the Six Nations who lived upon the northern lakes and the King of England. In this, the Indians ceded to the King a region of country north and east of the Tennessee River, which included the most of East Tennessee. The representatives of seventeen tribes signed this treaty, thereby forever transferring the title from them, but other tribes contended that the Six Nations had not an exclusive claim to these lands, but

that they were the common hunting grounds of the Cherokees and Chickasaws. Reluctantly the Indians witnessed these lands settled by the whites; long and relentless wars were kept up by the Indians, until they were repulsed by John Sevier and James Robertson.

Habitation.—The Cherokees inhabited the mountains of the East, extending into Kentucky and Georgia. The Creeks lived just below Chattanooga. The Chickasaws lived in West Tennessee near where Memphis is. The Uchees inhabited the country around the site of the present Nashville. They had The Great Trace, a road which they traveled in coming into Tennessee. It ran through East Tennessee and connected the South-West and the North. They also had the Great Natchez Trace, which ran from Nashville to Natchez.

QUESTIONS.—1. Why was it difficult to keep Indian friendship? Why were they happy? 2. What did they foresee? Did it please them? 3. When was the Treaty of Paris? What was it? What did King George do? Why? 4. What did Walker and his party do? When? 5. Give the substance of this section. 6. Locate the Shawnees' territory. What did Gen. Robertson learn? 7. Between whom and for what purpose was this conspiracy? Result? 8. Why did the Indians abandon this territory? Eventually, the Shawnees did what? 9. Locate the Choctaw territory. What did they claim? 10. Enumerate their characteristics. 11. Where did the Uchees live? What became of them? What of the Creeks? What of the confederation? Refuge? 12. Who was Oconostota? 13. Give the substance of his speech. 14. Why were they assembled at Sycamore Shoals? Did the Chief sign the treaty? 15. Between whom was this treaty made? What did the Indians cede? What of war? 16. Where did the various tribes live? What of their Traces?

CHAPTER III.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

A Treaty was Made with the Cherokees.—In 1756 a treaty was made with the Cherokees for permission to establish forts on their lands in this State. It was negotiated by Governor Dobbs, of North Carolina. The first fort in East Tennessee was Fort Loudon, built in 1757, under General Andrew Lewis, by the English, at the junction of the Tellico and Little Tennessee Rivers. In 1758, Colonel Byrd built Fort Chissel, on New River, and Fort Long Island, on Holston River. Stephen Holston, of Virginia, came to this State and named the Holston after himself. In 1760, the garrison at Fort Loudon was massacred by the Indians.

First Permanent Settlement.—Daniel Boone, the pioneer for the whites, who was, in 1760, in Walker's party, left this inscription on a beech on Boone's Creek, near Jonesboro: "D. Boon cilled A BAR on tree in The year 1760." Nashville was visited this year by Timothy Demonbreun. Colonel Grant burnt, in 1761, the Indian town of Etchoe. The Anglo-Americans made their first permanent settlement, in 1761, on the Watauga.

The First White Child Born in Tennessee.—The history of what is now Tennessee began with the erection, in 1769, of William Bean's cabin, near the junction of the Watauga and Boone's Creek, in what is now East Tennessee, but was then in the western part of North Carolina. William Bean's son, Russell, was the first white child born in what is now Tennessee. Bean's Station was named after him. The congested condition of business in the primitive colonies ex-

panded the hopes of the settlers and infused an inclination to emigrate west of the mountains. When liberty and happiness can be obtained, the Americans have always been irrepressible.

Indian Warfare in the neighborhood of the Watauga had nearly exterminated the once powerful Indian race. The Shawnees existed only in small, wandering detachments, the most of whom were hidden away in the lofty Cumberland Mountains. The Creeks of the Cumberland region, almost to a man, had been massacred by the Cherokees, who, emboldened by repeated successes, invaded the Chickasaw country, but were repulsed with great slaughter. Far away were the Chickasaws, but they were kindly disposed to the infant settlement.

The Watauga Association.—This was an opportune time for the waves of immigration to deposit the germs of a new social power. The Watauga Association being organized at a time peculiarly fortunate for it, little was to be feared except from the roving Indians until the Cherokees had recuperated sufficiently to make war upon the new colony, who knew that the foundation of a new community in those wilds meant hardship and danger. The Watauga Association was composed of three settlements, of which Watauga was the nucleus. The other two were Carter's Valley settlement, from Wolf's Hill, Virginia, which was in and around the present site of Rogersville, and the settlement of Jacob Brown on the Nolichucky River, of which, for a time, Brown's store was the most important.

Arbitrary and Tyrannical.—In North Carolina many of these emigrants saw their property extorted from them in illegal and exorbitant fees; oppressive taxes were exacted by the sheriffs, and the manner of collecting them was arbitrary and tyrannical. The people had long petitioned and remon-

strated against it, but the officers remained unpunished. When the British announced their intention of quartering troops in America, and of having them supported by the colonists, it led to much clamor and an inclination to go West.

In a Summary Way.—On account of the comparatively unproductive hills and valleys in the old States, and the absence of courts for a time in South Carolina, the inhabitants of the interior were prone to punish offenders in a summary way. In the meantime, Watauga was receiving constant additions from North and South Carolina, the result of which was increase of population and expansion of the settlement beyond the mountain.

"Long Hunters."—A company of adventurers was formed June 2, 1769, for the purpose of hunting and exploring what is now Middle Tennessee. Robert Crockett was killed near the source of the Roaring River, and after hunting eight or nine months, the rest of the party returned home in April, 1770. After their arrival, about forty formed a party, led by Colonel James Knox, who explored the Lower Cumberland, and being absent so long, they secured, after their return, the appellation, "Long Hunters." May the time never come when the self-sacrificing toil and daring hardihood of these pioneers shall be forgotten or undervalued! The misgoverned province of North Carolina continued to furnish emigrants to Watauga. The poor came for independence, the aspiring to attain respectability. Here they had exemption from the supercilious annoyances of those who claimed pre-eminence over them. In 1771, Jacob Brown opened a store on the Nolichucky River, at Fort Gillespie. A station was established on Station Camp Creek, Sumner County.

A Committee of Thirteen.—The Watauga Association elected a committee of thirteen as a kind of general body for

legislative purposes. The executive and judicial power was vested in five commissioners elected by the thirteen from their own body. Articles were signed, the signers pledging themselves to conform to the requirements of those in authority. The members of the Nolichucky settlement did not sign the articles of the Association at first, but the Watauga people forced them to take the oath of "fidelity to the common cause," which ended Toryism there.

Relation Was Very Critical.—At this juncture the relation between the colonies and England was very critical. It had been for a long while full of friction and excitement. The English parliament claimed the right to tax the colonists; the latter, having no representation therein, protested bitterly, refused to pay the tax, and organized for resistance. The difference could not be adjusted, and finally it culminated in a long war, beginning at Lexington, Mass., April 19, 1775. George Washington was elected in May, commander-in-chief of the American army, and the Revolution began, which lasted seven years, and resulted in the overthrow of the British rule in the United States.

Washington District.—Our mother State strongly espoused the freedom of the colonies. In 1775, Mecklenburg County passed famous resolutions which embodied the principles and phrases of the Declaration of Independence. The Watauga people were in full sympathy with the American cause and always helped it when possible. They named their settlement Washington District, and in open committee acknowledged themselves indebted to the United Colonies for their full proportion of the Continental expenses. In 1776, their population was about six hundred.

The Boundary Lines.—The uncertain location of the boundary lines between Virginia and North Carolina gave the settlers much uneasiness and inconvenience. It was discover-

ed in 1772 that the settlements were in North Carolina and i. territory which the Indians had never ceded. Watauga at once secured a ten years' lease from the Cherokees. A treaty was made for this purpose and the Indians were invited to participate in the festivities. Ruffians present from Wolf's Hill settlement slew an Indian, and the rest retired for vengeance. A bloody war was imminent, but James Robertson interceded and pleaded with their chiefs for peace,—made excuses for the unfortunate occurrence, and thus temporarily averted war. These primitive people as early as 1772 organized congregations and built two churches, where the Rev. Charles Cummings regularly preached.

Indian Conspiracy.—The British emissaries during the Revolution incited the Indians to deeds of barbarity too atrocious to chronicle. Those who adhered to the American cause jeopardized their lives, but they felt that a mighty principle was involved in their action. In 1776, a dangerous invasion was led by two Indians, Dragging Canoe and Old Abraham. An Indian squaw, Nancy Ward, exposed the conspiracy and warned the settlers to be ready. They destroyed the weak forts and gathered together in Forts Heaton and Watauga. The troops in Fort Heaton marched against a division of the Indians under Dragging Canoe, and after a hard-fought battle at Island Flats, completely repulsed them. The Indians under Old Abraham attacked Fort Watauga. James Robertson, commanding, assisted by John Sevier, met them. There were only forty whites against three hundred Indians. The fight was stubborn, but the firm, unflinching courage of the whites gained the victory, and forced the Indians to retreat.

The Encouragement of the Militia.—In April, 1777, an act was passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, for the encouragement of the militia and volunteers in prosecuting the war against that part of the Cherokees who still persisted

in hostilities. At the same session an act was passed for the establishment of Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and

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also for appointing and commissioning Justices of the Peace and Sheriffs for the several courts in the District of Washington in this State.

Watauga Merges Into North Carolina.—No frontier community had ever been better governed than the Watauga settlement. In war and in peace, without legislators or judicial tribunals, except those adopted and provided by themselves, the settlers had lived in uninterrupted harmony—acting justly to all, offering violence and injury to none. But the primitive simplicity of patriarchal life, as exhibited by a small settlement in a secluded wilderness, uncontaminated by contact with the artificial society of older communities, was forced to yield to the stern commands of progress and improvement. The hunting and pastoral stages of society were to be merged into the agricultural and commercial, the civil and political.

Hereafter, Watauga, happy, independent, free and self-reliant, the cradle of the Great West, is merged into North Carolina, and becomes a part of it.

QUESTIONS.—1. What did Governor Dobbs do in 1756? Which was the first fort in East Tennessee? 2. What is said of Daniel Boone? By whom and when was Nashville visited? 3. Name the beginning of the State's history. 4. What of Indian warfare? Name tribes. 5. What of the Watauga Association? 6. In North Carolina what had been the conditions of affairs? 7. Why was Watauga a favorable location? 8. When and why was this company formed? Under whom was the Lower Cumberland explored? 9. How was the Watauga Association's legislative government elected? 10. Why did the colonists resist British taxation? Result? First battle? Cammander? 11. What part did North Carolina take for liberty? 12. What gave the settlers uneasiness? What did Watauga do? What of preaching? 13. The British emissaries did what? Why? What occurred in 1776? Describe it. 14. North Carolina enacted what laws in 1777? 15. What is said of the government of the Watauga settlement? What became of it?

CHAPTER IV.

TENNESSEE, PART OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Washington District, a County.—The General Assembly of North Carolina in November, 1777, formed Washington District into Washington County, assigning to it the boundaries of the whole of the present great State of Tennessee. By an act passed at the same session, establishing Entry Takers' offices in the several counties, lands which had accrued or should accrue to the State by treaty or conquest, were subject to entry.

The Public Lands.—At the same session of the Assembly provision was made for opening a land office in Washington County, at the rate of forty shillings per hundred acres, with the liberal permission to each head of a family to take up six hundred and forty acres himself, one hundred acres for his wife, and the same quantity for each of his children. The law provided that the Watauga settlers should not be obliged to pay for their occupancies until January, 1777, and then, for any surplus entered above the quantity before mentioned, the purchaser was required to pay five pounds per hundred acres.

Early Immigration.—The facility for taking up the choice lands of the country induced great numbers of persons, principally those without means, to emigrate to the frontier. A poor man, with seldom more than a single pack-horse on which the wife and infant were carried, with a few clothes and bed-quilts, a skillet and a small sack of meal, was often seen wending his way along the narrow mountain trace with a rifle upon his shoulder—the elder sons carrying an axe, a

hoe, sometimes an auger and a saw, and the older daughters leading or carrying the smaller children. Without a dollar in his pocket when he arrived at the distant frontier, the emigrant became at once a large land holder. Such men laid the foundation of society and government in Tennessee. They brought no wealth—but had what was far better, industrious and frugal habits, hardihood and enterprise, fearlessness and self-reliance. With such elements in the character of its pioneers any community will soon subdue the wilderness to the purposes of agriculture.

Road Commissioners.—Hitherto emigrants had reached the new settlements upon pack-horses and along the old trading paths or narrow traces that had first been blazed by hunters. No wagon road had been opened across the mountains of North Carolina to the West. The Legislature of this year, 1779, appointed commissioners to lay off and mark a road from the court house in Washington County into the County of Burke. After that road was opened emigrants of larger property began to reach the country, and some of the settlements assumed the appearance of greater comfort and thrift.

Encouraging the Militia and Volunteers.—Under the provisions of an act passed for encouraging the militia and volunteers to prosecute the war against the Indians, the militia of Washington County was, for the greater part of this year, in the service of the State. This enabled every able-bodied man between eighteen and fifty years of age to secure the lands he wished to own. It had the further effect of keeping the frontier well guarded. Companies of rangers were kept upon the most exposed points to scour the woods and cane-brakes, and to pursue and disperse small parties of ill-disposed Indians who, hovering about the settlements, occasionally killed and plundered the inhabitants. Under the protection of these rangers the settlements were widened and extended down the

Nolichucky below the mouth of Big Limestone, and down the Holston to the treaty line. Indeed, the frontiers were so well guarded that the Indians considered their incursions as perilous to themselves as they could be to the whites, and for a time abandoned them, causing the whites to become careless. The relaxation of their vigilance and care invited aggression and a renewal of the outrages and massacres which had been experienced by the whites from the Indians.

New Counties.—Soon Sullivan and Green Counties were formed from Washington District. Washington District was added to Salisbury Judicial District which contained several counties. Jonesboro, the oldest town in the State, was made the county seat of Washington County.

Vigilance Committees.—The Tories continued depredations and formed strong bands for protection, centralizing their efforts against the adherents to the American cause. Vigilance committees were formed by the inhabitants for safety, and they promptly reported acts of violence and indicted men for being Tories. The Whigs had two bodies of dragoons, numbering about thirty each, to punish disorderly conduct, which they did admirably. They required the Tory leaders in crime to expiate their guilt by their lives. After order was restored the committees disbanded.

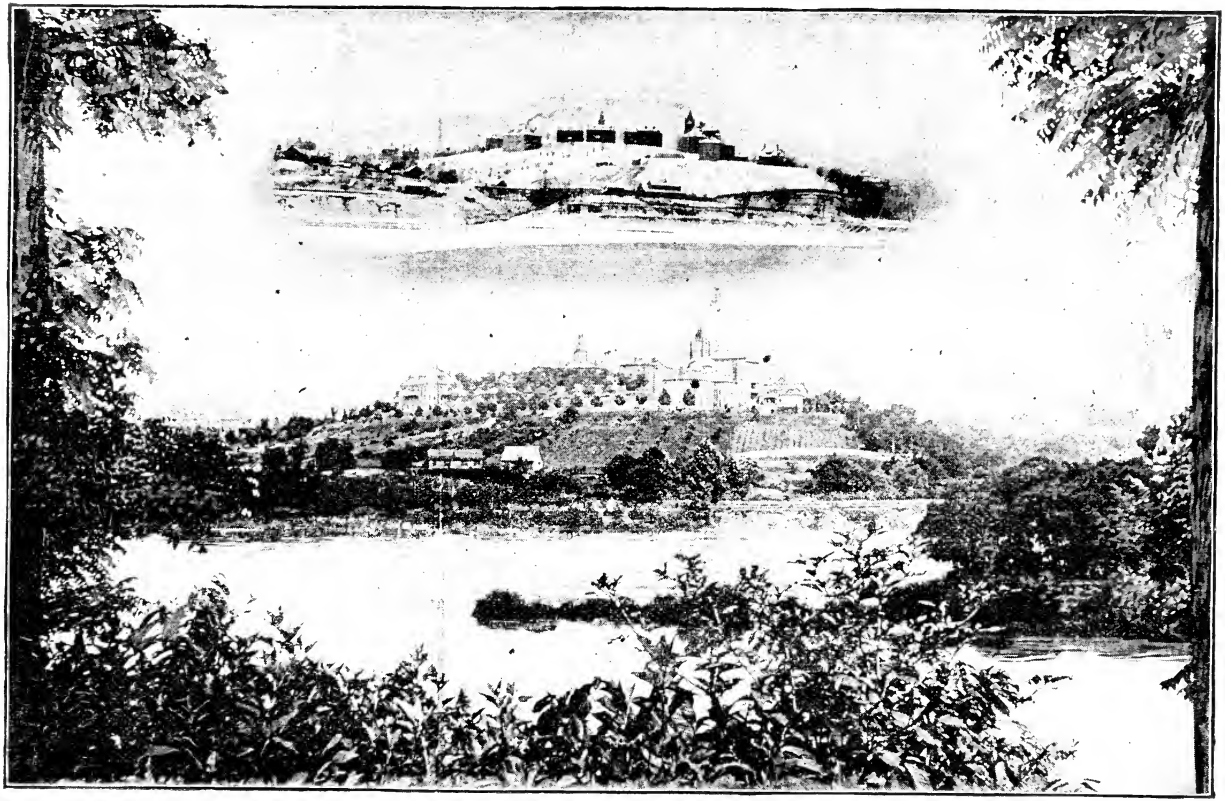
The Christian Ministry amid these scenes of violence and disorder, was shedding its benign influence. In 1779, Tidence Lane, a Baptist preacher, organized a congregation and a church house was erected on Buffalo Ridge. Rev. Samuel Doak was preaching in Washington and Sullivan Counties and Rev. Jeremiah Lambert, the first Methodist preacher, came in 1783 to the Holston Circuit.

The Chickamauga Indians occupied the summit of the mountains near Lookout, the impregnable fortress of nature,

and defied the whites to occupy it. They began their scalping on inoffensive emigrants. Virginia and North Carolina in 1779, selected Evan Shelby to subdue them. He invaded their town by water, which astonished them so that they fled, making no resistance. Shelby burned their town. Five hundred Indians escaped and founded the five towns which subsequently annoyed the Cumberland settlement very much.

In Search of Good Lands.—Richard Hogan, Spencer, Holliday, and others, in 1778, came from Kentucky in search of good lands. They secured and planted a field, which was the first plantation in Middle Tennessee. It was near Bledsoe's Lick. A large hollow tree stood near by, in which Spencer lived. Holliday decided to return to Kentucky. Spencer protested, but without avail. In the meantime Holliday had lost his knife, whereupon Spencer broke his and gave half to his colleague.

The Western Settlements.—During the Revolution, the western settlements were not in a condition to contribute very greatly to the American cause. They were few but not insignificant, and being called upon, they responded. John Sevier commanded the militia of Washington County, and Isaac Shelby that of Sullivan County, which amounted to about five hundred men. They induced Colonel William Campbell, of Virginia, who had four hundred men, to join them. They elected him commander of the united forces. Colonel James Williams joined them and their forces numbered fifteen hundred. They realized they were fighting a great general, whose courage was as desperate as his generalship was skillful. He had to rely upon Tories who wanted to surrender, finding themselves in a baptism of fire, but time after time he rallied his men. Patrick Ferguson, the British officer, selected the top of a cone-shaped hill, which he named King's Mountain, and said "the Almighty Himself could not drive him from it." The assailants were



A SUMMER AND WINTER VIEW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE.

desperate and determined. Ascending the mountain on different sides, their deadly rifles literally mowed down the Tories. Finally Ferguson was killed, and (Dupoister) the second in command, immediately surrendered. This was a great victory for the mountaineers. In 1783, Davidson County was organized and named, and James Robertson was its first Representative to the North Carolina Legislature.

Indian Depredations.—The Indians were then contemplating an invasion. Sevier returned home from King's Mountain famous, and when he was notified of their hostile intention he at once selected troops and hastened to meet the them. Finding the savages at Boyd's Creek, he routed them. Re-enforcements joined him, which enabled him to cross the Little Tennessee and pursue the Indians till he had burned their dwellings, destroyed their crops, and driven away their animals. He marched south through their country in the region of the Coosa River, demolishing as he went. The next year he invaded their country at the source of the Little Tennessee. The Indians would not always conform to treaties, and they had to be dealt with in a summary way. Their deeds were atrocious and degrading, but they saw North Carolina gradually extending its line and securing their lands, which put them on the defensive.

Futile Hopes.—The Watauga people evidently hoped when they formed the articles of association that at no remote day they would be governed by royal governors, but adversity defeated it. When they petitioned North Carolina in 1776 for annexation, it was readily granted. They expected defense, but it never came. An Indian war was always an impending contingency. They had had no adequate military organization, no method of compelling enlistment, no means of collecting taxes. This was bad enough. Subsequently, abuses became worse.

Cession of Territory.—In April, 1784, the General Assembly of North Carolina ceded to the United States all the territory embraced in Tennessee. The cession required its acceptance within two years. To this the settlers complained because North Carolina left them without a government for two years. Indignation pervaded the entire settlement. The Watauga pride had been insulted and North Carolina was bitterly reviled. The most extravagant denunciations of her ingratitude and tyranny were indulged. They regarded themselves without a government, but sought a solution of this difficulty in their own resources.

QUESTIONS.—1. What did North Carolina do in 1777? How large was it? 2. What was land worth? What permission to secure it? 3. What effect did this produce? Who came? 4. Hitherto, how had emigrants come? What of roads? 5. What means of protection did they have? What was the result? 6. What of Washington County? Other counties? 7. What of the Tories? Whigs? Committees? 8. What of the Christian ministry? 9. The Chickamauga Indians? 10. Describe the settlement from Kentucky. 11. What part did the Western settlements take in the Revolution? Describe the battle of King's Mountain. 12. Describe Sevier's attack on the Indians. 13. What was the evident anticipation of the Wataugans? 14. What cession was made in 1784? Why did the settlers complain?

CHAPTER V.

THE STATE OF FRANKLIN.

Independence of the United States.—The Revolution was now ended, and the independence of the United States acknowledged by England. The transition from a state of provincial vassalage and colonial dependence to self-government was sudden, and in some of the States almost imperceptible. The change from a monarchy to a republic brought a little of the spirit of insubordination till mature plans and experience could enthrone confidence to meet the convulsions and disorders of society which were produced by the dissolution from England. In the main the people expected better results, hence contentment was delayed.

An Immense Debt Upon the States.—The War of Independence had entailed an immense debt upon the States. The treasury was depleted, and Congress urged the States to cede their unappropriated lands to Congress to enrich the Federal treasury to enable it to defray the expenses incurred by this war. North Carolina ceded the western territory. The State of Franklin thought if it were admitted as an independent State these lands would accrue to its own benefit. True, the members from the four western counties voted at Hillsboro for the cession, but they thought Congress would not accept it. After the battle of King's Mountain the "Over Hill" country became famous and attracted immigration. Hither were led by General Elijah Clarke the women and children of Tory-ridden Georgia. A hard-fought battle was won over the Cherokees at Boyd's Creek, and their country depopulated around Hiwassee.

Protection Sought.—The people urgently demanded legal restrictions; the violation of the law was, except in a summary way by regulators whom the people appointed, passed unpunished. The military organizations were not sufficient to suppress all violence; even if they had been vested with the authority. The law provided no brigadier-general to call into the services the militia and the frequent Indian aggressions kept the people stirred with anxiety and apprehension over the troublous condition of affairs. Fugitives from justice, hostile Indians near by, and no protection among themselves justly made the situation the more sensibly felt by the law-abiding element. After the people arrived at the conclusion that North Carolina would not provide the necessary protection they, themselves, adopted a mode by which to secure protection.

The Methods Adopted.—The people at first resolved to elect two persons from each captain's company who should meet in their respective counties as a committee; these decided upon a convention of deputies to adopt suitable plans, and on August 23, 1784, the deputies assembled at Jonesboro to consider the state of affairs relative to the cession of the western counties. The committee drafted a loyal report to North Carolina and petitioned Congress to accept the cession which North Carolina had made. The committee asked that Congress recognize them as a separate government after the formation of their Constitution. The report of the committee was referred to Cocke and Hardin to formulate suitable plans for the association, and on the next day the plans were submitted which deduced many tenable reasons why the new government should be organized. These plans were objectionable and the convention adjourned to meet September 16, 1784, at the court house of Washington County.

The North Carolina Assembly.—The Assembly of North Carolina met October 22, 1784, at Newbern, and soon

repealed its cession to Congress of the western country. The convention again met at Jonesboro in November, 1784, and broke up in confusion. Now, three parties existed: one for a constitution; a second for the plans approved by the convention, and a third for return to North Carolina. After North Carolina repealed the cession act it divided the District of Morgan and erected some of the counties that had composed it into the District of Washington, and appointed an assistant judge and an attorney-general to officiate in the Superior Court for that district to be held in Washington County. The militia was formed into a brigade and Colonel Sevier appointed brigadier-general, which pleased him. When the people of Washington County met at Jonesboro to elect deputies to the convention to be held December 14, Sevier endeavored to allay their animosity by assuring them that North Carolina had granted them a general court and had made concession in favor of the western counties. He pleaded with the people to proceed no farther in their design for a separation from North Carolina. The delegates met in convention at Jonesboro, December 14, 1784, and though fully apprised of the action of North Carolina disregarded it. Five deputies were elected from each county and they agreed upon a constitution under which the government should organize and act until it should be ratified or rejected by another convention to be held at Greeneville, November 14, 1785.

The Assembly of Franklin.—It was decided that the Assembly of Franklin should meet early in 1785, which it did, and elected John Sevier, Governor; David Campbell a Judge of the Superior Court; and Joshua Gist and John Anderson Assistant Judges. Landon Carter was Speaker of the Senate and Wm. Cage Speaker of the House of Commons. The Assembly also appointed all other civil and military officers which the Constitution authorized. Almost all the appointees

were holding offices under North Carolina, but they accepted their appointments and when qualified the State of Franklin was organized.

The Constitution of Franklin made lawyers, ministers of the gospel, and doctors ineligible to office. This made it very unpopular. When the Constitution of North Carolina was passed, a Bill of Rights was adopted which made provisions for the creation of a State or States out of the western territory. Mention has been made of the formation of a judicial district of the western counties, called Washington District, and a judge and an attorney-general appointed.

Sevier and Tipton.—In those days factions were easily formed. John Sevier was a gallant, faithful, industrious and honorable man, whom his people loved very much. From the first he became identified with all the interests of this people for whom he labored so untiringly. Yet his career was an object of jealousy to a man named John Tipton, who did what he could in opposition to Sevier. At Watauga courts were held at residences, and it was Tipton's ambition to annoy Sevier and capture or destroy the court records. The proceedings of one faction were deemed illegal by the other. The people did not know to whom to pay their taxes, hence they paid none.

Martin Issued a Manifesto.—Dissension and disruption created much animosity and discontent. A constitution was formed for the State, but the many objections thereto promptly defeated it. When Governor Martin, of North Carolina, heard the news of separation, he sent Major Samuel Henderson to find out the cause of disaffection. Very soon Governor Martin received an official declaration of independence from the new State. Martin issued a manifesto to the inhabitants of Franklin, and calmly and dispassionately reviewed and refuted causes and charges. One of the first acts of the Legislature

of Franklin was to provide for Martin Academy, which was founded by Samuel Doak in 1785, and was the first school west of the Alleghanies. It afterwards became Washington College. This year Davidson Academy was founded at Nashville, and Blount College at Knoxville.

Sentiment Changing.—Sevier proposed the Constitution of North Carolina and it was adopted with a few changes. William Cocke was appointed to present this Constitution to Congress for the admission of the State into the Union, which he did, and to which Congress paid no attention. Soon after the adoption of the Constitution by Franklin, the North Carolina Legislature met at Newbern and passed an act of oblivion in favor of those who would return to their allegiance, and invited the revolting counties to send representatives to North Carolina. This act did much to allay irritation and make Governor Martin's manifesto popular. In August, 1786, a Senator, John Tipton, and two Representatives, James Stuart and Richard White, were elected from Washington County to the North Carolina General Assembly.

Unsuccessful.—After the election of John Tipton to the Senate of North Carolina, and the people began to see that Franklin could not survive this difficulty, Sevier sent Cocke to North Carolina to persuade the Legislature to agree to a separation. Cocke's appeal was eloquent but unsuccessful. North Carolina had decided that the Franklin people should return to their allegiance, and should become a separate State only through a formal act of cession. By another act of oblivion unpaid taxes were remitted.

A Reaction.—Franklin refused to take advantage of the last act of oblivion. Confusion was still great. Two sets of officers still executed the laws, and the people were wearying under this needless desertion. Sevier saw a reaction. North

Carolina appointed Evan Shelby, Brigadier-General. Sevier and Shelby were to exercise the duties of their offices jointly, and in a harmonious way till the next meeting of the Legislature of North Carolina, but ere long they again became involved in confusion.

Governor Martin Replies.—The Governor of North Carolina in May, 1787, replied to Evan Shelby and his followers who had asked to have the Franklin people brought back to their allegiance by force of arms. Very pleasantly he suggested that the way to secure what they desired was to return to their allegiance and wait till their wealth and numbers would justify separation. "It is my opinion," said he, "that it may be obtained at an earlier day than some imagine, if unanimity prevails among you."

The State of Franklin Ceases to Exist.—Sevier saw the futility of his plans, and not being despondent, he urged Georgia to interfere in behalf of Franklin. As compensation, he would help subjugate the Creeks and settle the Great Bend of the Tennessee, but Georgia gave no useful aid. Sevier resorted to various futile means. He solicited Shelby to accept the Governorship, but he refused. In September, 1787, the last session of the Franklin Legislature met, and soon thereafter all the western counties sent Representatives to the North Carolina Legislature. After acts of pardon and oblivion were passed, the State of Franklin ceased to exist, February 1, 1788.

How Officers Were Then Paid.—It is interesting to know how officers were then paid. The State taxes and salaries were payable in flax linen, tow linen, linsey, beaver skins, tallow, beeswax, rye whisky, peach or apple brandy, country made sugar, and tobacco.

QUESTIONS.—1. What followed now? Were the colonies in a better condition? Why? 2. What had the War of Independence done? What did Congress urge? What did Franklin do? 3. Give substance of this section. 4. What methods were adopted? 5. What did the three parties want? Why was it decided that the Assembly of Franklin should meet early in 1785? 6. Whom did the Franklin Constitution make ineligible to office? Why? 7. What of John Sevier? John Tipton? Courts? 8. What of dissension? Constitution? Martin's manifesto? 9. What is said of Sevier? William Cocke? North Carolina Legislature? 10. What did the people begin to see? North Carolina had determined what? 11. Franklin refused what? Result? 12. What did the Governor of North Carolina do? Say? 13. Sevier saw what? What effort did he make to perpetuate Franklin? 14. How were officers paid? Taxes?

CHAPTER VI.

TERRITORY SOUTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Government of the Territory.—Congress accepted the deed of cession from North Carolina and soon after passed a law for the government of this territory. The ordinance and amendatory act passed Congress, August 7, 1789. The President nominated William Blount, of North Carolina, for governor, who was familiar with the territory and very popular with the masses. He was elegant, urbane, vigilant and energetic, and rendered excellent services to his people. Charles, James and Benjamin Blount were all civil or military officers during that period and did their parts well. Gov. Blount received his commission, August 7, 1790, and reached his destination, October 10, where he resided, at first, with William Cobb, in the fork of the Holston and the Watauga Rivers, near the Watauga Old Fields.

Territorial Officers.—In Sullivan County courts were held in the woods. Gov. Blount had Judges David Campbell and Joseph Anderson associated with him in the administration of things. Both gentlemen were distinguished jurists. Blount appointed and commissioned the civil and military officers for the counties of the District of Washington, those who were holding office under North Carolina usually continued in the function under the territorial government, but a new commission and a new oath were required. After the necessary officers were commissioned, Gov. Blount left on November 27, for the District of Mero, then composed of Tennessee, Davidson and Sumner Counties, to appoint officers there. Gov. Blount had appointed in the counties all military officers be-

low the rank of brigadier-generals and as he could not appoint these he recommended John Sevier for Washington and James Robertson for Mero, whom the President appointed. Blount always sought to familiarize himself with the conditions and wants of the people so that he could the better discharge his official duties.

Restore and Maintain Peace With the Indians.—The President instructed Blount to restore and maintain peace with the Indians, and Major King was sent to make a treaty with the Cherokees, but he found them divided into two parties of which Little Turkey was the leader of the southern, and Hanging Maw of the northern, but each party was disposed to negotiate. The settled country was confined to the valleys of the Holston, French Broad, Nolichucky and Little Rivers, while the rest was settled by Indian villages or frequented by the Indians in their huntings. Washington and Mero Districts had an estimated population of 35,000, and smaller settlements along the Cumberland Valley and its tributaries had a weak population, which made it very expedient to be friendly to the Indians.

Washington and Mero Districts.—There was no direct communication between Washington and Mero Districts, because the rapids and shoals in the Tennessee, and the ascent of the Cumberland and the Ohio was an impediment and a pathless wilderness, and high mountains a barrier to all but the Indians. The Cherokees claimed much of East Tennessee, and the Chickasaws the country between the Tennessee and the Mississippi, but did not live on it. The Choctaws and Creeks had no valid claim to any of the territory, but they settled near the Great Bend of Tennessee and permitted the Spaniards to reside with them.

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.—Gov. Blount was appointed to the superintendency of Indian affairs and his du-

ties became responsible, delicate and irksome, but he discharged them well. The Creeks, Choctaws, Cherokees and Chickasaws formed the southern tribes, whom he dealt with so gently as to hold them in subjection. He always assured them that his people were their friends. Blount's territory bordered on the frontiers of Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and the southern tribes either lived in or claimed hunting grounds in these States, which was a prolific source of continual confusion. Emissaries would agitate the Indians to deeds of barbarity and thus increase strife and confusion for Blount to allay. He had frequent consultations with the Secretary of War and the Governors of adjoining States in the interests of his people. Willie Blount, afterwards governor, and Hugh L. White were his private secretaries. They sought to suppress Indian depredation and hostility, but the constant violations of the treaties by the Indians subjected Blount to harsh criticisms by his people who thought he could have subdued the savages.

The Forts and Stations.—The four eastern counties had rudely constructed several forts and stations which afforded meager protection, usually an unorganized militia manned them, and the white available force west of the Cumberland Mountains did not exceed 1,000, while the Indians numbered perhaps 50,000. Nashville was the center of this population. The territory was filled with local convulsions. The President had authorized Blount to act purely on the defensive. The adjoining States complained that defensive measures were too lenient; the Indians said they were too vigorous, and Congress complained of expenses, but at length all found that Blount was doing his best and gradually complaints subsided.

Land Companies Organized.—Georgia conveyed 3,500,000 acres of land, lying south of the Tennessee River, to the Tennessee Company, and soon afterward this company pro-

ceeded to form a settlement thereon. The agents of the land on September 2, 1790, advertised that an armed force would embark at the mouth of the French Broad, January 10, 1791, to carry the emigrants who wanted to settle near the Muscle Shoals where 500 acres were offered to each family and 250 acres to each single man. The South Carolina Yazoo Company and the Virginia Yazoo Company were trying similar plans in the territory. The Secretary of War protested and the President forbade the settlements and declared the Companies would not have the protection of the United States. Gov. Blount sent the President's proclamation to the agents of these Companies and informed them that if they should undertake the voyage to Muscle Shoals he would inform the Indians of it and they, without offense to the government, might deal with the land agents as they deemed best. The undaunted, avaricious land agents in 1791, started for Muscle Shoals, cautiously they plied their oars but the vigilant Indians gave them much trouble on the journey. The land agents finally arrived at Muscle Shoals and erected a blockhouse and works of defense. The Glass, with many Indians, appeared very soon and informed the land agents that if they did not peaceably withdraw that he would put them to death. Soon the works were abandoned and the Indians burned them. A bill of indictment was issued against Cox, the leader, and his associates, but it was not sustained as a "true bill."

Territorial Government.—The ordinance of 1787 provided for a Territorial Assembly and Legislative Council when the number of inhabitants would justify it. In 1793 Blount found that there were over 5,000 free male inhabitants and he authorized an election to be held for representatives on the third Friday and Saturday of December, 1793. Gov. Blount issued a proclamation January 1, 1794, for the Assembly to meet at Knoxville on the fourth Monday in February, 1794.

The First Printing Press.—Gov. Blount was very anxious for the people to be familiar with current events, and in order that they might be, he employed a printer, Raulstone, to publish the Knoxville Gazette. As Knoxville had not yet been laid out and was not until February, 1792, the paper appeared from Rogersville. The first copy was issued, November 5, 1791. This was the first printing press introduced into the territory. Now printing presses can be seen in almost all our towns and cities where they are doing a great work in educating the masses.

The Territorial Termination.—Years rolled heavily by, crimes did not decrease, but the population increased, and the people desired a more stable government. Conferences and treaties with the Indians were not always pleasant or complied with and other means ought to be tried. The last Assembly of the territory lasted only thirteen days. The members got the idea that a State government would soon supersede the territorial, believing that it would be much better. Near the end of the last session the Council sent this message to the House:

The business being about to be brought to a close this evening, we propose that a message be sent to the Governor, informing him of the same, and request to be prorogued.

The House concurred in the foregoing and the Governor sent this:

William Blount, Governor in and over the territory of the United States of America, south of the Ohio River.—To the President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and the Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—The business of this session being completed, the General Assembly is prorogued, *sine die*.

Given under my hand and seal, at Knoxville, July 11, 1795.

WM. BLOUNT.

By the Governor.—

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,

Provincial Secretary."

A Territorial Census.—In 1795 the Assembly arranged for a census of the people to ascertain whether the territory was entitled to Statehood by the requisite number of inhabitants. A sufficient number was found and a call was made for each county to send five delegates to Knoxville to form a constitution for the new State. June 1, 1796, Tennessee was admitted into the Union.

QUESTIONS.—1. Sketch the life of Gov. Blount. 2. Give names and functions of some of the territorial officers. 3. Why was it expedient to be on the defensive? 4. Why was there no direct intercourse between these Districts? 5. Who was superintendent of Indian affairs? Why? 6. What of the land companies? 7. What of the territorial government? 8. When was the first printing press introduced into what is now Tennessee? What can you say of the printing press now? 9. Give substance of this section. 10. What of the census?

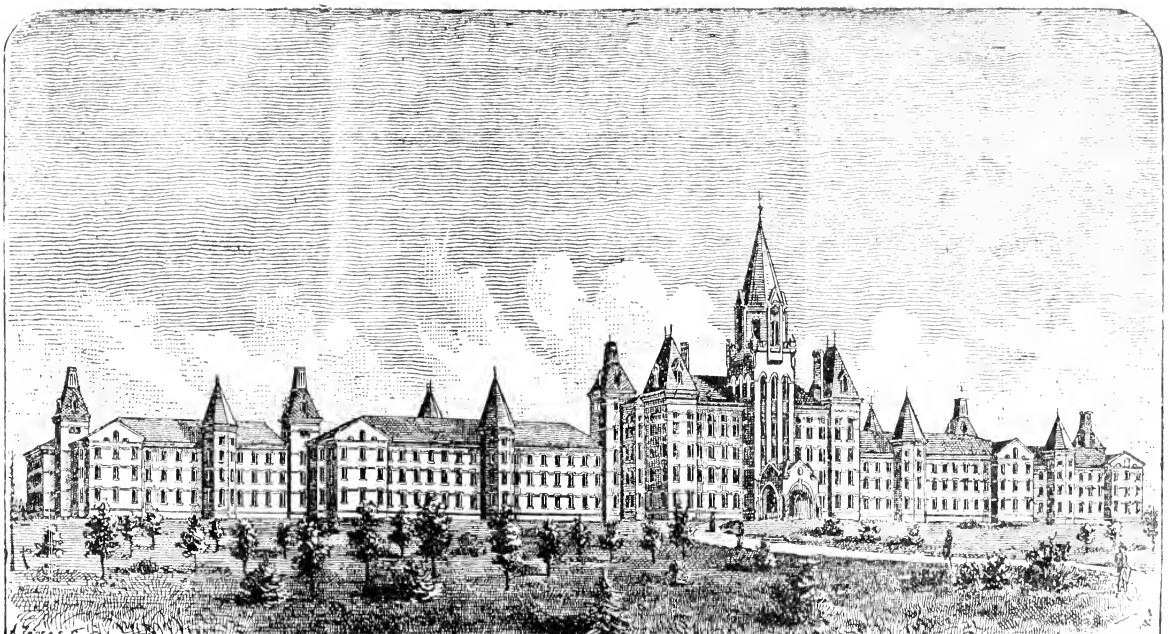
CHAPTER VII.

EARLY HISTORY OF TENNESSEE.

The Name Tennessee.—Ramsey in speaking of the Cherokees, said: "This tribe, inhabiting the country from which the southern confluents of the Tennessee spring, gave their name at first to that noble stream. In the earlier maps the Tennessee is called the Cherokee River." In commenting on the Convention of 1796 he further said: "It is tradition that the beautiful name given to our State in the Convention was suggested by Gen. Jackson. The members from the County of Tennessee consented to the loss of that name, if it should be transferred to the whole State. Its principal river still retains its aboriginal name, and the Convention adopted it in preference to others that were spoken of."

GOV. JOHN SEVIER.

