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To the Committee on Graduate Study:

I submit herewith a thesis written by Mr. Paul E. Strickler and entitled "Development of Agriculture in Tennessee to 1870, Economic and Social Aspects", and recommend that it be accepted for eighteen quarter hours credit in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Agricultural Economics.

O E Allred

Major Professor

At the request of the
Committee on Graduate Study,
we have read this thesis,
and recommend its acceptance.

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E. S. Stivers

Accepted by the Committee

Jos. A. Ewell

Chairman

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN TENNESSEE TO 1870

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

-o-

A THESIS

Submitted to the Graduate Committee
of
The University of Tennessee
in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the degree of
Master of Science

By

PAUL E. STRICKLER

August 1935

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Study

The primary purpose of this work is to give an economic history of the early agriculture in Tennessee. Little work has been done on the historical treatment of agriculture and the need for more work of this kind is beginning to be felt. A few writers have treated the subject from a broad national or international viewpoint, but few attempts have been made to keep a record of the agricultural development in the different states.

An attempt has been made to show the growth of agriculture from the primitive practices of the Indians to the more advanced agriculture at the close of the Civil War, with the hope that this work will be of assistance to future students of agriculture, by giving the background and foundation on which the agriculture of this state is built. The advancement made by Tennessee in this early period deserves much comment.

Method

The method used is a topical treatment of the production of crops and livestock, development of land, machinery, and labor. No exact statistical information was available until the first census of agriculture was taken in 1800. The material on the earliest agriculture is taken from the accounts of the earliest explorers, and historians' account of the early traders, hunters, and pioneers in Tennessee. The census material taken in the early periods was limited, but is the most reliable source of information

to be obtained on crop yields, numbers of livestock, and land and machinery used for agriculture.

Importance of Agriculture

The following quotation from a Tennessee farm journal 100 years ago shows the realization of the importance of agriculture to civilization at that time.

> Agriculture is at once the cause and evidence of civilization. No nation has ever made much progress in civilization without making a corresponding progress in the art of agriculture. When nations subsist by hunting and fishing, they are always savages. When nations subsist by pasturage, by driving large herds of cattle over an immense extent of natural pastures, they are but one degree removed from the savage state, and the arts of civilization can hardly be said to have dawned upon them. Though they have more of the principle of association than the savage and, to a limited extent a community of interests; yet there exists among them the same predatory disposition, the same disregard of the rights of others, the same looseness of principle as it respects individual property; very little progress is made among them in the cultivation of social affections, or in the establishment of the lowest, plainest and most fundamental principles of moral duty. But when nations begin to cultivate the earth as a principle means of subsistance when the individuals fix themselves upon particular portions of the earth's surface to obtain subsistance from the fruits thereof, the products of their own labor, a foundation is laid for something like a regular government, law, order, regard for the rights of individuals and protection to private property. From this period improvement in agriculture and amelioration of government mutually act upon and favor each other. The improvements made in agriculture require, and necessarily require, a correspondent amelioration in the government, and as the government makes greater and greater progress towards perfection, it reacts upon agriculture and accelerates its progress. In the course of time, manufactures and commerce spring up as the necessary result of an enlarged, extended and greatly improved agriculture, and we at last see that elevated state of civilization which we now enjoy.[1]

Agriculture, the oldest occupation in which man has been engaged, is deserving of more historical consideration than it has been afforded.

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1 From Judge Strong's address, "Agriculture and Civilization", Tennessee Farmer, December 1856.

The tillers of the soil were looked down upon in past ages, receiving ill treatment at the hands of nobility, and living a very unhappy life. The more modern farming is one of the most independent occupations, conduvive to individual initiative and progress.

The history of agriculture in Tennessee has been colorful and eventful from the first records, starting with the mounds left by the prehistoric mound builders, continuing through when the early explorers visited here, and later with the settlement and future development of the state. Her agriculture, dating back probably to 1000-1200 A.D., or even earlier, has played the most important role in development. Tennessee is so happily situated geographically and topographically, that herfields yield in greater or less abundance nearly every product of the temperate zones and it is doubtful if any other state in the Union possesses a greater variety of agricultural resources.

No rapid development was evidenced in Tennessee until after the state had been settled for a number of years. From 1820 to 1840 agriculture developed with great rapidity, Tennessee rising to first place among all states by 1840 in the number of swine, mules, and the production of corn.

