to follow him. Sherman, however, sent reinforcements to Thomas and continued his march to the sea. Hood fought with General John Μ. Schofield at Franklin, and on the 15th-16th of December was utterly defeated by Thomas at Nashville, the Federals thus securing virtually undisputed control of the state.@@1

After the occupation of the state by the Federal armies in 1862 Andrew Johnson was appointed military governor by the president (confirmed March 3, 1862), and held the office until inaugurated vice-president on the 4th of March 1865. Re­publican electors attempted to cast the vote of the state in 1864, but were not recognized by Congress. Tennessee was the first of the Confederate states to be readmitted to the Union (July 24, 1866), after ratifying the Constitution of the United States with amendments, declaring the ordinance of secession void, voting to abolish slavery, and declaring the war debt void. The state escaped “ carpet bag ” government, but the native whites in control under the leadership of William G. Brownlow (1805-1877) confined the franchise to those who had always been uncompromisingly Union in sentiment and conferred suffrage upon the negroes (February 25, 1867). The Ku Klux Klan, originating in 1865 as a youthful prank at Pulaski, Tennessee, spread over the state and the entire South, and in 1869 nine counties in the middle and western sections were placed under martial law. At the elections in 1869 the Republican party split into two factions. The conservative candidate was elected by the aid of the Democrats, who also secured a majority of the legislature, which has never been lost since that time. The constitution was revised in 1870. For a considerable time after the war the state seemed to make little material progress, but since 1880 it has made rapid strides. The principal occurrences have been the final compounding of the old state debt at fifty cents on the dollar in 1882, the rapid growth of cities, and the increased importance of mining and manufacturing.

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| Governors of Tennessee | |
| *State of Franklin.* |  |
| John Sevier | 1785-1788 |
| *Territory South of the Ohio* |  |
| William Blount | 1790-1796 |
| *State of Tennessee.@@2* |  |
| John Sevier, Democratic-Republican | 1796-1801 |
| Archibald Roane, „ ,, . . | 1801-1803 |
| John Sevier, ,, ,, . . | 1803-1809 |
| Willie Blount, „ ,, . . | 1809-1815 |
| Joseph M'Minn, ,, ,, . . | 1815-1821 |
| William Carroll, ,, ,, . . | 1821-1827 |
| Sam Houston,@@3 „ ,, . . | 1827-1829 |
| William Hall (acting) | 1829 |
| William Carroll, Democrat .... | 1829-1835 |
| Newton Cannon, Anti-Jackson Democrat | 1835-1839 |
| James K. Polk, Democrat | 1839-1841 |
| James C. Jones, Whig | 1841-1845 |
| Aaron V. Brown, Democrat .... | 1845-1847 |
| Neil S. Brown, Whig | 1847-1849 |
| William Trousdale, Democrat .... | 1849-1851 |
| William B. Campbell, Whig .... | 1851-1853 |
| Andrew Johnson, Democrat .... | 1853-1857 |
| Isham G. Harris,@@4 ,, .... | 1857-1862 |
| Andrew Johnson, Military | 1862-1865 |
| Interregnum,@@5 4th March-5th April 1865. | |
| William G. Brownlow, Republican | 1865-1869 |
| De Witt C. Senter, Conservative Republican. | 1869-1871 |
| John C. Brown, Democrat | 1871-1875 |
| James D. Porter, | 1875-1879 |
| Albert S. Marks, „ | 1879-1881 |
| Alvin Hawkins, Republican .... | 1881-1883 |
| William B. Bate, Democrat .... | 1883-1887 |

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| Robert L. Taylor, „ | . 1887-1891 |
| John P. Buchanan, „ | . 1891-1893 |
| Peter Turney, ,, | . 1893-1897 |
| Robert L. Taylor, ,, | . 1897-1899 |
| Benton McMillin, „ | . 1899-1903 |
| James B. Frazier,@@8 „ | . ·. . 1903-1905 |
| John I. Cox, „ | . 1905-1907 |
| Malcolm R. Patterson, „ | . 1907-1911 |
| B. W. Hooper, Republican | 1911- |

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**TENNESSEE RIVER,** the largest tributary of the Ohio river, U.S.A. It is formed by the confluence of the Holston and the French Broad rivers 4∙5 m. above Knoxville, Tennessee, flows S.S.W. to Chattanooga, there turns W. through the Cumberland Plateau and into the N.E. corner of Alabama, continues W. across the northern part of Alabama, turns N. on the boundary between Alabama and Mississippi, and continuing N. across Tennessee and Kentucky unites with the Ohio at Paducah. Its principal tributaries rise in the Appalachian Mountains: the Holston and the Clinch on the mountain slopes that flank the Appalachian Valley in western Virginia; and the French Broad, the Little Tennessee, and the Hiwassee in the mountains of western North Carolina. The Tennessee itself is 652 m. long, and with the Holston and the North Fork of the Holston forms a channel about 900 m. long. Its drainage basin covers about 44,000 sq. m., and its low water discharge at Paducah is 10,000 cu. ft. per second. Its average fall is 0∙79 ft. per mile: 0·956 ft. from Knoxville to Chattanooga; 1∙19 ft. from Chattanooga to Florence, Alabama; and 0∙39 ft. from Florence to its mouth. The banks are everywhere easily accessible except at Knoxville and Chattanooga, where, for short distances, high elevations rise precipitously from the water; and as the banks are mostly of clay or rock the channel is permanent and the river is unusually free from silt.

The Tennessee is navigable by steamboats throughout its entire course of 652 m. for several months of the year; its tributaries have a nearly equal navigable mileage, and the main river and its tributaries together have a navigable mileage for rafts and flat- boats of 2400 m. At low water there are three obstructions to steamboat navigation in the main stream: the Colbert and Bee Tree shoals, just below Florence; the Muscle shoals just above Florence; and Hales Bar, 33 m. below Chattanooga. The state of Alabama, aided by the Federal government, constructed a lock canal, affording a depth of 5 ft., around the Muscle shoals in 1831- 1836, but because of the obstructions above and below the canal was little used and was soon abandoned. The Federal government, beginning in 1868, completed the reconstruction of the Muscle Shoals Canal in two divisions (one 3∙5 m. long with two locks, the other 14∙5 m. long with nine locks, and both providing a depth of 5 ft.) in 1890, began in 1893 the construction of a canal, about 8 m. long and with one lock, around Colbert and Bee Tree shoals, and in 1904 authorized the construction with private capital of a lock and dam at Hales Bar to provide a channel 6 ft. deep at low water between it and Chattanooga,· the water power to be used by the persons furnishing the capital. In 1905 a committee of the United States Senate recommended that future improvements of the river be made with a view of obtaining ultimately a channel having a minimum depth of 12 ft. at low water; and in 1907 Con­gress adopted a project for deepening to 5 ft. at low water the channel (145 m. long) between Hales Bar and the Muscle Shoals Canal. In 1908 the commerce carried on the Tennessee between

@@@1 The state furnished 115,000 soldiers to the Confederate and 31,000 to the Union Army.

@@@2 The Constitutions of 1796, 1834 and 1870 all provided that the governor shall not serve more than six years in succession.

@@@3 Resigned.

@@@4 Forced to leave capital by invasion of Federal troops.

@@@5 Andrew Johnson, the governor, was inaugurated as Vice- President, March 4, 1865, thereby vacating the office.

@@@6 Resigned to enter the U.S. Senate.