John Sevier, the first Governor of Franklin, was elected without much opposition the first Governor of Tennessee in 1796, and was re-elected for three successive terms. He was the idol of his party, and being bold, vigilant and untiring, and having an indomitable will and herculean energy he easily ranked among the greatest men of his day. He was inaugurated March 30, 1796. John Sevier was born in Virginia, September 23, 1745. He was early distinguished for bravery and skill in fighting the Indians, and was made



WEST TENNESSEE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, BOLIVAR.

captain. In 1772, he removed to the Watauga settlement, and was subsequently engaged in many campaigns against the Indians. He was delegated to the State Convention which asked for a dissolution from British rule. In 1811, he was elected to Congress, and was twice re-elected, but died before he was qualified for the last term. He died September 25, 1815, and was buried near Fort Decatur, Alabama, but his remains were removed to Knoxville in June, 1889, and buried by order of the Legislature in Court House Square.

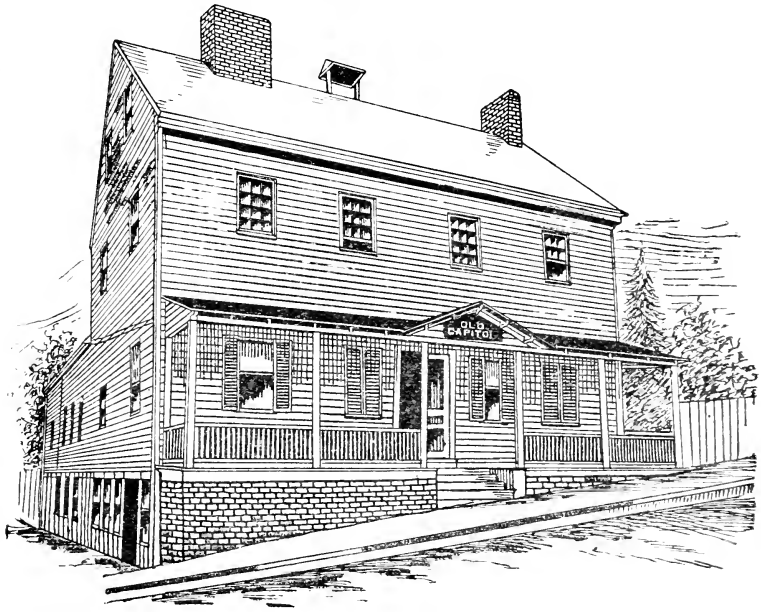
The Admission of Tennessee.—The question of the admission of Tennessee into the Union was submitted to the people, a large majority of whom favored it, and on January 11, 1796, a convention met at Knoxville to adopt a constitution. The new State was named Tennessee after its largest river. When the bill for the admission of this State was submitted to Congress it met opposition. In the House after some debate it passed, but the Senate bitterly opposed it.

An Election Scheme.—Its enemies said the inhabitants could not enumerate the census, which must be done by Congress. It was asserted that it was a scheme to elect Jefferson, President, by adding new States to the Union. The older States thought it would decrease their power. When the final vote was taken in the Senate, it passed by a majority of one, the deciding vote being cast by the acting President, who was severely criticised by the Federalists.

The First United States Senators.—William Blount and William Cocke were elected United State Senators, March 31, 1796. The State was divided into three Judicial Districts: Washington, Hamilton and Mero. The Legislature adjourned on April 14, 1796, but was convened in extra session, July 30, to rectify errors in the election of Senators. Blount and Cocke were again elected to the United States Senate. No-

vember 9, Landon Carter was commissioned Brigadier-General of Hamilton District, and James Winchester of Mero District.

Andrew Jackson.—November 12, 1796, Andrew Jackson was commissioned the first Representative in Congress from Tennessee. He was born in North Carolina, in 1767, of Scotch-Irish descent. His early training was in the backwoods handling a rifle or breaking and riding a wild or vicious horse. He was brave, energetic and magnetic. In 1784, he began the study of law in Salisbury, North Carolina. Four years later he came to Nashville, where he opened a law office. In 1797, he was elected United States Senator, but soon resigned because he felt that body too dignified for him,



FIRST CAPITOL OF TENNESSEE.—KNOXVILLE.

and because he was too poor to dress and sustain himself in it. Subsequently he will be referred to. The Tennessee electoral vote was cast, three for Thomas Jefferson for President, and three for Aaron Burr for Vice President. In 1797, a United States Court was established for Tennessee, and John McNairy appointed Judge. Nashville had a newspaper, the "Tennessee Gazette," afterwards called the "Clarion."

General Assembly.—December 3, 1798, the second session of the Legislature met at Knoxville, and William Blount was elected Speaker, vice James White, resigned. It passed several important laws. In March, a United States Marshal attempted to arrest William Blount, who had been expelled from the United States Senate. Blount resisted and the articles of impeachment were withdrawn by the Senate because he had ceased to be a member of that body.

First Camp Meeting.—In 1799, the first camp meeting in the State was held in Sumner County. In the next year great revivals were held near Clarksville, led by the Rev. James McGrady, from which the Cumberland Presbyterian Church had its origin.

QUESTIONS.—1. How was Tennessee named? 2. Who was the first Governor of Tennessee? How many terms did he serve? Give a sketch of his life. 3. When and where did the Convention meet? Did Congress oppose the admission? Why? 4. Why did the Federalists criticise? 5. In 1796, who were elected United States Senators? Into what was the State divided? Why was the Legislature convened in extra session? 6. Who was the first Representative in Congress? What was the Tennessee electoral vote? 7. What of the second session of the Legislature? 8. What of camp meetings?

CHAPTER VIII.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

A Party of Brave Pioneers.—As John Sevier was the leader in East Tennessee, so was James Robertson in Middle Tennessee. In 1779, there were no habitations in the valley of the Lower Cumberland but the hunters' camp and Spencer's log cabin. In the spring of 1779, a small party of brave pioneers left Watauga, crossed the Cumberland Mountains, and pitched their tents and planted corn on the present site of Nashville. After the corn was planted the party returned to their families except White, Swanson and Overall, who remained to cultivate it.

JAMES ROBERTSON.

Settled Where Nashville Is.—Capt. Robertson went through Illinois to see Gen. George Rogers Clarke. The Watauga settlers, two or three hundred in number, went in the fall with Robertson to his settlement where Nashville is. The depth of the snow and the inclemency of the weather retarded them longer than they anticipated, and they did not arrive until early in 1780. A few settled north of the Cumberland, but the majority crossed the river and settled south of the site of Nashville.

Many Difficulties.—Whilst the adventurers were traveling over land, many were on the Tennessee, Cumberland and Ohio Rivers trying to reach Nashville by water. Colonel

John Donelson, the projector of the voyage, commanded them. They had many perils and hardships but were hopeful of better results.

An Independent Government.—Colonel Donelson's object in settling in Middle Tennessee, at or near the Bluff, was the formation of an independent government. In this he succeeded, May 1, 1780. Colonel Donelson went up the Cumberland and erected a fort at Clover Bottom, near Stone River, on the south side. Dr. Walker, whom Virginia and North Carolina commissioned to run their separating boundary line, was with Colonel Henderson, who was the British agent for the sale of land. Colonel Henderson erected a station on Stone River, and remained there and sold lands under the deeds made him and his partners by the Cherokees at Watauga, March, 1775. Henderson sold one thousand acres for ten dollars. The purchase certificate had a clause conditioned upon the confirmation of the Henderson treaty by the proper authorities.

Difficulties Over Land.—Virginia and North Carolina annulled his title and refused to recognize the sales made by him, and the purchasers were never urged to pay for their lands. This land belonged to the Transylvania Company, but Virginia and North Carolina decided its title bad because private individuals had no right to make treaties with the Indians. Each State, however, granted the Company two hundred thousand acres for its trouble and labor.

Residences.—Many were very anxious to complete their cabins, but they erected a fort for their common safety, called Nashborough in honor of Francis Nash, of North Carolina. This was to be the principal fort and headquarters for all. Other smaller forts were also built.

The Winter was Unusually Severe.—The winter of 1779–80 was unusually severe. The Cumberland was frozen sufficiently to permit Robertson's party to cross on the ice. The settlers suffered intensely from the severity of the weather. Having hastily and loosely constructed cabins, it was impossible for the people to be comfortable. Their food, consisting in part of game, was poor and difficult to secure. The Indians were now giving the settlers an interim of rest. A family which had the smallpox came to Donelson. Stewart required them to stay some little distance away from the rest, which led too their capture by the Indians. The latter took the disease and died by the thousands. This gave the colonists time to prepare for the onslaught which followed. Meanwhile the settlers were improving their cabins and securing additions to their settlement.

Destitution.—With jealousy the Indians mustered their forces to repel the whites and drive them away. Finding the white forces too great, the Indians decided to drive away all the game, and thereby cause the settlers to perish. Almost succeeding in this, many of the whites heartily wished they had never joined the settlement. Many having secured good homes put their trust in Providence and resolved to stay. North Carolina arranged at this time to remunerate the soldiers of the Continental line by giving them land, and this led to a rapid settlement of these lands.

Loyalty and Fidelity.—Ramsey said: "As on the Watauga at its first settlement, so now here the colonists of Robertson were without any regularly organized government." This country was included in Washington County, which extended to the Mississippi. Being more than six hundred miles from the seat of government, they felt the necessity of a strong local government, and they appointed trustees and signed a covenant obligating themselves to con-

form to the judgment and decisions of their officers in whom they had vested the power of government.

Their Officers.—The signers secured land thereby. Those who did not sign the covenant had no right to the land. Like the Wataugans, the trustees were not paid. To them were also committed the functions of the sacerdotal office in the celebration of the rites of matrimony. James Robertson married the first couple, Captain Leiper and his wife.

Roads Made.—The Legislature of North Carolina in 1785 gave the settlers three hundred men for protection, and these men had to clear the roads that the settlements could be reached more easily. Hitherto, they were approached through the wilderness of Kentucky. With the completion of these roads many people became settlers, and ere long everything assumed a more pleasing aspect.

Discontent Revived.—Soon after the failure of the Franklin government in 1788, it became evident that North Carolina was exceedingly economical in the adoption of measures and the providing of means for these western counties, which revived the discontent and complaint of the settlers, especially those who suffered defeat in the Franklin revolt. A separation was discussed and deemed prudent. The last town established by North Carolina in Tennessee was Rogersville, in Hawkins County, in 1789.

The Growth of Settlements.—The Cumberland River settlers were almost entirely insulated from the community in East Tennessee by the Alleghany Mountains. There were included in Mero District the Counties of Davidson, Tennessee and Sumner. In Middle Tennessee there were a few other settlements which were not very important, but after the admission of the State they became large, active and progress-

ive. The early history of East Tennessee is essentially the history of Middle Tennessee. We have the same details of Indian butchery, desultory warfare and savage incursions.

QUESTIONS.—1. What of the pioneers on the Lower Cumberland? Who remained to cultivate the corn? 2. How many went in the fall to Robertson's settlement? What of the winter? 3. How did the adventurers go? Who projected the voyage? A fort was built where? 4. What was his object? What of Walker and Henderson? 5. What did Virginia and North Carolina do? Why? To whom did this land belong? 6. What was the name of the fort erected? After whom named? 7. What of the winter of 1779–80? What were the Indians doing? Settlers? 8. After the Indians attacked the settlers, what did the former decide? Result? 9. How did they organize a government? 10. Why were the signers entitled to land? Whom did Robertson marry? 11. What did the North Carolina Legislature give? 12. Why was a separation deemed prudent? 13. What of settlements and Indian barbarities?

CHAPTER IX.

WEST TENNESSEE.

Divisions of the State.—Originally the whole territory was known as the Western country, but by the Constitution it is divided into East, Middle and West Tennessee. For some time after its admission the State was divided into East and West Tennessee, but the Chickasaws ceded their interest in Tennessee after the treaty of 1818, and the division "Middle" was added, and the former West Tennessee became Middle Tennessee.

History and Growth.—There is nothing very eventful in its history and growth. This portion of the State was not opened for settlement till long after the State became prosperous. As far back as there is any authentic record, this land was owned by the Chickasaws. They possessed a remarkable friendship for the English, but did not so highly appreciate the Spaniards, owing to a feud between them and De Soto.

Burned their Village.—De Soto, in 1540, spent the winter with them very pleasantly at Chisca, but when he demanded two hundred of their number to carry his baggage, they burned their village and flew to arms. Marquette, in 1673, explored this region along the Mississippi, and found the dusky men of the forest armed with weapons of civilized warfare, which doubtless had been obtained from the Atlantic coast traders.

Memphis, the largest city in this division, is the county seat of Shelby County, and is situated on the Mississippi.

In 1825, the county seat was transferred to Raleigh, but afterwards it was removed to Memphis.

English Rule.—While the colonies were under English rule, the Indians in nearly all the wars of the United States sided with the English and assisted them, and at the treaty of Hopewell the Indians were liberally remunerated therefor. The government donated them land, corn and other supplies.

The Spanish Governor, of Natchez, Gayoso, wanted possession of the Chickasaw Bluff, and in 1782 appeared there with the intention of building a fort. He prepared his material on the west side of the bluff, but when it was ready he transferred it to the east side and erected it. The Chickasaws complained to Governor Blount, November 9, 1795, who, by direction of the President, notified Gayoso that the United States considered this an encroachment not only upon the territorial rights of the United States, but also upon the rights of the Chickasaws, and that he was expected by the government to demolish the fort and withdraw his troops from it.

Various Treaties were made with the Chickasaws with a view to obtaining their territory in the State for settlement. Among these treaties were those of 1806–7, by which they relinquished 355,000 acres for settlement for $22,000 and a large amount of supplies. Another treaty in 1816 gave them $4,500 cash and $12,000 in ten annual installments.

The Final Treaty.—On October 19, 1818, the final treaty by which they relinquished all of West Tennessee was signed by Isaac Shelby and Andrew Jackson on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs on the part of the Chickasaws. This treaty was to settle all territorial controversies and remove all grounds for complaint and dissatisfaction between the United States and the Chickasaws.

Inhabitants from East and Middle Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia began to settle down in the midst of the virgin forest, and their energy soon converted it into beautiful fields, abounding in corn and vegetables. Nearly all settlements were made along the rivers, as they were about the only means of egress. As our narrative progresses other early incidents will be unfolded and given.

QUESTIONS.—1. What was the original territorial name? What occurred in 1818? 2. What of Indian friendship for the English? Spaniards? 3. How did De Soto incur their malice? 4. What of Memphis? Raleigh? 5. Why did the government remunerate the Indians? 6. What of the Spanish governor? What did Governor Blount do? 7. Give the substance of this section. 8. What treaty was made in 1818? What was this treaty to settle? 9. Give the substance of this section?

CHAPTER X.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE.

Archibald Roane.—By the Constitution of Tennessee no one could be Governor more than three successive terms, but after some one else had served one term, the man who had served the three terms was again eligible. Archibald Roane was elected Sevier's successor, and was inaugurated September 23, 1801. Little is known of Governor Roane's personal history. He was unostentatious, pleasant and scholarly, and had been judge and teacher, having given instruction to Hugh L. White, who was in 1836 the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

Term for Governor.—The term of the Governor was two years, and he had to be re-elected if he served longer. At the end of his first term, Roane wanted to be re-elected; but Sevier, being now eligible, and his friends being desirous that he should become a candidate, he consented. His popularity was almost unbounded and he easily defeated Governor Roane.

Serious Charges.—During their candidacy, the friends of each were anxious for the victory of their man. Roane's friends accused Sevierof speculating in land warrants and of forgery, but Sevier's friends did not believe the reports. The matter was investigated by the Legislature, which found nothing definite. In the time of Washington there were only two great political parties, the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists. The Federal party was in power from the beginning of Washington's administration to the beginning of Jefferson's term.

In 1801, the Anti-Federal, or Democratic-Republican party, obtained control of the government.

Critical Condition.—This country had been in a critical condition for a long while. Several of the American newspapers were edited by foreigners, or by men who sympathized with France and wanted to force us into a war with England. To stop this, Congress, in 1798, unwisely enacted the Alien and Sedition laws. The Alien law empowered the President to banish any alien or foreigner from the country whose influence he thought dangerous to the welfare of the country. The Sedition law undertook to punish persons who should speak, write or publish anything false or malicious against the President or the Government of the United States. These laws became very odious to our people during Roane's administration.

Laws Enacted.—The fourth session of the Legislature met at Knoxville, September 21, 1801, and adjourned November 14. A few of the laws enacted at this session were: An act to prevent frauds and perjury; to empower county courts to emancipate slaves; to authorize the Governor to appoint commissioners to ascertain the boundary line between Tennessee and Virginia; to prevent dueling; to prevent the disturbance of public worship. On November 6, the towns of Gallatin, Rutledge, Lebanon and Tazewell were established. In 1802, John Sevier, Moses Fisk and John Rutledge were appointed Commissioners of Tennessee, with Creed Taylor, Joseph Martin and Peter Johnson of Virginia, to run the line between these States. An act was passed to purchase a patent of a cotton gin from Eli Whitney and Phineas Miller. Jackson challenged Sevier to duel. In 1804, a law was enacted regulating the laying out of public roads.

Crimes and Punishment.—At this time the extent of

crime was appalling, and it was plain that something must be done to diminish it. The severity of the penal laws tended rather to increase than decrease the number of crimes committed. Punishment was limited to the whipping post, stocks, pillory, county jail, the branding iron and the gallows. The penalties were either lighter than could prove effective, or else in severity were out of all proportion to the offense committed. In 1799, the Legislature passed this act: "Be it enacted, that from and after the passage of this act, any person who shall be guilty of feloniously stealing, taking or carrying away any horse, mare or gelding, shall for such offense suffer death, without benefit of clergy." In 1807, the Legislature modified the penal laws, making the punishment lighter.

The Masonic Lodge.—A Masonic lodge was chartered in Nashville in 1796, known as St. Tammany, No. 1. North Carolina issued this charter December 17, 1796, but that State continued its authority over the lodge till 1812. December 11, 1811, a convention met in Knoxville, representing the lodges of the State. Resolutions were passed favoring a separation from the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. In 1813, in a Knoxville convention, a deed of relinquishment from North Carolina was presented. This State has many large lodges that do much charity work for the distressed families of their deceased members. Many other excellent lodges have from time to time been organized, and are doing fine work in many ways.

Disposition of Lands.—In 1806, Congress passed "An act to authorize the State of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated lands within the State." This act provided for 100,000 acres of land for two colleges, one in East Tennessee, the other in West Tennessee.

This land was to be in one tract, out of the lands gotten from the Cherokee Indians. Also 100,000 acres for academies, one for every county, to be established by the Legislature; 640 acres were given to every six miles square. The land was to be sold for two dollars an acre and the proceeds applied to the school fund. Good schools soon flourished. In 1810, lotteries being popular, the Legislature authorized one for East Tennessee College, and appointed trustees for that purpose.

Governor Willie Blount.—In 1809, Willie Blount was elected Governor without much opposition and served until 1815. He had no very great ability, but was honest, and a strong supporter of General Jackson who was fighting the Creek Indians. Jackson was financially embarrassed and Blount raised three hundred and seventy thousand dollars, with which he supplied Jackson with the necessaries of war. Blount was elected Governor for three successive terms.

GOV. WILLIE BLOUNT.

The Early Musters.—The general muster was the grand event of the year and brought together more of all classes of people than any other meeting. The officers were dressed in the gayest trappings, plumed and belted warriors, who vied in all that related to their military equipment and tactics, were these primitive soldiers, and they won for Tennessee the appellation, "Volunteer State." Their hardy looks, their athletic forms, their marching with the light and noiseless step peculiar to their pursuit of woodland game, and their picturesque costumes, made them the observed of all observers, and awoke in them an honest pride in the hearty plaudits they won from admiring spectators.

Their Characteristics.—They were not only cool and determined, brave as men dare be, but were among the best marksmen the country has produced, and their death-dealing aim made them a terror to the enemy on every battlefield where the yell peculiar to the Tennessee volunteer was heard. From youth they were accustomed to the use of the rifle which made them expert. At stated times they had shooting matches, and with their flint locks they acquitted themselves admirably, and won the plaudits of friends; but those times have been succeeded by more skilled warfare and more expeditious methods.

District Division.—In 1806, Aaron Burr, who had been Vice-President and had recently killed Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, visited Tennessee and was received everywhere with indignation. In many towns he was burned in effigy. Duels were common in those days. This killing was the result of a duel fought July 12, 1804, after which Burr was never popular. In 1806, Mero District was divided into three Judicial Circuits, viz., Robertson, Winchester and Mero. In 1807, the Nashville Bank was incorporated with two hundred thousand dollars capital. The second session of the Seventh General Assembly met at Kingston, April 3, 1808, and adjourned April 22.

Iron Works.—In 1809, an act was passed establishing a Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals and dividing the State into five Judicial Circuits. Hitherto, much attention had been given to iron works, and in 1810 Tennessee had six blow ovens, seven forges, six furnaces and seven nail works, valued at one hundred and sixty-five thousand and eight hundred dollars. At Nashville, Governor William Carroll opened the first nail store in Tennessee. In 1810, Thomas Coulter and Byrd Smith were commissioned Brigadier-Generals of the Seventh and Eighth Brigades, respectively.

Sympathy for France.—The Americans had long retained a hearty sympathy for France, but now the relations between the two countries had become somewhat strained. The late treaty with England caused a resentful feeling from the French and their friends in America. This country had refused to become an ally of France in its wars with England, as France had been an ally of ours in the Revolution, for which France refused to accept our minister, and the two nations were on the verge of declaring war, and actual hostilities occurred. France was at war with England, and its ships were seizing American vessels on pretext of having on board British products or of having sailed from British ports. Congress ordered our vessels to arm and resist these outrages.

The United States Ship, Constitution.—The friends of France in Tennessee boldly opposed war with an old ally, and expressed a hostile feeling for England. The wide ocean between saved the two countries. War began in earnest on the high seas. The United States ship, Constitution, of thirty-eight guns fell in with a French ship of forty guns, and after a hot fight of an hour, captured it. Soon after the same ship met the French vessel, La Vengeance, of fifty-four guns, and after an action of five hours, drove her off with a heavy loss. Three hundred private American vessels had been armed for defense but a change having occurred in the French government by Napoleon becoming First Consul, a treaty of peace was made and further hostilities ceased.

African Slavery, introduced for gain, was now deeply rooted in the civil and social circles of Tennessee. Colored slaves formed a part of almost every important household that came to the State. But many good people were raising their eloquent voices protesting against the institution of slavery and demanding its abolition. In 1795, there were ten thousand, six

hundred and thirteen slaves in Tennessee; in 1800, there were thirteen thousand, five hundred and eighty-four, and in 1810, there were forty-five thousand, eight hundred and fifty-two. This rapid growth was anxiously watched by the North, and had become a source of comment.

State Bank.—In 1811, the State bank was established at Knoxville, with branches at Clarksville, Columbia, Jonesboro and Nashville. The Legislature met in Knoxville this year for the last time, except in 1817. In 1811, an earthquake formed Reelfoot Lake, which is a large, deep pool in Lake County, Tennessee. Tennessee gave James Madison ten votes for the Presidency in 1808.

QUESTIONS.—1. How many successive terms for a Governor? Who was elected in 1801? 2. Who succeeded him? What of Sevier's popularity? 3. What action did their friends take? 4. How many parties were there in the time of Washington? What were the Alien and Sedition laws? 5. When and where did the fourth session of the General Assembly meet? Name a few of its laws. 6. What is said of the criminal condition of the State? How were crimes punished? 7. What is said of the Masonic Lodge? 8. How did Congress encourage schools? 9. What was done in 1810? Who was elected Governor in 1809? How did he aid Jackson? 10. Give the substance of this section. 11. Give the substance of this section. 12. Who was Burr? Hamilton? How was Burr received? 13. What is said about iron? Governor Carroll? 14. How did the Americans feel towards France? What countries were at war? 15. How did Tennessee feel towards England? Describe the naval contest. 16. What of African slavery? Was it popular? 17. What of the State bank? Reelfoot Lake?

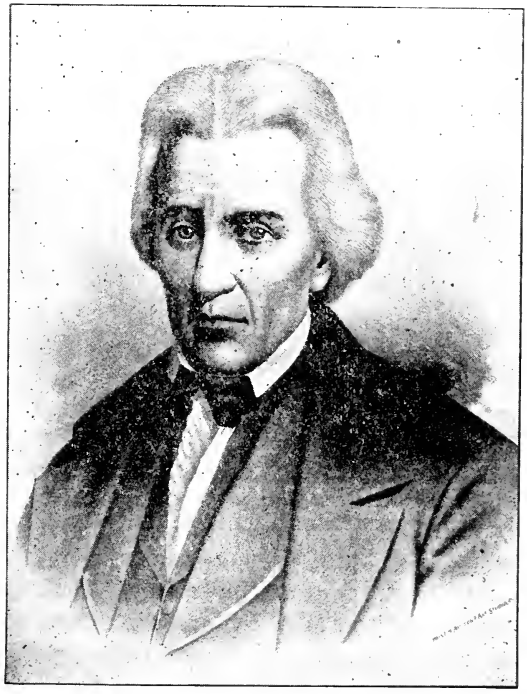
CHAPTER XI.

THE CREEK WAR.

An Indian Confederation.—Tecumseh viewed with alarm the gradual disappearance of the Shawnees, of whom he was Chief; he also realized that the other tribes were annually growing smaller before the superiority of the white race, hence he made an effort to get the Choctaws and Chickasaws to combine. They refused to combine with him. He visited the tribes himself and pitifully told of the Americans who were despoiling them of their lands; he made a vigorous effort to resist these encroachments. The Creeks were divided on Tecumseh's plan, into a peace party and a war party. The war party began violence on the peace party.

Fighting, Duels, Etc.—The war party was led by Red Eagle, or William Weatherford, who was talented and energetic. His idea was for the Creeks, in conjunction with the British, to drive away or exterminate the Americans. Seeing a division among the Creeks, he desired to stop hostilities, but he had gone too far. The ill feeling between the Indian factions grew more intense, and forts were built in various places in the Southwest. Finally at Fort Mimms, near Mobile, on August 30, 1813, a party of over five hundred men, women and children were surprised and slain. Only a few escaped. The Commander, Red Eagle, made an earnest effort to keep from having to kill the captives, but was unsuccessful. This massacre fired the country with indignation. General Jackson was urged to lead troops and suppress this movement. Unwisely, a short time before, Jackson had acted as second to Carroll in a duel between Jesse Benton and William Carroll. Thomas

H. Benton, Jesse Benton's brother, denounced Jackson for this action, and Jackson threatened to horsewhip Benton the first opportunity he had. They met in Nashville, a fight ensued, in which Jackson was severely wounded, and was in bed when



GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

the news of the massacre at Fort Mimms came, yet ere long he was at the head of the Tennessee troops.

Jackson at the Head of an Army.—Jackson collected his men at Fayetteville and sent John Coffee to Huntsville with a brigade of cavalry. Jackson heard that Red Eagle was coming

towards Tennessee and Georgia, and he marched at once into what is now Alabama. Low water prevented supplies being shipped from East Tennessee down the Tennessee River. He built Fort Deposit, but left it. Soon he invaded the Creek country, and trusted fortune for supplies. He left a garrison at Fort Deposit, and departed with only two days' supplies for Ten Islands, in the Coosa River, where many Indians of the peace party were surrounded by the war party. The Tennessee troops took an important part in the battle of Tal-

THE HERMITAGE, NEAR NASHVILLE.

lushatchee, which was fought November 3, 1813. This place was about ten miles from Ten Islands. A large band of hostile Indians occupied it. Jackson sent Coffee with nine hundred men to destroy them. Coffee crossed the Coosa River just above Ten Islands and surrounded the town at daylight. He then sent Colonel Alcorn with the cavalry to the right, whilst he and Colonel Cannon marched to the left. Two companies were sent into the town at sunrise to drive the Indians out. When Coffee's troops were attacked they began to retreat. The Indians, believing this to be the entire force, came rushing out. The reserve troops fired and

charged. The historian says all the Indians perished in the battle.

Shrewd Tactics.—Soon after this battle, Jackson built Fort Strother at Ten Islands, which was a very necessary fort till the war ended. The fort being finished, Jackson received re-enforcements from General Cocke, of East Tennessee, but sent these men to White with orders to move forward to Fort Strother and hold it while he relieved friendly Indians encircled at Talladega by a body of the war party. There were one thousand besiegers at Fort Talladega. Jackson forded the Coosa and marched hastily till he arrived very near, when a courier informed him that White had orders from Cocke to fall back and join him and he obeyed. It being too late for Jackson to change his tactics, he resorted to the same mode which was successful at Tallushatchee, and it was here successful. The Indians lost about thirty killed and many wounded. Jackson's loss was comparatively small, only fifteen killed and eighty-five wounded. After one day he returned to Fort Strother, which had not been disturbed.

A Plea for Peace.—The Indians of the Hillabee towns sent to General Jackson, begging for peace, which was granted; but General Cocke's army, not knowing of this, fell upon them and killed quite a number. Presuming that Cocke was acting under Jackson's orders, the Indians fought with renewed vigor and unyielding determination. General Cocke was court-martialed, but was acquitted. Hungry and homesick, Jackson's men were about to disband. He had to threaten to shoot them to keep them in line. All this time he was trying to get provisions from Tennessee.

Marching and Fighting.—Jackson's men became mutinous, and he found himself again in the command of short term men, but by sagacity he quieted them for a time. Jack-

son enlisted troops to meet the British in New Orleans in 1812. When he arrived at Natchez, Miss., he was ordered to muster out his men there. This he refused to do, but raising supplies, marched them to Columbia, Tenn., and disbanded them near their homes. Jackson fought bravely with these short term men. From Fort Strother he marched to Talladega, where he was re-enforced by friendly Indians. Here he learned that many Creeks had met at Emucfau, on the Tallapoosa, with hostile intentions. Jackson hurried to attack them, and on January 22, the Creeks were repulsed, falling back to their camp. Coffee went to attack them, but finding them too strongly fortified, he withdrew and joined Jackson. The Indians attacked our army and the battle was keenly contested but with no decisive results. Jackson declined to follow them, deciding to return to Fort Strother. On his way he was attacked by the Indians near Enotachopco, where Coffee was wounded. Here the Indians were repulsed, and Jackson continued his retreat to Fort Strother.

The Horseshoe, Red Eagle, Etc.—The last and the most fiercely contested battle was at the Horseshoe, or Tohopeka. In February, 1814, Jackson had about five thousand men, the Creeks about one thousand. Jackson manned his forts and left garrisons at them, and marched out with three thousand men to attack the Creeks at the Horseshoe, or Tohopeka, in the bend of the Tallapoosa. Fearing and anticipating an attack, the Creeks were well fortified, but Jackson went before their massive breastworks, sending Coffee with seven hundred cavalry and six hundred friendly Indians down the river. Coffee had their canoes stolen, and then set fire to their camps. Realizing the situation, the Creeks fought bravely. Remembering the Hillabee campaign, they decided to fight it out with no concessions. Fully seven hundred were slain. After this battle, Red Eagle surrendered,

which closed the war. He then came to Tennessee and lived a year at the Hermitage with Old Hickory, and then returned to Alabama, his home, where he had a large posterity, who intermarried with the whites, and whose descendants are proud of their ancestors.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who was Tecumseh? What did he seek? With what success? 2. By whom was the war party led? What was his idea? Where was the first massacre? When? Jackson did what? Whom did he fight? Why? 3. Where was Ten Islands? What of the Tennessee troops at Tallushatchee? When was this battle fought? By whom? 4. What did Jackson now do? Why did Jackson go to Talladega? 5. What did the Indians do? What mistake did Cocke make? Why? What were Jackson's men? 6. Give substance of this section. 7. What of the battle at the Horseshoe? How many men on each side? Which side was successful? What became of Red Eagle?

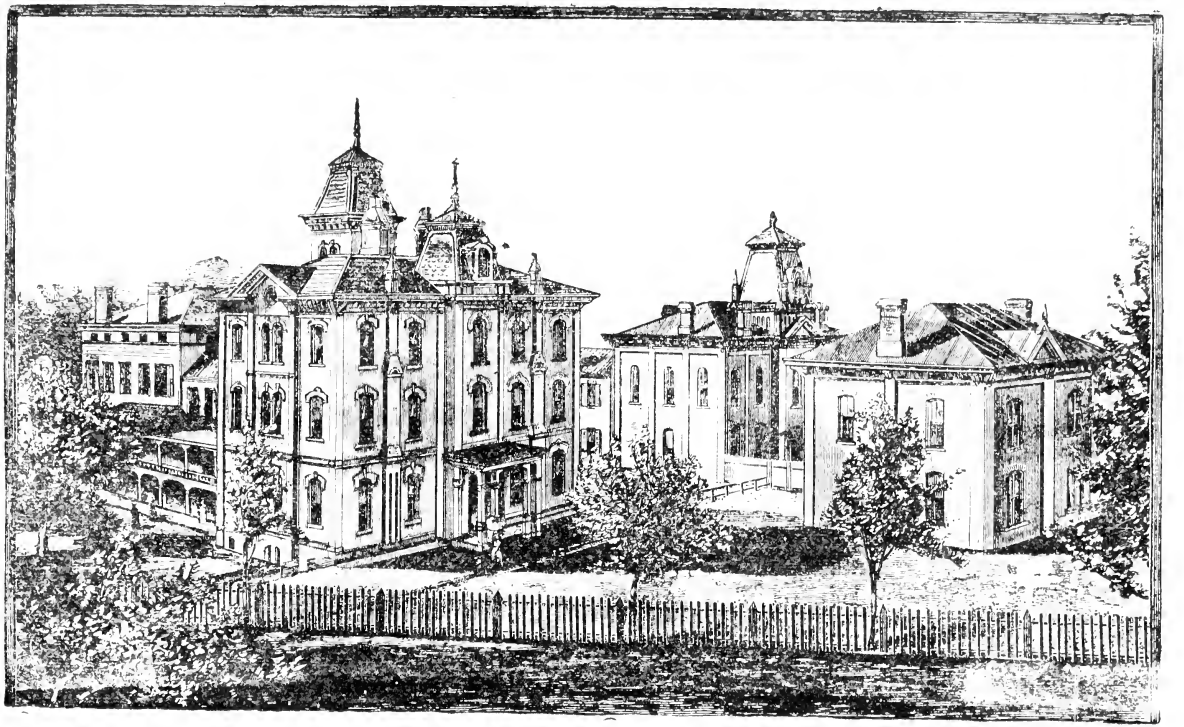
CHAPTER XII.

THE WAR OF 1812–15.

The Feeling of the People.—Since the war of Independence, in which England lost the American colonies, chagrin and resentment seemed to possess the spirit of many of the people. England's policy towards this country was marked by injustice and insult to which were gradually added wanton outrages upon our national rights. From the frontier posts in Canada, its agents yet continued, by secret intrigues and bribes, to incite the savages to war and rapine upon the Western settlers.

Trouble on the Seas.—The United States, with the exception of England, was now the greatest power in the world. The contest on the seas between England and France gave to our ships a safer carriage to and from all parts of the world. By orders in council and decrees of both England and France, the ports of these kingdoms and all their provinces were in a state of blocade. American vessels sailing to or from ports of one of these kingdoms were liable to be captured and made prizes by the other. One thousand American vessels, trading at French ports, under these orders and decrees, had been seized by armed ships of England, and confiscated with their cargoes. Many American seamen had been captured and impressed into the British navy. These outrages became intolerable, and war was declared against England in June, 1812.

Preparation for War.—The United States prudently refused to be an ally of France against England during their Revolution and the reign of Napoleon, in return for the aid of France in our war for Independence. Now events forced an-



DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM, KNOXVILLE.

other alliance of the two against their old and common enemy. In Tennessee the war was popular, for its people had suffered the greatest insults from the Indian allies of England, and no people had a better reason for intense resentment against the English. The President of the United States called for one hundred thousand militia, while the forces of the regular army were increased.

The United States Invincible.—After many cruelly and keenly contested battles in various localities, in which the victories alternated in favor of each nation, England began to deem the United States invincible, as it did seem to be. So gallant and crushing was the charge of Johnson's army in the northwest, that it destroyed the British allied army and the volunteers were discharged and returned home.

Troops in the South.—The great battle of Waterloo, on June 18, 1815, won by Lord Wellington, effected the downfall of Napoleon in Europe and ended the strife between England and her old enemy. The military and naval forces of England could now be sent against the United States. Thirteen thousand veteran troops and a large armament of ships of war sailed for the Gulf of Mexico in September, 1814, to engage in an attempt to capture New Orleans and occupy the south Mississippi country. Many of the detached militia troops of Kentucky joined recruits from Georgia and Tennessee to re-enforce General Jackson's army to defend New Orleans. In a month they were hastening to join Jackson, who had just moved his headquarters from Mobile to New Orleans.

Concentrating Forces.—Jackson's troops were now rapidly concentrating there. He began the most active preparations for defense about December 1, and continued them through that month. The enemy's fleet, numbering forty sail, appeared in the Gulf on December 12, and anchored at Ship

Island, off the Bay of St. Louis. Their armed ships were engaged by five American gun vessels for two hours, under Lieutenant Jones. Several British vessels were sunk and three hundred of the crews killed and wounded, but the British captured the little American fleet, on which the loss of life was smaller.

A Sharp and Bloody Engagement.—The enemy securing this advantage, came in lighter vessels nearer to the city through the passes of Lake Borgne and Bayou Bienvenue. General Jackson here attacked them in force on December 23, and a sharp and bloody engagement ensued. Dense fog and darkness falling upon the armies ended the contest without decisive results. The British lost nearly seven hundred men, the Americans less than three hundred. Jackson now determined to fortify his position, act on the defensive, and force the enemy to attack. On December 28, Sir Edward Packenham, the British Commander, made a furious demonstration upon the American works, but at last drew off with some loss. He again repeated his attack on January 1. Jackson completed his defenses the next week.

The Gallant Tennesseans Present.—Tennessee's brave troops were present at the dawn of day, January 8, 1815. The glittering lines of the enemy were seen in full force and array, advancing to the assault and to the final issue of the campaign. With crowded center and wide extended right and left wings, the veteran soldiers of England, with the intrepid leaders, who had so successfully fought Napoleon, bravely and with steady tread advanced upon the covert and silent riflemen of Tennessee, Kentucky, and other portions of the South. When they arrived within easy range, a storm of fire from the American artillery and a sheet of flame from the rifles of the backwoodsmen swept down the columns of the enemy and drove them back in disorder. Again their officers

rallied their men and led them up to the slaughter, and again they were repulsed. The third time this was repeated, and with such disastrous results that even the veteran soldiers of England could not again be led to the charge. Generals Packenham, Keene and Gibbs had fallen, with two thousand and two hundred of the bravest soldiers of the British army. The Americans lost only thirteen men. The contrast! Jackson had about one thousand men on the opposite side of the Mississippi who were driven back, but with no great loss. But the great battle was decided in our favor.

Peace Restored.—Jackson had in the final engagement about eight thousand men, the British thirteen thousand, of whom two thousand and two hundred were killed, and the rest so shattered that they and the commanding officers withdrew and made good their retreat, and soon after embarked upon their fleet. A treaty of peace had been signed between the English and American governments before this great battle was fought, but owing to the slow means of communication of news in those days, it had not yet reached the belligerents. What an awful carnage would have been averted could this have been flashed over electric wires as messages are now transmitted. Peace being restored, the Tennessee troops returned home to enjoy a long interval of over thirty years before another war.

QUESTIONS.—1. What has seemed the attitude of the people since the Revolution? 2. Name the greatest maritime powers in the world. What of orders in council and decrees? 3. What was the United States called on to do? Did it do it? Why? For how many militia did the President call? 4. Give the substance of this section. 5. When fought and what was the result of the battle of Waterloo? Name the Generals. Describe the attempt to capture New Orleans. 6. What did Jackson do? Describe the attack. Result. 7. Describe General Jackson's attack. What of the fog? Result? 8. Give the substance of this section. 9. How many men did Jackson have? The British? How many were killed? What did the two armies do now?

CHAPTER XIII.

AN ERA OF PEACE.

Hostilities Ceased.—The good angel of peace came at last bringing joy to the hearts of all American citizens, who were wearied by the three years of war. When hostilities ceased it seemed a great thing to our people to again enjoy the full benefits of trade and commerce. British cruisers had made many foreign commodities very scarce and costly. It was therefore gratifying to the people to see the stores again filled with goods. These nations agreed to stop without settling a single one of the causes of the war. England did not even agree to cease impressing men from the United States navy, but this was no more practiced. The treaty of peace was ratified by the United States Senate, February 7, 1815.

An Era of Peace.—Tennessee had her trials and triumphs through successive wars for almost forty years, until 1815. We are now introduced to an era of peace and political and material progress of thirty years' continuance to the war with Mexico. Political, social, religious and commercial questions now make up the events of history in the main. Our State had already produced her share of the great and useful inventors of note in industrial history.

Candidates for Governor.—In 1815, Joseph McMinn, Robert Weakley, Jesse Wharton, Robert C. Foster and Thomas Johnson were candidates for Governor. Joseph McMinn was elected and served till 1821. The election of Governor was now biennial, but McMinn overcame all opposition and was twice re-elected. Joseph McMinn was formerly a Pennsylvania far-

mer, but came to Tennessee after the Revolution and located in Hawkins County. He had little ability, but had held several offices before he was elected Governor. He was a plain Quaker, but his neighbors admired him very much.

Common Schools.—Jefferson's wise plans for common schools were almost inoperative here. The wealthy sent their children to seminaries and other good schools, or provided tutors for them, and stigmatized the common schools as the pauper schools. In 1816 an act levied a tax for the education of the orphans of those persons who had died in the service of the country. In 1817 the school lands were leased for the purpose of aiding schools. Although some of the best men in the State labored earnestly to secure an efficient system, the idea that free schools were established only for the poor of the community could not be eradicated, and failure was the result. In 1827 a school fund was created. Two years later an act was passed establishing a system of public schools.