During the period 1840 to 1850 Tennessee seems to have reached her peak in relative rank, and other states began to forge ahead.

The Civil War caused a great decline in agriculture, especially in the Southern States. Most of the able farmers were in the army. Then the opening of western lands to settlement caused the migration of many of the progressive, energetic men to seek land in the new west. However Tennessee in 1870 was still predominately agriculture, ranking high among all states in production of crops and livestock.

Chapter I.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AMERICAN INDIANS TO TENNESSEE AGRICULTURE

The first settlers of Tennessee found the larger part of the state unoccupied by any Indian tribe; however, abundant evidences of the former existence of Indian tribes were found, evidences of a more densely populated country with an ancient people possessing a higher degree of civilization, a more highly developed condition of art, agriculture, warfare, and religion than any of the later Indian tribes.[1]

Mound Builders. These prehistoric inhabitants were called mound builders because of their custom of building large mounds. These mounds bear evidence of the existence and some of the practices of their builders. In mounds near Bledsoe's Lick in Sumner County were found ashes, pottery ware, flint, muscle shells, periwinkles, coal, small pieces of decayed human bones, a jaw bone of some prehistoric animal, thought to be a mastodon, isinglass, and burnt corn cobs; at a depth of 19 feet were found a piece of corncob and some small pieces of cedar almost entirely decayed.[2]

It appears that these early tribes cultivated maize long before the discovery of America. A quotation from Goodspeed will give the probable time these people inhabited Tennessee, and the reason for their departure before the coming of the white man.

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1 Goodspeed Publishing Company, History of Tennessee, p. 42.
2 Ibid., p. 53.

> These mound builders had occupied the country probably for many centuries, had been driven out by a race superior in numbers and probably in the art of war, but inferior in intellect. They can scarcely have lived in this country later than 1000-1200 A.D.; when driven out they probably moved southward into Mexico, Central and South America, and they may possibly have been the ancestors of, or have been absorbed by some Central or South American race.[3]

Ramsey, in his Annals of Tennessee, states that "the remains imply the former existence of a population so dense as to prove that it was incapable of existing in a country of hunters only, and that possibly Tennessee and the West were once the theatre upon which agriculture, civilization and peace exhibited their benign influence, or the dreadful battlefield, where the lust of dominion, the bad passions of man and his unhallowed ambition consigned to the grave and to oblivion hecatombs of human victims, and made the fairest part of God's creation a desert and a waste."[4]

Although this was six hundred years or longer before the state of Tennessee was settled, and although these ancient people had disappeared before the discovery of America, the land on which they grew their crops was that now embraced in the state of Tennessee and may well be included in the history of agriculture. Had it not been for the intrusion of savage, warlike tribes the early explorers and settlers may have found a civilizetion of a rather high agricultural and social type flourishing in Tennessee.

Later Tribes. De Soto in his explorations is thought to have reached the part of Tennessee where Memphis now stands.[5] The tribe of Indians inhabiting this country desired peace with De Soto, fearing that he would

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3 Op. cit., p. 57.
4 Ramsey, J. G. M., Annals of Tennessee, p. 91.
5 Ibid., p. 28.

destroy their fields of grain which was almost ready for harvest.[6] If this account be true, Indians were inhabiting West Tennessee about 1540 and practicing a subsistence form of agriculture. This is the last mention made of existing agriculture within the bounds of the present state of Tennessee, until the settlement by white man. French explorers in 1673 touched on West Tennessee when they were descending the Mississippi River[7] but no account is given of agriculture.

Plants Cultivated and Tools Used. Although not directly related to Tennessee agriculture, four-sevenths of the American agricultural wealth is directly attributed to plants of American origin domesticated by the Indians.[8] Maize, or Indian corn, was cultivated very extensively by all the tribes engaging in agriculture, and was by far the most important crop. Other plants cultivated in the area embracing Tennessee were kidney beans, gourds, Jerusalem artichokes, pumpkins, and probably the sweet potato and tobacco.[9] The planting and cultivation of these crops is fundamentally the same at present as the process practiced by the Indians.[10]

Corn was utilized in many ways by the Indians. From 40 to 52 different ways of cooking corn have been given.[11] The most important way of using corn was by roasting it when young. Hominy, flour, and meal were made after the grain had matured and dried.[12]