Lands Purchased.—The Chickasaw Indians yet owned the territory west of the Tennessee River in both Kentucky and Tennessee, a body of seven million acres. In October, 1818, the general government purchased this from the Indians for twenty thousand dollars, to be paid in fifteen annual installments. In 1817 a petition was signed by many of the leading men of the State to locate a branch of the United States Bank at Nashville, but before it was considered the Legislature passed a law forbidding the opening of such a bank in Tennessee. Ten years later the law was repealed and the bank, with a nominal capital of one million dollars, was established and did business until, in 1832, President Jackson vetoed the bill re-chartering the United States Bank, and it ceased to exist.

A Disastrous Financial Panic.—The Tennesseans in common with the people of the Western States experienced a

disastrous financial panic in 1820. Governor McMinn convened the Legislature in extra session to provide means of relief. On July 26 an act was passed to establish a bank of the State of Tennessee, for the purpose of relieving the distress of the community and improving the revenues of the State. The capital stock was fixed at one million dollars, in bills payable to order or bearer, to be issued on the credit and security of the borrower, and the whole to be warranted by the State on the proceeds of the sales of public lands. The Treasurers of East and West Tennessee were ordered to deposit all public moneys in the bank, and the Governor was authorized to issue stock bearing six per cent. interest, to an amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. By the injudicious management of the bank it was found necessary to abolish it in 1833, by the suggestion of Governor Carroll. It had done very little good.

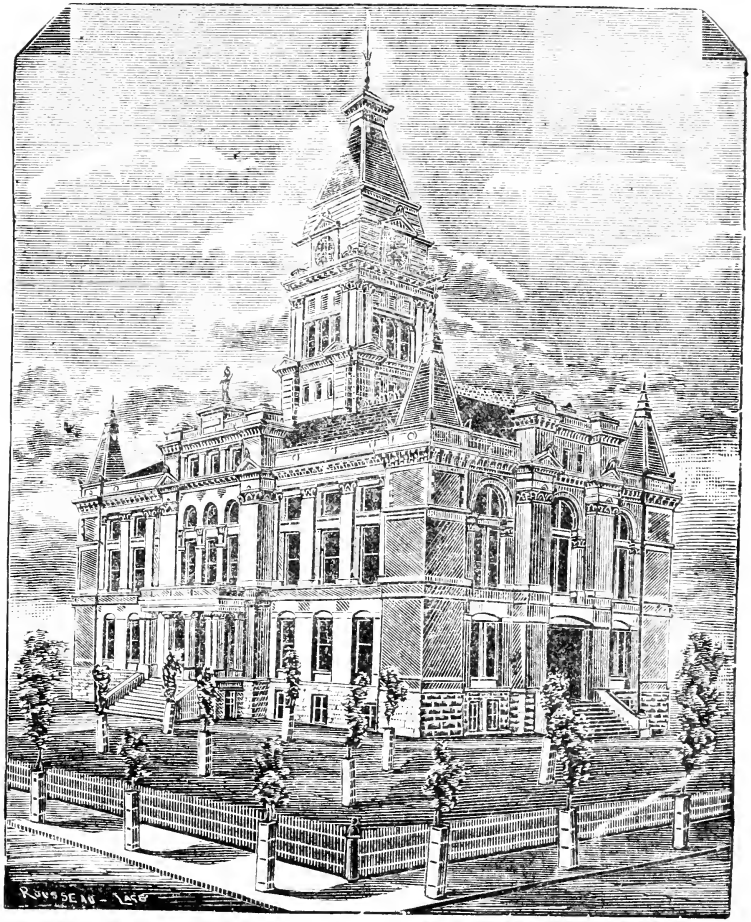
Candidates for Governor.—William Carroll, in 1821 was a candidate for Governor, opposed by Edward Ward. Carroll was overwhelmingly elected and held this position till 1827. In the last two campaigns he had no great opposition. William Carroll was born in Pennsylvania in 1789, but moved to Nashville in 1810 and opened a nail store. He delighted in military tactics. He was in all things conscientious and careful. In many things he was wrong, but he had great influence with the Legislature. The census in 1820 showed three hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven whites, two thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine free negroes, and eighty-

GOV. WILLIAM CARROLL.

two thousand eight hundred and eighty-four slaves in Tennessee.

The History of Tobacco cultivation in Tennessee dates back to its earliest settlement. The pioneers who settled in the fertile valleys of the Watauga, Nolichucky and Holston Rivers raised it for their own consumption. The Cumberland settlers also cultivated it. By 1820, seven thousand hogsheads were annually sent to New Orleans and exchanged for coffee, sugar, salt and other commodities. In 1818 the extinguishment of Indian titles in West Tennessee added immensely to the available area for cultivation. Prices were low, but it is said the cost of production was less than one dollar per hundred pounds. From 1830 to 1840 its culture was widely extended. Henry County, in 1840, made nine million four hundred and seventy-nine thousand and sixty-five pounds. In 1842 the first effort was made to establish a tobacco market at Clarksville, and in 1845, warehouses were erected for the care and inspection of tobacco. This is now the great staple of Middle Tennessee. Clarksville is now one of the largest tobacco markets in the world. It has sold over thirty-six million pounds in a single year. A few other cities sell it.

Our Guest.—The State was, in 1825, graced by the visit of General Lafayette. A half century before he had left his wife and all the charms of life in Paris to do battle in behalf of the struggling American colonies. After acting a distinguished part in the French Revolution, he had returned as the Nation's guest to receive the thanks of another generation for the great services he had rendered in the past. He went from State to State, everywhere greeted with the utmost love and veneration. He soon returned to France in the United States ship Brandywine, after receiving princely recognition and rewards from Congress.



COURT HOUSE, CLARKSVILLE.

Price of Cotton.—In this year also, considerable excitement was created on account of an extraordinary advance in the price of cotton. In a few weeks it rose from twelve to thirty-two cents a pound. This great advance was only temporary, and many people were ruined by the sudden and unexpected decline.

South Boundary Line.—In 1819 James Brown and General James Winchester ran the south boundary line between Tennessee and Mississippi, beginning at the northwest corner of the State of Alabama and running due west on thirty-fifth degree latitude; the line ran to the lower end of President's Island, about four miles below Fort Pickering, and ten miles below the mouth of Wolf River. The previous year West Tennessee was purchased from the Chocktaws and Chickasaws.

General Jackson and the Democrats favored a tariff for revenue. They contended that the National Bank was not only unauthorized by the Constitution, but dangerous to the liberties of the people. They were likewise unfriendly to the plan of making the States pensioners of the general Government, as proposed in the policy of distribution.

Animosity.—Soon great rancor developed between the two parties, both of which had lately been included in the Republican party. Henry Clay and John Randolph inaugurated animosities by a duel, and soon in Tennessee, as elsewhere, amenities were but little regarded between Democrats and Whigs.

Different Opinions.—This was very absurd. All were citizens of a free country, and were entitled to hold and express opinions as to which was the best policy for the government to pursue. God has so constituted men that, if necessary, they must differ in opinion on all subjects. How weak

and wicked, then, is the man who hates his brother because of failure to agree on matters that are, after all, involved in doubt.

The Constitution.—It has always been so, however, for when the Constitution was framed in Philadelphia, in 1787, all the States but Massachusetts recognized the legality of slave property. Very soon afterwards the "Society of African Emancipation," with Dr. Benjamin Franklin as its President was organized. It petitioned Congress to abolish slavery in the States and Territories, but was answered that the Constitution left this matter to the States, and that the Federal authorities had no power to do it.

QUESTIONS.—How did the people feel at the return of peace? What had British cruisers done? 2. What had Tennessee done? To what are we now introduced? What has our State produced? 3. Who were the candidates for Governor in 1815? Who was elected? For how long? 4. What did the people think of free schools? 5. Who owned the West Tennessee territory? How many acres in it? What of the bank of Nashville? Capital? 6. What was experienced in 1820? What did the Governor do? Why? 7. In 1821 who were the candidates for Governor? What was the census in 1820? 8. What can you say of tobacco culture? Name a market. 9. What occurred in 1825? What did he get? 10. What created excitement? Result of panic? 11. Who ran the south boundary line? When? 12. What did Jackson favor? What of the bank? 13. What developed from the two parties? 14. Why was this absurd? 15. How many States recognized the legality of slavery? What was the object of the "Society of African Emancipation?"

CHAPTER XIV.

INSTITUTIONS ORGANIZED.

Nashville the Capital.—The Legislature met at Murfreesboro from 1819 to 1826, but Governor Carroll, April 8, 1826, in a proclamation, declared Nashville the Capital of the State from May 1, ensuing. The cotton crop of the State for 1826 was estimated at fifty thousand bales. During this year the first newspaper at Memphis, "The Memphis Advocate," was established. The Nashville Bank failed. General William White and Samuel Houston fought a duel.

Samuel Houston Elected Governor.—In 1827 Samuel Houston was elected Governor, serving till April 16, 1829, when he resigned, and William Hall, Speaker of the Senate, became Governor, serving till October 1, 1829. Samuel Houston was born near Lexington, Rockbridge County, Virginia, March 2, 1793. He enlisted as a common soldier in the war of 1812, was chosen ensign, and fought under Jackson with a courage that won his lasting friendship. In 1823 he was chosen member of Congress. In January, 1829, he married, and in the following April, for reasons never made public, abandoned wife and country. The Texas war offered a new field for his ambition and he was made Commander-in-Chief. The Americans at first sustained some severe defeats, and Houston was obliged to retreat before the Mexicans under

GOV. SAMUEL HOUSTON.

Santa Anna for nearly three hundred miles, but suddenly turning on his pursuers, he fought the remarkable and decisive battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, and at one blow annihilated the Mexican army and achieved the independence of Texas. The hero of San Jacinto was elected first President of Texas, and re-elected in 1841, and on the annexation of Texas to the United States in 1845, was sent to Congress. In 1859 he was elected Governor of Texas. He opposed secession, but retired to private life when opposition was fruitless, and died in 1862.

Governor William Hall.—William Hall was born in Virginia and came to Tennessee when young; had been Sheriff of Sumner County, Brigadier-General of the Fourth Regiment of State Militia during the Creek war, at various times a member of the Legislature, and, in 1823, Speaker pro tem. of the Senate. He possessed the important qualification of being an intimate friend of Jackson.

GOV. WILLIAM HALL.

The Penitentiary.—October 28, 1829, the act providing for the building of a penitentiary became a law. Ten acres of ground, about one mile southwest of the Court House in Nashville, was selected as a site, and work began immediately under the supervision of the architect, David Morrison, who quarried upon the grounds, the rock used in its construction, and so vigorously was the work prosecuted that a proclamation was issued by the Governor, January 1, 1831, announcing the penitentiary open to receive prisoners. The cost of the building was about fifty thousand dollars. In 1857, the west wing was added at a cost of thirty-six thousand dollars, and in 1867,

two large shops, known as the east and west shops, were built. Its first prisoner was W. G. Cook, from Madison County, convicted of malicious stabbing and assault and battery. Being a tailor, he made his own clothes.

The Departments of the Penitentiary.—The cholera, in 1833, invaded the penitentiary, and its ravages were so rapid that in a few days business was suspended and an extra force of nurses and physicians employed. Not one of the eighty-three convicts escaped the disease, and nineteen died. The State utilized this convict labor in manufacturing various articles of trade. The departments soon added were: shoemaking, coopering, stone-cutting, tailoring, chair-making, blacksmithing, hatting, wagon-making, carpentering, and brick-laying. The State endeavored to employ the convicts, as far as possible, upon such work as would least compete with private manufacture.

The Convicts Leased.—This system was continued till 1866, when the inspectors reported that for the previous thirty years this institution had cost the State an average of fifteen thousand dollars a year. At its session in that year, the Legislature passed an act to establish a board of three Directors, who were authorized to lease the convicts, prison and machinery to the highest bidder for a term of four years. The lease was made to Hyatt, Briggs and Moore, afterward Ward and Briggs, at forty cents a day for each convict, and the State was to provide guards to preserve discipline. In May, 1867, three hundred mutinous convicts attempted to escape, and not succeeding, in the following month they burnt the east shops. The lessees refused to pay for the labor and claimed damages because the State did not preserve order. Finally the State paid them one hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred dollars and sixty-four cents for damages and material lost.

A New Site.—In 1871, it was leased to Cherry, O'Connor & Co., and again in 1876. It then paid the State over one hundred thousand dollars a year. After this the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, with headquarters at Tracy City, leased it. The Legislature of 1893 abolished the old prison at Nashville, and authorized a committee to purchase another site and connect the prison with a farm and coal mines, believing this would secure better results and ameliorate many of the hard features of prison life.

A Lunatic Hospital.—The Legislature, October 19, 1832, passed an act to build a lunatic hospital to be located at Nashville. A site one mile from the city was secured and ten thousand dollars appropriated to pay for the same and erect suitable buildings. The asylum was not ready for occupancy till 1840. In 1843 there were only thirteen patients in this institution which had cost over fifty-six thousand dollars. In 1847 Miss D. L. Dix visited Tennessee and found the accommodations for the insane inadequate. She memorialized the Legislature for its betterment. Disposition was made of the hospital and site, and a healthy location secured, upon which a commodious and magnificent structure was erected which for a long time was amply sufficient to accommodate the insane of the State.

Accommodations Insufficient.—The Superintendent of this asylum, in 1883, urged the Legislature, as he had done previously, to provide more ample accommodations for the insane. At its session in this year the Legislature appropriated eighty thousand dollars for the erection of the East Tennessee Insane Asylum, near Knoxville. The original appropriation being exhausted, in 1885 the Legislature granted ninety-five thousand dollars more for its completion. March 1, 1886, this asylum was ready for occupancy. Its site, Lyon's

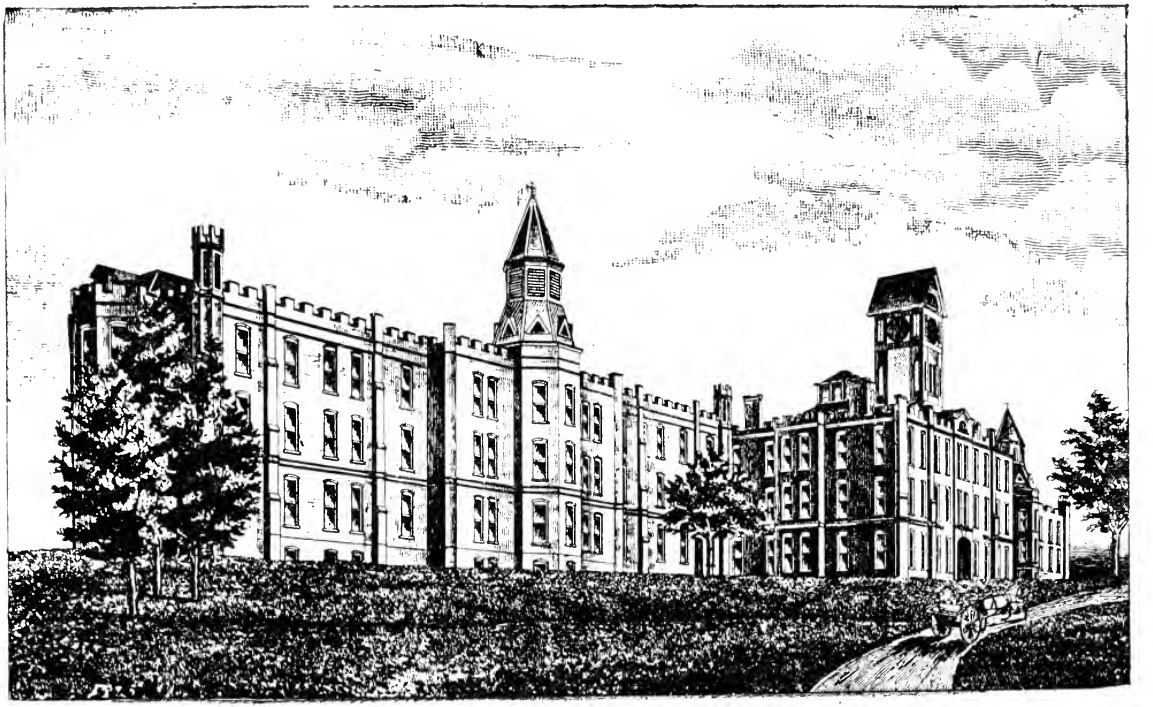
View, is one of the most beautiful and desirable that could have been obtained.

Another Asylum.—With these two large asylums, it was found necessary to provide another for the rapidly increasing number of insane, and an appropriation of eighty-five thousand dollars was made for the erection of a similar institution near Bolivar, in Hardeman County. This building, constructed of brick with white stone trimmings, cost over two hundred thousand dollars, and accommodates hundreds of the unfortunate wards of the State.

Tennessee Agricultural and Horticultural Society.—As early as 1834 or 1835 the Tennessee Agricultural and Horticultural Society was organized, and annual fairs were held for a few years which did much to develop these industries in the State. This society was represented by some of the best men in the State. In 1840 it established the "Tennessee State Agriculturist," with Tolbert Fanning, editor. For the promotion of farming, the Tennessee State Agricultural Society was organized in 1842, with authorized capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars.

The Medical Society of Tennessee was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed January 9, 1830. One hundred and fifty-four physicians, residing in the various counties of the State, were named in the charter. They were allowed to appoint boards of censors, to grant licenses to applicants to practice medicine. The first meeting was held in Nashville, May 3, 1830, and its organization completed by adopting a constitution and by-laws and a code of medical ethics, and electing officers for two years.

The First Constitution of Tennessee had been so wisely constructed as to subserve its purpose for forty years with-



EAST TENNESSEE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KNOXVILLE.

out urgent necessity being felt for its revision. In 1833, in response to a demand in various directions for its amendment, the Legislature passed an act, November 27, providing for the calling of a convention, which should consist of sixty members, who should be elected on the first Thursday and Friday of March following, and that it should meet at Nashville on the third Monday in May. On May 19, 1834, it assembled and elected Willie Blount, of Montgomery County, temporary Chairman, and W. B. Carter was elected President. Many changes were made in the old Constitution.

A Supreme and Despotic Power.—Before this revision, a supreme and despotic power was given the Legislature, whose members usually had the leisure to be candidates and the means to be successful. Those primitive days had election expenses. The Legislature elected all judges, State attorneys and justices of the peace. Justices of the peace composed the County Courts, who elected the sheriff, coroner, trustee and constable. These officers were almost unimpeachable. The convention adjourned August 30, 1834. In 1830 the census showed five hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred and forty-six whites, and one hundred and forty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-eight slaves in Tennessee.

QUESTIONS.—1. Where had the Legislature been meeting? What did the Governor announce? 2. What occurred in 1827? Give a short sketch of the life of Houston. 3. Who was elected Governor? 4. What of the penitentiary? Where located? 5. What occurred in it in 1833? Name its business departments. 6. What did the Inspectors report? Why was it leased? With what result? 7. Who were the lessees? What was done in 1893? 8. What of insane asylums? How many are there and what have they cost? 9. Give the substance of this section. 10. Name and locate the third asylum. 11. When and for what purpose was the Tennessee Agricultural and Horticultural Society organized? 12. When was the Medical Society organized? 13. What of the first Constitution of Tennessee? How many members revised it? 14. Give the substance of this section.

CHAPTER XV.

GREAT HEROES ELEVATED.

The Illustrious Jackson.—General Jackson was pre-eminently a military man, born with the martial instinct, and a Revolutionary soldier at the childish age of thirteen. He was born in North Carolina, but his parents moved to Tennessee while he was but an infant. His career in camps and upon his country's battlefields had left to the rugged soldier but little time for courtly graces or a finished education, but the native vigor of his mind was wonderful, and his honesty absolutely incorruptible. When approached by Clay's friends for a bargain in 1824, he bluntly told them that he would see them, and Mr. Clay himself, sunk into the earth before he would soil his honor by such foul huckstering and defiance of the people's will.

His View of Matters.—Adams' unscrupulous conduct in his midnight appointments really forced upon Jackson the sweeping displacements by which numbers were thrown out of office and their places supplied by Democrats. Then, too, he might have thought he was bound in honor to reward the Democracy for its services, and console it for its former disappointment. He could, in all seriousness, have claimed that every man appointed by Adams was fraudulently appointed and was therefore unworthy of the place.

Loyal and Brave.—Jackson's services to his country were vast and varied. For over half a century he had been its brave and faithful soldier against foreign and domestic foes, and he was in every way worthy of the honor conferred by the gift of the Presidency. His two terms of office were from

1829 to 1837. He was a true friend, and an open, honorable enemy, and possessed of indomitable courage. His diplomacy savored rather of the camp than the court, but it was most effectual. By the treaty of 1831, France agreed to pay to the United States five million dollars indemnity for injuries to American commerce.

Equal to the Emergency.—In 1834 that nation had not paid the money, and Jackson ordered home the American minister then at Paris, and advised that French vessels should be seized in lieu of the money. His method proved effectual, and France at once paid the amount promised.

Jackson Rather Dictatorial.—In personal character Jackson was rather dictatorial—the result, no doubt, of a life spent in military commands where he was supreme, and where such seeming lordliness might easily have been acquired. He was what Dr. Johnson called a "good hater," but he was also the staunchest of friends to those in whom he placed confidence, or to whom he owed gratitude.

National Banks.—He was the uncompromising enemy of that first of American money monopolies. the National Bank, and vetoed and re-vetoed it with a will. Doing nothing until he was assured that he was in the right, he seldom faltered or turned back.

Jackson's Cabinets.—President Jackson's first Cabinet was: Martin Van Buren, New York, Secretary of State; S. D. Ingram, Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury; John H. Eaton, Tennessee, Secretary of War; John Branch, North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; W. T. Barry, Kentucky, Postmaster-General; John McPherson Berrien, Georgia, Attorney-General. Jackson's first Cabinet did not heartily co-operate with him, and in the formation of his second Cabinet the fol-

lowing were selected: Edward Livingston, Louisiana, Secretary of State; Louis McLane, Delaware, Secretary of the Treasury; Lewis Cass, Ohio, Secretary of War; Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire, Secretary of the Navy; Roger B. Taney, Maryland, Attorney-General; W. T. Barry, Kentucky, Postmaster-General.

Great Events.—The principal occurrences during Jackson's administration were the Black Hawk and Seminole wars, the tariff legislation, South Carolina nullification, vetoing the National Bank charter renewal, removal of government funds from the National Bank, admission of Arkansas, anti-slavery agitation, the great panic, twenty million dollar fire in New York, and the massacre of Major Dade and his command of one hundred and seventeen men, but a single one escaping.

Candidates for Governor.—In 1829, in the election for Governor, William Carroll was a candidate and was elected, serving till 1835, when Newton Cannon was elected, defeating William Carroll and West H. Humphreys. Cannon served till 1839. In those days there were no strong issues to agitate the people as there are now. The masses were ignorant and did not know the real issues, hence party favoritism was a strong incentive in the elections, the voters thinking little of qualification.

Hugh Lawson White was born in North Carolina, October 30, 1773, and removed to Knox County, Tennessee, in 1786. In 1796 he began the practice of law, and was Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee from 1801 to 1815, except from 1807 to 1809, during which period he was State Senator. In 1815 he became President of the old State Bank of Tennessee. In 1825 he was elected to the United States Senate, and was acting Vice-President of that body in 1832. He was re-elected

to the United States Senate in 1835. Jackson and his friends opposed his re-election. White was a Presidential candidate in 1836, receiving only the votes of Georgia and Tennessee. The Legislature instructed him to support the leading measures of Van Buren's administration, but this he disliked, and on January 27, 1840, he resigned. He was an elector for the State at large in 1840, on the Harrison ticket, but died April 10, 1840.

COL. DAVID CROCKETT.

David Crockett was born in East Tennessee, August 17, 1786. He was in the Creek war, after which he located in Giles County, where he was elected Colonel of militia and to the Legislature. Soon after he removed to Obion County and was again, in 1823, elected to the Legislature. He was a Congressional candidate in 1825, but was defeated. Two years later he was successful. Not admiring Jackson, he opposed his leading measures, which lead to his defeat for re-election. He emigrated to Texas and took part in the siege of the Alamo. After its downfall Crockett was taken prisoner and killed by the Mexicans, March 6, 1836.

GOV. NEWTON CANNON.

Newton Cannon was born in North Carolina in 1781, but removed to Williamson County, Tennessee. In 1811 he was elected to the Legislature. He enter-

ed the Creek war as a private but was soon elected Captain and then Colonel of the Tennessee Mounted Rifles. In 1814 Felix Grundy resigned his seat in Congress and was succeeded by Cannon, who was in Congress, one term excepted, until 1823; during that intermission he was negotiating a treaty with the Chickasaws. Cannon, Crockett and Bell opposed Jackson, and voted for Hugh L. White. They were Democrat-Republicans.

John Bell was born near Nashville, February 15, 1797. He located at Franklin, and was elected, in 1817, to the State Senate, after which he devoted himself to law and literature. In 1827 he opposed Felix Grundy for Congress and was overwhelmingly elected. Bell hated Jackson, and went to Congress eager to manifest his opposition. In 1834 he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, but Polk defeated him for it in 1835. Bell remained in Congress till 1837. He had no opposition in 1835. He was Secretary of War in President Harrison's Cabinet in 1841. He and Tyler had an altercation, on account of which he retired and declined an election to the United States Senate. He was elected to the General Assembly, 1847, and also to the United States Senate in 1847, where he remained till 1859. He was nominated in 1860 for the Presidency by the Constitutional Union party, and carried Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. He opposed secession, but went with his State. He died September 10, 1869.

HON. JOHN BELL.

John H. Eaton was born in Tennessee in 1790. He began the practice of law at Nashville. In 1818 he succeeded George W. Campbell in the United States Senate, where he remained

till 1829, when he became Secretary of War in Jackson's first Cabinet. He was Governor of Florida Territory from 1834 to 1836, and Minister to Spain from 1836 to 1840. When he returned to Tennessee he supported Harrison, which made him unpopular with his old friends. He completed the "Life of Jackson," begun by Reed, which was published in 1834. He died in Washington City in 1856.

Cave Johnson was born in Robertson County, Tennessee, January 11, 1793. He practiced law till 1820, when he became Circuit Judge. In 1829 he was elected to Congress, where he remained till 1837. He was Postmaster-General in Polk's Cabinet, and was President of the State Bank of Tennessee from 1850 to 1859. In 1863 he was elected to the State Senate as a Unionist, but being feeble in health, he declined to serve, and died at Clarksville, January 23, 1866.

Felix Grundy was born September 11, 1777, in what is now West Virginia. In 1779 he removed with his parents to Pennsylvania and, in 1780, to Kentucky. He was, in 1799, a member of the Kentucky Constitutional Convention, and subsequently a member of the Kentucky Legislature. He was appointed in 1806, to the Supreme Bench, and became, in 1807 Chief Justice of Kentucky. Resigning, he went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he made the reputation of being the ablest criminal lawyer in the Southwest. In 1811 and 1813 he was elected to Congress, but resigned in 1813. He was an active factor in the State Legislature till 1827. That year John Bell defeated him for Con-

HON. FELIX GRUNDY.

gress, but, in 1829, he was elected United States Senator. He became Attorney-General in Van Buren's Cabinet in 1838, but soon resigned to succeed E. H. Foster, whom the Legislature forced to resign for disloyalty. Grundy had ability, energy, and magnetism. He died at Nashville, December 19, 1840.

Great Men of Tennessee.—The number of great men which Tennessee has produced is legion. Suffice it to say that not even a creditable notice can be given in a volume like this, and only a few of the most conspicuous can be reviewed. Later the student will study the history of the United States, in which much will be found epitomized in connection with what has already been learned for these men have participated in national issues from the first.

QUESTIONS.—1. What is said of Jackson? Clay? 2. What did Adams do? 3. What of Jackson's services? Ability? 4. What did he do in 1834? Result? 5. Give his personal characteristics. Why? 6. What did he oppose? Why? 7. What of his Cabinets? 8. Name the principal events in his administration. 9. Who was elected Governor? When? 10. Sketch Hugh L. White's life. 11. What can you say of David Crockett? 12. Outline the life of Newton Cannon. 13. Give the substance of this section. 14. What of John H. Eaton? 15. Give principal events in the life of Cave Johnson. 16. Tell what you know of Felix Grundy. 17. What of the great men of Tennessee? 18. What will you find later?

CHAPTER XVI.

THE RISE OF PARTIES.

Jackson's Popularity.—In the early days of Tennessee there seems to have been but one party, and that was Jackson's party. He had settled in the Mero District, which is now Middle Tennessee, when it was covered in primeval canebrakes, and was one of its first Representatives in Congress, both in the House and Senate, and had really little or no opposition for any place in the management of public affairs that he sought.

The Popular Vote in 1824.—In 1824 his State went almost solidly for him for the Presidency, and, in 1828, not more than one thousand votes were cast against him. When his last term was closing, and he declined to be a candidate again, his friends desiring to retain the Presidential hold on the United States urged him to support Hugh L. White. This he declined, believing the candidates should be nominated in convention. Jackson favored Martin Van Buren, of New York, who had been his Vice-President.

Animosity Engendered.—This arrayed White's friends against Jackson, and seemingly they were going to succeed in White's election, but at this juncture journalism was thoroughly organized all over the State, with the most brilliant contributors. These held up in bright panoramic view and review the many great things that had characterized the eventful life of Jackson, who had nominated Van Buren to the Court of St. James, but whose nomination the Senate refused to confirm. When it was publicly known that Jackson preferred Van Buren it excited the ire of the leading poli-

ticians in Tennessee, who organized a party for Judge White, denounced Van Buren's nomination, and accused Jackson of deserting them for the purpose of naming his successor. This party went in a body against the Democratic nominee and Jackson, giving the vote of the State to White.

The Press Organized.—In 1837, almost the entire press, and all the politicians but Polk and Grundy, were for White. For a time they endeavored to show Jackson disloyal to his State, and the election went for the partisans of White. This made Jackson, who was then in retirement at the Hermitage, unpleasant, after having led such an active life. In 1838 an organization was made by Jackson's friends to carry the election in 1839. The ablest journalists were put at the helm of the most influential papers, and with untiring energy and zeal worked for Jackson's issue.

Great Interest Shown.—In the meantime, James K. Polk's term as Speaker ended, and he came home from Congress to do battle for Democracy. The campaign waxed hotter and hotter, until in May, June and July, up to the day of the election in August, it became the most ardent political contest that had ever occurred in the State. Colonel Polk rode on horseback from Carter to Shelby, making speeches in every county, and wherever the people would meet to hear him. Governor Cannon, his competitor, met him everywhere. Candidates were addressing the people every day, and the newspapers were filled with crimination and recrimination.

Jackson Victorious.—Personal conflicts between partisans occurred almost daily, and it seemed as if difference of political opinions could not be tolerated in Tennessee and personal friendship preserved and maintained, but the result was the election of Polk, Governor by an immense majority. The Legislature had a Democratic majority in both houses, by

which Felix Grundy was elected to the United States Senate. It was a joyous day to Jackson.

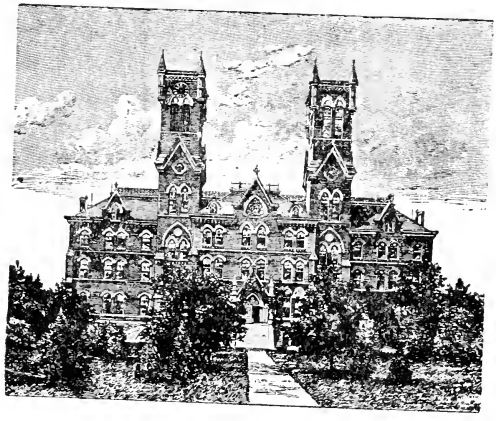
A Happy Day.—Jackson loved to tell how much he was gratified when his own dear Tennessee came back to him; how he knew it would do so when the people should be made to see the mere partisan management by which they had been estranged from him; and what unbounded confidence he had in their virtue and intelligence. This grand political achievement brought Governor Polk before the country as a man of mark in his party, and contributed to give him, more than any other event of his life, that prominence which led to his nomination and election to the Presidency in 1844. The animosity of this contest grew out of a faction led by Henry Clay, of Kentucky, who was a powerful and famous Whig. Clay never liked Jackson, of whom he never lost an opportunity to speak discreditably.

The Census of 1840.—In 1840 the census showed this population in Tennessee: Whites, six hundred and forty thousand six hundred and twenty-seven; free negroes, five thousand five hundred and twenty-four; slaves, one hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred and eighty-three.

A System of Public Schools.—In the session of 1839–40, the Legislature enacted a law to establish a system of public schools. Laws had before been enacted but education had never received the attention it deserved. Many appropriations had been made to the support of common schools, but the system adopted had proved inefficient and by no means equal to the expectations of those who first established them, and a prejudice existed against academies and colleges.

A Common School Convention met at Knoxville, April 19, 1847. It recommended the appointment of a board of education for each county, whose duty would be to examine ap-

plicants and grant licenses to teachers, with various other duties connected with the schools. They reported, in 1840, fifty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-one whites over twenty years of age who could neither read nor write. This was very mortifying to the people who were anxious for the education of their friends and children.



VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY—MAIN BUILDING, NASHVILLE.

John A. Murrell.—The State had for a long time been terrorized by John A. Murrell and his gang which, in 1835, was broken up by hanging five of the leaders at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and appointing vigilance committees throughout the Southwest. Nothing was too wicked for Murrell, who had killed many inoffensive people and stolen much valuable property. He was born in Middle Tennessee where his history is yet familiar. He was finally captured, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, where he died.

The Constitution of 1834.—The Presidential vote of the State was: Harrison, Whig, sixty thousand three hundred and ninety-one; Van Buren, Democrat, forty-eight thousand

two hundred and eighty-nine. The Constitution of 1834 favored internal improvements by the State, subscribing one-half of the stock in all railroad and turnpike companies, provided the amount of stock taken by the State had not reached four million dollars. This was soon found to be unwise and, in 1840, the law was repealed.

Railroads, Turnpikes, Etc.—At this period many railroads were being built, and the systems, after having undergone many changes, exist in modified and improved forms. They have done so much for the development of the great resources of our country that progressive people will always look with interest to the construction of railroads, turn-pikes, and the improvement of rivers, for they bear away the commerce of the world, facilitate transportation, and bring commodities to our doors.

Henry Clay and the Whig Party.—Henry Clay, the real founder of the Whig party was present at the great Nashville Whig Convention which met August 17, 1840. Clay was one of the greatest men of his day, and when it was known that he would be present at that convention it added intensely to the already great interest which was developed throughout the country. Delegates were present from all over the Union, and Clay made an imposing speech in which he displayed great intelligence, and it created such enthusiasm that the Democrats became dejected over their prospects, and the Whig candidates, Harrison and Tyler, were elected to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. After the inauguration Harrison lived only one month, and was succeeded by Tyler.

Polk and Jones.—Polk was a fascinating and successful stump-speaker. In 1841 the Whigs were much encouraged over the election of Harrison, and they nominated James C. Jones for Governor. They sought a man whom they could

put against Polk, who was now very distinguished. Jones reputation as an eloquent speaker was unbounded. The campaign elicited strong demonstrations of party fealty, and resulted in the election of Jones, Governor.

GOV. JAMES C. JONES.

James C. Jones was born April 20, 1809, in Davidson County, Tennessee. In 1837 and 1839 he was elected to the Legislature from Wilson County. He was an elector on the Harrison ticket in 1840, was Governor from 1841 to 1845, and in 1848, was a delegate to the National Whig Convention. He removed to Memphis in 1850, and became the first President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In 1851 he was elected United States Senator, after which he was a Democrat, and died at Memphis, October 29, 1859.

QUESTIONS.—1. What of parties? Jackson? 2. What occurred in 1824? 3. What effect did this have? What did the Democrats do? 4. What was the condition of affairs in 1837? 5. What of James Knox Polk? The campaign? 6. Who was elected Governor? United States Senator? 7. Give the substance of this section. 8. What of the census? 9. What of the public school system? 10. What did the Convention recommend? 11. What of John A. Murrell? 12. What did the Constitution favor? 13. What of Railroads? Turnpikes? 14. Give the substance of this section. 15. Who were the candidates for Governor? Result? 16. Sketch the life of James C. Jones.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The Agitation of Slavery from 1840 to 1850 became more and more violent. The Abolitionists, avowing a law of conscience higher than the civil law, had grown to be an organized and active minority, who declared an unqualified war on slavery in the South. By using money and systematic agencies they fearlessly entered the South and aided many slaves to escape from their masters.

GOV. AARON V. BROWN.

Aaron V. Brown, Democrat, was elected Governor in 1845, over Ephraim H. Foster, Whig. Brown was often a member of the General Assembly in which he was prominent. In 1839 he was elected to Congress where he served three successive terms, and was a delegate to the Southern Convention at Nashville in 1850, and also to the Baltimore Convention in 1852. He drafted the platform upon which Pierce was elected. In 1856 the National Democratic Convention gave him twenty-nine votes for the Vice-Presidency. He was Postmaster-General in Buchanan's Cabinet, and died in Washington City, March 8, 1859.

Opposition to Slavery Extension.—The Republicans composed the law-abiding element of the anti-slavery party.

They organized into a third national party and opposed the extension of slavery beyond the boundaries of the States in which it then existed, and insisted that every new State admitted into the Union should be, in the future, free soil. In Tennessee there were, at this time, many citizens dissatisfied with slavery.

Anderson and Nicholson Resign.—In the Legislature of 1841–2, the Whigs had a majority in the Lower House. With the Speaker, Samuel Turney, the vote in it stood thirteen Democrats to twelve Whigs. White and Foster, United States Senators, had resigned because they could not conscientiously obey and vote their Legislative instructions about the United States Bank, etc. With that session, Anderson's and Nicholson's appointments to the United States Senate expired. The Democrats in the Senate refused to elect United States Senators, and Governor Jones appointing none, Tennessee was unrepresented in the United States Senate from 1841 to 1843.

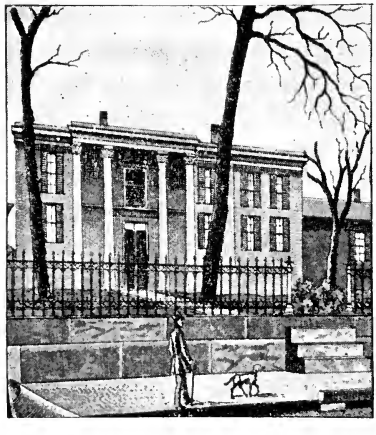
Polk for the Presidency.—At Baltimore, in 1844, James Knox Polk was nominated by the Democrats, and in November was elected to the Presidency of the United States, being the second President from Tennessee. Van Buren was the most popular candidate until by thoughtless expressions he impaired his popularity, thereby bringing forward Polk, who had been prominent in public affairs for several years, during which time he held many positions of usefulness and importance.

James K. Polk was born November 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. With his father, he came to Tennessee in 1806, was clerk of the Tennessee Senate in 1820, and in 1823, was a member of the Legislature. In 1825 he was elected to Congress, serving continuously until 1839. From 1835 to 1839 he was Speaker of the House. Coming home in 1839, he de-

feated Newton Cannon for Governor, but in 1841 and 1843, James C. Jones defeated him for the same office. The Tennessee Legislature nominated him for Vice-President in 1840. Four years later the Democrats nominated him for the Presidency and he was elected, but Clay, his competitor, carried this State, the first instance in which a President was elected and failed to carry his State. He died at Nashville, June 15, 1849.

PRESIDENT JAMES K. POLK.

A Brilliant Administration.—The country had not witnessed a brighter administration than Polk's. In 1846 a treaty was made with Great Britain by which the northwest boundary was determined. James Buchanan succeeded in securing an agreement by both nations to Webster's old line, the forty-ninth parallel. All was determined but the extreme northwest corner. The treaty of Washington, in 1871, completed this. Polk's Cabinet was: James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, Secretary of State; R. J. Walker, Mississippi, Secretary of the Treasury; W. L. Marcy, New York,



POLK PLACE.

Secretary of War; George Bancroft, Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy; Cave Johnson, Tennessee, Postmaster-General; John Y. Mason, Virginia, Attorney-General.

The Mexican War.—A dispute arose over the Texas boundary in which the Texans claimed west to the Rio Grande. Mexico claimed east to the Nueces. By annexation, this dispute was transferred to the United States. General Gaines and his army had been sent long before this to the Sabine as an "army of observation." General Taylor, afterwards President, and his army now became an "army of occupation" to guard the disputed territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. General Taylor was ordered back under penalty of war by General Santa Anna. This hastened Taylor in fortifying. The Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande and captured a detachment of men in which engagement several Americans were killed.

Governor Brown's Call For Volunteers.—In 1846 Governor Brown issued a call for two thousand and eight hundred volunteers, to which thirty thousand responded. In the first conflict at Palo Alto, Taylor defeated the Mexicans. The next day he defeated the Mexican army at Resaca de la Palma. These battles caused Congress, May 13, 1846, to declare war. Taylor remained at Matamoros till the autumn of 1846. From Matamoros he marched to Monterey, and after a four days' fight that city was captured. Taylor met the Mexican General, Santa Anna, who had twenty thousand men at Buena Vista, on February 23, 1847, and again the Mexicans were repulsed. In the meantime General Winfield Scott was doing valiant services in Central Mexico. Santa Anna sent a demand to Taylor for an unconditional surrender. Taylor's reply was: "General Taylor never surrenders."

Victory Ours: Peace Restored.—General Scott landed

his army near Vera Cruz, and after a severe bombardment captured the place, March 20, 1847. In April, Scott defeated the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo, and entered La Puebla in May, where he remained until August awaiting re-enforcements. These having arrived, he pushed towards the City of Mexico. On August 20, Scott's forces fought and won five battles: they stormed Contreras; they captured San Antonio; they stormed the two fortified heights of Churubusco; and they routed Santa Anna's whole army which marched out of the city to oppose them. Scott then approached the city and its defenses, the Castle of Chapultepec, and Molino del Rey were stormed and taken by General Worth. At the gates of the city, five days later, the battle raged with awful fury, when the strongest Mexican fort, the Castle of Chapultepec, was stormed and captured. The Mexican Army, during the night, left the city, and the next morning the United States flag floated in triumph from the national palace. This terminated the war with Mexico.

Cession by Treaty.—A treaty was made which ceded to the United States the country of California and New Mexico, and guaranteed the free navigation of the Gulf of California. The United States agreed to pay Mexico fifteen million dollars, and an additional sum of three million dollars to such citizens of the United States as were creditors of Mexico. This is called the "Treaty of Guadaloupe-Hidalgo," from the Mexican town in which it was arranged. By conquest and purchase we acquired Texas, New Mexico, California, Nevada, Utah and Colorado, in area a mighty empire of itself, the importance of which we cannot estimate. The mineral wealth, the agricultural and live stock products, and other resources of these States and Territories affect the markets of the world.

Taylor's Popularity.—General Taylor's war record had made him so popular that he was nominated and elected to the

Presidency by the Whig party in 1848. He died July 9, 1850, and was succeeded by Millard Fillmore, the Vice-President.

QUESTIONS.—1. What was the great theme now? 2. Give a sketch of Governor Brown. 3. What did the Republicans compose? 4. How was the Legislature divided? 5. Whom did the Democrats nominate? Why? 6. Give a biographical sketch of him. 7. What of his administration? 8. What occurred between Texas and Mexico? Why? 9. Give the substance of this section. 10. What of Scott's forces? 11. What did the treaty cede? For what? 12. What of General Taylor? Died when? Tell all you can of this war.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE FEUD STRENGTHENS.

GOV. NEILL S. BROWN.

Governor Neill S. Brown.—In 1847 Neill S. Brown, Whig, was elected Governor, defeating Aaron V. Brown. Neill S. Brown was born in Giles County, Tennessee, April 18, 1810. He entered the Florida campaign against the Seminoles, and was conspicuous in the Mud Creek battle, after which he was in the Legislature frequently. In 1836 he was on the electoral ticket for White, and in 1844, for Clay. He was Governor from 1847 to 1849, and in 1850, was Minister to Russia. He was returned to the Legislature in 1855, of which he became Speaker. He was prominent in the Constitutional Convention of 1870, and died at Nashville in 1886.

GOV. WM. TROUSDALE.

Governor William Trousdale.—In 1849 William Trousdale, Democrat, was elected Governor over Neill S. Brown. William Trousdale was born in North Carolina, September 23, 1790. In 1796 his family moved to Tennessee. He was in the Creek war at Tallushatchie and Talladega, and later with Jackson at Pensacola and New Orleans. In 1840 he was a Van Buren elector. He was in the Mexican war; in

the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec. In the last engagement he was twice wounded. For gallant conduct at Chapultepec the President made him Brigadier-General by brevet in the United States army. President Pierce, in 1852, appointed him Minister to Brazil. He died March 27, 1872.

The Southern Convention, which met in May, 1850, at Nashville, was controlled by pro-slavery men, who opposed Congress for taking measures to thwart slave owners of their rights. There were many strong Democrats in this convention, who were conspicuous in favoring the resolutions which this convention adopted, denouncing Congress for its action. Ex-Governor Aaron V. Brown prepared the address, and A. O. P. Nicholson drew up the resolutions. That element in Tennessee that opposed secession knew not what to think of this action.

GOV. WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL.

Governor W. B. Campbell.—In 1851 William B. Campbell was elected Governor by the Whigs. He was born near Nashville, February 1, 1807. In 1829 he was elected Attorney-General, and, in 1835, to the Legislature. In 1836 he was made Captain in Trousdale's regiment and fought through the Seminole war. He was a Member of Congress from 1837 to 1843. He was Colonel, in 1847, of the First Tennessee Regiment, which served in the Mexican war, fighting at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and Monterey. Subsequently he became Judge of the Fourth Circuit Court of Tennessee. He refused the command of the

Tennessee troops in the late war, because he opposed secession. Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General in the Union army but he soon resigned. In 1865 he was elected to Congress and died August 19, 1867.

Strife Revives.—When California applied for admission into the Union, the spectre of coming strife and bloodshed was seen in the renewal of the struggle over the question of freedom or slavery in this new sister in the galaxy of States. Southern men like Clay thought that the whole subject had been settled in 1820, when, by the Missouri Compromise, it had been ordained that involuntary servitude should not obtain north of the geographical line 36° 30′ north latitude.

A Misunderstanding.—It was understood that the surrender of the right to own slaves north of this line was the consideration for the admission of the right to own them south of it, and that this was what the compromise meant. They were told that the inhibition alone was effective, and that no such converse right was intended to be conveyed as that contended for by the South. The most logical of these men said Congress had exceeded its powers in the enactment mentioned, and that no power could settle the question but the people of the State.

The North Jealous.—It was seen that "Wilmot's Proviso," which was an amendment continually offered by Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, excluding slavery from all future States, was the fixed determination of the North. After a bitter struggle, Henry Clay, as the last service of a long and illustrious life, procured the passage of the compromise of 1850, in which the only concession by the North was the "Fugitive Slave Law."

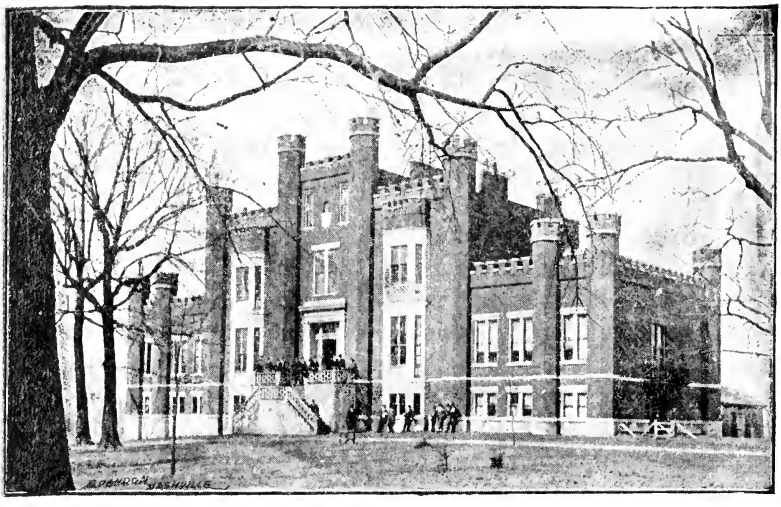
"Fugitive Slave Law."—This provided that Federal courts and officers should arrest and return to their owners

such slaves as should be found absconding in the different States, whether free or slave-holding. This was greeted by a prodigious outcry from the North. The North determined that this national law should not be executed, and the different free States enacted personal liberty laws, which made it penal to aid Congress in executing its law.

Incensed and Dejected.—The Southern people were both exasperated and disheartened at such manifestations, and in view of such palpable violations of their plain Constitutional right, began to consider seriously whether in a union with the North, the arbitrary will of the people of those States was to be the rule of government rather than the Constitution solemnly agreed upon between their forefathers. If it were to be so, the dream of liberty, regulated by law in the Federal Union, was at an end. The election of Pierce to the Presidency, in 1852, was considered by many as a rebuke to those who had been so clamorous in the North against the compromise of 1850. He was a warm supporter of the rights of the individual States, and the knowledge of this fact brought repose to the minds of Southern men.

Improvements.—The Mississippi Central and Tennessee, Mississippi and Tennessee, and Nashville and Knoxville railroads were incorporated in 1853. This year an act was passed to establish a State Agricultural Bureau. Tennessee was thus nobly meeting the requirements of civilization, for the condition of the highways affords the truest test of a people's advancement in prosperity. About this year the Masonic Fraternity of Tennessee established an Institution at Clarksville known as the Masonic University of Tennessee. This school has changed several times, and is now known as the Southwestern Presbyterian University.

The Whigs Defeated.—Taylor's election to the Presi-



SOUTHWESTERN PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY, CLARKSVILLE.

dency did not strengthen the Whig cause. In June, 1852, at Baltimore, they nominated General Winfield Scott for President, and W. A. Graham for Vice-President, their best men. In the election they carried only four States, showing that the star of their political destiny had forever set. Tennessee was one of the four. Democratic union was strong, and at one stroke two hundred and forty-five electoral votes were given for Franklin Pierce, and again Democracy was enthroned at the helm of State.

Matthew F. Maury.—To the inventive genius of Matthew F. Maury, of Tennessee, a naval officer, we are indebted for reliable charts of winds and currents. His knowledge of astronomy and navigation enabled him to prepare a chart, showing the best route to Rio Janeiro, which was so successful that Congress authorized him to collect information from American captains who kept daily notes of the currents,

winds, air and water. Many other devices were resorted to to prove the reliability of these methods. Mr. Maury collected and published this matter in maps by which ships could sail with more safety on all the seas, and save many millions of dollars and thousands of lives. It was he who conceived the possibility and feasibility of submarine telegraphs, and after deep sea soundings were made between New Foundland and Ireland, the work was begun by which Europe and America are telegraphically connected. Mr. Maury, the "Geographer of the Sea," had many honors, medals and testimonials showered upon him by the nobility of Europe. He attended in 1853 a Scientific Congress at Brussels, where he was a conspicuous and prominent man.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who was elected Governor in 1847? Give a sketch of him. 2. Who was elected Governor in 1849? Give a sketch of his life. 3. What of the Southern Convention? 4. Give a sketch of William B. Campbell. 5. What occurred now? Why? 6. What was understood? 7. What was "Wilmot's Proviso?" 8. What did the "Fugitive Slave Law" provide? 9. How did the South feel now? 10. What University was established at Clarksville in 1850? 11. Give the substance of this section. 12. What great work did Matthew F. Maury accomplish?

CHAPTER XIX.

THE CRITICAL PERIOD.

GOV. ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Candidates for Governor.—In 1853 the candidates for Governor were Andrew Johnson, Democrat, and Gustavus A. Henry, Whig. They were both influential men whom the people could trust. Johnson had risen from abject poverty until he was now regarded as one of the State's best men. In this canvass he advocated changes in the United States Constitution. He was elected Governor in 1853 and again in 1855, defeating M. P. Gentry, Whig, in the second contest.

Andrew Johnson was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. He moved to Greeneville, Tennessee, in May, 1826, and was an alderman in that city from 1828 to to 1830, when he became its mayor. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature, and again in 1839. In 1840 he was a Van Buren elector and, in 1841, was sent to the State Senate. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, where he remained for ten successive years. In March, 1862, he was appointed Military Governor of Tennessee. He was nominated by the Republicans, in 1864, for Vice-President and was elected. When Lincoln died, April 15, 1865, Johnson became President. Because of disputes with Congress, he was impeached, but not convicted. After the expiration of his Presidential term, Tennessee

elected him to the United States Senate, where he served one term. He died July 31, 1875.

Party Divisions.—In 1855 the national Whig party was hopelessly divided on slavery. About this time the American party began to organize. This party favored a change in the naturalization laws, making it more difficult for foreigners to become American citizens, and to oppose the election of foreign-born citizens to office. On account of the seeming ignorance of all issues by its leaders, it was stigmatized the "Know-Nothing" party; it supported Gentry in his race for Governor. In the first campaign, Johnson's issue was that the basis of representation should be white votes without regard to slavery. When war became inevitable, and all the Southern Senators were resigning, Johnson held his position —the only Southern Senator who did not resign. At this time Johnson was a strong Union Democrat.

Democratic Victory.—The Democrats in 1856 carried Tennessee, the first time since Jackson's day. Slavery was now the great issue. In 1854 the Kansas-Nebraska act became a law, which asserted that Congress had no right to pass the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and that any State north of the line 36½° had a right, irrespective of the act, to determine whether it would permit the ownership of slaves. This excited the greatest indignation in the North, from which events were precipitated which resulted in the war.

Presidential Nominees.—In 1856 the Whigs made no nomination and that party passed out of existence. The Know-Nothing party nominated Millard Fillmore, of New York, for President, and A. J. Donelson, of Tennessee, for Vice-President. The Democrats nominated James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and J. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who were elected.

Governor Isham G. Harris.—In each campaign slavery was one of the leading issues. Johnson's term having expired, the Democrats nominated and elected Isham G. Harris, Governor, who served three successive terms. Isham G. Harris was born February 10, 1818, in Franklin County, Tennessee; was educated at the Academy at Winchester; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced to practice at Paris, Henry County, Tennessee, in 1841; was elected to the State Legislature as a Democrat from the Counties of Henry, Weakley and Obion, in 1847; was a candidate for Presidential Elector in the Ninth Congressional District of Tennessee on the Democratic ticket in 1848; was elected to Congress as a Democrat from the Ninth Congressional District in 1849; re-elected in 1851, and nominated as the candidate of the Democratic party in 1853, but declined the nomination; moved to Memphis, and there resumed the practice of his profession; was a Presidential Elector for the State at large in 1856; was elected Governor of Tennessee as a Democrat in 1857, re-elected in 1859, and again in 1861; was a Volunteer Aid upon the staff of the Commanding General of the Confederate Army of Tennesseee for the last three years of the war; returned to the practice of law at Memphis in 1867, and was engaged in it when elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat in 1877; was re-elected to the Senate in 1883, 1889, and again in 1895.

GOV. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

Two Censuses.—Under successful administrative Governors, Tennessee has grown rapidly in wealth and population. In 1850 the census was: seven hundred and fifty-six thousand

eight hundred and thirty-six whites, and two hundred and forty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-one slaves; a decade later we had eight hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-two whites, and two hundred and eighty-three thousand and nineteen slaves or colored. Robert L. Caruthers was elected Governor in 1863, but on account of Tennessee being in possession of Federal troops, was unable to qualify. President Lincoln appointed Andrew Johnson, Military Governor, who served from 1862 to 1865.

John Brown's Raid Into Virginia.—John Brown made a raid into Virginia, in 1859, to arm the slaves and incite them to insurrection. This embittered the South very much, notwithstanding he was hanged. It was the opinion of the people that he was a crank seeking notoriety, and who probably thought he would easily gain friendship of an admiring North.

The Situation Full of Discouragement.—In 1860 the situation was full of discouragement for those who loved the Union. The South now seemed determined to form a separate government in which the North would not be represented. The Southerners were sanguine that slavery, as an institution, was doomed by the North.

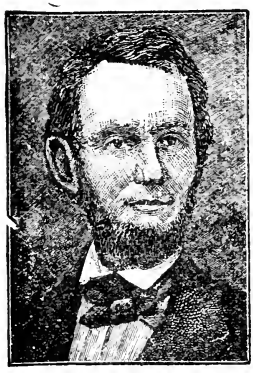
QUESTIONS.—1. Who were the candidates for Governor in 1853? 2. Give a sketch of Johnson's life. 3. What of parties now? Leading issue? 4. Give the substance of this section. 5. Name the several nominees. 6. Sketch the life of Isham G. Harris. 7. What of Tennessee's growth? Population? 8. What of John Brown's raid? 9. What was the situation now?

CHAPTER XX.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Governor Harris, on January 7, 1861, convened the General Assembly, at Nashville, in extra session, and in his message urgently placed before the Legislature the perilous condition of affairs then existing. Among the first acts was one to provide for an election of delegates to a convention, and to repeal the act abolishing military duty. Messrs. L. P. Walker, of Alabama, and T. J. Wharton, of Mississippi, were invited to address the Legislature. Provisions were made for the election of delegates to the General Convention of the Southern States.

Lincoln and Harris.—President Lincoln issued, on April 10, a proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men to suppress the resistance to national authority. The Secretary of War telegraphed Governor Harris for men, to whom Harris replied: "Tennessee will not furnish a single man for coercion, but fifty thousand, if necessary, for the defense of our rights, or those of our Southern brothers." President Lincoln made requisition for men from Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia. The Governors of those States replied in the negative, which demonstrated their positions in this impending catastrophe.



PRES. LINCOLN, U.S.A.

The Secession Convention was voted for as follows:

For convention, fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight; no convention sixty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-five. Votes for division delegates, twenty-four thousand seven hundred and forty-nine; for Union delegates, eighty-eight thousand eight hundred and three. The business and interests of the State were so imperiled that Governor Harris called the Legislature to meet again in extra session on April 25. He recommended the perfecting of an ordinance declaring the independence of Tennessee of the Federal Union, and the admission of this State into the Confederacy. The Legislature, on May 1, authorized the Governor to enter into a military league with the Confederacy. An ordinance of secession was passed May 6, and June 8, the State voted one hundred and four thousand nine hundred and thirteen for secession, and forty-seven thousand two hundred and thirty-eight against it.

War Begins.—Three Commissioners, Gustavus A. Henry, A. O. W. Totten, and Washington Barrow, were appointed for that purpose. The people overwhelmingly opposed secession, but Governor Harris was an outspoken secessionist. When the Secession Convention was defeated, it was hoped that Tennessee would remain loyal to the Union. At Fort Sumter, South Carolina, on April 12, the first gun of one of the greatest of civil wars was fired. When Lincoln was inaugurated, the Confederates held all the forts in their territory but Sumter and Pickens. When the people from Middle and West Tennessee heard of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the secession inclination became irresistible, and they enthusiastically demanded immediate admission into the Confederacy.

The League Ratification.—These Commissioners, on May 7, met H. W. Hilliard, the accredited representative of the Confederacy, and perfected this league, and the Legisla-

ture on the same day ratified it. The following acts were passed: To raise and equip a provisional force of fifty-five thousand volunteers and appropriated five million dollars to equip them; to submit to a popular vote an ordinance to adopt the Constitution of the Confederate States; to regulate the pay of officers and men; and one to authorize the banks of Tennessee to receive and pay out Confederate treasury notes.

Volunteers Sought.—The Confederate Capital, on May 21, 1861, was transferred to Richmond, Virginia. At its first session, after its removal, the Confederate Congress asked for volunteers and passed an act enlisting soldiers for the army. The South made an enthusiastic response to this call, Tennessee contributing the flower of her youth and manhood to swell the Southern army. Gladly did they enlist and nobly did they fight for a cause which they had learned to love and willingly to espouse.

Uneasiness and Discontent.—The people in South Carolina, as in other Southern States, believed the North was determined to liberate their slaves. This necessarily created much uneasiness and discontent. On December 20, a convention met in Charleston, in "Secession Hall," and unanimously voted "that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved." Its citizens believed that the Union was broken up and that South Carolina had now, as its Governor said, become a "free and independent State." Two Governments in peace were better than one in discord. This ordinance abolished the ordinance of May 23, 1788, which ratified the Constitution.

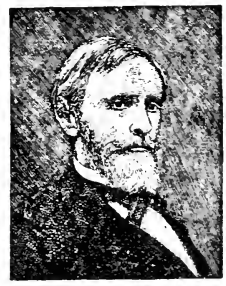
Buchanan's Opinion.—In the meantime, the Thirty-Ninth Congress convened, and Buchanan said in his message: (1) that no State could withdraw from the Union, and (2) that

there was no power to coerce or force a State. He suggested concession and conciliation. Northern sentiment assumed two courses: one for Union and coercion, the other no coercion. The South had two ideas also. One was that South Carolina was too hasty, the other was "no coercion." Upon the latter idea the South was almost unanimous.

The Secession of Other States followed rapidly, and ere the 1st of February, 1861, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, had withdrawn from the Union, which created the most intense excitement. The Southern States were sanguine of their rights and hoped to keep them incontestable.

A Compromise Was Offered by J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, as follows: That a Constitutional amendment be drawn making the parallel 36° 30′ the line between the free and the slave States. From all parts of the nation petitions were sent to Congress pleading for the adoption of this compromise, but as the Republicans refused to stand by this sentiment, the last hope vanished. Strong efforts were made in the South to have secession deferred but they were futile.

Confederate States of America.—Delegates from all these States but Texas, and they arrived later, met on February 4, 1861, at Montgomery, Alabama, framed a government and adopted the appellation, "Confederate States of America," with Montgomery as their Capital. They elected Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President. In March, this government was made permanent. Its Constitution was modeled after the Constitution of the United States of America.



PRES. DAVIS C.S.A.

QUESTIONS.—1. Give the substance of this section. 2 What did the Secretary of War do? What was Governor Harris' reply? 3. Where did the conventions meet and whom did they nominate? What divisions? Feeling? 4. Give the substance of this section. 5. What did the Commissioners do? What acts were passed? 6. Where was the Confederate Capital located? For what did the Confederate Congress ask? 7. What occurred in "Secession Hall?" When? May 23? 8. What did President Buchanan suggest? Why? Southern ideas? 9. What other States seceded? When? 10. Who offered a compromise? What was it? Did it pass? Why? 11. What occurred February 4, 1861? Who were elected officers? What of the Constitution?

CHAPTER XXI.

THE CIVIL WAR—CONTINUED.

The Charleston Convention.—The action of the Charleston Convention created intense excitement in the South, and the feeling became very general that a dissolution of the Union was impending. To prevent this, if possible, the "Constitutional Union" party was organized. This party nominated, in convention in Baltimore, John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

No Platform Adopted.—This party adopted no platform, its mission being conciliatory, hoping to unite both sections of the country, and thus avert the threatened dissolution. This new but vigorous party obtained many recruits from the ranks of the older organizations, especially in the South. The Whig party being almost extinct, many of its members joined the Union party and earnestly pleaded for a preservation of the Union.

The Richmond Convention met only to adjourn till after the Baltimore Convention, which split into two distinct bodies, each nominating a Presidential ticket, a disastrous mistake and one fatal to the South. One faction of the party nominated John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice-President; the other nominated Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, for President, and Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, for Vice-President.

The Republicans Victorious.—The Republicans met at Chicago and nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice-Presi-

dent. Long processions of enthusiastic party admirers paraded frequently, and each party made a vigorous effort for victory. Tennessee gave the following vote: For John Bell, sixty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-four; John C. Breckinridge, sixty-four thousand seven hundred and nine; Stephen A. Douglas, eleven thousand three hundred and fifty; Abraham Lincoln, none. In view of these divisions, the Republican party sprang from infancy into a gigantic party, and elected its ticket by an overwhelming majority. Only one issue was before the people in the campaign, that of slavery, and Lincoln's election was purely sectional. When the result was ascertained, the forebodings showed fated war.

The South Mortified.--The election of the Republican ticket was not much of a surprise, but it disgusted the Southern leaders. The South loved the Union, for it was formulated by their forefathers, who always referred to the compact with much interest. The Constitution was the supreme law of the land, and was always supported in the South. Believing their interests imperiled, the Southern people began to look around for a remedy.

East Tennessee Loyal to the Union.—The Legislature, on May 9, 1861, confirmed a list of generals of various ranks, preparatory to the forthcoming contest. All the while East Tennessee, aided by Brownlow, the Whig, and Johnson, the Democrat, made a united effort to remain loyal to the Union. Nowhere has the light of devotion to human freedom burned more luminously than in the mountains of East Tennessee. The vigorous Scotch settlers of that historic section carried with them the same detestation of slavery, and reverence for the rights of man that distinguished their ancestors in the highlands of Scotland.

Courageous Men.—A very large part of the people of East

Tennessee remained loyal to the Union throughout the civil war, and sent many soldiers to the Federal army. They were fighting men, these hardy mountaineers, and they never learned what it was to be decisively and enduringly beaten.

A Union Convention met at Knoxville, May 30, 1861, and memorialized the Legislature to remain loyal, but this convention was powerless to effect the desired object. It elected T. A. R. Nelson, President, and John M. Fleming, Secretary. It passed resolutions urging the formation of a new State, and declaring its fealty to the Union, after which it adjourned to meet at Greeneville, June 17, 1861, but its plan never materialized.

Tennessee Leaves the Union.—Governor Harris issued his proclamation, June 24, 1861, by which he declared broken the tie which had hitherto bound Tennessee to the United States, and, on August 1, an election was held to elect Representatives to the Confederate Congress. Little of importance occurred this year in the civil history of this State. To a limited extent battles will be noticed outside the State of Tennessee.

The Battle of Manassas.—On July 21 the main armies of the North and South met in battle array on the plains of Manassas in Virginia. The signal defeat, the total rout, and the wild, disorderly flight of the Union forces back toward Washington, was the result. This news electrified the country. Neither side could honorably recede nor compromise now. The North, humiliated with defeat, must retrieve her honor and her fortune; the South, elated with victory, would listen to nothing but a severance of the Union, which the North would never admit. The sympathizers of either side in Tennessee began to flock to the faction which they hoped would succeed. It was in the battle of Manassas that General

T. J. Jackson received the famous appellation, "Stonewall," given by General Bee, who was rallying his men for a desperate charge. "Look at General Jackson! He is standing like a stone wall."

Result.—A large number of arms and prisoners were captured in this battle, the result of which was to establish the Confederacy more strongly than ever in public confidence. The Confederates lost two thousand men, the Federals three thousand. Many Tennessee troops were engaged in this battle, bearing themselves, while exposed to the deadliest fire of the Federalists, with unflinching courage.

Kentucky Neutral.—Kentucky endeavored to remain neutral, but neutrality was impossible in a State centrally located, and a force soon overran it and a plan was materialized to augment the Union army and organize its forces. A large Confederate force under General Polk occupied and fortified Hickman and Columbus, Ky., on September 3, 1861. Two days later, the Federal army in force occupied Paducah and other points in Kentucky. On November 6, General Grant, with a land and naval force, left Cairo to attack Fort Pillow. A severe battle ensued at Belmont, Missouri, nearly opposite Columbus, resulting in a repulse of the Federal forces with a loss of one thousand men killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The Confederates lost six hundred and forty.

The Scene of Trouble.—Tennessee was the battle ground for both armies. Upon its soil were fought four hundred and eight battles and skirmishes, many of which figured conspicuously and were keenly contested. General A. S. Johnston had headquarters at Bowling Green, and sent out detachments of troops to the fortified posts of Hopkinsville, Forts Donelson and Henry, and Columbus, on the west, and Cumberland Ford on the east. General Buell was in chief

command of the Federal army, now increased to seventy-five thousand men, and menacing the Southern army at every point. Both sides were busy in recruiting men and in supplying arms and munitions of war.

The Distresses and Horrors of War were now widespread over the land. Families were divided in feelings and sentiment. Very often a father enlisted on one side, his sons on the other. The closest ties and social influences seemed powerless to hold some families together. Under military rule, which heeded not civil or moral law, all the furies of malice, revenge, hatred and violence were let loose upon our State.

The Battle of Mill Springs occurred January 19, 1862, and was a severe blow to the Southern army. In September, 1861, General Johnston had sent Zollicoffer through Cumberland Gap into Kentucky. After many skirmishes, Zollicoffer fell back to Mill Springs, on the Cumberland, and thence across the river to Beech Grove, which he fortified. At this place he was met by General Thomas. In the march to meet Thomas he was repulsed. It was in this battle that General Zollicoffer, second in command of the Confederate forces, was killed by a pistol shot fired by Colonel Speed S. Fry. The Federals being heavily re-enforced, the Confederates were defeated and driven back, retreating into Tennessee. The killed and wounded on each side were over three hundred. This left General Johnston without support on his right from Bowling Green to Cumberland Gap. Now an invasion of Tennessee from this quarter was open to the Federal army under General G. H. Thomas, who had about four thousand men. The Confederate Commander, General G. B. Crittenden, had about the same number.

Forts Henry and Donelson were strong Confederate

positions, and were within twelve miles of each other. The former was on the Tennessee River, the latter on the Cumberland, just below Dover. The Union gunboats under Foote moved up the Tennessee, and after an hour's engagement, on February 6, 1862, captured Fort Henry. In the meantime many of the Confederate troops had been transferred to Fort Donelson. General Grant then moved up the Cumberland, and in conjunction with the gunboats, on February 12, invested Fort Donelson. The first day's fighting was desperate, and after three days, General Buckner surrendered. It was at this place that Grant obtained his first distinction. John B. Floyd, of Virginia, was in command, but Buckner, of Kentucky, Pillow, of Tennessee, who brought ten thousand men from Nashville, February 9, and N. B. Forrest were present. The fort was completely surrounded by the Federals, making the escape of many impossible. Forrest, Pillow and Floyd escaped, leaving Buckner in command, who soon surrendered.

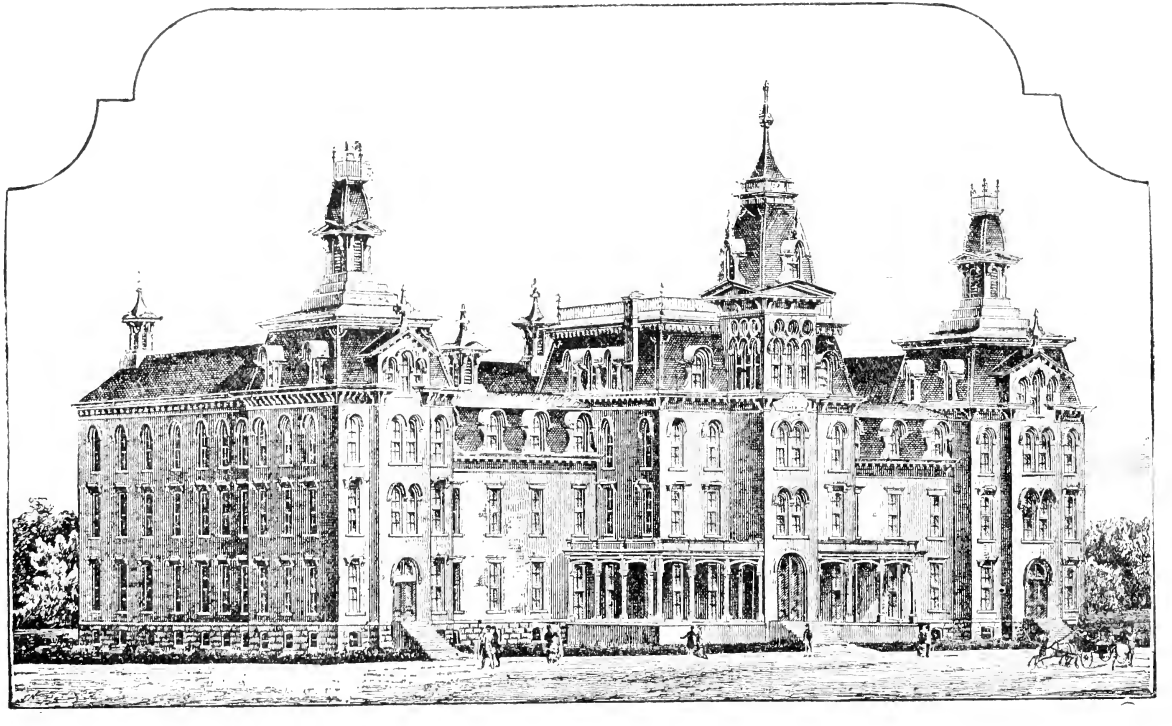
Nashville Accessible.—Nashville now lay open to the approach of the Federal army by land and river, and over one hundred and twenty-six pieces of artillery were moved southward by General Buell. On February 25, 1862, the Federals entered Nashville. Bowling Green had been evacuated on the 14th, and the stronghold of Columbus was abandoned by General Polk, at the advance of the victors. General Johnston, in retreat through the midwinter storms of wind and ice, passed through Nashville in advance of the Federals, and thence to Murfreesboro, where General Crittenden's forces

joined him. The two armies moved southward to meet soon on the plains of Shiloh.

The Battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, was a very important one. After the Federal troops captured Nashville, and after the retreat of the Confederates, the Federals concentrated their forces at Savannah, on the Tennessee, and the Confederates at Corinth, Mississippi. The Federals, in March, 1862, drove away a Confederate battery which had been stationed at Pittsburg Landing. On March 24, Johnston arrived at Corinth from Murfreesboro, General Buell was on the way from Nashville, and Johnston was anxious to attack Grant before Buell's arrival. From Corinth he marched towards Pittsburg Landing.

Sunday, April 6, 1862, the opposing armies met at Shiloh, a short distance from Pittsburg Landing. When night came the Confederates had the advantage, but they had lost General Johnston in the battle. General Beauregard commanded the Confederates the next day, who were defeated and fellback to Corinth, where they were re-enforced. The Confederate loss in this battle was eleven thousand, the Federal loss fourteen thousand. The arrival of Buell saved the Army of Tennessee from utter rout. Johnston's death was disastrous to Confederate success in the West. Finding the Federals too strong, on April 30, they evacuated Corinth. Fort Pillow was abandoned June 1. Commodore Davis moved the Federal fleet, consisting of nine gunboats, four of which were rams commanded by Colonel Charles Ellett, Jr., down the Mississippi, and in a fight in front of Memphis, on June 9, destroyed the Confederate fleet and captured the city.

President Lincoln Issued a Proposal.—On March 6, 1862, President Lincoln issued a proposal "that the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a



TENNESSEE INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, NASHVILLE.

gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State money to be used to pay for losses or injuries from such change of systems." No one in Tennessee would accept money for slaves freed at that time, owing to a feeling of pride, principle or other motive. The slaves of Tennessee were valued at many millions of dollars, the loss of which necessarily involved the slave holders, and from which it took many years to recover.

Island Number Ten was surrendered on the same day that Corinth was evacuated, and the Confederates lost their strongest fortification in the Mississippi River. For twenty-four days the garrison had withstood a severe bombardment. Fort Pillow was evacuated, and Memphis, having no protection, was easily captured by the Federals. This gave the latter control of the Mississippi River from Vicksburg north.

The Two Armies Were Now on the Defensive.—After the fall of New Orleans, the armies decided to again invade Kentucky and Tennessee. At Corinth, the Confederate army was in commad of General Beauregard, supported by Generals Polk, Hardee, Breckinridge, and Price. The Union army was in command of General Halleck, aided by Generals Grant, Thomas, Sherman, Pope, Sheridan, and Rosecrans. On May 29, when Buell's army approached, the Confederates withdrew to Tupelo, and the Union army occupied Corinth. Both armies now divided their forces. Buell and Thomas entered Tennessee, going to the northeast, while Bragg with a force pursued them. He then conceived the idea of threatening Kentucky to relieve Tennessee.

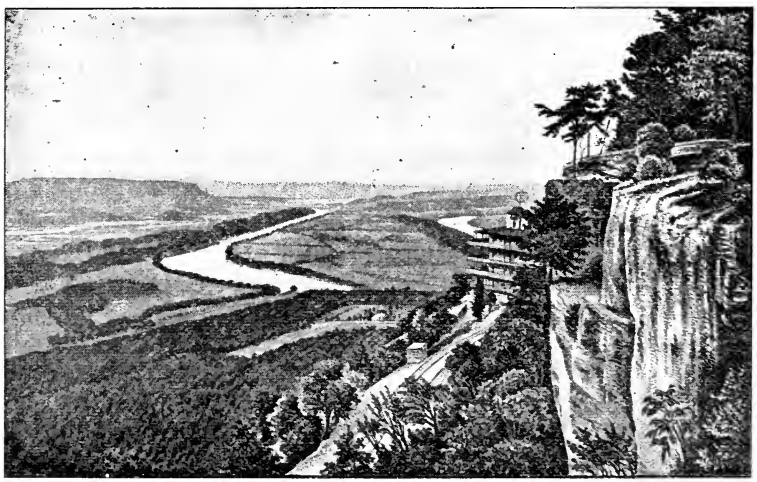
QUESTIONS.—1. What did the Charleston Convention create? 2. What was its object? Did it succeed? 3. What of the Richmond Convention? 4. What of the Republicans? Who were elected? 5. What of the South and the Constitution? 6. Give the substance of this section. 7. What of East Tennessee? 8. What was the object of the Union Convention? 9. What did Governor Harris do? 10. Describe the battle of Manassas. 11. Give its results. 12. What did Kentucky

endeavor to do? Why? 13. What of battles in Tennessee? 14. Give the substance of this section. 15. What of the battle of Mill Springs? 16. Give the substance of this section. 17. What of the armies now? 18. What can you say of the battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing? 19. Whom did the Confederates lose? What of Charles Ellett, Jr.? 20. What of President Lincoln's proposal? 21. When did Island Number Ten surrender? Where is it? 22. What of the two armies? Who were in command?

CHAPTER XXII.

THE CIVIL WAR—CONTINUED.

West Tennessee Under Martial Law.—General Grant put West Tennessee under martial law, February 22, 1862. When Governor Harris heard of the capture of Fort Donelson, he convened the Legislature in extra session at Nashville, whence it adjourned to Memphis. The civil and military authority were merged and, on March 3, Andrew Johnson was



BATTLEFIELD AND LOOKOUT POINT.

commissioned Military Governor and took charge on March 12. He requested the city officials at Nashville to take an oath of allegiance, which they refused to do, then he deposed them. He was untiring in his efforts to restore Tennessee to the

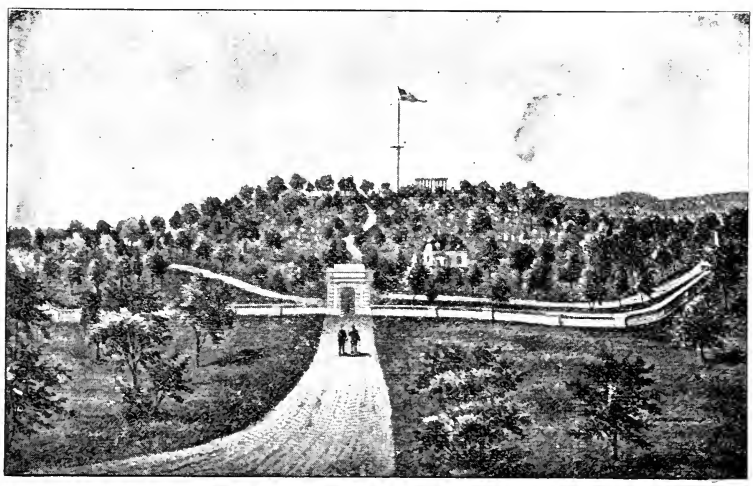
Union. Johnson required the rich citizens of Nashville to contribute aid for the support of the poor.

General Buell, after the capture of Nashville, in February, 1862, tried to seize and hold Middle and East Tennessee. He sent General Mitchel to hold the territory between Chattanooga and Huntsville, Alabama. By well executed plans, G. W. Morgan obtained possession of Cumberland Gap. When the Confederates evacuated Corinth, Beauregard was superseded by Bragg, who aimed to reach Chattanooga and re-organize his men. Buell, then at Nashville, decided to seize Chattanooga. The Confederates reached that city first, in June. In July, Forrest, with about two thousand men, left Chattanooga and, on July 13, was at Murfreesboro. Unsuccessful skirmishes ensued, and his officers advised him to retreat, but by shrewd military tactics he captured one thousand and seven hundred Federals, and stores and supplies worth about one million dollars. Soon a large body of Federals approached, and he retreated to McMinnville, and then by circuitous marches joined Bragg at Chattanooga. Buell now collected his forces at Murfreesboro, and after Bragg invaded Kentucky, Buell met and defeated him at Perryville. Bragg returned to Tennessee, and Rosecrans superseded Buell.

Battle of Murfreesboro.—Late in December, Bragg, who was at Murfreesboro, was informed by Wheeler that Rosecrans was advancing from Nashville. Immediately the Confederate army was concentrated and put in readiness for battle. Rosecrans appeared, December 30, before the Confederate position. The two opposing Generals had similar plans. On December 31, Hardee, with Cleburne's and McCown's divisions, surprised and attacked McCook's corps, who fought bravely. Hardee was joined by Polk, with Withers' and Cheatham's divisions who drove the Federals three or four miles, bending them back upon their center, forming a line right angled to

their first location. Davis, Sheridan and Negley made efforts to hold their resistless march, but in vain.

Rosecrans Re-enforces.—When Rosecrans heard of the disaster to his right wing he at once sent re-enforcements to it, placing his artillery upon a favorable elevation and being concealed by a grove of cedars he was enabled to hold his position against the desperate attacks of the Confederates till night stopped the fight. The Confederates held most of the field



NATIONAL CEMETERY, CHATTANOOGA.

with many prisoners, wagons, cannon, small arms, much ammunition, and the wounded and dead of both armies. The two armies were quiet all the next day. Rosecrans retired his left wing on the night of December 31, to a more suitable location and Bragg thought it a retreat of the Federal army, and he sent this telegram to Richmond: "God has, indeed, granted us a happy New Year." The vacancy left by the Federals on the west side of Stones River was occupied by Polk's right wing.