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6 Op. cit., p. 30, quotation from Irving.
7 Ramsey, op. cit., p. 38.
8 Spinden, Herbert Joseph, Thank the American Indian, in Scientific American 138:330-332 (April 1928).
9 Edwards, Everett E., Agriculture of the American Indians, U.S.D.A. Library Bibliographical Contributions No. 25, p. viii.
10 Ibid., p. ix.
11 Bigger, H. Howard, Old and New in Corn Culture, U.S.D.A. Yearbook, 1918, p. 130-131.
12 Ibid.

Tools used for planting and harvesting corn were very crude. A stock or root was used to stir the soil and make the hills. The husking pin made from a bear bone was similar to that used by the white man in later years.[13]

Many wild berries and grapes were gathered by the Indians for food. It is supposed that these grew abundant enough so that cultivation was not necessary.

Another important contribution of the Indians was the making of sugar from the sap of maple trees.[14] Sap was taken from the trees and boiled, making a brownish sugar.[15] This practice was adopted by the colonists and the settlers of Tennessee, as will be shown later.

Few forage plants were native to the South.[16] Wild rice was common along streams and was utilized extensively by the Indians. Many wild fruits and nuts were used, such as grapes, plums, persimmons, and ground nuts. A complete list of all plants cultivated by the American Indian follows:

List of Plants Domesticated and Cultivated by the American Indians

(Taken from Introduction to Agriculture of the American Indians, by Everett E. Edwards, U.S.D.A. Library Bibliographical Contributions No. 25, p. viii, Encyclopedia of American Agriculture, L. H. Bailey, vol. iv, p. 25-26, and Spinden, Herbert J., Thank the American Indian, Scientific American 138:330-332 - April 1925)

Name	Parts used	Use	Area of cultivation
Agave or aloe			Mexico to Chile
Alligator pear			Central America
Arrowroot			Tropical America
Barnyard grass			Mexico and Southern United States
Bean, kidney	Seeds	Food	

(continued)

13 op. cit., figures opposite pp. 124 and 125.
14 Spinden, op. cit.,
15 Carrier, Lyman, The Beginnings of Agriculture in America, p. 58. Illustration, p. 57.
16. Ibid., pp. 29-36.

List of Plants Domesticated and Cultivated by the American Indians (continued)

Name	Parts used	Use	Area of cultivation
Bean, lima	Seeds	Food	Brazil and Peru
Cacao			Peru and Bolivia
Capsicum or Chili pepper, several varieties	Fruits	Relish	Tropical America
Cotton	Fibers	Woven fabrics, thread, twine	Tropical America
Gourds, many kinds	Fruits	Jugs, dippers, spoons, dishes, mixing bowls, rattles, masks, ornaments, foods, ceremonial	
Guava			Tropical America
Grapes	Fruits	Food	
Grasses	Stems	Baskets, mats, etc.	
Jerusalem artichokes	Tubers	Food	Mississippi Valley
Maize	Seeds	Food	
Manon			
Mate or paraguay tea			Paraguay and Western Brazil
Mexican tea plant	Seeds	To thicken broths	
	Leaves	Flavoring good	
	Stalks	Ashes used for salt	
Onion	Bulbs	Food	
Papon			West Indies and Central America
Passion flower	Fruits	Food	
Peanut			Peru and Brazil
Pineapple			Mexico and Central America
Potato, white	Tubers		Chili and Peru
Prickly pear or Indian fig			Mexico
Pumpkin	Fruits, fresh & dried	Food	Temperate North America
Quinine			Bolivia and Peru
Squash	Fruits	Food	Tropical America
Sweet potato	Roots	Food	Temperate America
Sunflower	Feeds	Food and coloring	
Tobacco	Leaves and stems	Pipe smoking	
Tomato			Peru

Domesticated Animals. The Indians had very few domesticated animals.[17] The turkey was the most important, being kept in large flocks by some tribes. Dogs were domesticated and used in some places as beasts of burden.