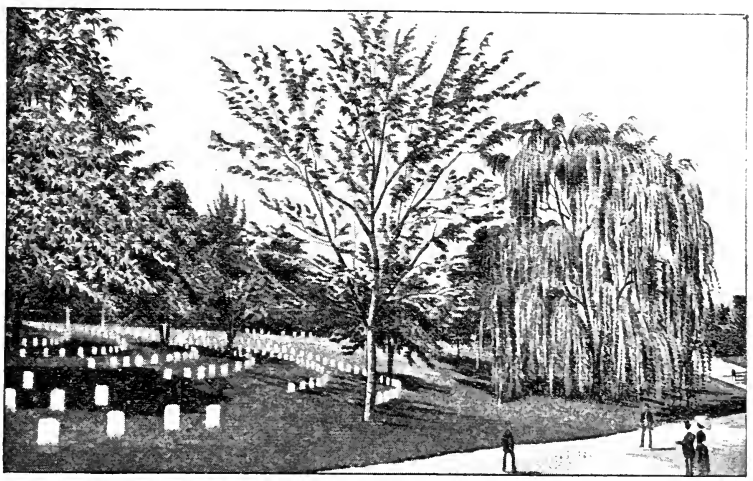
An Assault, January 2nd.—Bragg saw, January 2, that the Federal brigade under Beatty, on the right bank of Stones River enfiladed Polk's line, and Bragg authorized Breckinridge to dislodge Beatty's troops. The Confederates designed to intrench on the top of the hill but passed beyond it and the Federals on the west of the river opened fire and drove the Confederates back with great loss, only a part of each army participated in this battle. Both armies remained quiet on the third day. Rosecrans was receiving re-enforcements from Nashville, which caused Bragg to retire at night to Tullahoma. Rosecrans was thinking of retreating but after Bragg left, he then carried off the spoils of December 31. In this battle the Confederates had 37,712; 1,294 were killed, 7,945 wounded, 1,027 captured. The Federals had 43,400; 1,730 were killed, 7,802 wounded, 3,717 captured.

Bragg Retreats to Chattanooga.—Bragg was still at Shelbyville and Tullahoma, when, on June 23, 1863, Rosecrans moved from Nashville to attack him. On June 27, after a few skirmishes, Manchester was taken by the Federals. Bragg made a successful retreat to Chattanooga. Rosecrans drove Bragg out of the territory and a bloodless victory was the result. It gave the Federals control of Middle Tennessee. At Stevenson, Alabama, Rosecrans collected supplies and forces to attack Bragg at Chattanooga, which commanded the means of approach from the North to the Southwest.

Buckner was at Knoxville but Burnside forced him to retreat to Loudon, thence by way of Charleston to Chattanooga. Opposite Chattanooga, on the bank of the Tennessee, August 20, appeared several Union batteries, which surprised Bragg, who at once evacuated Chattanooga to escape from being surrounded, and withdrew to Lafayette, Georgia. Rosecrans left Nashville, August 16, and after having crossed the Tennessee, entered Chattanooga on September 9; both armies were

preparing for the final possession of that city. Lafayette was about twenty miles from Chattanooga. Rosecrans concentrated his forces in the Chickamauga Valley, about half way between the two towns. Meantime Bragg was re-enforced by troops from Virginia and Mississippi.

The Battle of Chickamauga began September 18, and lasted until the 21st. At first the Confederates were success-



NATIONAL CEMETERY, CHATTANOOGA.

ful, and Rosecrans fell back to Chattanooga in confusion. The Federals' retreat to Chattanooga gave them a better prospect of holding it. Bragg had lost many men, but he moved upon the city and almost surrounded it. On October 16, Thomas succeeded Rosecrans. The siege of the city lasted until November 1, when communication was restored by way of Kelly's Ferry. In the meantime Bragg had fortified his positions on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

Grant came from Mississippi to lead the Federals in these battles. On November 23, he forced Bragg from his positions, and now Chattanooga was completely in the possession of the Federals. After the battle at Chickamauga Bragg sent Longstreet into East Tennessee to oppose Burnside at Knoxville, where the Federals were quiet until Sherman could relieve them. Longstreet attacked him but was repulsed. When Sherman approached Longstreet went to Morristown, where he wintered. In the spring he joined Lee in Virginia. Bragg's army retreated into Georgia, where Joseph E. Johnston superseded him, and Johnston, just before the battle of Atlanta, was superseded by Hood.

Battle of Franklin.—In September, 1864, Atlanta was taken, after which the Confederates determined to again invade Tennessee. Forrest came to Middle Tennessee and captured a body of Federal troops at Pulaski but was compelled to retreat across the Tennessee into Alabama. He soon made a raid through West Tennessee. Hood returned to Tennessee and, November 21, entered Middle Tennessee for the purpose of capturing Columbia. Finding that Schofield was occupying it, he marched around that town towards Franklin. When Sherman heard that Hood had left Georgia almost undefended and had gone toward Tennessee, Thomas was sent to Nashville to take command and make arrangements for the defense of this State. Sherman, with most of his army, pursued Hood until the latter went toward Florence, whereupon Sherman sent the Fourth and Twenty-third army corps to Thomas. Hood came to Middle Tennessee with about 35,000 men but his long delays enabled Thomas to repair losses and collect nearly 60,000 men to repel Hood's invasion. With the advance of the Confederates the Federals fell back, but Schofield was instructed to hold Franklin, where on November 30, 1864, Hood attacked him and carried the outer lines. Orders had been given to

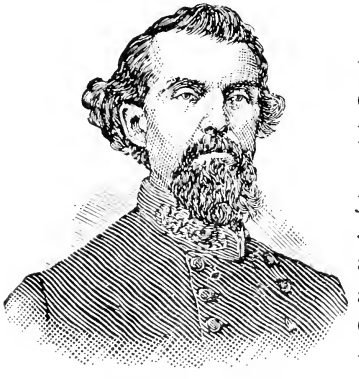
carry inner fortifications at daylight, December 1, but Schofield retreated during the night, leaving his wounded and dead. Victory was gained but five generals and 6,000 men had been slain. The gallant Pat. Cleburne was killed here. The Federals lost 3,500. Hood advanced to Nashville, December 2, and took position and sent Forrest's cavalry and a division of infantry against Murfreesboro, but on account of the bad conduct of the infantry the plan was a failure.

Battle of Nashville.—Nothing was done at Nashville until December 15, when the Federals attacked the Confederate lines and secured control of the defenses on its left. The battle was renewed on the 16th. All along the line the Federal troops were repulsed until late in the afternoon the Federals penetrated the left center, and very soon the Confederates began to relax interest and to retreat in great confusion in the direction of Franklin. All official efforts to rally them were futile. By the bravery and readiness of Clayton's division order was somewhat restored at Brentwood, a short distance from the first battle. Thousands of prisoners and thirty-four cannon fell into Federal hands. Hood's army hurried rapidly to Bridgeport where it recrossed the Tennessee on December 27 Thomas pursued Hood's army but the rear guard, under Gen. Forrest, kept him from inflicting any great injuries.

These Effects.—In these battles, Derry says: "The Union forces, during Hood's Tennessee campaign, amounted to 71,000 men. Of these 25,000 were in the battle of Franklin and 55,000 were at the battle of Nashville. Gen. Thomas reports his total loss during the campaign at 10,000. Hood's strength, on November 6th, was about 45,000. At the battle of Franklin Hood had probably 25,000 men engaged. At the battle of Nashville, with Forrest's cavalry and two infantry brigades absent, his force was rather under than over 30,000.

Hood stated that his losses during the whole campaign did not exceed 10,000 including prisoners."

Lee Surrenders at Appomattox.—From Franklin Hood went to Nashville, which city the Federals had so strongly fortified that the Confederates had little hope of capturing it. General Bate was sent to destroy the railroad between Nashville and Murfreesboro. Skirmishes ensued. General Bate joined Forrest and they attacked Murfreesboro, but were repulsed. General Bate then joined Hood, and Forrest was east of Nashville waging a campaign. Hood was defeated and withdrew into Mississippi. Now the Confederacy was split in twain, defeat after defeat followed, until at Appomattox Court House, in Virginia, April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered, and this great war was over. The Army of Tennessee, Confederate States of America, under Joseph E. Johnston, surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina, April 26, 1865; the cavalry force of Lieutenant-General N. B. Forrest, under General Dick Taylor, surrendered at Meridian, Mississippi, May 4, and General E. Kirby-Smith surrendered, May 26.



NATHAN B. FORREST.

Gen. Nathan B. Forrest was born July 13, 1821, in Bedford County, Tennessee. His early life was spent on a farm but in 1852 he moved to Memphis. He joined the Confederate army in June, 1861, and in July, collected and equipped a regiment of cavalry, and he became Lieutenant-Colonel. His record throughout the war was full of brilliant feats, having been conspicuous at Fort Donelson, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge.

He was made Brigadier-General on July 21; he was, in November, 1863, transferred to Mississippi and made Major-General. He captured Fort Pillow in April, 1864, and became Lieutenant-General before the war ended. He died in Memphis, October 29, 1877.

Officers Furnished by Tennessee.—Tennessee furnished the following officers to the Confederate army: Lieutenant-Generals—N. B. Forrest and A. P. Stewart. Major-Generals—W. B. Bate, John C. Brown, B. F. Cheatham, W. Y. C. Humes, B. R. Johnson, J. P. McCowan, and C. C. Wilcox. Brigadier-Generals—John Adams, S. R. Anderson, Frank Armstrong, T. B. Bell, A. W. Campbell, W. H. Carroll, J. E. Carter, H. B. Davidson, W. G. M. Davis, G. G. Dibrell, D. S. Donelson, R. C. Foster, C. W. Frazier, G. W. Gordon, Robert Hatton, A. E. Jackson, W. H. Jackson, William McComb, George Maney, J. B. Palmer, G. J. Pillow, L. E. Polk, W. A. Quarles, J. E. Raines, Preston Smith, T. B. Smith, O. F. Strahl, James Starnes, John C. Vaughan, A. J. Vaughan, M. J. Wright, and F. K. Zollicoffer. Federal officers: S. P. Carter, J. A. Cooper, A. C. Gillem, W. B. Campbell, Andrew Johnson, James Spears, J. P. Brownlow, George Spaulding, and W. J. Smith.

Soldiers Furnished.—Tennessee furnished eighty-six regiments of infantry, seventeen regiments of cavalry, twenty-seven battalions of cavalry, four partisan companies, and twenty battalions of artillery, a total of one hundred and six thousand men. In addition to this, it furnished to the Union army thirty-one thousand and ninety-two white men, and a number of negro regiments. The total number of Union troops in the war was two million eight hundred and fifty-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-two. At no time did the Confederate army exceed six hundred thousand men.

Amendments to the Constitution.—A convention at

Nashville, January 9, 1865, adopted amendments to the Constitution abolishing slavery and repudiating the debt of the State contracted in aid of the rebellion. These amendments were ratified, February 22, by a vote of the people of twenty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-three for them, and forty-five against them.

QUESTIONS.—1. What did Grant do? Harris? Johnson? 2. What did Buell attempt? Result? 3. Describe the battle of Murfreesboro. 4. What did Rosecrans do? 5. What of the assault on January 2nd? 6. Where was Bragg? Rosecrans? They met where? 7. Where was Buckner? What of Bragg and Rosecrans? 8. When was the battle of Chickamauga fought? Result? 9. What of Grant and Bragg? Burnside? Johnston? 10. When was Atlanta taken? What did the Confederates determine? Describe the battle of Franklin. 11. Describe the battle of Nashville. 12. What were the effects of these battles? 13. What did the Confederates think about Nashville? Why? 14. Sketch the life of N. B. Forrest. 15. Name a few Confederate officers. Union officers. 16. What did Tennessee furnish to the armies? 17. What amendments were made to the Constitution?

CHAPTER XXIII.

RECONSTRUCTION.

History as a Science can deal worthily only with that which has been removed by the lapse of time and the sweep of events, from the influence of personal prejudice, partisan considerations and the biased judgment which come from the wrangling and jarring conflicts of political life.

Those Who Have Figured in scenes which are passed upon by the historian, and who still live in the activity of the present, are similar to those of whom Virgil sings. They wander restlessly upon the banks of the River Styx, unable to cross until their bodies have received the last rites of sepulture in the earth above.

A Deplorable Condition.—After the war closed, it found Tennessee in a deplorable condition. East Tennessee did, as it considered, its whole duty to the Union. Middle and West Tennessee did their duty, as they thought, to the Confederacy. It was a difference of honest opinion as to what was best to be done in the premises.

Over One Hundred Thousand.—Tennessee furnished over one hundred thousand men to the Confederacy, and over thirty thousand, exclusive of negroes, to the Union. War was over and now the breach must be healed. In property it had lost enormously and had incurred an immense debt; business was paralyzed, and the people were despondent over the depreciation in the value of their lands.

Adventurers, "Carpet-baggers," and Malignant Men.—The Tennesseans fought bravely and patiently for

victory, but defeat, crushing, humiliating defeat came, and yet no people ever went more bravely to work to rebuild their fortunes and to repair the ruin of war. Peace was declared, but it was not the peace that a generous foe should give to a thoroughly conquered enemy. Adventurers, "carpet-baggers" and malignant men came in droves, and by their meanness and petty exactions made the situation infinitely worse. Instead of trying to cultivate good will and to restore the confidence of the people in the United States Government, the very opposite was sought, and bitterness and hatred on both sides were the results. The people were so galled and oppressed by these tyrants that the "Reconstruction" period is regarded with almost as much horror as the war itself.

Reconstruction Acts.—Congress passed Reconstruction Acts for the Confederate States. These States were under martial law, and occupied by the United States Government. Provisional Governors were appointed in each of the Southern States, with instructions for the assembling of conventions composed of persons loyal to the United States Government, whose duty it should be to alter and amend the Constitutions of the several States.

The Military Governor of Tennessee, Andrew Johnson, was powerless to operate the government until the State had complied with the requirements of Congress. He issued a proclamation, January 26, 1864, ordering an election, March 5, for county officers. Many of the people refused to vote, and the election failed. A Union Convention met at Nashville, September 5, and nominated electors pledged to vote for the re-election of President Lincoln and for the election of Johnson as Vice-President. Those voting were required to take an oath that they had been citizens of Tennessee six months.

A Constitutional Convention.—This convention ap-

pointed a State executive committee, which issued a call to the people to meet at Nashville, January 9, 1865, to nominate one hundred men to compose a Constitutional Convention. This convention met and adopted various amendments to the Constitution, and repealed many of the laws enacted by the secessionists, and finally abolished slavery. February 22, 1865, these amendments were submitted to a popular vote and were adopted.

William G. Brownlow.—On March 4, 1865, Legislative members were voted for, and William G. Brownlow was also elected Governor of Tennessee. William G. Brownlow was born in Wythe County, Virginia, August 29, 1805. At eighteen years of age he became an apprentice to a house carpenter, but shortly afterwards entered the Methodist ministry as an itinerant preacher, and in 1828, moved to Tennessee. In 1843 he ran against Andrew Johnson for Congress but was defeated. He was an ardent Union man, and was very abusive in his denunciation of those who voted Tennessee out of the Union. In 1869 he was elected to the United States Senate, serving until 1875. At the close of his term he returned to Knoxville, where he died April 29, 1877.

GOV. WM. G. BROWNLOW.

President Lincoln Claimed that when the Southern States laid down their arms against the United States Government they would be recognized at once as members of the common Union. The Republican party in Congress now claimed that before these States should assume their old relations, they should be reconstructed. The men elected by the South under the President's policy were denied admittance to

Congress, and the State governments established by them were repudiated.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States had been adopted by the States. This gave the negro certain civil rights, diminished the Congressional representation of the Southern States, made the Confederate public debt unquestionable, forbade the payment by any State of any of the Confederate debt, and made certain persons ineligible to office. Upon this change of the Constitution the Southern States could not vote. The liberal policy of President Johnson subjected him to a trial of impeachment, but he was acquitted.

NASHVILLE COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The Franchise Act.—Brownlow's administration was very odious. Under this administration the Franchise Act was passed. It required the county court clerk to register all voters, but the clerk was empowered to withhold a certificate of registration if he saw fit. The voter could not deposit his

ballot without this certificate. In August the election was held, five different ways of granting certificates being used, three of which were declared illegal, which led to the rejection of twenty-nine counties. The total vote was sixty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, but it was reduced to thirty-nine thousand five hundred and nine.

The Disfranchisement Act.—In January, 1866, the Disfranchisement Act was passed, which in connection with the Franchise Act, gave the Governor almost unlimited power over elections. No one could vote who had borne arms for the Confederacy or held office under it. Other extreme measures were resorted to which made the dominant party offensive to the more conservative element.

QUESTIONS.—1. Give the substance of this section. 2. What can you say of present factors? 3. What was the condition of Tennessee at this time? 4. What part did Tennessee take? 5. How did our soldiers fight? 6. Explain the Reconstruction Acts. Object. 7. Give the substance of this section. 8. What did the convention do? 9. Sketch the life of William G. Brownlow. 10. What did President Lincoln claim? 11. What did the Fourteenth Amendment guarantee? 12. What of Brownlow's administration? What of the Franchise and Disfranchisement Acts?

CHAPTER XXIV.

RETURN OF PEACE.

Constitutional Amendment.—July 4, 1866, an extra session of the Legislature was convened to ratify a certain amendment to the Federal Constitution. The State had returned to the Union, and its rights were supposed to be secure. Congress, in 1866, submitted to the States an amendment to the Constitution, giving the negro the right to vote, deprived those who had held Confederate offices from holding office until pardoned, and declared that the United States debt should be paid in full, and that the Confederate debt should never be paid. Tennessee objected to this but, in 1867, the franchise was extended to the negro.

Critical Times.—In 1867 the Governor's power over elections was increased, which the people viewed with apprehension. Brownlow was still Governor, and was nominated for re-election, August 1. A convention of Conservatives met at Nashville and nominated Emerson Ethridge, a Whig, for Governor, but Brownlow, by his strong denunciation of his competitors, and the abuse of the Franchise Act, caused his opponents to retreat, and he was elected by over fifty thousand majority.

Brownlow Tyrannical.—Brownlow was extravagant. When the war began the State debt was twenty millions four hundred and eight thousand dollars, exclusive of the three million dollars voted in aid of the Confederacy. Much of this was issued to the Union Bank, the Bank of Tennessee, to buy the Hermitage, to build the Capitol, for the Agricultural Bureau, and to build turnpikes and railroads. The Legislature

was vested with power in 1852, and the power amended, in 1854, to issue bonds for the construction of railroads, etc. From April, 1866, to December, 1868, more than fourteen million dollars worth of these bonds were issued to railroads and turnpikes. During the war the interest on the State debt and coupons had amounted to over seven million dollars, which had to be paid.

Confederate Sympathy.—The Confederacy had failed, but it had numerous sympathizers, who organized a secret oath-bound society throughout the South known as the "Ku-Klux," whose brutality had to be suppressed by legislation. In July, 1868, Governor Brownlow convened the Legislature in extra session; it organized a militia called "The Tennessee State Guards." An act was passed authorizing the Governor, when deemed necessary, to declare martial law in any county, and protect it with troops. In February, 1869, he proclaimed martial law in Overton, Madison, Jackson, Giles, Maury, Gibson, Lawrence, Marshall and Haywood Counties.

GOV. D. W. C. SENTER.

The Speaker Became Governor.—In February, 1869, Governor Brownlow was elected to the United States Senate, and D. W. C. Senter, then Speaker of the Senate, became Governor to fill Brownlow's unexpired term. The Democrats supported Senter, this weakened the Republican party, whose leaders met at Nashville, May 20, 1869, but could agree on no candidate. This Republican Convention had two factions; one nominated W. B. Stokes, and the other Senter,

who was re-elected in August. D. W. C. Senter was born, March 26, 1834, in McMinn County. He represented Grainger County in the Legislature from 1857 to 1861. In 1865 he was elected State Senator, and again in 1867, when he was elected Speaker. His education was meager. He opposed secession, but was a quiet man.

The Constitutional Convention.—In 1869, Tipton was elected Superintendent of Public Schools. For the first time since the war the Democrats had a majority in the Legislature, which met October 4, 1869, and adjourned March, 1870. The Constitutional Convention met at Nashville, January 10, 1870, and adjourned February 23. On March 26 the present Constitution was ratified by ninety-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-eight for, and thirty-three thousand eight hundred and seventy-two against it. In August, the Democrats elected the Supreme Judges.

GOV. JOHN C. BROWN.

Gov. John C. Brown.—In September, the Democrats nominated John C. Brown for Governor, the Republicans nominating W. H. Wisener. The vote for Brown was seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven; for Wisener, forty-one thousand and five hundred. With the ascendency of Democracy the restoration of confidence came. The State debt was the main issue at this time. John C. Brown was born in Giles County, January 6, 1827; was admitted to the Pulaski bar in 1848; entered the military service of Ten-

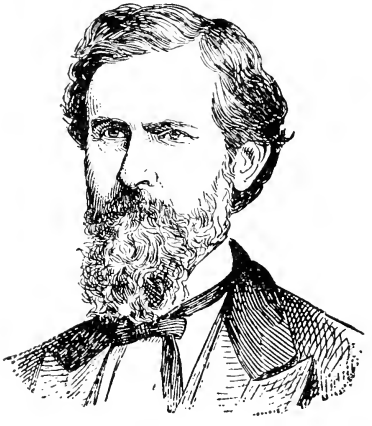
nessee, in 1861, as a Captain, and was soon thereafter elected Colonel; was transferred from the militia of Tennessee to that of the Confederacy serving with distinction to the close of the war, having been successively promoted Brigadier and Major-General. He did good service for the Confederacy. He was President of the Constitutional Convention which framed our present Constitution. Brown served four years as Governor, after which he became connected with railroads. He died in Macon County, Tennessee, August 17, 1889.

Local Strife.—The agitation of State issues in 1872, caused much confusion. The State was entitled to a Congressman at large, and Andrew Johnson wanted the position. The Legislature had not divided the State into the necessary number of Congressional Districts. The Democrats nominated B. F. Cheatham, and the Republicans named Horace Maynard, who was elected, owing to the division on Johnson and Cheatham.

Agitation of the State Debt.—In the campaign of 1874, the State debt was the great issue. Much of this debt was fraudulent, which the people were in favor of repudiating, but the just debt they wanted to pay. There were eleven Democratic candidates for Governor, almost all of whom favored the full payment of this debt. The Democratic Convention met at Nashville, August 19, and nominated James D. Porter. The Republican Convention met at Chattanooga, September 16, and nominated Horace Maynard, who was overwhelmingly defeated.

James D. Porter was born at Paris, Tennessee, December 7, 1828; was admitted to the bar in 1851, and was in the Legislature in 1859. He was Adjutant-General under General Pillow, at Memphis, and helped to organize the Army of Ten-

nessee. He was in many prominent battles. He was in the Constitutional Convention of 1870, and was that year elected Circuit Judge, but resigned in February, 1874, and, in August, the Democrats nominated him for Governor. He was elected, and again in 1876. He has held many prominent offices. He was appointed Assistant Secretary of State in March, 1885, resigning in 1887. President Cleveland, in his last administration, appointed him Minister to Chili, and later appointed him Judge for the United States District Court for East and Middle Tennessee, but the United States Senate refused to confirm the nomination because Porter lived out of the District, and Charles D. Clark, of Chattanooga, was appointed.



GOV. JAMES D. PORTER.

Andrew Johnson was elected, in 1875, to the United States Senate but died soon after taking his seat, and Governor Porter appointed D. M. Key, of Chattanooga, to succeed him. Mr. Key was given the position of Postmaster-General in Hayes' Cabinet in 1877. Key was prominent in the Confederate army, and Hayes wanted to remove the feeling of distrust in the South and develop a condition of confidence.

Negotiation With the Bondholders.—In 1875–76, the State could not pay the interest on its bonded indebtedness. The bondholders invited Governor Porter to appoint a commission to meet their representatives in New York for a conference. Accordingly, five citizens were commissioned to

meet the representatives of the State's creditors. A heated agitation ensued. The plan of settlement recommended was that the State issue bonds for sixty per cent. of its indebtedness, interest included, the coupons to be receivable for taxes, and the bonds to bear six per cent. interest. The measure was unpopular. An extra session of the Legislature was convened in December, 1877, to consider this plan of settlement but nothing was accomplished.

Sentiment Ascertained.—In August, 1878, the Democratic party "opposed the repudiation of the just indebtedness of the State," and favored adjustment. Governor Porter favored paying the debt on a basis of sixty cents on the dollar, with six per cent. interest. The Republicans were opposed to the repudiation of the debt, and favored the bondholders' proposition. The Democrats nominated Albert S. Marks for Governor, the Republicans choosing Emerson Ethridge as their candidate. Marks was elected. Albert S. Marks was born in Daviess County, Kentucky, October 16, 1836. He was reared a farmer, and had few educational advantages. He held several positions before the war. In May, 1861, he entered the Confederate army and was elected Captain. He lost a leg at the battle of Murfreesboro. He resumed the practice of law at Winchester; in 1870 was elected Chancellor, and was re-elected, in 1878. The same year he was nominated and elected Governor. He favored the settlement of the State debt on the "fifty and four" basis,

GOV. ALBERT S. MARKS.

which led to such divisions that he was not a candidate for re-election.

Party Divisions.—The people of the State demanded some settlement of the State debt question. The Legislature, in 1879, adjusted the debt on this basis: Fifty cents on the dollar and four per cent. interest. This was acceptable to many of the bondholders, but when it was submitted to the people it was rejected. For years no interest on the bonded debt had been paid. Many had different ideas about the propriety of these bonds. In June, 1880, the Democratic Convention met at Nashville, but could unite on no tangible compromise. A majority favored "fifty and four." The minority bolted the convention. The Republicans opposed everything but the bondholders' proposition.

Four Candidates For Governor.—The "fifty and four," or "State Credit" faction of the Democratic party, nominated John V. Wright for Governor; the Low Tax element nominated S. F. Wilson; the Greenback party nominated R. M. Edwards, and the Republicans nominated Alvin G. Hawkins, who was elected. Governor Hawkins was born in Bath County, Kentucky, December 2, 1821. His youth was spent on a farm without the advantage of a good education. He removed to Maury County, Tennessee, in 1826, and thence to Carroll County. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1853; was on the Bell and Everett electoral ticket in 1860; was elected to Congress as a Unionist, in 1862, but could not be seated. In 1864, he was appointed District Attorney for the District of West Ten-

GOV. ALVIN G. HAWKINS.

nessee, but, in 1865, he resigned and was appointed to the Supreme Bench of the State. In 1868 he resigned this position and went as Consul-General to Havana, but soon resigned. He was elected a Judge of the State Supreme Court in 1869, but the Constitution of 1870 displaced him. The Republicans nominated and elected him for Governor in 1880. He again received the nomination in 1882, but was defeated.

The State Debt Trouble.—The Legislature, April 5, 1881, passed an act adjusting the State debt at one hundred cents on the dollar with three per cent. interest. The coupons of the bonds the State would issue were to be made receivable for taxes, the bonds were payable ninety-nine years after date. The issuance of these bonds was enjoined, and the Supreme Court decided it illegal. Governor Hawkins convened the Legislature in extra session and passed an act to settle the debt at sixty cents on the dollar, with bonds bearing three per cent. interest for the next two years, four per cent. interest for the next two years, five per cent. interest for the next two years, and six per cent. interest thereafter. Many of the bondholders refused this settlement.

The Biennial Election.—The Democratic Convention met in June, 1882, and decided in favor of paying the original or State debt proper in full, the rest at fifty cents on the dollar with three per cent. interest. It nominated William B. Bate for Governor who was elected. The "State Credit" Democrats left this convention, declared for the same settlement the Republicans favored, and nominated Joseph H. Fussell for Governor. This faction of the party was called "Sky-Blues." The Greenback party nominated John R. Beasley for Governor.

QUESTIONS.—1. Give the substance of this section. 2. Who was Governor? Whom did the Conservatives nominate? 3. What immense debt had been incurred? How? 4. What can you say about the "Ku Klux?" 5. What of Governor Brown? His successor? Others? 6.

Give substance of this section. 7. Whom did the parties name for Governor? 8. Who were candidates? Who was elected? Why? 9. What was the great issue now? 10. Give sketch of the life of Governor Porter. 11. Give the substance of this section. 12. What was the condition of the State now? 13. Give a biographical sketch of Governor Marks. 14. What did the Legislature now do? 15. Name the nominees and result of the election for Governor. Give a sketch of the life of Governor Hawkins. 16. Give the substance of this section. 17. What did the Democratic Convention of 1882 do?

CHAPTER XXV.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The State Debt.—William B. Bate was elected Governor, and the party that has posed as the friend of the poor from the dawn of its existence, began active measures to ameliorate the crisis. Governor Bate urged the immediate adjustment of the State debt in accordance with the platform on which he was elected. Long debates ensued, but it was finally settled by the passage of the act by which this debt was adjusted. The State debt proper was to be paid in full, minus the war interest. The rest of the debt was odious and was scaled to fifty cents on the dollar with three per cent. interest.

William B. Bate was born near Castalian Springs, Tennessee; received an academic education; when quite a youth served as second clerk on a steamboat between Nashville and New Orleans; served as a private in the Mexican war in Louisiana and Tennessee regiments; a year after returning from the Mexican war was elected to the Tennessee Legislature; graduated from the Lebanon Law School in 1852, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Gallatin; in 1854, was elected Attorney-General for the Nashville District for six years; during his term of office he was nominated for Congress, but declined; was a Presidential Elector in 1860, on the Breckinridge-Lane ticket; was private,

GOV. WILLIAM B. BATE.

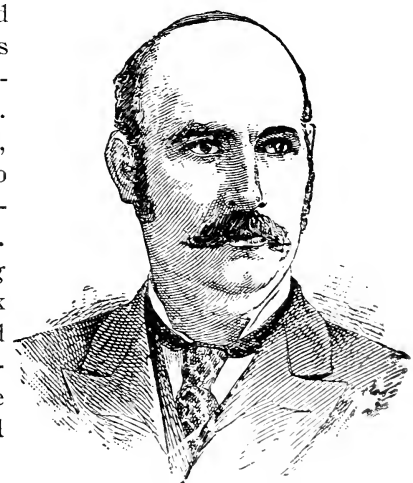
Captain, Colonel, Brigadier and Major-General, in the Confederate service, surrendering with the Army of Tennessee in 1865; was three times dangerously wounded; after the close of the war returned to Tennessee and resumed the practice of law; was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1868; served on the National Democratic Executive Committee for Tennessee, twelve years; was an Elector for the State at large on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876; in 1882 was elected Governor of Tennessee and re-elected in 1884; in January, 1887, was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, and was re-elected in 1893.

Officers: Census.—This party repudiated the interest that had accumulated during the war, and issued new bonds, payable in thirty years, with optional redemption in five years. In 1881, A. W. Hawkins was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture to succeed J. B. Killebrew who served from 1875 to 1881. W. S. Doak was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction to succeed Leon Trousdale who had served from 1875 to 1881. The State had now returned to prosperity and confidence was once more restored. The population had increased from nine hundred and thirty-six thousand one hundred and nineteen whites, and three hundred and twenty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-one colored, in 1870, to one million one hundred and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-one whites, and four hundred and three thousand five hundred and twenty-eight colored, in 1880. In 1883, it developed that State Treasurer, M. T. Polk had defaulted with over four hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the State's funds.

Supreme Judges, Etc.—In 1885, the State appropriated ten thousand dollars to exhibit its products at the New Orleans Exposition. August 5, 1886, Peter Turney, W. C. Caldwell, H. H. Lurton, W. C. Fowlkes, and B. L. Snodgrass, Democratic candidates for Supreme Judges, received an average of

one hundred and fifty-seven thousand votes; W. M. Randolph, J. A. Warder, W. M. Baxter, Samuel Watson, and W. W. Murray, Republicans, one hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred votes. G. W. S. Crawford was appointed State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1882, and served until 1883, when he was succeeded by Thomas H. Paine, who served until 1887, and was succeeded by Frank M. Smith, who served till Governor Taylor's term expired. March 19, 1887, B. M. Hord was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture. September 30, 1887, there was a popular vote taken on a prohibition amendment to the Constitution, with the following result: Against, one hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and ninety-seven; for the amendment, one hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred and four.

Bob and Alf.—The Democrats, in 1886, nominated and elected Robert L. Taylor for Governor, against Alfred A. Taylor, Republican, and brother of Robert. This campaign attracted the attention of the whole country. Two great orators, brothers, whose politics differed so widely, and who were candidates for the same high office. Robert was elected, receiving one hundred and twenty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-one votes. Alfred received one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven votes.



GOV. ROBERT L. TAYLOR.

A Brilliant Career.—"Our Bob," as he is familiarly called, was born in Carter Coun-

ty, Tennessee, July 31, 1850. In 1878 he was licensed to practice law but was in this year elected to Congress. In 1884 he was on the Cleveland-Hendricks Electoral Ticket for the State at large; soon after he was appointed to a Federal office, which he resigned to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor. In 1888 he was re-elected defeating Samuel W. Hawkins, Republican. Since he retired from the governorship he has become prominent as a lecturer and his fame is national. In 1893 he was a candidate for the United States Senate but was defeated by Senator William B. Bate. He was again nominated for Governor by the Democrats in 1896.

The Candidate for Governor.—In 1890 the Alliance and the Democrats nominated John P. Buchanan, a farmer, for Governor. The Republicans nominated L. T. Baxter. Buchanan was elected, but his administration disappointed his most sanguine supporters. He had fair ability but lacked stability. The farmers thought they had been imposed upon, and they brought out Buchanan, a leader in the Alliance, which had been called the "Wheelers." Governor Buchanan appointed W. R. Garrett, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and D. G. Godwin, Commissioner of Agriculture.

GOV. J. P. BUCHANAN.

Difficulty with the Miners.—Soon trouble began in the insurrection of miners, which occurred first in July, 1891, and again in the fall. The miners in the fall released six hundred State prisoners at Briceville and

at Coal Creek. Governor Buchanan organized a provisional army with which he garrisoned Coal Creek. This command, under General Keller Anderson, maintained law and order in that vicinity until August, 1892, when a general strike occurred, which resulted in a third uprising, effecting the entire mining district of Tennessee. This time the branch prison at Tracy City was attacked, the convicts turned loose, and the prison burned.

The Stockades Attacked.—On the following day the stockades at Oliver Springs and Inman were attacked. At the former place a gallant defense was made by the civil guards and a few soldiers who were hurriedly sent out from Knoxville to re-enforce it, but Inman gave up without a struggle. The defenders at Oliver Springs had to surrender the following day, because of an insufficiency of ammunition. The miners were so elated over their success that they laid siege to Fort Anderson, and for two days the soldiers at that place were under constant fire from sharpshooters secreted in the mountains around them.

Insurgents Repulsed.—The entire National Guard of the State was ordered to take the field and go to the relief of Fort Anderson, and no time was lost in responding to the call. General Carnes, commanding the brigade, quickly reached the scene of strife and drove off the insurgents, but before this was done four soldiers had been killed and several wounded. For three months a regiment was encamped at Coal Creek, about one mile from Fort Anderson.

The National Guard, State of Tennessee, was organized under an act of the Legislature passed March 22, 1887. Governor Taylor was Commander-in-Chief and his brother, Brigadier-General James P. Taylor, Adjutant-General. Governor Taylor at once selected a staff of citizens, who had manifested

interest in military affairs. At this time numerous military organizations existed, which were mustered into the State's service, and upon this nucleus three regiments of infantry, a battalion of artillery and a troop of cavalry were organized into a brigade. The State provided for this Guard, but made no appropriations for its maintenance, and soon it waned and nothing more developed from it until the insurrection of the miners made it evident that the organization must be revived and maintained.

The State's Militia.—At the time of the outbreak, in July, 1891, there were twenty-two infantry companies in the State, poorly equipped and absolutely unfit to take the field. This cost the State many thousands of dollars, besides the humiliation it caused. Despite this neglect, Tennessee's soldiers have always displayed eagerness to do their duty. In September, 1891, the Legislature met in extra session and appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars for the maintenance of the Guard for the rest of that year and for 1892.

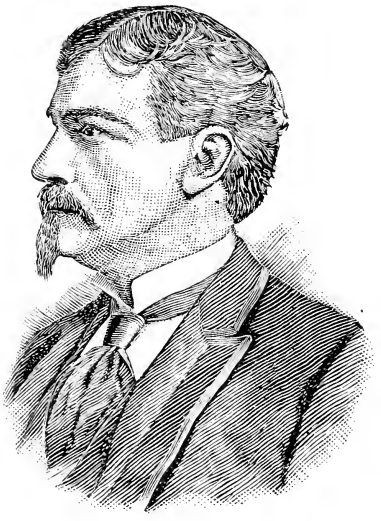
The Guard Maintained.—The Legislature appropriated forty-five thousand dollars for the Guard for 1893–94, and the Secretary of War detailed Captain H. C. Ward, Sixteenth Infantry, United States Army, to aid in increasing its efficiency, and now Tennessee has a well equipped and drilled military organization. Buchanan did not get the strong support he thought he ought to have had, and he ran for re-election, but was overwhelmingly defeated by Judge Peter Turney, whom the Democrats had nominated in 1892. The Republicans nominated George Winstead, but "Old Pete," as he is familiarly called, was elected.

Peter Turney was born in Jasper, Marion County, Tennessee, September 22, 1827. He is of English descent. Governor Turney has continued to reside in Winchester since Feb-

ruary, 1828. He was educated in the schools there, and in a private school at Nashville. He began to read law under his father. His father being elected United States Senator, he continued his studies under Major Venable, of Winchester, and was licensed to practice in 1848. He practiced law at Winchester until 1861. He was in 1861, an alternate elector on the Breckinridge ticket. He was the first man in the State to publicly advocate secession, and was elected, February 9, 1861, a delegate to a convention to pass ordinance of secession. He enrolled a company of men and was elected Captain; he was then commissioned to raise a regiment, which he did, and was elected Colonel. It was known as "Turney's First Tennessee." He was severely wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 15, 1862, but continued to serve until the surrender, May 19, 1865. He then returned to Winchester to practice law. In 1870 he was elected Supreme Judge, was re-elected in 1878, and again in 1886. On the reorganization of the Supreme Court in 1886, he was elected Chief Justice and continued to serve until January 16, 1893, when he was inaugurated Governor. He served as Judge twenty-three years, the longest period of service of any Judge in the history of the State. He was pre-eminently the Judge who enforced the rule for the more rapid disposition of business, which the former bench had been unable to enforce; and in this connection the Green Bag says: "As a Judge, in the opinion of the writer, he ranks by the greatest of all the great line that began with White."

GOV. PETER TURNEY.

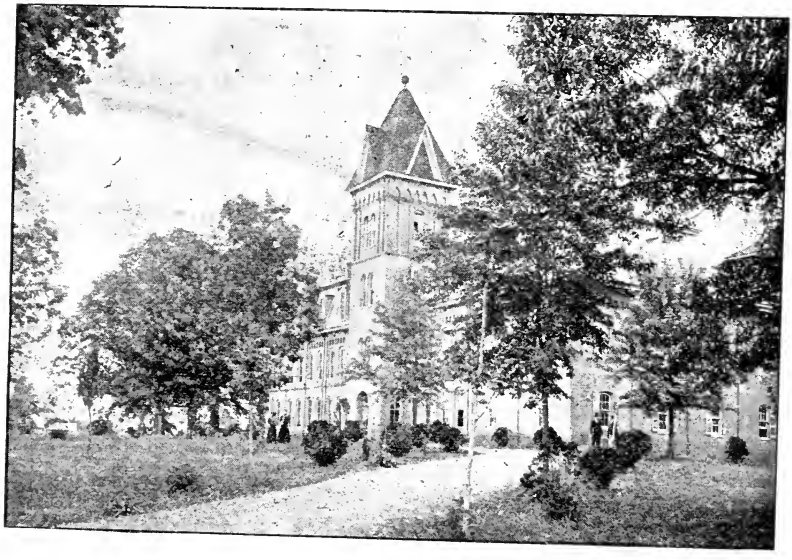
Turney and Evans.—When the time came for Governor Turney's inauguration he was too feeble to visit the Capital and a Legislative committee was commissioned to go to his home in Winchester and have him inaugurated, which occurred January 16, 1893. Turney made a good record, and his party, in 1894, nominated him for re-election. The Republicans nominated H. Clay Evans, of Chattanooga. On account of many irregularities in the election for Governor, November 6, 1894, both Turney and Evans clained the election. When the Legislature convened in January, 1895, the contest was submitted to it and after much canvassing was finally decided in favor of Gov. Turney, who was inaugurated on the 8th of May, 1895. Governor Turney re-appointed Frank M. Smith, Superintendent of Public Instruction, but the Senate refused to confirm his nomination, and S. G. Gilbreath was appointed, and has made a good officer. T. F. P. Allison, was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1893 there was a financial crisis that involved many business men. In Tennessee it was especially severe, almost every bank in Nashville suspended. Nothing has equaled it in the annals of history; but soon many were able to resume business.



HON. H. CLAY EVANS.

Good Reports.—The reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the last few years show most gratifying

results in the progress and improvement of the public school system. Under the experienced and efficient management of our late Superintendents, amendatory legislation from session to session has brought the school law to a standard of excellence equal to that of many of the most favored States. The improvement in the qualifications of teachers, in the methods of normal training, in the payment of teachers' wages, in the



WINCHESTER NORMAL COLLEGE.

selection of text-books and courses of study, and in the increase of taxation, are manifest evidences of a progressive and healthy growth.

Court of Chancery Appeals.—The Legislature of 1895 created the Court of Chancery Appeals and Governor Turney appointed R. M. Barton, M. M. Neil, and S. F. Wilson, Judges.

This Court was created to relieve the Supreme Court of much of its crowded matter. These officers made a good record and in the Democratic Convention of May 6–7, 1896, they were renominated.

Our Loved State.—Tennessee's future is bright. On June 19, 1894, a convention of representative men met at Nashville to organize an exposition to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of Tennessee which occurred June 1, 1896. Were the aged and the youth of Tennessee prepared to duly honor the great occasion? Had they acquainted themselves with the dramatic episodes of Tennessee History? Had they grown familiar with the heroic lives and daring deeds of their ancestors? No subject can ever be more inspiring and instructive to citizenship reared upon our soil. So fruitful is the State's history that it can easily gain our admiration and inspire our love. The fame of her soldiers and statesmen, her scholars, her men of science, and her teachers, authors and artists, her editors and publishers, her merchants and manufacturers, her inventors and mechanics, her farmers and financiers, her river, railroad and stock men, her lawyers, judges, physicians and surgeons, her theologians and divines, has given her a name and established her a reputation among the nations of the world.

Duty to Posterity.—Let these facts excite the emulation of our youth and impress them with the lesson of our history. If faithfully learned and applied, with her soil and her climate, her genius and her wealth, her learning and her patriotism, her social, civil and military reputation, her geographical, commercial and political position, with the prestige of her name and fame, we must not expect less of the youth of Tennessee than that she will, in the galaxy of the Union of States, assume the position of first among her peers.

QUESTIONS.—1. What of Governor Bate and the Democratic party? 2. Give biographical sketch of Governor Bate. 3. Give the substance of this section. 4. What of the New Orleans Exposition? Who were elected Supreme Judges? Name other appointees. 5. Whom did the parties nominate for Governor? 6. Give biographical sketch of Governor Taylor. 7. What occurred in 1891? Who was elected? Why? 8. Give full details of this section. 9. What of Oliver Springs and Inman? 10. What of Fort Anderson and Coal Creek? 11. What of the National Guard? Its officers? 12. What was the condition of the companies in July, 1891? 13. Give the substance of this section. 14. Sketch the life of Governor Turney? 15. Name the appointees. What occurred in 1893? 16. What of the condition of our schools? 17. What of the Court of Chancery Appeals? 18. What must we expect of our pupils? 19. Give the substance of this section.

CHAPTER XXVI.

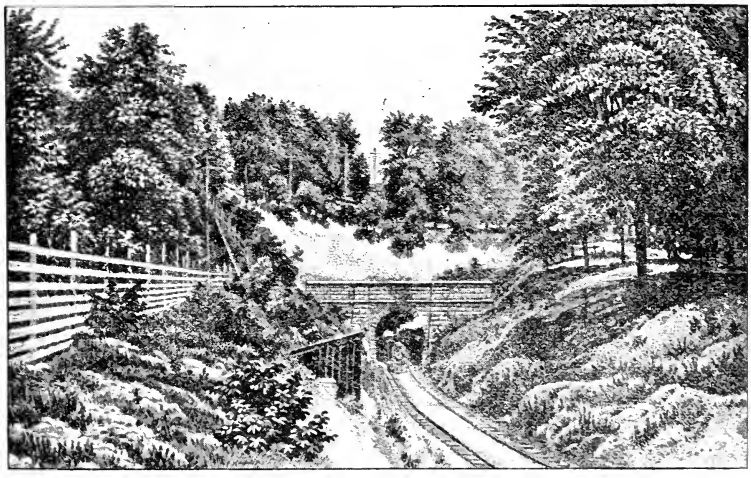
GEOGRAPHY OF TENNESSEE.

Its Characteristics.—It is a well-established fact that no State in the American Union is more happily endowed by nature with reference to climate, soil, productions, beauty of scenery and sanitary conditions than Tennessee. It is a State of almost infinite variety as to rocks, minerals, soils, productions, climate and its geological and physical features. It lies between 35° and 36° 30′ north latitude and 81° 37′ and 90° 28′ west longitude from Greenwich and contains forty-two thousand and fifty square miles, including three hundred square miles of water. From east to west it is four hundred and thirty-two miles and from north to south one hundred and nine miles, taking the greatest length and width.

Navigable Streams.—It has more miles of navigable streams to the square mile than any other State. The Tennessee River crosses the State twice. The Cumberland River, rising in Eastern Kentucky, sweeps in a semicircle through the fairest portion of the State giving to it three hundred and four miles of navigable water. The Mississippi washes its entire western limit. Many of the tributaries of these principal affluents are navigable. There are eight natural divisions in the State, a correct knowledge of which is indispensable to a proper understanding of its unlimited natural resources.

(I.) **Mountains.**—On the southeastern border of the State is the mountainous division. Here, rising in great ridge-like masses and treeless domes, is the medial axis of the great Appalachian Chain, the highest peaks of which obtain an

elevation of six thousand six hundred feet above the sea. Upon the brown and bald summits of these lofty heights the flora of Canada and the climate of New England may be found. Many beautiful and fertile valleys and coves nestle in the bosom of this grand range, which are highly productive of the grasses and the hardier bread grains. Upon the balds, also, natural grasses grow with a prodigal luxuriance. It is the least valuable of all the natural divisions of the State in an agricultural point of view, owing not so much to the sterility of the soil as to the severity of the climate. Its average elevation above the sea is five thousand feet, and its approximate area is two thousand square miles.



TUNNEL ON N. C. & ST. L. RAILROAD.

(II.) **The Beautiful Fluted Valley of East Tennessee.**—The next division is the beautiful fluted Valley of East Tennessee lying between the mountainous division on the southeast and the Cumberland Tableland on the northwest.

This valley, so called because it is bounded by a great elevation on two sides and forms a deep trough between these elevations, is a succession of ridges and minor valleys, running in almost unbroken lines from northeast to southwest. In other words it has a fluted bottom. The subordinate valleys in this great valley constitute, probably, the most fertile lands in the State and these lands command the highest prices. Agriculturally this division is one of the most important in the State. Its average elevation above the sea is one thousand feet, and its area nine thousand two hundred square miles.

(III). **The Cumberland Tableland.**—The third natural division is the Cumberland Tableland, an elevated plateau rising two thousand feet above the sea and one thousand feet above the Valley of East Tennessee. This constitutes the coal region of Tennessee. Its area is five thousand one hundred square miles. Except for highland pasturage it is of small value agriculturally. The soil is sandy and sterile for the most part, though there are some elevated valleys where a fairly productive soil may be found. The sandstone soil is well adapted to the growth of vegetables, but not to the growth of the cereals. It is a healthy region and furnishes a cool, bracing climate in summer, and for this reason is the seat of many popular summer resorts. It is asserted by competent medical authority that no case of tubercular consumption has ever originated on this mountain.

(IV.) **The Rimlands, Highlands, or Terrace-lands,** form the fourth natural division. This division lies to the west of the Cumberland Tableland and extends, like the rim of a plate, to the Tennessee Valley on the west, inclosing the great limestone Central Basin in which Nashville is situated. This basin forms another division of the State, next to be described. If this Central Basin should at a former geologi-

cal epoch have been covered with water, the Rimlands would have been an atoll, or a great circular reef, inclosing and confining the lake. This Highland rim is greatly diversified by rolling hills and wide valleys. For the most part it appears originally to have been a flat plain, which has, through long ages, been profoundly eroded by the many streams which flow through it. These streams have cut the surface into innumerable deep, and for the most part narrow, valleys, leaving here and there the level top of the ancient plateau.

Duck River, Its Direction, etc.—Duck River passes through it in a serpentine course, having a general westerly direction. The Cumberland River, with its valleys, cuts it almost completely in two. Buffalo River and Valley lie wholly within its boundary. The Caney Fork of the Cumberland River, and the Elk of the Tennessee River, take their rise in the eastern Highlands. This division has some of the most fertile soils in the State, distinguished for their chocolate color and their adaptability to the growth of peanuts, tobacco, wheat, corn and oats. It is a region of great agricultural importance and wealth, and is the center of the great charcoal iron industry of the State. It is magnificently supplied with water power where the streams pour down from the Highlands to lower lands. It has an area of nine thousand three hundred square miles, and an average elevation of nearly one thousand feet above the sea.

(V.) **The Central Basin** inclosed by the Highlands is elliptical in shape, and constitutes the fairest domain in the State. Topographically, it is a plain with numerous elevations rising two hundred to three hundred feet above the general level. The underlying rocks are limestones of the Silurian Age, the disintegration of which has given rise to a soil rich in all the elements of plant nutrition, and one that by reason of its formation is exceedingly durable and has great

strength of constitution. Every crop known to the latitude flourishes in this basin, including blue grass. It is to Tennessee what the blue grass region is to Kentucky, and is the center of the great live stock industry of the State.

Live Stock, etc.—Here are situated the great breeding establishments where the fleet-footed racers, the swift trotters and pacers, the lordly short-horns, and the deer-shaped Jerseys find their most congenial homes. Here too are to be found the finest flocks of sheep in the South, and the best-bred hogs. Here are the best-stocked farms, and the best farmhouses, and the thriftiest and wealthiest farmers. The area of this division is five thousand four hnndred and fifty square miles, and its average elevation above the sea is about five hundred and fifty feet. Nashville is situated in this basin. Its soil, its climate, and its high state of cultivation justly entitle it to be called the Garden of Tennessee. The whole basin, with the surrounding Highlands, is slightly tilted toward the northwest, and it has a less elevation on that side than any other.

(VI.) **The Western Valley,** or the Valley of the Tennessee River, forms the next natural division. This is a narrow valley, with spurs from the Highlands pointing in to ward it, and sometimes running down to the margin of the river. The surface is greatly broken and irregular, but the soil is generally fertile. Marshy spots covered with cypress swamps occur in places along the river. The main valley sends out subordinate ones extending as far as twenty or twenty-five miles before they are lost on the Highlands. The Western Valley does not include all the territory drained by the tributaries of the Tennessee, but its general limits are the lines along which the Highlands on both sides for the most part break away. The average width of this valley is ten or twelve miles, its length is the breadth of the State, and its area is about one thou-

sand two hundred square miles. Its elevation above the sea is about three hundred and sixty feet.

(VII.) **The Plateau of West Tennessee.**—The Plateau, or Slope of West Tennessee is the seventh natural division. This differs essentially from the other divisions heretofore named, in the fact that it has but few rocks. It is of more recent geological formation. Topographically, it is a great plain that slopes gradually toward the Mississippi River, usually with a surface gently undulating, but in some places greatly roughened by abrupt hills and sharply defined narrow valleys. The character of the soil varies greatly from that of the preceding divisions, being light, porous, siliceous, and for the most part ash-colored, but charged with the elements of an abounding fertility. This soil, owing to its highly pulverulent condition and the absence of rocks is easily washed into gullies, and greater care is demanded for its preservation. It grows all the crops of the latitude with a wonderful fecundity, but cotton and corn are the staple crops, except in its central part, where vegetables and fruits have been substituted in large part for cotton.

Cereals, Characteristics, etc.—A few of the northern counties in this division grow wheat and tobacco, as well as cotton and corn, and the large yield of corn shows that the soils are excellently well adapted to the growth of the cereals. The heaviest and best forests of hardwood in the State are also to be found in the northern and central parts of this division. The streams are sluggish, and their banks unstable. This division is furrowed by river valleys, the elevations between which rarely rise above one hundred feet. It extends from the Tennessee River westward for an average distance of about eighty-four miles, and terminates abruptly, falling off into a long and steep bluff, or escarpment, that overlooks the great alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi River. It

covers a superficial extent of eight thousand eight hundred and fifty miles, and has an average elevation of five hundred feet.

INCLINE RAILROAD, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

(VIII.) **The Bottoms of the Mississippi River** form the eighth and last natural division into which the State is divided. This division teams with a rank luxuriance of vegetable life that is almost tropical. The timber is heavy, and the undergrowth of cane, vines, and shrubs makes the virgin forests well nigh impassable. The cane furnishes a rich pasturage for cattle, not only in summer, but throughout the year. Cattle are reared upon the wild herbage of these bottoms and marketed without ever having been fed with corn, oats, or hay. This division also abounds in lakes, where many excellent varieties of fish are found, as well as water-fowl in the greatest abundance. It is the sportsman's paradise during the fall and winter months. The soil is of exuberant fertility, and will produce year after year, with no apparent diminution in quantity, enormous crops of corn, cotton and hay. The agricultural resources of this division are enormous, and, when reclaimed from the dank, dark forests, will subsist a larger population per square mile than any other portion of the State. The surface embraces nine hundred and fifty square miles, and it has an average elevation of two hundred and ninety-five feet above the sea.

(I.) **East Tennessee.**—Tennessee has three civil or political divisions. East Tennessee. This comprises all the territory from the North Carolina line to about the center of the Cumberland Tableland, including the first and second natural divisions and about one-half of the third. It contains thirteen thousand one hundred and twelve square miles, and embraces the following counties: Anderson, Bledsoe, Blount, Bradley, Campbell, Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hamblen, Hamilton, Hancock, Hawkins, James, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Loudon, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Polk, Rhea, Roane, Scott, Sequatchie, Sevier, Sullivan, Union, Unicoi, and Washington—thirty-four counties.

(II.) **Middle Tennessee.**—This division extends from the dividing line on the Cumberland Tableland to the Tennessee River, and comprises the whole of the fourth and fifth natural divisions and about half of the third and sixth. Its area embraces eighteen thousand one hundred and twenty-six square miles. Counties embraced in this division: Bedford, Cannon, Cheatham, Clay, Coffee, Cumberland, Davidson, De Kalb, Dickson, Fentress, Franklin, Giles, Grundy, Humphreys, Hickman, Houston, Jackson, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Macon, Marshall, Maury, Montgomery, Moore, Overton, Perry, Pickett, Putnam, Robertson, Rutherford, Smith, Stewart, Sumner, Trousdale, Van Buren, Warren, Wayne, White, Williamson, and Wilson—forty-one counties.

(III.) **West Tennessee.**—This division extends from the Tennessee River westward to the Mississippi, and includes the whole of the seventh and eighth natural divisions and one-half of the sixth. West Tennessee contains ten thousand five hundred and twelve square miles exclusive of surface permanently covered with water. The following counties are embraced in this division: Benton, Carroll, Chester, Crockett, Decatur, Dyer, Fayette, Gibson, Hardeman, Hardin, Hay-

wood, Henderson, Henry, Lake, Lauderdale, Madison, McNairy, Obion, Shelby, Tipton, and Weakley—twenty-one counties.

The Climate of Tennessee combines humidity and sunshine, cold and warmth, in just such proportions as to produce the highest degree of perfection in the largest number of crops. This statement may be easily verified by consulting the census returns, in which it will appear that ever crop grown in the United States may be, and actually is, grown to some extent in the State of Tennessee. This cannot be said of any other State. The truth is, the productions of both the Northern and Southern States meet and overlap in Tennessee. There is just cold enough during the winter months to invigorate the physical system, ameliorate the soil, and destroy the germs of disabling disease. The heat in summer is rarely long continued, nor is the cold in winter. There are but few days during the year in which a laboring man is prevented, either by excessive heat or cold, from performing comfortably outdoor work. Statistics show it to be one of the healthiest States in the Union. Excluding a few lowlands there is scarcely a malarial district in the State.

QUESTIONS.—1. With what is Tennessee happily endowed? 2. What is said of navigable streams? 3. What is said of the mountains? 4. Give substance of this section? 5. What is said of coal? Vegetables? Cereals? Health? 6. Describe this division. 7. What of rivers? Cereals? 8. For what is the Central Basin noted? 9. What is said of pacers? Cattle? Climate and soil? 10. Describe this division. 11. In what does it differ from the preceding divisions? 12. Give substance of this section. 13. In what does this division surpass the others of the State? 14. Locate and describe East Tennessee. 15. Give the substance of this section. 16. Locate and describe West Tennessee. 17. What can you say of the climate?

CHAPTER XXVII.

GEOLOGY OF TENNESSEE.*

Geological Formations.—Tennessee has almost every variety of geological formation. In East and Middle Tennessee they are made up, for the most part, of hard rocky strata consisting of limestones, sandstones, shales, slate, gneiss and granite. In West Tennessee beds of sand and clay with but few hard rocks constitute the strata.

The Soils are derived from the geological formations and their fertility or sterility may generally be inferred from the character of the formations from which they are derived, because all soils except those that are drifted are derived immediately from the weathering or crumbling down of a portion of the rocky strata that lie beneath them. Drifted soils, such as the alluvial and the tertiary soils of West Tennessee derive their material from many sources and have been deposited by water.

Lowest Geologically.—It often happens that the highest regions topographically are the lowest geologically. This is the case in Tennessee. The highest mountains in the eastern part of the State constitute the very lowest geological formations. These mountains have been uplifted and some of the higher strata are oftentimes found lying conformably on the sides.

Taking the Formations from the oldest and lowest geologically and proceeding to the more recent we may construct the following table after Safford:

*By Hon. J. B. Killebrew.

A.—LOWER SILURIAN.

1.	Metamorphic rock.	
2.	Ocoee group	Potsdam Period.
3.	Chilhowee sandstone.	
4.	Knox sandstone.	
5.	Knox shale.	Quebec Period.
6.	Knox dolomite	
7.	Trenton or Lebanon.	Trenton Period.
8.	Nashville or Cincinnati.	

B.—UPPER SILURIAN.

9.	Clinch Mountain sandstone.	
10.	White Oak Mt. sandstone.	
11.	Dyestone or Clinton Group.	Niagara Period.
12.	Niagara limestone.	
13.	Lower Helderberg.	Lower Held'g Period.

C.—DEVONIAN.

14.	Black shale.	Hamilton Period.

D.—CARBONIFEROUS.

15.	Barren group.	
16.	Coral or St. Louis limestone.	Mississippi or Sub-Carboniferous Period
17.	Mountain limestone.	
18.	Coal measures.	Coal Period.

E.—CRETACEOUS.

19.	Coffee sand	
20.	Green sand.	Cretaceous Period.
21.	Ripley group.	

F.—TERTIARY.

22.	Flatwood sands and clays.	Tertiary Period.
23.	La Grange sands.	

G.—QUARTERNARY AND MODERN.

24.	Orange sand and drift.	Quarternary Period.
25.	Bluff loam or loees.	Terrace Period.
26.	Alluvium.	Human Period.

The Metamorphic or Lowest Formation is made up of granite, gneiss, talcose, shale, mica, slate, epidote, hornblende, pyroxene, quartz, feldspar, serpentine and many other rocks. Associated with these rocks are oftentimes found magnetic and specular iron ores and copper ores. Tennessee has only a small area of these formations covering in the aggregate about three hundred and twenty-five square miles. This formation is confined to the southeastern parts of Johnson, Carter, Unicoi, Cocke, Monroe and Polk Counties.

The Ocoee Group and the Chilhowee sandstones are very thick formations. They make up the rocks of the Unaka ridges. These formations are confined to East Tennessee and in that portion of it which embraces the high mountains on the southeast. The Ocoee group has an estimated thickness of ten thousand feet and includes heavy beds of hard conglomerate rocks, sandstones very compact, clay, slates, talcose and roofing slates and beds of magnesian limestones. All the strata of this formation dip at a very high angle.

The Chilhowee sandstone has a thickness of about two thousand feet. It is the material of which Chilhowee Mountain is composed. The sandstone is heavy-bedded generally, and is greyish white in color where weathered. It builds up a broken chain of mountains that skirts the Unaka Mountain.

The Next Five Formations embracing the Quebec and Trenton Periods contain sandstones, limestones and dolomites or magnesian limestones. These formations are made of softer materials than those that have been heretofore mentioned, which are mountain making or are composed of rocks that do not disintegrate or crumble readily by atmospheric influences. The five formations, namely, Knox sandstone, Knox shale, Knox dolomite, the Trenton and Cincinnati group are valley making; that is, their material is so soft that the

erosive agencies of rain, frost and atmosphere have been able to scoop out valleys and basins.

The Knox Sandstone is from eight hundred to one thousand feet in thickness and is composed of variegated sandstones and shales with occasional beds of dolomite. This formation yields a poor thin soil but contributes a marked feature to the topography of the country by making sharp roof-like ridges.

ROUNDING HIGH BLUFF, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

The Knox Shale, coming next in ascending order, is about two thousand feet thick and is made up of brown reddish buff and chloritic shades, often calcareous, and enclosing thin layers of colitic limestone. This formation gives rise to many beautiful and fertile valleys in East Tennessee. The oldest traces of animal life met with in Tennessee are found in this formation in the form of fossils, shells and trilobites.

The Knox Dolomite is the most massive formation in the State. It is thought to be a mile in thickness. It is made up of heavy-bedded strata of blue and grey limestones and dolomites or magnesian limestones. A good deal of chert also occurs with this formation. The topography of the Knox dolomite formation presents valleys, plateaus and broad rounded ridges making noted undulations in the great Valley of East Tennessee. Knoxville is on one of these ridges and

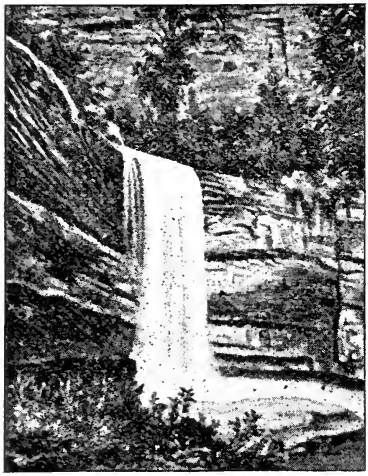
Athens on another. The chert forming these ridges has been liberated by the solution of the calcareous rocks which once enclosed it and now forms a shield which protects the underlying strata from erosion. The rocks of the Knox dolomite formation make a fertile, friable soil of much strength of constitution and of great productiveness.

The Trenton or Lebanon Group and the Nashville or Cincinnati Group.—These two groups may be well considered together as they are always more or less associated—the Lebanon rocks. Both formations are composed of blue limestones filled with fossil remains and yielding a larger area of good soils than any other formations in the State. They make up the rocks of the Central Basin in which Nashville is situated where they lie in nearly a horizontal position. They form much of the surface also of the Valley of East Tennessee. The rocks of both of these formations are soft and readily yield to erosive agencies making the richest valleys in the State. The maximum thickness of this formation in East Tennessee is from two thousand and five hundred to three thousand feet.

In the Central Basin, the Trenton or Lebanon and Nashville rocks make the floor and much of the walls of the Basin. All the rocks are blue fossiliferous limestones, rich in the constituent elements of a fruitful soil. West of the Central Basin are two outcrops of these rocks, one in Stewart County in the Wells Creek basin and the other in the bed of the Tennessee River. The marble of East Tennessee and hydraulic limestone and much good building stone is derived from the rocks of these formations.

Clinch Mountain Sandstone.—This comes next above the Nashville rocks. This is a local formation of no importance agriculturally, and is made up of a greyish thick-bedded

sandstone about four hundred feet deep. Its greatest development is on the Southern slope of Clinch Mountain from which it takes its name.



LULA FALLS.

The White Oak Mountain Sandstone formation is local and of a group of variegated sandstones and shales, red, green and buff colored. These rocks form the summit and eastern slope of White Oak Mountain in James and Bradley Counties, and also the eastern slopes of Powell and Roane Mountain in the northern part of East Tennessee Valley. This formation is of no agricultural or mineral importance.

LULA LAKE.

The Dyestone Group is from one hundred to three hundred feet in thickness and carries one to three layers of red fossil ore, intercalated with shales and sandstones which make this formation of great commercial importance. Many thousands of tons of iron ore are mined from this formation at Inman in Sequatchie Valley and at Rockwood in Roane County and at other places.

The Niagara Limestone formation occurs mainly in the Western Valley of the Tennessee River. It is about two hundred feet thick and is made up of thick-bedded fossiliferous limestones, sometimes crystalline but often clayey. Some fair marble, variegated and grey, pertains to this formation. This group of rocks occupies the greater part of the surface of the Western Valley outside of the alluvial bottoms.

The Lower Helderberg formation is about seventy feet in thickness and consists of blue, thin-bedded, fossil limestones often carrying cherty layers. The formation is found in its geatest development in the Western Valley and in the Valleys of Duck River and Buffalo River. The crumbling of the rocks of this formation makes an excellent friable soil, but the area of such soil is very limited.

The Black Shale Formation is made up of a black bituminous tough shale saturated with oil and is often taken for coal by ignorant people. Underlying this formation is often found a bed of phosphate rock valuable for making fertilizers. The thickness of this formation is from a few inches to fifty feet.

The Barren Group is a bed, for the most part, of flinty limestone. The derived soils are very thin and poor. It has a thickness of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet.

The Coral Limestone formation is made up of a bluish limestone and has a thickness of from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet. The soil from this formation is very fruitful and makes the best tobacco lands in the State. Found all around the Central Basin and in some parts of East Tennessee.

The Mountain Limestone formation is unimportant for it is only seen on the slopes of the mountain. It is made up of heavy beds of limestone. It is from four hundred to eight hundred feet thick.

The Coal Measures cover about five thousand one hundred square miles in this State and are from five hundred to two thousand feet in thickness. This formation carries from two to six workable seams of coal. There are about eighty-four coal mines worked in Tennessee and the average production is about two million five hundred thousand tons annually.

The Coffee Sand and the Rotten Limestone formations occur in West Tennessee only. They give rise to soils of considerable fertility and the Rotten limestone formation carries a bed of Green sand which makes a good fertilizer.

The Ripley Group is much like the Coffee sand and has a thickness of five hundred feet.

The Flatwoods Group which comes next is from two hundred to three hundred feet thick and has more clay in its composition than the Ripley group.

The La Grange Group overlies the last and is probably six hundred feet thick and is a stratified mass of sand.

The Orange Sand or Drift Formation comes next and is made up of sand and gravel and is drifted like snow over the surface, leaving spots bare of it and at other places attaining a thickness of one hundred feet or more.

The Bluff Loam or Loees Formation crowns the uplands of the Counties of Shelby, Tipton, Lauderdale, Dyer and Obion. It is a fine calcareous and siliceous loam and gives rise to one of the most productive soils in the State. Its maximum thickness is about one hundred feet.

The Alluvium Formation includes all the recent deposits and consists of fine silt brought down from a higher level. The soils of the Alluvium are the most productive and durable in the State.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

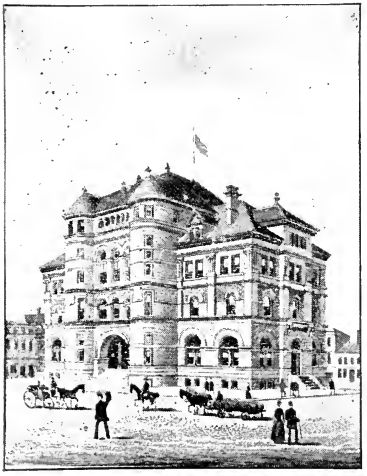
Civil Government is that authority by which a state or a nation is ruled. It is established to preserve and keep society in order. The foundations of society are the wants and fears of individuals. Unless some superior be constituted, whose commands and decisions all the members are bound to obey, they would still remain in a state of nature, without any judge upon earth to define their several rights and redress their several grievances.

Object of Law.—Our State desires the protection and happiness of its citizens, and with that view its laws are enacted. In conjunction with the Federal Government it watches and subserves our interests in many tangible ways. The people are the government, and it is successful in proportion to their intelligence and interest.

Three Divisions.—The Government is divided into three general departments, viz.: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, whose functions are to enact, enforce and interpret our laws. Wise legislation has for its object the promotion of certain interests; the executive power enforces it with that view; if found in contravention to right and justice it is nullified by the Judiciary Department.

The Legislative Department is composed of Senators and Representatives elected by the qualified voters on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of even numbered years. A Senator must be at least thirty years old, and have resided three years in this State and one year in the

county or district immediately preceding the election. A Representative must be at least twenty-one years of age, and have resided in this State at least three years next preceding his election and the last year thereof in the county, town or city he represents. These officers are elected for two years. The Senate and House of Representatives elect their officers, who are vested with the power to act during the sitting of the body by which they are elected.



CUSTOM HOUSE, CHATTANOOGA.

The Legislative Function.—The Legislature may regulate the jurisdiction of the courts and establish new ones. It convenes biennially at Nashville in odd numbered years, but may meet in extra session at any time if the Governor deem it necessary. Its functions are outlined and restricted by the State Constitution, which limits its regular session to seventy-five days, and its extra session to twenty days. Each legislator receives a per diem of four dollars, and mileage to and from Nashville, but these may be changed by any subsequent session.

The Executive Department is vested with authority to enforce legislative enactments. The Governor is the chief officer of the State. He is elected for two years by popular suffrage. He shall be at least thirty years of age, and must have resided in this State at least seven years next preceding his election.

The Secretary of State must be elected by the joint houses of the Legislature for a term of four years. His duties are to keep a fair register, and attest all the official acts of the Governor, and when required he shall lay before either house of the General Assembly all papers, vouchers, minutes, etc., relative to his office, and perform such other duties as may be required by law.

The State Treasurer is elected by the Legislature for two years, and must be at least twenty-one years of age, and must have resided within the State at least two years next preceding his election or appointment. His duties are to receive and safely keep in the treasury the State's money and accounts. He shall receive and pay out money from the treasury only upon the certificate or warrant of the Comptroller, unless the law directs it. He must keep true accounts of all receipts and disbursements. He must execute an official bond, approved by the Governor, before he can take charge of this department.

The Attorney-General is elected by the Judges of the Supreme Court for eight years. His function is to administer legal advice in cases in which the State is a party. The Register of the Land Office is elected for four years and has care of the original patents and surveys of lands in the State. He must execute bond with approved surety.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; he holds office two years. His duties are to make correct reports of the condition, progress, and prospects of the schools; to prepare suitable blanks for official reports, etc., and to advise and co-operate with school officers in establishing and maintaining good schools.

The State Geologist has charge of the geological surveys of the State and inspects mines. He is appointed by the Governor. The Commissioner of Agriculture has charge of this bureau to aid farmers in promoting their interests. He is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate and holds office for two years. The Adjutant-General has charge of the State militia, the arms and munitions of war. The Governor appoints him. The State Librarian is elected by the General Assembly for two years, and has charge of the Public Library of the State and contracts for and furnishes the necessary stationery to the State officers.

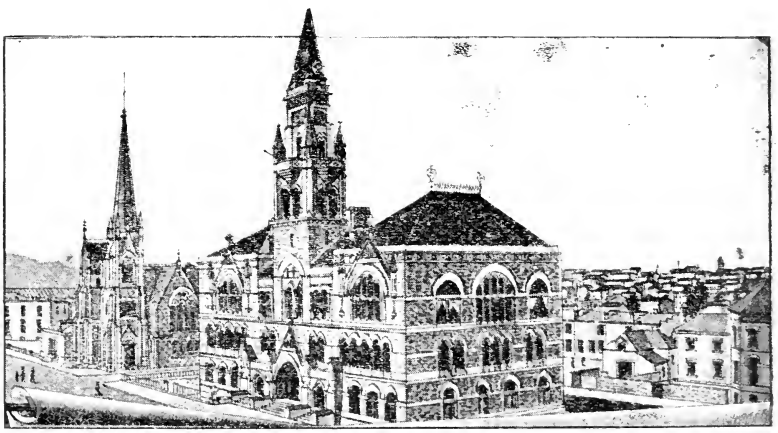
The Public Printer and Binder is elected by the Legislature for two years, and is paid according to the work he does for the State. The Commissioner of Insurance is appointed by and is under the general supervision of the Comptroller. His duties are to investigate the reliability of insurance companies doing business in this State.

The State Inspector and Examiner is appointed by the Governor for two years. Once each year he must examine into the management and condition of the Comptroller's and Treasurer's offices, and the prisons and charitable institutions operated by the State. The Board of Equalization consists of one member from each Appellate District, appointed by the Governor. It is required to equalize taxation throughout the State.

The Governor's Power.—The Governor in the recess of the Senate has power to fill vacancies in the foregoing offices by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session, and shall fill the vacancies for the rest of the time or until the election, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Governor, the Speaker of the Senate becomes Governor. The foregoing

officers are allowed annual salaries, payable monthly out of the State Treasury, the Public Printer and Board of Equalization excepted. The General Assembly fixes the salaries.

The County Officers.—The Sheriff, Trustee, Register, County Clerk and Circuit Clerk, are county officers whose functions are well-known and easily explained, hence we deem it unnecessary to outline them here. They are elected by the qualified voters and get their compensation in fees. The Surveyor and County Superintendent are elected by the County Court. Justices of the Peace are elected for six years, and there are two or more in each district. They compose the County Court. Constables are district officers who serve two years, but are again eligible.



UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE AND POSTOFFICE, NASHVILLE.

The Judicial Department interprets laws and, if necessary, decides their constitutionality. In conjunction with the State Government is the Federal Government, which has the three departments, viz.: Legislative, Executive, and Judi-

cial. The Legislative Department is composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senators are elected for a term of six years by the Legislature of the State which they represent. Each State is entitled to two Senators. A Senator must be at least thirty years of age, a citizen of the State from which he is elected, and must have been a citizen of the United States nine years preceding his election. The Vice-President is ex-officio President of the Senate.

The House of Representatives consists of members elected directly by the people. They hold office for two years. These two bodies are known as Congress, which is the law-making power of the United States. Each Congress lasts two years, and holds two sessions, a long and a short one; but the President can call extra sessions. A Representative must be at least twenty-five years of age, and must have been at least seven years a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. The decennial census fixes the number of Representatives, but each State is entitled to one. Each organized Territory is entitled to one Delegate, who may engage in debate, but not vote. Senators and Representatives get an annual salary paid out of the United States Treasury.

The Executive Department is composed of the President and his Cabinet officers, who have the laws of Congress to enforce. The President is elected by the Electoral College, composed of electors from the various States, who are elected by the people. The President selects his Cabinet officers and the Senate confirms them. The President's and Vice-President's term of office is four years, but they may be re-elected. If the President is removed, the Vice-President becomes President, and if he be removed then the Secretary of State becomes President. The President must be a native citizen of the United States, and at least thirty-five years of age,

and have been fourteen years a resident of the United States. The Constitution of the United States outlines Congressional duties.

The Federal Courts.—The Judicial Department interprets the laws enacted by Congress and advises, when necessary, the various departments how to make legal procedure in cases. The Federal Courts are under the jurisdiction of this department. For full information in Civil Government see Free's Manual; The Principles of Civil Government in the United States and State of Tennessee.

QUESTIONS.—1. Why is Civil Government established? 2. What does our State desire? 3. Name the three departments of our government. 4. Give the substance of this section. 5. What is the function of the Legislature? 6. Give the requirements of the Executive. 7. What of the Secretary of State and his duties? 8. What of the State Treasurer and his duties? 9. What of the Attorney-General and his function? 10. Name the function of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. 11. Give the substance of this section. 12. Name the duties of the Public Printer and Binder. The Commissioner of Insurance. 13. What is the function of the State Inspector and Examiner? 14. Give the substance of this section. 15. What of the county officers? 16. Give the substance of this section. 17. What of the Legislative Department? 18. What of the Executive Department? 19. What of the Judicial Department?

HISTORICAL READINGS.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE—ITS ORIGIN AND GROWTH.

African Slavery.—The institution of African slavery is so intimately connected with the history of Tennessee and has been so closely interwoven with its civilization that a brief account of its origin, its growth and its sudden abolition should be recorded, not for crimination or exculpation, but that the truth of history may be vindicated. Facts, cold facts, are history and they never blush to be narrated.

Where it Existed.—Until 1843 African bondage prevailed not only in some of the less civilized countries of Europe and South America but in the East Indies, which were under the rule of Great Britain, the foremost and most enlightened government in the world. Early in this century the slave trade became odious to all philanthropists, but slavery itself was not. The brutality with which the trade was conducted and the "horrors of the middle passage," as it was called, had awakened the pity of mankind, and by common consent the traffic in Africans and their transportation to other countries was prohibited under the severest penalties, both in Europe and the United States.

Its Advocates.—Notwithstanding this, the institution of slavery continued where it had been planted. It not only continued, but was encouraged as a moral agency of civilization, until Wilberforce began the agitation for its abolishment in

England and its colonies. But the plant of this great reform was of slow growth, and emancipation was not entirely accomplished until long after Wilberforce died. In 1843, the last of the slaves of the English colonies were emancipated, and their owners were paid for them out of the National Treasury.

The Sentiment of the People of the United States was against slavery, and that feeling for a time stronger at the South than at the North. The ordinance of 1787 that excluded the institution from the northwestern territories was supported by Southern men. There was to them no profit in slavery but there were fabulous gains in the traffic. Hence, they gradually disposed of their own slaves by sending them South, and in some instances the young of their slaves were given away. Pennsylvania provided for gradual emancipation, and as late as 1840 its slaves were not all free. In some cases they were sold for debt. Rhode Island and Connecticut had a few left in 1840, New Jersey had two hundred and thirty-six in 1850, New York emancipated in 1827.

Why the South Did Not Emancipate its Slaves.—That the Southern States did not emancipate their slaves was owing to a variety of circumstances. The climate of the South was suited to the negro, and he seemed to be contented and happy there. The Southerners had invested more money in slaves than had their Northern brethren. The invention of the cotton gin had suddenly stimulated the cultivation of cotton for which the negro was peculiarly fitted, and the growth of rice, tobacco and sugar cane was equally inviting to his labor. But more than all these reasons was the fear that the slaves were increasing so rapidly as to put the State in peril if they were freed. They were still affected with the same race traits that they inherited from barbarian ancestors and it was greatly feared that they could not be controlled as freedmen or as citizens.

Different Views.—Still there was an intelligent number of our people who favored gradual emancipation. This sentiment was slowly but surely spreading. Felix Grundy was outspoken as a co-worker with the gradual emancipation policy, inaugurated and advocated by Henry Clay, of Kentucky. This policy would doubtless have been adopted by Tennessee, had its people not resented what seemed like attempt to coerce them. Our people said: "If you let us alone we may do it, but you cannot drive us. We are penned up with these negroes and know where our safety lies."

The Anti-Slavery Party.—William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, founded the Anti-Slavery party in 1831. Arthur Tappen became its President in 1831. Much money was expended in magnifying and exaggerating the abuses of slavery. This party declared that all the laws of the Government that recognized slavery were utterly null and void. As they grew stronger and became more aggressive their influence steadily increased. In 1844 the Abolitionists openly avowed that their object was to effect a dissolution of the Union and for a Northern republic. They declared that a union with slavery was a league with perdition and a covenant with death. They were the first secessionists and they remained so until the late Civil War. The troops they furnished and the money they so freely contributed were not for the maintenance of the Union, but to effect the freedom of the slaves. In 1860 William H. Seward spoke from Faneuil Hall and said there was a higher law than the Constitution.

Not Ready for a Change.—When Nathaniel Hawthorne was asked in 1861 if he was not in favor of the war, he replied: "Yes, I suppose so, but really I don't see what we have to fight about." It seemed to him that the South in seceding had done just what the Abolitionists desired it to do. This being the case, the intensified hostility of this party toward the

South is difficult to explain. Only a few years had elapsed since New England had emancipated the slaves it had not sold. It was less than twenty years since England had emancipated its slaves, and neither Tennessee nor any of the sister States were ready for the change. Was this cry for abolition earnest sympathy for the slaves, or political hatred for their masters? Or was it both—for, as Judge Tourgee says in his "Fool's Errand:" "The South has controlled the Government for fifty years." Many politicians at the North were jealous, jealous to exasperation, and slavery was but the shibboleth that intensified their animosity. Even in New England there were men who made no war upon the slave trade, but rather winked at it and enjoyed its rich returns. This is not an idle assertion, but an established fact, if Northern historians are to be believed.

Justice Story's Charge.—In 1820 Justice Story, the great jurist, charged the grand juries of his New England circuit in the following words: "We have but too many undeniable proofs from unquestionable sources that the African slave trade is still carried on among us with all the implacable ferocity and insatiable rapacity of former times. Avarice has grown more subtle in its invasion of the law. It watches and seizes its prey with an appetite quickened rather than suppressed. American citizens are steeped up to their very mouths in this iniquity."

Cargoes of Slaves.—W. W. Story, his gifted son, in writing the biography of his father, says: "The fortunes of many men of prominence were secretly invested in this infamous practice. Slavery itself had hardly disappeared in New England when the slave trade took on new life and was winked at. A man might still have position in society and claim consideration as a gentleman, nay, as a Christian, while his ships were freighted with human cargoes and his commerce

was in the blood and pain of his fellow creatures. This practice was abstractly inveighed against but was secretly indulged in. The chances of great fortunes inflamed the cupidity of men in my father's circuit. It is notorious that many large fortunes were the blood money of the slave trade, and owed their existence to the wretched cargoes that survived the horrors of the middle passage. But this charge of my father to the grand juries of Massachusetts and Rhode Island seemed only to arouse the passions of those engaged in the traffic. The newspapers of the day publicly denounced my father, and one paper in Boston declared that any judge who would deliver such a charge ought to be hurled from the bench."

No Prohibition.—And so the traffic went on unmolested. Still there were no prosecutions. The navies of the world seemed to be asleep, or, perhaps, the traffic was still winked at by the owners of the merchantmen that traversed the seas.

The South Not Responsible.—This much has been recorded to show to the youth of this generation that neither Tennessee nor the South was responsible for slavery, nor for the traffic in slaves across the seas, for from 1776 down to the present time there was but a single attempt made by a Southern man to introduce African slaves into a Southern port, and that attempt was a failure. A small yacht, called the "Wanderer," was seized and condemned and her officers were pursued with unrelenting vigor by a Southern man, General Henry R. Jackson, who was then Assistant Attorney-General of the United States.