The idea has long been held that the Indians were primarily hunters, living on the wild game, and fish they could get. True, a few tribes were very low in the social scale, living in the highest degree of savagery, but the larger part of the tribes practiced an extensive agriculture.[18] It is estimated that not less than one million bushels of ear corn was grown yearly by the Indians north of Mexico.[19] The practices of the Indians north of Mexico are well worth listing as they show the vast importance of Indian agriculture at the time the county was settled by the white man and though not directly contributed to Tennesseeans, were handed down to them from earlier settlers.

The Indians of North America, North of Mexico, did these things in regions more or less extensive when the whites came:

(1) They reproduced wild plants under control.
(2) They propagated cultivated varieties of wild plants.
(3) They practiced plant-breeding by seed selection.
(4) They planted seeds, or hills of seeds, for enough to admit light to plants, permit cultivation, and secure soil nourishment greater than that of wild conditions.
(5) They used crop fertilizers.
(6) They broke and pulverized the surface of the ground which the effect of making plant food more available and of conserving moisture (although not understanding the nature of the operation).
(7) They knew that the repression of weeds and grass was important to the growing crop.
(8) They practiced multiple cropping (corn, beans, sunflowers, pumpkins, and the like, at the same time).
(9) They cleared away the forests by girdling and fire.
(10) They invented the corn-crib adopted by the white farmer and dried corn by air-circulation.

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17 Op. cit., p. 99-100.
18 Ibid., pp. 21-25.
19 Bailey, L. H., Cyclopedia of American Agriculture, Vol. IV, p. 58.

(11) They discovered the narcotic effect of tobacco smoke.
(12) They cured tobacco by artificial heat.
(13) They made syrup and sugar by evaporating tree sap.
(14) They preserved fruits and berries with syrup, sugar and honey.
(15) They preserved meats by drying and smoking.
(16) They preserved fruits, berries, vegetables, and meats by sun- and air-drying.
(17) They protected vegetables and other products from rotting bacteria and fungi by burying them in the ground.
(18) They extracted oil from nuts by boiling them in water.
(19) They extracted paints, dyes, and stains from plants.
(20) They utilized vegetable fibers by spinning and weaving.
(21) They greatly increased the utility of various food-plants by cooking and by combining them in the process, also by milling and by other preparations preliminary to cooking.
(22) They gave the whites the priceless legacy of Indian corn, of which they raised not less than 1,000,000 bushels in the ear yearly, and perhaps several millions.
(23) They contributed other cultivated plants, sweet corn, popcorn, tobacco, beans (not all kinds), pumpkins, and squashes (summer and winter).
(24) They cultivated the cotton plant and spun and wove its fiber for so long a time that the date at which they began is not known.
(25) They practiced irrigation on an extensive scale.
(26) They habitually performed varieties of agricultural undertakings cooperatively.
(27) They kept fresh meat in cold storage or refrigeration in snow.
(28) They developed agriculture to such a degree in large regions that their subsistence was chiefly derived from cultivated plants. They were the original farmers of the United States and Canada. 20

The implements used by the Indians were crude, limited in extent, and all work was done by hand.[21] An enormous amount of labor was expended to produce the crops found growing here. That the Indian agriculture was very inefficient is shown by the population east of the Mississippi river. According to the best estimates not over 150,000 Indians were able to make a living on this vast area, capable of supporting over 60,000,000 people under a well-managed agriculture.[22]

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20 Op. cit., p. 38.
21 Ibid., p. 37.
22. Ibid., p. 60.

The type of corn crib used by the Southern Indians was adopted by the later settlers[23], and is in use today with little change. Methods of clearing land;[24] rotation of fields, planting crops, and inter-tillage[25] were also adopted from the Indians. Land was cleared by gridling the trees and felling them with stone axes, and by burning. Land was used very extensively; when a field became non-productive or worn out a new piece of land was cleared. No fertilizer was used in the South, a practice which greatly depleted the land in Tennessee in later years.

Customs and Manners. The work was done mostly by the women while the men were at war or performing some religious ceremonies. The higher the development of agriculture the more powerful and highly developed was the tribe. The most of the Indian campaigns started after seasons of abundant crops.[26]

The Indians were cooperative in their work, especially the Indians in the Mississippi Valley.[27] At planting time the whole tribe was summoned to the field and all worked together until the field was planted. This was continued until the entire crop of the village had been planted.