Slavery the Cause of the War.—But, after all, slavery was really the provoking cause of the late unhappy war between the States. Tennessee seceded from the Union not because it desired to perpetuate slavery, but rather because it

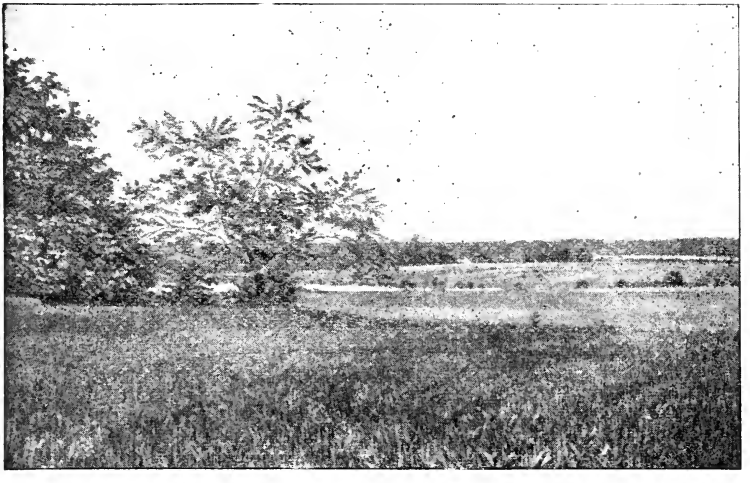
could not maintain what it believed to be its rights under the Constitution. It desired an outlet in the Territories for the disposition of its slaves for their rapid increase was alarming. It believed that it was perilous to emancipate, and still more perilous to await results. Those of its citizens who were not slave owners were rapidly emigrating to the West. The most thoughtful men in Tennessee, particularly those advanced in years, saw and felt the peril of their situation. Secession meant war, and to remain in the Union was to be imprisoned by State lines with an inferior race that might become a danger and a menace. A few slaves had been manumitted and sent to Liberia but the result was bad, very bad.

Jealous of Slavery.—The common people of the South, the yeomanry, the toilers, were no lovers of the negro. They realized that he was in their way. The slave holders owned the best of the land, lived in fine houses, and had the best stock, the best tools, and the best vehicles, while the toilers had to take what they could get. No wonder they were jealous of the institution. And yet these men, poor, and struggling for a livelihood did not hesitate to shoulder their rifles and hurry to their country's call. "My country, right or wrong" was their motto.

Northern Attitude.—Anti-slavery was not a predominant sentiment in the North outside of New England. The cry of the West and of most of the North was "The Union, it must be preserved." General Grant, whom the North idolized and honored, was himself a slave owner, and lived off their hire in St. Louis until freedom came. Some of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln's kindred in Kentucky were slave owners, and her brother served as a staff officer in the Confederate Army. Mr. Lincoln himself declared that he signed the Emancipation Proclamation only as a war measure to suppress the rebellion,

as it was called, and to save the Union. He repeatedly refused to take such a step though urged by the members of his Cabinet to do so. General Fremont, in August, 1861, issued a military order that emancipated the slaves of rebels in Missouri. Mr. Lincoln promptly revoked this order.

Lincoln's Position.—In May, 1862, General Hunter issued a similar order, declaring all slaves in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida forever free. When Mr. Lincoln heard of it he



CHICKAMAUGA BATTLEFIELDS.

immediately issued a proclamation declaring it void, and in his letter to Horace Greeley in August, 1862, he said: "My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves, I would do it. If I could do it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would do that."

Renegades.—In the minds of both Lincoln and Grant there was but little sentiment concerning slavery as an institution, but after the emancipation they very naturally accepted all the honor which the North and England showered down upon them and entered heartily into plans for the safe adjustment of the matters that the sudden enfranchisement involved.

The Advantages.—Such, my young friends, were the causes and consequences of the institution of slavery in Tennessee. For half a century it had proved a blessing to both races. A blessing to the negro because it had brought him from a savage state to semi-civilization, and had elevated his children and given them a chance to live as human beings and to worship God as Christians. A blessing to the white race because it cleared up the forests, advanced agriculture and built railroads. But, as the years rolled on, it seemed to be manifest that the institution had run its course, and that the time was near when it would cease to be a blessing to either race. Long before the war its doom was inevitable, for even had secession succeeded slavery could not have been maintained against the convictions of the unfriendly North and of the nations that sympathized with it.

Why Necessary.—Why this wonderful change in the status of four million slaves had to be baptized in blood and in tears to make it a reality is known only to that Providence who doeth all things well. We might as well ask why Cain was permitted to kill Abel, or why Napoleon was permitted to ravage Europe and destroy millions of lives.

The Loyal, Faithful Slave.—But the negro was safe during the entire struggle. Whether he remained at home or fled he was in no danger. He seemed to have no deep concern about his freedom or a continuation of his bondage. Thousands of them followed their young masters in the war,

and many of them were captured, but few remained in the Northern lines. "Gwine back to Dixie" was their song. Never was such mutual affection shown between master and servant; never such proof that in the main the master was kind and the servant loyal. During the four bloody years when our men were in the field and their wives, mothers and daughters were unprotected at home, not a single act of violence was heard from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. As General Jackson so beautifully said: "They deserve a monument that should reach the stars, and on it I would inscribe 'To the loyalty of the slaves of the Confederate States during the years 1862, '63 and '64.'"

QUESTIONS.—1. Why should the history of African slavery be recorded? 2. What of the extent of slavery? 3. Who sought to have it abolished? 4. What was the sentiment in the United States? 5. Why did not the Southern States emancipate slaves? 6. Did any favor it? 7. Give the substance of this section? 8 What caused all of this wrangling? 9. What was Justice Story's charge? 10. What did W. W. Story say? 11. Why was the trade unmolested? 12. Who was responsible for slavery? 13. What was the cause of the late war? 14. What was the condition of the people? 15. Give the substance of this section? 16. In 1862, what did Hunter do? Lincoln? 17. What sentiment had Grant and Lincoln? 18. Why was slavery a blessing to both races? 19. Give the substance of this section. 20. How did the negro feel?

CHAPTER XXX.

THE CONDITION OF THE NEGRO AS A SLAVE.

Enemies of the South.—An influential number of the Northern people were Federalists from principle. That is, they were followers of Alexander Hamilton, who wanted a strong central government, and would prefer to wipe out State lines and State rights rather than not have it. Many of these ambitious men were political enemies of the South because Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Calhoun, Jackson and other Southern men remained in power so long and controlled the patronage of the Government. But the enmity of the common people arose from a sympathy for the negro. They knew nothing about him or his condition for they never visited us, but they believed all that the political leaders told them. When the war came they rushed into it with an intense excitement. They expected the slaves to welcome them at the border with their hands outstretched and to join them in a strike for their own freedom.

Treatment of the Slaves.—But this sympathy for the slave, which armed so many men and gathered so much money, had no substantial foundation for there was no happier race of people upon earth than the negroes of the South. Their average condition was infinitely better than that of the poor who lived in the slums of the great cities of the North. They had all the necessaries of life and many of its comforts, and in the main were more independent and had less care, less responsibility than their masters. Young negroes grew up to manhood with the children of their master, frolicked with them by day and hunted with them by night. They had their

corn-shuckings, their harvest suppers and their Christmas dances, and their merry laugh was always heard in the field by day and at the fireside by night. The masters were almost universally kind—kind from good policy if nothing else. It was as much to their interest to keep their slaves in good condition as it was to protect and nourish their horses and cows. It was rare to see a puny, sickly negro child, or one that was malformed or diseased. Corn bread, pot liquor, big hominy and plenty of grease saved doctors' bills. There was a trusting companionship between the young people of both races, but the color line was drawn and dominion was on one side and obedience on the other.

Health and Longevity.—All the great writers on political economy agree, that a healthy increase of population depends mainly upon the thrift and contentment of the people. Never did a race increase faster than the slaves of the South. Nowhere was such ripe old age to be found among the parents. Good food was abundant on the plantation and comfortable clothing came from the homemade loom and spinning-wheel. Negro infants and children were always cared for by their master and mistress, and so were the aged ones who had served out their day and were too old to work. Simple medicines and good physicians were near and the negro was almost without care or apprehension. The marriage relation was enforced among them and divorces were almost unknown.

Disunion Seldom.—Whenever there was cruelty on the part of the master it became a matter of public concern. Neither the courts nor the grand juries would tolerate it. Public opinion was against it, and the South has always been proud that nowhere upon earth were people to be found who were more sensitive to the touch of humanity. Of course there were many bad negroes, and bad negroes had to be punished, and they were sometimes put upon the block and sold, but as

a general rule families were kept together, and when their master died and a division had to be made among the children, they were divided by families. If they were sold by the administrator to pay debts, they were sold by families, and in most cases they had chosen their masters before the sale. Separation of families was the exception and a rare occurrence. In the main, the relation of master and slave was one of tenderness and humanity. Let these facts go down into history and our people be vindicated.

Race Characteristics.—But every distinct race of human beings has its peculiar traits. The Indian is marked for the strength of his friendship and his undying revenge. He will travel miles to reward a friend who has been kind to him, and he will do the same thing to take revenge upon an enemy. The negro will do neither. His animal passion and appetites are strong, but his resentment and his sense of gratitude for favors are weak. He has but a limited idea of conscience, and less of remorse. He is a faithful and willing servant, a good companion, a trusty messenger, and he enjoys an emotional religion that condones every offence and makes him happy. The race traits of the full blooded African for pilfering were known to their old masters in slavery times, and were kept under restraint by reasonable punishment. The old negroes who were trained while in bondage by good masters are not in the chain gang, and it is pitiful to hear them lament in sorrow over the sins of their children.

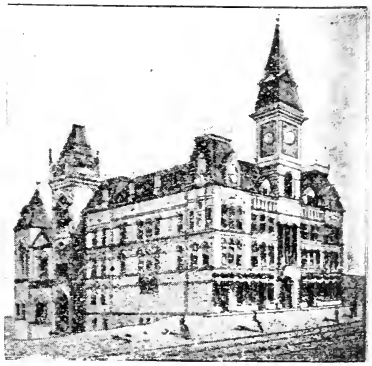
Their Criminality.—It is safe to say that five times the present number would be in the chain gang if the laws were strictly enforced against the rising generation. But they are not. Town marshals and employers are kind to them and make no prosecutions for the petty thefts that occur in every family that hires a negro. The penitentiary report shows that no small per cent. of the negro convicts are serving their

second term for a repetition of the crime for which they were first punished. It is indeed alarming that the number of criminals is on the increase. The rate far outruns the increase in population.

Petty Offences.—And yet many of these crimes are not heinous or malicious, for the negro rarely steals very valuable things, knowing them to be valuable. It is with him a race trait and is even more marked than the trait which inclines the white race to cheat, or overreach, or deceive in trading. The difference is that the negro suffers less shame at being caught. This trait was kept subdued when the negroes were in slavery. In the old times the master adjusted the larcency business at home, just as he settled the sins of his children. But there were no chains, no manacles, no starvation, no bloodhounds, no stripes that put the offender's life in peril. Look at the old-time negroes who are still left us as witnesses, and listen to their praises of their old masters and mistresses, and of their young master who went to the war.

Their Happiness.—Their natural contentment and total lack of apprehension about the future is another race trait, and is as marked as the discontent, the restlessness and the ambition of the white race. This trait will forever keep them from amassing wealth, and from securing any appreciable degree of independence. They will continue to be servants and vassals of the superior race. Education has not improved their industry. Just as a higher education has unfitted many of the whites for the ordinary callings and occupations of life, so has it unfitted a much larger proportion of the negro race for the labor for which their muscular forms seem by nature best fitted. It is well, probably, that all people have a chance to soar among the stars, but few can ever reach them, and the edict of the Garden is still in force: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

The South their Friend.—The survivors of the slaves and their descendants are with us yet, and but for the continued and persistent efforts of some Northern politicians to use them for political advantages, they would be better contented with their condition. They have been sorely tempted, sorely tried, but have at last realized that the North does not want them as neighbors, and that their best and only friends are to be found nearer home. They now constitute a large per cent. of the population of our State. Those on the farms who live and labor under the control and assistance of generous landlords, suffer no want, have the privileges of free public schools, and churches, and are seemingly well contented with their condition. Those who have gathered in the large cities have, as a general rule, acquired all the vices that a crowded population naturally engenders, and from these cities come most of the convicts that make up the colored army in our chain gangs.



WATKINS INSTITUTE, NASHVILLE.

QUESTIONS.—1. What led to an enmity between the two sections? 2. What was the condition of the negro? 3. What of longevity? 4. What of cruelty? 5. What about race characteristics? 6. What lenity is shown the race? 7. What of their contentment? 8. What do the negroes realize?

CHAPTER XXXI.

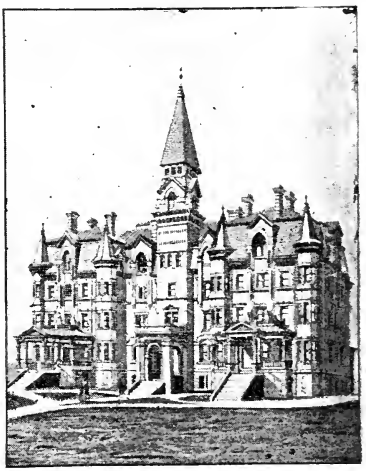
WHY TENNESSEE WITHDREW FROM THE UNION.

Disloyal Agitators.—About the year 1850 the utterances of Northern philanthropists against slavery became more manifest and there began to be heard mutterings and threats. Unscrupulous politicians always seek a hobby whereon to ride into power. They manufacture great wrongs and outrages, and feed the prejudices of the common people. All admit that this element was not wanting in the North, and was no doubt responsible, in part, for the formation of a sectional party branching out under different names, such as the Disunion party, the Republican party, the Friends of Freedom, and the Abolition party, all of which came to be known, in 1856, as the Republican party. This was the first sectional party in the history of the Union. Garrison and Phillips, the New England agitators, were for disunion. Garrison had a public burning of the Constitution, and in a Fourth of July speech, said, "The Union is a lie, let us up with the flag of disunion."

For Disruption.—Phillips said "The Constitution of our fathers was a mistake. Let us tear it to pieces and make a better one." The excitement over Kansas thoroughly aroused all the anti-slavery elements. Emigrant societies were organized to fill up that territory and keep it from being made a slave State. Large sums of money were raised. Arms and ammunition were purchased, and large companies of men were dispatched. A prominent leader in Kansas was the notorious John Brown, who was afterwards hanged in Virginia for his attack upon Harper's Ferry. Though men have differed widely about John Brown, we cannot look upon him as

anything but a fanatic, desperate and at least half mad. At this time even the churches were not slow to incite bloodshed. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher declared from his pulpit that Sharp's Rifles were better than Bibles, and that "it was a crime to shoot at a slave holder and not hit him."

Northern Demagogues.—The North was everywhere being educated for the war. Joshua Giddings, of Ohio, another prominent leader said: "I look forward to the day when I shall see a servile insurrection in the South, when the black man supplied with bayonet, shall wage a war of extermination against the whites, when the master shall see his dwelling in flames and his hearth polluted, and though I may not mock at their calamity, yet I shall hail it as the dawn of a political millennium." The "Helper Book," of three hundred pages, was published as a campaign document. It was full of such anathemas as "Slave holders are more criminal than murderers," and "The negroes will be delighted at the opportunity to cut their masters' throats."



GRANT UNIVERSITY, CHATTANOOGA.

Unkindly Utterances.—Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, attended a public meeting where it was resolved "that it is the duty of the Northern people to incite the slaves to resistance." Horace Greeley said, "History will accord an honorable niche to old John Brown," and Emerson said that "John Brown's gallows was as glorious as the cross." Now all this

time General Grant was a slave owner, and lived off their hire. Lincoln's kindred in Kentucky were slave owners, and the slaves of the South were working peacefully and happily in the fields by day, hunting or fishing by night, making brooms or foot mats or baskets, perhaps playing marbles at noon, or seining on Saturday evenings, and as innocent of all this excitement as children unborn. But the crusade went on. The zeal of the abolitionists was unrelenting.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin."—In 1852 Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, sister of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, wrote a book called "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which was intended to fire the Northern heart against slavery, and such was the pitiful story told that it succeeded beyond her most sanguine expectations. This romance was in no respect a typical relation of the condition of the Southern slave, but the Northern people believed it and set the Southerners down as barbarians who knew no mercy. The pulpit and the press took up the book and it was made at the time a text for the philanthropist and a weapon for the politicians. The common people, who in the main were sincere though ill-informed, believed all that was said or written against the South, and when the war began they were ripe for the conflict. But few of the Northern people had ever visited the South and remained long enough to witness and understand the true relation of the slave to the master.

They Realized the Condition.—Those who came to stay soon comprehended it and were reconciled to the patriarchial relation, and grew to be our fast and lasting friends. They either hired or owned slaves, and when the war came they affiliated with us and sustained and supported us heroically against the invasion and exactions of their Northern brethren. There was hardly an exception to this in all the land, and these men were generally of the highest order of in-

telligent manhood. They were the presidents of our colleges, the teachers of our schools, the editors of our newspapers. Some of them were upon the bench of our highest courts, and some were our foremost pulpit orators. They remonstrated and entreated but their pleadings were in vain. Never was an institution more misunderstood, never a good people so maligned. Between the cries of "The Union, the Union," "The Slave, the Slave," the South suddenly realized that it had no friends beyond its limits, and must befriend and defend itself.

The Wrong View.—As for the battle cry of "The Union," the South could see nothing in it but a theory and a threat of force. In the opinion of the ablest men of the South and many in the North, the thirteen original States came together in a compact, a co-partnership for mutual protection against foreign foes. It was never conceived that they could not separate for cause, when the cause came. This question has now been settled by force, but the South recognizes that the results of the war have settled it against the doctrine of State rights as maintained by Calhoun, Toombs and hundreds of the greatest and best writers on this question.

Contrasting Opinions.—Jefferson had said "The States may withdraw their delegated powers." Madison said "The States themselves must be the judges whether the bargain has been preserved or broken." Chief Justice Chase said, "If a State should withdraw and resume her powers, I know of no remedy to prevent it." Edward Everett said "To expect to hold fifteen States in the Union by force is preposterous. If our sister States must leave us, in the name of Heaven let them go." Horace Greeley said in the New York Tribune, three days before South Carolina seceded, "The Declaration of Independence justifies her in doing so," and after other States had also seceded he said, "Wayward sisters, depart in peace." It was not treason, and when it was proposed to try

Jefferson Davis, after the close of the war, for high treason, the greatest lawyers of the North advised against it, and assured the Government that he could not be convicted, for no one could be convicted of treason for seceding.

Futile Negotiations.—The South saw that it was useless to cry peace when there was no peace. Compromise after compromise had been offered by such men as Crittenden and Douglas and other conservative statesmen, but all were rejected, and at last, when Lincoln was elected President on a sectional platform, and while the North was singing "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave," the Southern members withdrew from the Congress of the nation and came home for counsel. It seemed that it was better to separate in peace than to remain longer in discord. South Carolina was the first to break the chain and Tennessee soon followed. The Southern people did not doubt the right of secession, but many good men doubted its policy. Even Daniel Webster, the great expounder, said in his last great speech at Capon Springs the year before he died, "I repeat that if the Northern States refuse willfully and deliberately to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, and Congress provides no remedy, the South would not longer be bound to observe the compact. A bargain cannot be broken on one side and still bind the other side."

Peacefully Withdrew.—The Northern States did refuse and Congress provided no remedy. Hence the Southern States withdrew from the Union, withdrew peacefully, claiming nothing but what was on their soil, and leaving to the North the capital and all the nation's treasures. This secession resulted speedily in a war, a horrible, and a terrible war, but the negro did not cut his master's throat nor defile his hearthstone.

QUESTIONS.—1. Give the substance of this section. 2. What of Phillips, Brown and Beecher? 3. What did Joshua Giddings say? 4. Give the substance of this section 5. What of "Uncle Tom's Cabin?" 6. What of those who came to live among us? 7. What did many of our ablest men think? 8 What did Jefferson, Madison, Chase, Everett and Greeley say? 9. What did the South see? 10. Why did the South withdraw from the Union? Result?

CHAPTER XXXII.

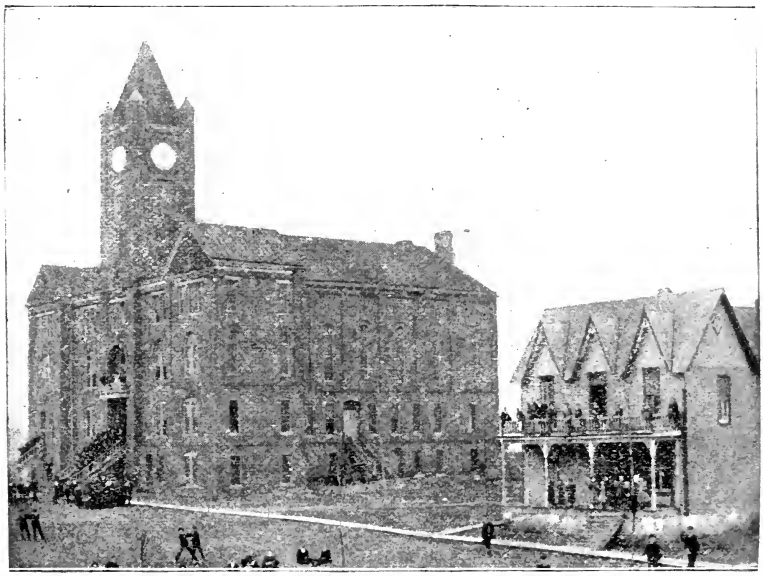
THE COMMON PEOPLE AND THE ARISTOCRACY.

Two Distinct Types.—Before the late civil war there were two distinct types of Anglo-Saxon civilization occupying the Southern States, and especially those States lying east of the Mississippi River. They were the common people and the aristocracy. While these two classes intermingled and sometimes intermarried the line was plainly marked and seemed to grow more visible as the years rolled on. The institution of slavery helped to keep it bright.

What Caused it?—It was not a line between the poor and rich, nor between the ignorant and the educated, nor between slave holders and non-slave holders. It was not a political line dividing the Whigs from the Democrats, but nevertheless it was a line which all of these helped to make, and it gradually grew into one of social equality, or inequality. The toilers did not often mate with the aristocrats nor intrude upon them socially. Indeed they occupied for the most part, different sections of the State, the common people settling in the mountain region, while the wealthier class lived in Middle or West Tennessee, where their slaves could grow cotton and tobacco to advantage.

Aboriginal Characteristics.—These common people had settled down in advance of the schoolmaster and long before railroads were built, so their children grew up without education, and their only chance for learning was a mother's love and solicitude. She would teach them all that she had not forgotten—she always does. The father may be educated but he will not trouble himself to teach his children. He is

too busy by day, and too tired at night. Before the war there were in Tennessee at least two generations that had grown up with but a limited education—in fact, with none to speak of, for it was rare to find a man among them who could read



SOUTHERN NORMAL UNIVERSITY, HUNTINGDON.

or write. It was history repeating itself. Daniel Boone could read but his children could not. The year before the war the percentage of illiteracy in Tennessee was appalling. The itinerant preacher had been there but not the schoolmaster. The illiterate and rude people had been taught how to live and how to die. Their morals had been preserved but not their manners.

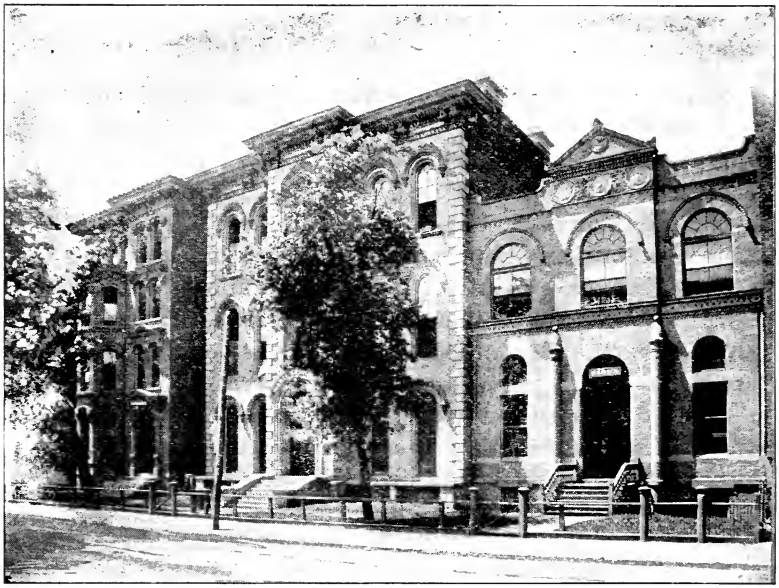
Religious Propensity.—The cotter's Saturday night in old Scotland was not more humbly devotional than the gather-

ing of these rough people at the log church on a Sabbath morning. There were none to molest or make them afraid. They came as best they could—on foot, on horseback, or in the farm wagon. They came in families, parents and children. They sat upon the puncheon seats and devoutly listened as the preacher stretched forth his arms and said: "Let us worship God." It is a lasting tribute to these good people that while their percentage of illiteracy was distressing, their percentage of crime was meager. In portions of the North where illiteracy is from four to six per cent., crime seems to have increased in an inverse ratio, for as illiteracy decreases crime increases, unless morality and religion are taught in the schools.

Increase of Crime.—And so since the war, when railroads and revenue laws have penetrated the homes of these people, crime has been on the increase and the moonshiner has become an outlaw. There was a time when his father and his grandfather distilled their fruit in a limited and honest way, and worshiped God, and violated no law. There was a time when there were no locks on their doors, and the stranger always found a welcome—a time when there were no hip pockets for deadly weapons, when jails were empty, and half the week was sufficient to clear the courthouse docket.

Love of Country.—There was a time when these men so loved their country that on the first alarm they picked their flints, shouldered their rifles and hurried to General Jackson's call; or later, to fight the Indians in Florida; or, still later, to old Virginia to defend what they believed to be their rights under the Constitution. What a mistake to say these men were fighting for slavery when not one of them in a hundred ever owned a slave. But they fought. They fought, as their forefathers had done before them, when resisting the im-

position of a little tax on tea, though not one in a thousand drank it.



WARD SEMINARY, NASHVILLE.

QUESTIONS.—1. What two types existed? 2. What caused the lines? 3. Give early characteristics. 4. What is said of their piety? 5. What is said of ante-bellum days? 6. For what did the people contend?

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE COMMON PEOPLE AND THE ARISTOCRACY—CONTINUED.

Southern Aristocracy.—The aristocracy of the South was before the war mainly an aristocracy of wealth, education and dominion. Either of these gives power and influence. All of them combined lift a man above the toilers and command their respect as well as their envy. The aristocrats were generally gentlemen of education, refinement, manners and sentiment of adjusting personal conflicts by the code of honor. Money helps to establish their title, of course, but it is not absolutely essential. Indeed, it is possible that there are rich common people and poor aristocrats The results of the war developed many of both classes. Our cities are full of the former, and they are generally the leading men in mercantile business and industrial pursuits. The old-time aristocrats esteemed themselves to be gentlemen, and generally they were. They were of good stock and thoroughbred. Whether one was riding or walking you could tell him by his carriage—by the vehicle he rode in or the measured dignity with which he walked about.

Their Residences, Etc.—That vehicle was as unique as a Chinaman's palanquin. It did not rest on elliptical springs, but was swung high between four half circles, and the dickey, or driver's seat, was perched still higher, and the driver's bell-crowned hat was the first thing that came in sight as the equipage rose into view from over a distant hill. There were two folding staircases to this vehicle and nobody but an aristocratic lady could ascend or descend them with aristocratic grace. The gentleman who was born and bred to this luxury was a king in his way—limited it is true, but never-

theless a king. His house was not a palace, but it was large and roomy, having a broad hall and massive chimneys and a veranda ornamented with tall Corinthian columns. This mansion was generally situated in a grove of venerable oaks. It was set back from one hundred to two hundred yards from the big road, and the lane that led to its hospitable gate was enfiladed with cedars or Lombardy poplars. Fragments of the cedars are still left, but the poplars died with the old South. They died at the top very like their owners.

Their Surroundings.—Prominent in the rear of this mansion was the old ginhouse with the spacious circus ground underneath where the horses went round and round under the great cogwheels and the little darkies rode on the beams and popped their homemade whips. Not far away were the negro cabins and the orchard and the big family garden, and all around were fowls and pigs and pigeons and honey bees and hound dogs and pickaninnies to keep things lively. The owner of this plant was a gentleman and was so regarded by the neighbors. He was a nobleman without the title of nobility. He had been through college and to New York and to Saratoga and had come back and married another gentleman's daughter and settled down. The old folks on both sides had given them a start and built the mansion and sent over a share of the family negroes to multiply and replenish.

His Toilet.—He dressed well and carried a gold-headed cane and a massive watch and chain that were made of pure gold at Geneva. There was a seal attached—a heavy prismatic seal that had his monogram. The manner in which he toyed with this chain and seal was one of the visible signs of a gentleman. It was as significant as the motion of a lady's fan. The old gentleman's "company suit" was a navy blue swallow-tail coat ornamented with plain brass buttons that

were kept bright and burnished, a pair of trousers to match and a white marseilles waistcoat. When these were set off with a beaver hat, a ruffled shirt and a bandana handkerchief, the visible make-up of the gentleman was complete.

Their Hospitality.—Most of these old-time gentlemen kept what was called open house, and all who came were welcome. There was no need to send word that you were coming for food and shelter were always ready. The old gentleman called for Dick or Jack or Cæsar to come and take the horses, put them up and feed them. There was plenty of corn and fodder in the crib, plenty of big fat hams and leaf-lard in the handy smokehouse, plenty of turkeys and chickens in the back yard, plenty of preserves in the pantry, plenty of trained servants to attend to all the work while the lady of the house entertained her welcome guests. How proud were those family servants to show off before the visitors and display their accomplishments in the kitchen, the dining-room and the bedchamber. They shared the family standing in the community and had but little respect for what they called the "poor white trash" of the neighborhood.

Stultified and Dignified.—This old-time gentleman had a rich man's way even though he was financially embarrassed. His name was in the grand jury box, never in the petit jury box. That would have been an indignity that would have been resented. There was no line of demarkation between the common people and the aristocracy that was more rigidly drawn than the one that separated the grand jury from the petit jury. The aristocrats not only held all the prominent offices, but they were colonels and majors of the militia. Almost all of the professional men came from this aristocratic stock. They were generally Whigs in politics, and were the patrons of high schools and colleges, and stocked the learned professions with an annual crop of graduates

who were intensely loyal to Henry Clay, Fillmore, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, John Bell, and the code of honor. They had wealth, dignity and leisure, and Solomon says that in leisure there is wisdom, and so these men beame our lawmakers, our jurists and our statesmen, and they were the shining lights in the councils of the nation. But it was an aristocracy that was exclusive. It had shut out and overshadowed the masses of the common people just as a broad spreading oak overshadows and withers the undergrowth beneath it.

The Leaders.—Of course these aristocrats were not all Whigs. There were many distinguished exceptions, such as the Jacksons, the Johnsons and the Grundys, who were Democrats, though of aristocratic birth. General Jackson was an illustrious statesman who came up from among the common people to stay with them and to lead them as Moses led the Children of Israel. His whole political life was a fight against monopolies, and the power and corruption that come from large fortunes and favoritism.

A Great Change.—The result of the war was a fearful fall to the aristocracy of Tennessee. They lost many of their noble sons in the army, and their property soon after. The extent of their misfortunes no one will ever know, for "the heart only knoweth its own bitterness." Many of them suffered and were strong, but the majority gave up to despondency and their children were left to scuffle for themselves. The collapse to them was awful. They had not been raised to exercise self-denial or economy, and it was humiliating in the extreme for them to have to descend to the level of the common people. But they did it, and did it heroically. And so in the course of time this line of demarkation between the common people and the old aristocracy began to fade. Finally it passed away. A new and hardier stock came to the front,

that class which before the war was under a cloud. The results of the war made an opening for them and developed their latent energies. With no high degree of culture, they nevertheless proved equal to the struggle up the rough hill of life, and began to build up what the war had pulled down. They began at the bottom, just where the war found them and where it left them. They had been reared to work, and their practical energy was soon followed by thrift and a general recovery of wasted fields and fenceless farms.

The South To-Day.—These men now constitute, in the main, the solid men of the State, and have contributed largely to the building up of schools and churches and factories and railroads. They are the modern self-made Southerners, a class that forms a striking contrast to the dignity and repose of the old patriarchs whose beautiful homes adorned the hills and groves of the South before the war. But the children of these old patriarchs had to come down some, and the children of the common people came up some, and they have met upon a common plain, and are now working happily together, both in social and business life. Spirit and blood have united with energy and muscle and it makes a good team—the best all-round team the South has ever had.

QUESTIONS.—1. What composed the aristocracy of the South? 2. Give the substance of this section. 3. Give the surroundings of the home. 4. Describe his "company suit." 5. What of the cordial reception that awaited guests? 6. Give the deportment of the old-time gentleman. 7. What of their politics? 8. What did the war produce? 9. What can you say of the people since the war?

CHAPTER XXXIV.

CHRONOLOGY OF TENNESSEE, 1796-1896.

1796.—January 11, Constitutional Convention met at Knoxville, William Blount, President; William Maclin, Secretary. March 31, William Blount and William Cocke were elected United States Senators; William Maclin, Secretary of State. June 1, this State admitted into the Union.

1797.—July 8, William Blount expelled from the United States Senate.

1798.—December 3, second session of General Assembly met at Knoxville; William Blount elected Speaker.

1799.—October 26, the first camp meeting was held in the State in Sumner County.

1800.—Governor William Blount died at Knoxville, March 21, Geo. Rutledge was commissioned Brigadier-General of Washington District.

1801.—September 21, the General Assembly met at Knoxville and adjourned, November 14. November 6, Gallatin, Rutledge, Lebanon and Tazewell were established.

1802.—John Sevier, Moses Fisk and John Rutledge, of Tennessee and Creed Taylor, Joseph Martin and Peter Johnson, of Virginia, appointed Commissioners to survey the line between Virginia and Tennessee.

1803.— State composed of three Congressional Districts, Washington, Hamilton and Mero; Commissioners appointed to survey boundary line between Kentucky and Tennessee; Jackson challenged Sevier to duel.

1804.—Legislature provided for public roads; horse racing inaugurated in Tennessee, at Gallatin.

1805.—Aaron Burr visits Nashville; Governor William Brownlow, born in Virginia, August 29, died at Knoxville, April 29, 1877.

1806.—Joseph Coleman, first Mayor of Nashville. March 1, duel between W. A. McNairy and General William Coffee.

1807.—East Tennessee College (Blount College) established at Knoxville; General William Campbell, born at Nashville, February 1, died at Nashville, August 19, 1867.

1808.—General Assembly (second session) met at Kingston, April 3, adjourned April 22; Andrew Johnson, born in North Carolina, December 29, died at Carter's Station, Tennessee, July 31, 1875.

1809.—Hugh L. White and G. W. Campbell, first Supreme Judges; Governor James C. Jones, born in Davidson County, April 20, died at Memphis, October 29, 1859.

1810.—February 4, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized at Samuel McAdow's residence, Dickson County, as an independent Presbytery; Governor Neill S. Brown, born in Giles County, April 18, died at Nashville, 1886.

1811.—Supreme Court vested with exclusive equity jurisdiction; the General Assembly met in Knoxville for the last time, except in 1817; Reynoldsburg, Elkton, Washington (in Rhea) and Murfreesboro were established; Reelfoot Lake made by an earthquake.

1812 —Governor Blount furnishes the War Department twenty-five hundred men for the war of 1812-15; State divided into six Congressional Districts; importation of slaves prohibited for five years; Jackson gets "Old Hickory;" Nashville Whig established.

1813.—Governor authorized to march three thousand and five hundred men against the Creek Indians; Andrew Jackson appointed Major-General in the United States Army.

1814.—James Robertson died at Chickasaw Agency, Memphis, September 1; President Madison appointed George W. Campbell, Secretary of the United States Treasury.

1815.—Battle of New Orleans fought, January 8; Parry W. Humphreys appointed, November 29, Commissioner, for Tennessee, to settle line between Kentucky and Tennessee; Joseph Anderson appointed Comptroller of the United States Treasury.

1816.—Andrew Jackson negotiated with the Cherokees and Chickasaws to extinguish their claims to lands in Tennessee.

1817.—Legislature met, September 15, at Knoxville; General John Cocke and James S. Gaines, of Tennessee, and Captain Stock and James Carmack, of Georgia, were appointed to run a line between these States.

1818.—Andrew Jackson and Isaac Shelby made a treaty, October 19, with the Chickasaws by which all territory north of 35° and east of the Mississippi was ceded to Tennessee; Isham G. Harris, born at Tullahoma, February 10.

1819.—Thirteenth General Assembly met at Murfreesboro; Governor McMinn recommended the establishment of penitentiary; June 6, President Monroe visited Nashville; June 19, all the banks of the State suspend specie payment except Bank of Tennessee; October 19, "Tennessee Antiquarian Society" organized, Judge John Haywood, President.

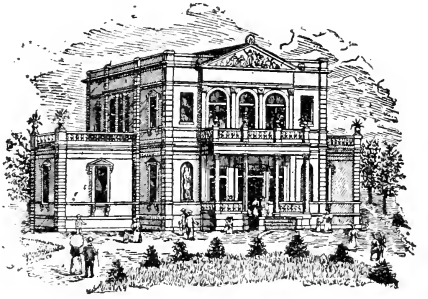
1820.—Alexander Smith, Isaac Allen and Simeon Perry appointed to run the line between North Carolina and Tennessee; General Assembly, second session, met at Murfreesboro, June 26; Tennessee voted for James Monroe for President, and D. D. Tompkins for Vice-President

1821.—Fourteenth General Assembly met, September 17, at Murfreesboro; General Andrew Jackson appointed Terri-

torial Governor of Florida, and Alexander Anderson of Tennessee, United States District Attorney of West Florida.

1822.—General Assembly, second session, met at Murfreesboro, July 22 to August 24; it established nine Congressional Districts; swords voted Generals Jackson and Gaines for gallantry in the war of 1812-15.

1823.—Fifteenth General Assembly met at Murfreesboro, September 15 to November 29, General Carroll re-elected Governor without much opposition; Pioneer established, at Jackson, first newspaper in West Tennessee.



CHILDREN'S BUILDING, CENTENNIAL 1896.

1824.—General Assembly, second session, held at Murfreesboro from September 20 to October 22; Presidential vote of Tennessee: Andrew Jackson, twenty thousand one hundred and ninety-seven; Adams, two hundred and sixteen; Crawford, three hundred and twelve.

1825.—Sixteenth General Assembly, first session, held at Murfreesboro from September 19 to December 7; General Lafayette visited Nashville.

1826.—The Legislature, having met at Murfreesboro from 1819 to 1826, convened the second session at Nashville, October 16, and held to December 11; Memphis Advocate, first

newspaper at Memphis, established; the Nashville Bank failed; duel between General William White and Sam Houston; Governor Carroll, in a proclamation, April 8, declared Nashville the Capital of the State from May 1, ensuing.

1827.—Seventeenth General Assembly held at Nashville from September 17 to December 15; a fund established for the support of free schools.

1828.—Andrew Jackson elected President of the United States, and served from March 4, 1829, till March 4, 1837; Presidential vote of Tennessee: General Jackson, forty-four thousand and ninety; John Q. Adams, two thousand two hundred and forty.

1829.—Governor Sam Houston resigned and William Hall, Speaker of the Senate, became Governor; Senator John H. Eaton appointed Secretary of War.

1830.—Joel Parrish, Cashier of the Bank of Tennessee, defaulted for two hundred thousand dollars.

1831.—Imprisonment for debt abolished; Dr. Gerard Troost appointed State Geologist; John H. Eaton appointed United States Minister to Spain.

1832.—Nineteenth General Assembly, second session, held at Nashville from September 3 to October 22; Presidential vote of Tennessee: Jackson, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty; Henry Clay, one thousand four hundred and thirty-six; December 13, cholera declared to exist in Nashville.

1833.—Vote for a Constitutional Convention, fifty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-nine; vote for Representatives, ninety thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, Twentieth General Assembly, first session, held at Nashville from September 16 to December 2; cholera in Tennessee.

1834.—On the first Thursday and Friday of March an election was held for sixty delegates to Constitutional Convention; it assembled at Nashville, May 19 to August 30, William B. Carter was President, William K. Hill, Secretary; John Bell was Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-third Congress.

1835.—Constitution of 1834 was ratified on March 5 and 6 by forty-two thousand six hundred and sixty-six for, to seventeen thousand six hundred and ninety-one against it.

1836.—Governor Cannon convened the Twenty-first General Assembly to defray the expense of the surveys of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad, it met October 3 to 26; March 6, David Crockett was killed at the Alamo.

1837.—Twenty-second General Assembly, first session, met in October and adjourned January 27, 1838, Judge John Catron was made Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, serving till May 8, 1865, when he died at Nashville.

1838.—Felix Grundy appointed Attorney-General of the United States, July 7, and served till January 10, 1840.

1839.—Governor Sam Houston visited Tennessee; total State school money invested in stocks, eight hundred and thirty-five thousand and thirty-four dollars.

1840.—Presidential vote: W. H. Harrison, Whig, sixty thousand three hundred and ninety-one; Martin Van Buren, Democrat, forty-eight thousand two hundred and eighty-nine; April 10, Hugh L. White died at Knoxville; December 19, Felix Grundy died at Nashville.

1841.—Twenty-fourth General Assembly met from October 4 to February 7, 1842; President Harrison appointed John Bell, Secretary of War.

1842.—P. Lindsley, W. G. Dickson, J. Waters, R. C. K. Martin, J. W. McCombs, J. M. Hill and Wilkins Tannehill commissioned Lunatic Asylum Commissioners.

1843.—Twenty-fifth General Assembly held from October 2 to January 31, 1844; Nashville was established the permanent seat of government; Marshal Bertrand, of France, visited Nashville.

1844.—James K. Polk was nominated and elected to the Presidency; Henry Clay carried Tennessee over Polk; Governor William Carroll died at Nashville, March 22.

1845.—Great Commercial Convention at Memphis, Calhoun, President; Polk inaugurated President, March 4, Cave Johnson appointed Postmaster-General; A. J. Donelson appointed Minister to Prussia; William H. Polk, Minister to Naples; General Robert Armstrong, Consul to Liverpool; Gen. Jackson died June 8, he was born March 15, 1767.

1846.—Mexican war declared; Governor Brown called for two thousand eight hundred volunteers, and thirty thousand volunteered; Gideon J. Pillow, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, United States Army; Tennessee furnished one regiment of cavalry and three of infantry to the Mexican war.

1847.—Twenty-seventh General Assembly held from October 4 to February 7, 1848; Georgia Railroad completed to Chattanooga.

1848.—Presidential vote: Zachary Taylor, Whig, sixty-four thousand seven hundred and five; Lewis Cass, Democrat, fifty-eight thousand four hundred and nineteen; Van Buren, Free Soil, none; first telegraphic dispatch received in Tennessee.

1849.—Twenty-eighth General Assembly held from October 4 to February 11, 1850; Neill S. Brown appointed Minister to

Russia; cholera visited Tennessee; Tennessee Historical Society established, May 1.

1850.—Visitation of cholera in Tennessee.

1851.—President Fillmore appointed Luke Lea, Indian Commissioner; Twenty-ninth General Assembly held from October 16 to March 1, 1852.

1852.—Whigs carried Tennessee by one thousand eight hundred and eighty majority; Presidential vote: Winfield Scott, Whig, fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight; Franklin Pierce, Democrat, fifty-seven thousand and eighteen; Hale, Free Soil, none; Insane Asylum at Nashville was opened March 1.

1853.—Thirtieth General Assembly met in the new Capitol October 3 to March 6, 1854; William Trousdale, Minister to Brazil; John L. Marling, Minister to Venezuela.

1854.—Ephraim H. Foster died at Nashville, September 14.

1855.—Thirty-first General Assembly met October 1 to March 3, 1856; yellow fever visited Tennessee; Philip Lindsley, a pioneer educator, died May 25.

1856.—Government bought the Hermitage for the State for forty-eight thousand dollars; Presidential vote: James Buchanan, Democrat, seventy-three thousand six hundred and thirty-six; Millard Fillmore, sixty-six thousand one hundred and seventeen.

1857.—Thirty-second General Assembly held from October 5 to March 22, 1858; Aaron V. Brown appointed Postmaster-General; Southern Commercial Convention held at Knoxville.

1858.—James Williams appointed Minister to Turkey; D. W. Ballew and A. L. Burch appointed to run a line between Virginia and Tennessee.

1859.—Thirty-third General Assembly met October 3 and adjourned March 26, 1860; Governor Aaron V. Brown died August 15; Governor James C. Jones died October 29; on November 18, Allen A. Hall, editor of the News, killed George G. Poindexter, editor of the Union and American, at Nashville.

1860.—Tennessee's Presidential vote: John Bell, Constitutional Unionist, sixty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-four; John C. Breckinridge, Democrat, sixty-four thousand seven hundred and nine; Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, eleven thousand three hundred and fifty; Abraham Lincoln, none.

1861.—Legislature met, January 7, in extra session; June 24, Governor Harris declared the State out of the Union; August 1, members were elected to the Confederate Congress; war begins.

1862.—Battle at Mill Springs, January 18, General Zollicoffer killed; Fort Henry fell, February 6; Fort Donelson surrendered, February 16; Legislature met, February 20, in Memphis; the Federals occupied Nashville, February 25; Andrew Johnson commissioned Military Governor by the United States Government and took charge March 12; battle of Shiloh, April 6-7; Albert Sidney Johnston, Commander of Department of Tennessee, killed April 6; Fort Pillow fell, June 4; Memphis surrendered, June 7.

1863.—Battle of Stones River, January 1-2; Brigadier-Generals J. E. Raines killed at Murfreesboro, January 1, and Preston Smith killed at Chickamauga, September 19; President Lincoln appointed Allen A. Hall, Minister to Bolivia.

1864.—Union Convention at Nashville, September 5, nominated electors pledged to vote for Lincoln and Johnson, they were elected but not counted by Congress.

1865.—The Army of Tennessee, Confederate States of America, under General J. E. Johnston, surrendered, April 26, at Greensboro, North Carolina; General E. Kirby-Smith surrendered, May 26; cavalry force of Lieutenant-General N. B. Forrest, under General Dick Taylor, surrendered at Meridian, Mississippi, May 4; the Constitutional amendments were ratified, February 22, by twenty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-three for, to forty-eight against; Governor Brownlow and the Legislature were elected, March 4; Andrew Johnson qualified as Vice-President, March 4.

1866.—Governor Brownlow convened the Legislature, July 4, in extra session to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, it adjourned July 25, the second session convened from November 5 to March 11, 1867; Cave Johnson died at Clarksville, November 23.

1867.—The negroes obtained the right of suffrage, February 25; Thirty-fifth General Assembly, first session, met October 7 to March 16, 1868; Governor W. B. Campbell, born at Nashville, February 1, 1807, died August 19, 1867.

1868.—D. B. Cliffe was appointed receiver of Memphis, Clarksville & Louisville Railroad, January 16, and on July 14, of the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad; Legislature met in extra session in July; it met again from October 9 to March 1, 1869.

1869.—Legislature met October 4 to March 5, 1870; first time since the war that the Democrats had a majority; Tipton elected Superintendent of Public Schools in August.

1870.—Constitutional Convention met at Nashville from January 10 to February 23, John C. Brown, President; Constituion was ratified, March 26, by ninety-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-eight for, to thirty-three thousand eight hundred and seventy-two against it; Thirty-sixth

General Assembly, second session, met from May 9 to July 11; it fixed the number of Representatives at seventy-five.

1871.—State's debts: forty-one million eight hundred and sixty-three thousand four hundred and six dollars and sixty-nine cents; for railroads and turnpikes, thirty-one million three hundred thousand four hundred and seventeen dollars and fourteen cents; State debt proper, four million eight hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty-six cents; bonds indorsed and interest to January 1, 1872, four million seventy-five thousand and twenty-eight dollars; Thomas O'Connor and R. F. Looney lease the penitentiary, November 17; Thirty-seventh General Assembly, first session, met from October 2 to December 16; William Morrow, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio; J. B. Killebrew, Assistant.

1872.—Governor Brown convened the Legislature in extra session from March 12 to April 1; Governor Trousdale died, March 27.

1873.—Thirty-eighth General Assembly, first session, held from January 6 to March 25; it apportioned the State into Congressional Districts; John M. Fleming appointed State Superintendent of Public Schools, March 25.

1874.—W. Matt. Brown appointed Warden of the Penitentiary, May 7.

1875.—Thirty-ninth General Assembly met from January 4 to March 24; J. B. Killebrew appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, March 6; Leon Trousdale appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction, March 25; Andrew Johnson died, July 31; Horace Maynard appointed Minister to Turkey and served till 1880.

1876.—R. P. Neeley appointed receiver of the Mississippi Central & Tennessee Railroad.

1877.—Fortieth General Assembly, first session, met from January 1 to March 27; first extra session met December 5, and the second, December 11; Governor W. C. Brownlow died at Knoxville, April 29.

1878.—Yellow fever raged in West Tennessee.

1879.—Forty-first General Assembly, first session, held from January 1 to April 1; Leon Trousdale was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction; J. B. Killebrew appointed Commissioner of Agriculture; December 16, extra session of the Legislature met and held to December 24.

1880.—The Democratic Convention in June named two candidates for Governor; the State Credit faction named John V. Wright, the Low Tax faction nominated S. F. Wilson; the Republicans nominated Alvin G. Hawkins, who was elected.

1881.—Forty-second General Assembly, first session, held from January 3 to April 7; A. W. Hawkins was Commissioner of Agriculture; W. S. Doak, Superintendent of Public Instruction; the first extra session of the Legislature held from December 7 to 26.

1882.—Forty-second General Assembly, second extra session, met from April 6 to 26; third extra session held from April 27 to May 22.

1883.—Forty-third General Assembly, first session, held from January 1 to March 30; J. M. Safford was appointed State Geologist.

1884.—Three Republican Railroad Commissioners were elected, November 4, W. W. Murray, A. M. Hughes, and M. J. Condon. Governor Bate, Democrat, defeated Frank T. Reid, Rupublican, for Governor.

1885.—Forty-fourth General Assembly, first session, held from January 5 to April 9; an extra session met from May 25 to

June 13, to make appropriations for the year; James D. Porter appointed First Assistant Secretary of State of the United States; J. D. C. Atkins, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Albert Roberts, United States Consul at Hamilton, Ontario; Peter Staub, United States Consul at Basle, Switzerland; W. R. Hening, United States Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

1886.—Peter Turney, W. C. Caldwell, H. H. Lurton, W. C. Fowlkes and B. L. Snodgrass, Democrats, were elected Supreme Judges; August 5, Governor Neill S. Brown died.

1887.—Forty-fifth General Assembly, first session, held from January 3 to March 29; B. M. Hord appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, March 19; F. M. Smith appointed State Superintendent of Public Instruction, April 26.

1888.—William Park appointed Inspector of Mines to serve until April 1, 1891.

1889.—Hon. Robert L. Taylor inaugurated Governor, the second term; the Forty-sixth General Assembly convened at Nashville on the first Monday in January.

1890.—John P. Buchanan elected Governor.

1891.—Rebellion in the penitentiary occurred; Governor Albert S. Marks died at Nashville, November 4; Forty-seventh General Assembly met on the first Monday in January.

1892.—Peter Turney elected Governor.

1893.—Remains of Ex-President and Mrs. Polk were removed to the Capitol grounds; Forty-eighth General Assembly met on the first Monday in January.

1894.—Democratic Supreme Judges were elected.

1895.—Forty-ninth General Assembly convened first Monday in January. Election contest between Turney and Evans

for Governor; Evans was qualified, February 6, and thus for a while two Governors existed. August 8, Judge H. E. Jackson died; S. G. Gilbreath appointed State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Construction of Centennial Exposition buildings begun.

1896.—Inaugural Ceremonies of the Tennessee Centennial held June 1 and 2. The Centennial Exposition Committee, because of an insufficiency of funds, and owing to the short time for the promulgation of such a gigantic scheme, deemed it necessary to defer the Exposition until May 1, 1897.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. What is the area of Tennessee? Population?
2. How many counties in this State? Congressional Districts?
3. Who are our County officers? How elected?
4. Name the functions of our officers.
5. Name and define the departments of our Government.
6. How do the County Court and Legislature differ?
7. Name and describe original tribes of Indians.
8. What of their manners and customs?
9. Name the first permanent settlement in the State.
10. Name twelve prominent pioneers. Twenty Governors.
11. What do you esteem in the aborigines?
12. Mention four cities that have Indian names.
13. What is the significance of "Tennessee?"
14. Give motto and popular name of this State.
15. How were the salaries of the officers of Franklin paid?
16. Who was the father of East Tennessee? Middle Tennessee?
17. Why does the State have three divisions?
18. Name the successive Capitals of the State. Where situated?
19. Name ten of the most populous counties. Ten cities.
20. Whom do you regard our most distinguished man? Why?
21. Name our present State officers. Give politics.
22. Name seven counties from each division of the State.
23. Why was the State unrepresented in Congress from '63 to '65?
24. Name three Presidents and three Generals from this State.
25. Name four railroads and six rivers. Locate them.
26. What distinguished General advocated dueling?

27. Give Harris' reply to the requisition for troops.
28. What Congressman fatally poisoned himself?
29. How was the Turney-Evans contest investigated?
30. How did Brownlow repel his opponents in a campaign?
31. What caused the State debt? How was it settled?
32. Name the politics of our Governors. What is politics?
33. What is the object of the State Constitution?
34. Why does the Senate confirm appointments?
35. Describe old time camp meetings.
36. Compare Generals Sevier and Tipton.
37. Why did Franklin fail? How was it governed?
38. What did its Constitution prohibit? Why?
39. What made Reconstruction odious?
40. How will Tennessee compare with other States?
41. What was the War of the Roses?
42. Name seven keenly contested battles.
43. What and where is the Hermitage?
44. Locate the tombs of ten Governors.
45. Where are Jackson, Polk and Johnson buried?
46. Name and locate four National cemeteries.
47. Describe the "Battle Above the Clouds."
48. Name a disastrous penitentiary insurrection.
49. Mention four State institutions. Locate them.
50. The present Legislature has how many members?
51. Name the Governors who have served two terms.
52. Give prominent divisions of Tennessee and for what noted.
53. For what is Tennessee especially distinguished?
54. What is the population of Tennessee by races?
55. How does this State rank in wealth and culture?
56. Should the Governor have the veto power? Why?
57. Should the right of suffrage be given women?
58. How does the press influence the people?
59. Were our pioneers better than our people are now?

APPENDIX.

The Formation of Counties.

NAMES.	Date of Creation.	FROM WHAT FORMED.	FOR WHOM NAMED.
Washington	1777	Wilkes and Burke Cos., N. C	George Washington.
Sullivan	1779	Washington Co	Gen. John Sullivan.
Greene	1783	Washington Co	Gen. Nath. Greene.
Davidson	1783	Greene Co	Gen. Wm. Davidson.
Sumner	1786	Davidson Co	Col. Jethro Sumner.
Hawkins	1786	Sullivan Co	
Tennessee	1788	Davidson Co	Indian name Tenassee.
Jefferson	1792	Greene and Hawkins Cos	Thomas Jefferson.
Knox	1792	Greene and Hawkins Cos	Gen. Henry Knox.
Sevier	1794	Jefferson Co	Gov. John Sevier.
Blount	1795	Knox Co	Gov. Wm. Blount.
Carter	1796	Washington Co	Gen. Landon Carter.
Grainger	1796	Hawkins and Knox Cos	Mary Grainger.
Montgomery	1796	Tennessee Co	Col. Jno. Montgomery.
Robertson	1796	Tennessee Co	Gen. Jas. Robertson.
Cocke	1797	Jefferson Co	Gen. Wm. Cocke.
Smith	1799	Sumner Co	Gen. Daniel Smith.
Wilson	1799	Sumner Co	Maj. David Wilson.
Williamson	1799	Davidson Co	Gen. Williamson.
Anderson	1801	Knox and Grainger Cos	Joseph Anderson.
Roane	1801	Knox Co	Gov. Archibald Roane.
Claiborne	1801	Grainger and Hawkins Cos	
Jackson	1801	Smith Co	Gen. Andrew Jackson.
Dickson	1803	Robertson and Montgomery Cos	William Dickson.
Stewart	1803	Montgomery Co	Duncan Stewart.
Rutherford	1803	Davidson Co	Gen. Rutherford.
Campbell	1806	Anderson and Claiborne Cos	Col. Arthur Campbell.
Overton	1806	Jackson Co	
White	1806	Wilson, Smith, Jackson and Overton Cos	
Hickman	1807	Dickson Co	Edmund Hickman.
Rhea	1807	Roane Co	
Bledsoe	1807	Roane Co	
Franklin	1807	Warren and Bedford Cos	
Bedford	1807	Rutherford Co	Thomas Bedford.
Warren	1807	White Co	
Maury	1807	Williamson Co	Abram Maury.
Humphreys	1809	Stewart Co	Parry W. Humphreys.
Lincoln	1809	Bedford Co	Gen. Benj. Lincoln.
Giles	1809	Maury Co	Gen. Wm. B. Giles.
Morgan	1817	Roane Co	Gen. Daniel Morgan.
Lawrence	1817	Hickman and Maury Cos	Com. Jas. Lawrence.
Marion	1817	Cherokee Lands	Gen. Francis Marion.
Wayne	1817	Hickman and Humphreys Cos	Gen. Anthony Wayne.
Hardin	1819	Western Dist., under control of Stewart and Wayne Cos	Col. Joseph Hardin.

NAMES.	Date of Creation.	FROM WHAT FORMED.	FOR WHOM NAMED.
Monroe	1819	Cherokee Lands	James Monroe.
McMinn	1819	Cherokee Lands	Gov. Jos. McMinn.
Perry	1819	Hickman Co	Com. Oliver H. Perry.
Shelby	1819	Hardin Co	Isaac Shelby.
Hamilton	1819	Rhea Co	Alexander Hamilton.
Henry	1821	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co	Patrick Henry.
Carroll	1821	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co	Gov. Wm. Carroll.
Madison	1821	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co	James Madison.
Henderson	1821	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co	
Hardeman	1823	Hardin Co	Col. T. J. Hardeman.
Haywood	1823	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co	Judge Jno. Haywood
Dyer	1823	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co	Col. Henry Dyer.
Gibson	1823	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co	Col. Thomas Gibson.
Weakley	1823	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co	
Fentress	1823	Overton and Morgan Cos	
Obion	1823	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co	From Obion River.
Tipton	1823	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co	Jacob Tipton.
McNairy	1823	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co	Judge John McNairy.
Fayette	1824	Hardeman and Shelby Cos	
Coffee	1835	Warren, Franklin and Bedford Cos	
Lauderdale	1835		Col. Jas. Lauderdale.
Benton	1835	Humphreys and Henry Cos	Thomas H. Benton.
Johnson	1835	Carter Co	
Meigs	1835		Return J. Meigs.
Cannon	1835		Gov. Newton Cannon.
Marshall	1835	Bedford, Maury, Lincoln and Giles Cos	
Bradley	1835		
DeKalb	1837	White, Warren, Cannon, Wilson and Jackson	Baron DeKalb.
Polk	1839	Bradley and McMinn Cos	James K. Polk.
Van Buren	1840	White, Warren and Bledsoe Cos	Martin Van Buren.
Putnam	1842	White, Overton, Jackson, Smith and DeKalb	Israel Putnam.
Macon	1842	Smith and Sumner Cos	
Lewis	1843	Maury, Lawrence, Wayne and Hickman	Meriwether Lewis
Grundy	1844	Franklin, Coffee and Warren Cos	Felix Grundy.
Hancock	1844	Claiborne and Hawkins Cos	John Hancock.
Decatur	1845	Perry Co	Com. Stephen Decatur.
Scott	1849	Anderson, Campbell, Fentress and Morgan	Gen. Winfield Scott.
*Union	1850	Grainger, Claiborne, Campbell, Anderson and Knox Cos	
Cumberland	1855	White, Van Buren, Bledsoe, Rhea, Morgan, Roane and Putnam Cos	
Cheatham	1856	Davidson, Robertson and Montgomery Cos	
Sequatchie	1857	Hamilton Co	
Crockett	1870	Gibson, Haywood, Dyer and Madison Cos	David Crockett.
Hamblen	1870	Grainger Jefferson and Hawkins Cos	Hezekiah Hamblen.
Trousdale	1870	Sumner, Macon, Smith and Williamson Cos	Gov. Wm. Trousdale.
Clay	1870	Jackson and Overton Cos	Henry Clay.
Lake	1870	Obion Co	For Obion Lake.
Loudon	1870	Roane, Monroe and Blount Cos	Fort Loudon.
Houston	1871	Dickson, Humphreys, Montgomery and Stewart Cos	Gen. Sam. Houston.
James	1871	Hamilton and Bradley Cos	Jesse J. James.
Moore	1872	Lincoln and Franklin Cos	
Unicoi	1875	Washington and Carter Cos	
Pickett	1879	Overton and Fentress Cos	
Chester	1879	Madison, Henderson, McNairy and Hardeman Cos	

*This, as well as several other counties, was not organized for a few years after the passage of the act creating it.

County Seats.

Anderson, Clinton; Bedford, Shelbyville; Benton, Camden; Bledsoe, Pikeville; Blount, Maryville; Bradley, Cleveland; Campbell, Jacksboro; Cannon, Woodbury; Carroll, Huntingdon; Carter, Elizabethton; Cheatham, Asland City; Chester, Henderson; Claiborne, Tazewell; Clay, Celina; Cocke, Newport; Coffee, Manchester; Crockett, Alamo; Cumberland, Crossville; Davidson, Nashville; Decatur, Decaturville; DeKalb, Smithville; Dickson, Charlotte; Dyer, Dyersburg; Fayette, Somerville; Fentress, Jamestown; Franklin, Winchester; Gibson, Trenton; Giles, Pulaski; Grainger, Rutledge; Greene, Greeneville; Grundy, Altamont; Hamblen, Morristown; Hamilton, Chattanooga; Hancock, Sneedville; Hardeman, Bolivar; Hardin, Savannah; Hawkins, Rogersville; Haywood, Brownsville; Henderson, Lexington; Henry, Paris; Hickman, Centreville; Houston, Erin; Humphreys, Waverly; Jackson, Gainesboro; James, Ooltewah; Jefferson, Dandridge; Johnson, Mountain City; Knox, Knoxville; Lake, Tiptonville; Lauderdale, Ripley; Lawrence, Lawrenceburg; Lewis, Newburg; Lincoln, Fayetteville; Loudon, Loudon; McMinn, Athens; McNairy, Purdy; Macon, Lafayette; Madison, Jackson; Marion, Jasper; Marshall, Lewisburg; Maury, Columbia; Meigs, Decatur; Monroe, Madisonville; Montgomery, Clarksville; Moore, Lynchburg; Morgan, Wartburg; Obion, Union City; Overton, Livingston; Perry, Linden; Pickett, Byrdstown; Polk, Benton; Putnam, Cookeville; Rhea, Dayton; Roane, Kingston; Robertson, Springfield; Rutherford, Murfreesboro; Scott, Huntsville; Sequatchie, Dunlap; Sevier, Sevierville; Shelby, Memphis; Smith, Carthage; Stewart, Dover; Sullivan, Blountville; Sumner, Gallatin; Tipton, Covington; Trousdale, Hartsville; Unicoi, Erwin; Union, Maynardville; Van Buren, Spencer; Warren, McMinnville; Washington, Jonesboro; Wayne, Waynesboro; Weakley, Dresden; White, Sparta; Williamson, Franklin; Wilson, Lebanon.

Governors of Tennessee from 1790.

1. William Blount, Territorial Governor, 1790–1796. Commissioned August 7, 1790.
2. John Sevier, 1796–1801. Inaugurated March 30, 1796.
3. Archibald Roane, 1801–1803. Inaugurated September 23, 1801.
4. John Sevier, 1803–1809. Inaugurated September 23, 1803.
5. Willie Blount, 1809–1815. Inaugurated September 23, 1809.
6. Joseph McMinn, 1815–1821. Inaugurated September —, 1815.
7. William Carroll, 1821–1827. Inaugurated October 1, 1821.
8. Samuel Houston, 1827. Inaugurated October 1, 1827. Served to April 16, 1829, when he resigned, and William Hall, Speaker of the Senate, became Governor, serving to October 1, 1829.
9. William Carroll, 1829–1835. Inaugurated October 1, 1829.
10. Newton Cannon, 1835–1839. Inaugurated October 12, 1835.
11. James K. Polk, 1839–1841. Inaugurated October 14, 1839.
12. James C. Jones, 1841–1845. Inaugurated October 14, 1841.
13. Aaron V. Brown, 1845–1847. Inaugurated October 15, 1845.
14. Neill S. Brown, 1847–1849. Inaugurated October 18, 1847.
15. William Trousdale, 1849–1851. Inaugurated October 15, 1849.
16. William B. Campbell, 1851–1853. Inaugurated October 16, 1851.
17. Andrew Johnson, 1853–1857. Inaugurated October 17, 1853.
18. Isham G. Harris, 1857–1863. Inaugurated November 3, 1857. Robert L. Caruthers was elected Governor in 1863, but on account of Tennessee being in possession of Federal troops, was unable to qualify. President Lincoln appointed Andrew Johnson Military Governor of Tennessee, who served from 1862 to 1865.
19. William G. Brownlow, 1865–1867. Inaugurated April 5, 1865.

20. D. W. C. Senter, 1867–1871. Inaugurated October 10, 1867. As Speaker of the Senate succeeded Governor Brownlow, who had resigned to take a seat in the United States Senate.
21. John C. Brown, 1871–1875. Inaugurated October 10, 1871.
22. James D. Porter, 1875–1879. Inaugurated January 18, 1875.
23. Albert S. Marks, 1879–1881. Inaugurated January 16, 1879.
24. Alvin G. Hawkins, 1881–1883. Inaugurated January 17, 1881.
25. William B. Bate, 1883–1887. Inaugurated January 15, 1883.
26. Robert L. Taylor, 1887–1891. Inaugurated January 17, 1887.
27. John P. Buchanan, 1891–1893. Inaugurated January 19, 1891.
28. Peter Turney, 1893–189–. Inaugurated January 16, 1893.

United States Senators from 1796.

William Blount, April 2, 1796, to October 19, 1797.
William Cocke, April 2, 1796, to October 19, 1797.
Andrew Jackson, *a* October 19, 1797, to October 6, 1798.
Joseph Anderson, October 19, 1797, to March 4, 1799.
Daniel Smith, October 6, 1798, to March 28, 1799.
William Cocke, March 4, 1799, to October 8, 1805.
Joseph Anderson, March 28, 1799, ——— —, 1805.
Daniel Smith, *b* ———, 1805, to ——— —, 1809.
Jenkins Whiteside, October 28, 1809, to October 8, 1811.
George W. Campbell, *a* October 1, 1811, to September 5, 1818.
John Williams, ——— —, 1815, to ——— —, 1815.
Jesse Wharton, *b a* ——— —, 1815, to ——— —, 1815.
John H. Eaton, *b a* September 5, 1818, to March 4, 1829.
John Williams, ——— —, 1815, to ——— —, 1823.

a Resigned b Appointed. c Died

Andrew Jackson, *a* ——— —, 1823, to October 28, 1825.
Hugh L. White, *a* October 28, 1825, to January 27, 1840.
Felix Grundy, *a* October 16, 1829, to September 13, 1838.
Ephraim H. Foster, *b a* September 13, 1838, to October —, 1839.
Felix Grundy, *c* November 19, 1839, to December 19, 1840.
Alex. Anderson, January 27, 1840, to March 4, 1841.
A. O. P. Nicholson, *b* December 25, 1840, to March —, 1841.
Unrepresented from 1841 to 1843.
Ephraim H. Foster, 1843–1845; Spencer Jarnagin, 1843–1847.
Hopkins L. Turney, 1845–1851; John Bell, 1847–1859.
James C. Jones, 1851–1857; Andrew Johnson, *a* 1857–1862.
Unrepresented from 1862, to 1865.
Confederate Senators: L. C. Haynes and G. A. Henry, October 24, 1861–1865.
Joseph S. Fowler, 1865–1871; D. T. Patterson, 1865–1869.
W. G. Brownlow, 1869–1875; Henry Cooper, 1871–1877.
Andrew Johnson, *c* March 4, 1875, to July 31, 1875.
D. M. Key, *b* 1875–1877; James E. Bailey, 1877–1881.
Isham G. Harris, March 4, 1877 to ———.
H. E. Jackson, *a* 1881–1886; W. C. Whitthorne, *b* April 16, 1886 to March 4, 1887.
William B. Bate, March 4, 1887, to ———.

Secretaries of State from 1792.

Daniel Smith, Territorial Secretary, 1792–96.
William Maclin, April 9, 1796–1807.
Robert Houston, March 31, 1807–11.
W. G. Blount, March 31, 1811–15.
William Alexander, March 30, 1815–18. Died.
Daniel Graham, appointed August 26, 1818–30. Resigned.
T. H. Fletcher, appointed September, 1830–32.

a Resigned. b Appointed. c Died.

Samuel G. Smith, March 1, 1832–35.
Luke Lea, December 4, 1835–39.
John S. Young, December 4, 1839–47.
W. B. A. Ramsey, December 3, 1847–55.
F. N. W. Burton, December 4, 1855–59.
J. E. R. Ray, December 5, 1859–60.
E. H. East, appointed in 1862, by Andrew Johnson, Military Governor, served to April, 1865.
A. J. Fletcher, 1865–70.
T. H. Butler, May 23, 1870–73.
Charles N. Gibbs, February 1, 1873–81.
David A. Nunn, February 12, 1881–85.
John Allison, Jr., February 12, 1885–89.
Charles A. Miller, February 12, 1889–93.
W. S. Morgan, February 13, 1893.

Comptrollers—Office Created in 1835.

Daniel Graham, January 23, 1836–43.
Felix K. Zollicoffer, October 4, 1843–49.
B. H. Sheppard, October 15, 1849–51.
Arthur R. Crozier, October 15, 1851–55.
James C. Luttrell, October 16, 1855–57.
James T. Dunlap, October 15, 1857, to April, 1862.
Joseph S. Fowler, appointed by Andrew Johnson, Military Governor, 1862–65.
J. R. Dillin, elected April 25, 1865, failed to qualify, being a member of the Legislature that elected him, and ineligible.
S. W. Hatchett, May, 1865, to October, 1866.
G. W. Blackburn, October, 1866–70.
E. R. Pennebaker, June, 1870–73.
W. W. Hobb, January 15, 1873, to May, 1873.
John C. Burch, May, 1873–75.

James L. Gaines, January 15, 1875–81.
James N. Nolan, January 15, 1881–83.
P. P. Pickard, January 15, 1883, to February 28, 1889.
J. W. Allen, February 28, 1889, February 1, 1893.
James A. Harris, February 1, 1893–189–

Treasurers from 1796.

The act of April 13, 1796, and Territorial act of September, 1794, Chapter 9, provided for two District Treasurers, viz.: Districts of Mero, and Washington and Hamilton. Act of October 25, 1813, changed the name of Treasurer of Washington and Hamilton to Treasurer of East Tennessee, and Treasurer of Mero to Treasurer of West Tennessee. The District of Mero was also known as the District of Mero, Robertson and Winchester. Act of November 1, 1827, created the offices of Treasurer of Western District, at Jackson, Tennessee; Treasurer of Washington and Hamilton and East Tennessee, at Knoxville; and Treasurer of Mero, at Nashville. The Constitution of 1834 provided for one Treasurer for the State, to be elected by the Legislature for two years.

Daniel Smith, Territorial Secretary, acted as Treasurer from 1792 to September, 1794.

Landon Carter, Territorial Treasurer of Washington and Hamilton, 1794 to July 9, 1800.

Howell Tatum, Territorial Treasurer of Mero, 1794 to April, 1796.

William Black, Mero, 1796 to September 26, 1797.
Robert Searcy, Mero, 1797–1803.
John Maclin, Washington and Hamilton, 1800–03.
Thomas McCorry, Washington and Hamilton, 1803–13.
Thomas Crutcher, Mero, 1803–13.
Thomas McCorry, East Tennessee, 1813–15.

Thomas Crutcher, West Tennessee, 1813–36;
Matthew Nelson, East Tennessee, 1813–27.
Miller Francis, East Tennessee, 1827–36.
James Caruthers, Western District, 1827–36.
Miller Francis, State, February 6, 1836–43.
Matthew Nelson, State, 1843–45.
Robert B. Turner, 1845–47.
Anthony Dibbrell, 1847–55.
G. C. Torbett, 1855–57.
W. F. McGregor, 1857–65.
R. L. Stanford, 1865 to December 20, 1866.
John R. Henry, appointed December 24, 1866, resigned November 1, 1868.
W. H. Stillwell, appointed November 1, 1868–69.
J. E. Rust, 1869–71.
William Morrow, 1871–77.
M. T. Polk, 1877–83.
Atha Thomas, 1883–85.
J. W. Thomas, 1885 to October, 1886. Died.
Atha Thomas, appointed October 26, 1886–89.
M. F. House, February 1, 1889–93.
E. B. Craig, February 3, 1893—

Superintendents of Public Instruction.

This office was created in 1835, abolished in 1843, re-created from 1867 to 1870, and again created in 1873.
Robert H. McEwen, 1836–40.
Robert P. Currin, 1840–41.
Scott Terry, 1841–43.
R. L. Stanford, 1865–67.
John Eaton, Jr., 1867–69.
A. J. Tipton, 1869–71.

John M. Fleming, 1873–75.
Leon Trousdale, 1875–81.
W. S. Doak, 1881–1882.
G. S. W. Crawford, 1882–83.
Thomas H. Paine, 1883–87.
Frank M. Smith, 1887–91.
W. R. Garrett, 1891–93.
Frank M. Smith, 1893–95.
S. G. Gilbreath, 1895—

Commissioners of Agriculture.

The Bureau of Agriculture, Statistics and Mines was established in 1854, the Governor being ex-officio President. E. G. Eastman was elected Secretary and served to the war. By act of March 4, 1875, the office of Commissioner was created, and the department established on its present basis.

J. B. Killebrew, 1875–81.
A. W. Hawkins, 1881–83.
A. J. McWhirter, 1883–87.
B. M. Hord, 1887–91.
D. G. Godwin, 1891–93.
T. F. P. Allison, 1893—

Attorney-Generals.

The office of Attorney-General and Reporter for the State was created in 1831.

George T. Yerger, 1831–39.
Return J. Meigs, 1839 to November, 1839.
West H. Humphreys, 1839–51.
W. G. Swan, 1851–54.
John L. T. Sneed. 1854–59.

John W. Head, 1859 to the war.
Thomas H. Coldwell, 1865–70.
Joseph B. Heiskell, 1870–78.
Benjamin J. Lea, 1878–86.
George W. Pickle, 1886—

Congressional Districts.

First District.—Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi and Washington Counties.

Second District.—Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Jefferson, Knox. Loudon, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier and Union, Counties.

Third District.—Bledsoe, Bradley, Cannon, Grundy, Hamilton, James, McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren and White Counties.

Fourth District.—Cumberland, Clay, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale and Wilson Counties.

Fifth District.—Bedford, Coffee, Franklin, Lincoln, Marion, Marshall, Moore and Rutherford Counties.

Sixth District.—Cheatham, Davidson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson and Stewart Counties.

Seventh District.—Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne and Williamson Counties.

Eighth District.—Benton, Carroll, Decatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy and Perry Counties.

Ninth District.—Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion and Weakley Counties.

Tenth District.—Fayette, Hardeman, Shelby and Tipton Counties.

Aggregate Population of the State.

COUNTIES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Anderson	.....	.....	3959	4668	5310	5658	6938	7068	8704	10820	15128
Bedford	.....	.....	8242	16012	30396	20546	21511	21584	24333	26025	24739
Benton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4772	6315	8463	8234	9680	11230
Bledsoe	.....	.....	3259	5005	4648	5676	5959	4459	4870	5617	6134
Blount	.....	5587	8839	11258	11028	11745	12424	13270	14237	15985	17589
Bradley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7385	12259	11701	11652	12124	13607
Campbell	.....	.....	2668	4224	5110	6149	6068	6712	7445	10005	13486
Cannon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7163	8982	9509	10502	11859	12197
Carroll	.....	.....	.....	.....	9397	12362	15967	17437	19447	22103	23630
Carter	.....	4813	4190	4835	6414	5372	6296	7124	7909	10019	13389
Cheatham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7258	6678	7956	8845
Chester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9069
Claiborne	.....	.....	4798	5508	8470	9474	9369	9643	9321	13373	15103
Clay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6987	7260
Cocke	.....	.....	5154	4892	6017	6992	8300	10408	12458	14804	16523
Coffee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8184	8351	9689	10237	12894	13827
Crockett	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14109	15146
Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3460	3461	4538	5376
Davidson	3459	9965	15608	20154	28122	30509	38882	47055	62897	79026	108174
Decatur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6003	6276	7772	8498	8995
DeKalb	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5868	8016	10573	11425	14813	15650
Dickson	.....	.....	4516	5190	7265	7074	8404	9982	9340	12460	13645
Dyer	.....	.....	.....	.....	1904	4484	6361	10536	13706	15118	19878
Fayette	.....	.....	.....	.....	8652	21501	26719	24327	26145	31871	28878
Fentress	.....	.....	.....	.....	2748	3550	4454	5054	4717	5941	5226
Franklin	.....	.....	5730	16571	15620	12033	13768	13848	14970	17178	18929
Gibson	.....	.....	.....	.....	5801	13689	19548	21777	25666	32685	35859
Giles	.....	.....	4546	12558	18703	21494	25949	26166	32413	36014	34957
Grainger	.....	7367	6397	7651	10066	10572	17824	19004	21668	12584	13196
Greene	7741	7610	9713	11324	14410	16076	17824	19004	21668	24005	26614
Grundy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2773	3093	3250	4592	6345
Hamblen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10187	11418
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	821	2276	8175	10075	13258	17241	23642	53482
Hancock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5660	7020	7148	9098	10342
Hardeman	.....	.....	.....	.....	11655	14563	17456	17769	18074	22921	21029
Hardin	.....	.....	.....	1462	4868	8245	10328	11214	11768	14793	17698
Hawkins	6970	6563	7643	10948	13683	15035	13870	16162	15837	20610	22246
Haywood	.....	.....	.....	.....	5334	13870	17259	19232	25094	26053	23558
Henderson	.....	.....	.....	.....	8748	11875	13164	14491	14217	17430	16336
Henry	.....	.....	.....	.....	12249	14906	18233	19133	20380	22142	21070
Hickman	.....	.....	2583	6080	8119	8618	9397	9312	9856	12095	14499
Houston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4295	5390
Humphreys	.....	.....	1511	4067	6187	5195	6422	9096	9326	11379	11720
Jackson	.....	.....	5401	7593	9698	12872	15673	11725	12783	12008	13325
James	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5187	4903
Jefferson	.....	9017	7309	8953	11801	12076	13 04	16043	19476	15846	16478
Johnson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2658	3705	5018	5852	7766	8858
Knox	.....	12446	10171	13034	14498	15485	18807	22813	28990	39124	59557
Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2428	3968	5304
Lauderdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3435	5169	7559	10838	14918	18756

COUNTIES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Lawrence	.....	.....	.....	3271	5411	7121	9280	9320	7601	10383	12286
Lewis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4438	2241	1986	2181	2555
Lincoln	.....	.....	6104	14761	22075	21493	23492	22828	28050	26960	27382
Loudon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9148	9273
Macon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6948	7290	6633	9321	17890
Madison	.....	.....	.....	.....	11594	16530	21470	21535	23480	30874	35510
Marion	.....	.....	.....	3888	5508	6070	6314	6190	6841	10910	10878
Marshall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14555	15616	14592	16207	19259	30497
Maury	.....	.....	10359	22089	27665	28186	29520	32498	33289	39904	45411
McMinn	.....	.....	.....	1623	14460	12719	13906	13555	13969	15064	18906
McNairy	.....	.....	.....	.....	5697	9385	12864	14732	12726	17271	18112
Meigs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4794	4889	4667	4511	7117	6930
Monroe	.....	.....	.....	2529	13708	12056	11874	12607	12589	14283	15329
Montgomery	1387	2899	8021	12219	14349	16927	21045	20895	24747	28481	29697
Moore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6233	5975
Morgan	.....	.....	.....	1676	2582	2660	3430	3353	3969	5156	7639
Obion	.....	.....	.....	.....	2099	4814	7633	12817	15584	22912	27273
Overton	.....	.....	5643	7128	8242	9279	11211	12637	11297	12153	12039
Perry	.....	.....	.....	2384	7094	7419	5821	6042	6925	7174	7785
Pickett	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4736
Polk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3570	6338	8726	7369	7269	8361
Putnam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8558	8698	11501	13683
Rhea	.....	.....	2504	4215	4186	3985	4415	4991	5538	7073	12647
Roane	.....	.....	5581	7895	11341	10948	12185	13583	15622	15237	17418
Robertson	.....	4280	7270	9938	13272	13801	16145	15265	16166	18862	20078
Rutherford	.....	.....	10265	19552	26134	24280	29122	27918	33289	36741	35097
Scott	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1905	3519	4054	6021	9794
Sequachie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2120	2335	2565	3027
Sevier	3619	3419	4595	4772	5717	6442	6920	9122	11028	15541	18761
Shelby	.....	.....	.....	364	5648	14721	31157	48092	76378	78430	112740
Smith	.....	4294	11649	17580	19906	21179	18412	16357	15994	17799	18404
Stewart	.....	.....	4262	8397	6968	8587	9719	9896	12019	12690	12193
Sullivan	4447	10218	6847	7015	10073	10736	11742	13552	13136	18321	20879
Sumner	2196	4616	13729	19211	20569	22445	22717	22030	23711	23625	23668
Tipton	.....	.....	.....	....	5317	6800	8887	10705	14884	21033	24271
Trousdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6646	5850
Unicoi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3645	4619
Union	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6117	7605	10260	11459
Van Buren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2674	2581	272	2933	2863
Warren	.....	.....	5725	10384	11210	10803	10179	11147	12714	14079	14413
Washington	5872	6379	7740	9557	10995	11751	13861	14829	16317	16181	20354
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	2459	6013	7705	8170	9115	20209	21301	11417
Weakley	.....	.....	.....	.....	4797	9870	14608	18216	20755	24538	28955
White	.....	.....	4028	8701	9967	10747	11444	9381	9375	11176	12348
Williamson	.....	2868	13153	20640	26638	27006	27201	23857	25328	28313	26321
Wilson	.....	3261	11952	18730	25472	24460	27443	26072	25881	28747	27148
Totals	35691	105602	261727	422771	681904	829210	1002717	1109801	1258520	1542359	1767518

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