The social life of the Indians was rather unique. Feasts and ceremonies of a religious nature were held in many instances in connection with the gathering of crops. This is well illustrated by the practices of the Natchez Indians in the Mississippi Valley.[28]

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23 Carrier, op. cit., p. 92.
24 Bogart, Earnest Ludlow, Economic History of American Agriculture, p. 20.
25 Carrier, op. cit., pp. 92-98.
26 Ibid., pp. 22-25.
27 Ibid., p. 25.
28 Carrier, op. cit., p. 77.

These Natchez Indians created a calendar having thirteen moons, each moon being named for the principal fruits, crops, or animals harvested or hunted during the previous moon. At every new moon a feast was celebrated.

Few if any of these customs were adopted by the settlers.

One reason agriculture never developed to a very high degree among the Indians was the lack of domestic animals and machinery. Many improvements were made in native plants by seed selection and plant breeding.[29] The white man at the time of his arrival found these plants in a high state of development and ready to be produced on a large scale for human food, and feed for his livestock. Maize was the most important crop among the Indians and was destined to become the most important single crop in the United States[30] and the world.[31]

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29 Op. cit., p. 41
30 Henry and Morrison, Feeds and Feeding, p. 151.
31 Bailey, L. H., op. cit., p. 40.

Chapter II

FARM LAND UTILIZATION IN TENNESSEE

Total, and Farm, Land Area. The total land area of the State is approximately 26,679,680 acres.[1] Of this 71.2% or 18,904,022 acres was classed as farm land, in 1850, 77.5% or 20,667,165 acres in 1860, and 73.4% or 19,581,214 acres in 1870, with an average of 74,0% for the three periods, leaving about one quarter of the land area for rough mountainous areas, cities, towns, railways, parks, etc. The total land area, improved land, unimproved land, and the percentage each is of the total is shown in Table I.

Tennessee cannot be fairly compared with the United States at this period because the expansion in the West brought a vast amount of land under the title of farm land, greatly increasing the total land area, the improved land, and from 1860-1870 decreasing the unimproved land. The total farm land in the United States is a very small portion of the total land area, only 19.5% of all the land area being classed as farm land. In the western states where timber was scarce and the plains were used for grazing the percentage of improved land is very high. In the southern states, and the newly settled states where there was large areas of timber land, the percentage of improved land to total land is much lower. Farm woodland in the South makes up a large portion of the unimproved land.

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1 Unless otherwise stated, all figures are taken from the Census of Agriculture.

Table I.

Total Land Area, Farm Land Area, and Percentage Improved, Unimproved, and Woodland Areas Are of the Total Land Area, in Tennessee and the United States, 1850-1870[a]

Year and State	Total land area (000 acres)	Improved land (000 acres)	Unimproved land (000 acres)	Wood-land (000 acres)	Total farm land (000 acres)	Improved land-% of total area	Unimproved land-% of total land area	Woodland-% of total land area	Total farm land-% of total land area
1850									
U.S.	1,884,401	113,028	180,528	-	293,556	6.0	9.6	-	15.6
Tenn.	26,680	5,175	13,809	-	18,984	19.4	51.8	-	71.2
1860									
U.S.	1,903,338	163,111	244,102	-	407,213	8.6	12.8	-	21.4
Tenn.	26,680	6,793	13,874	-	20,667	25.5	52.0	-	77.5
1880									
U.S.	1,903,338	188,921	218,814	159,310	407,735	9.9	11.5	8.4	21.4
Tenn.	26,680	6,843	12,738	10,771	19,581	25.6	47.7	40.4	73.4
1 Ave.									
U.S.	1,897,026	155,020	214,481	159,310	369,501	8.2	11.3	8.4	19.5
Tenn.	26,680	6,271	13,440	10,771	19,744	23.5	50.4	40.4	74.0

a Calculated from Census of Agriculture, 1850,1860 and 1870, and Statistical Abstract, 1930, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Improved Land. Improved land is defined in the census of 1850 as cleared land used for grazing, grass, or tillage, or lying fallow. From 1850-1860 improvement in farm land was very noticeable, but from 1860-1870, due to the war, there was not much increase in improved land. In 1850 only 27.3% of all farm land was improved; by 1860 this had risen to 32.9% and by 1870 to 34.9% for Tennessee. In the United States for the same periods the percentages of improved land were 38.5, 40.1, and 46.3 respectively (Tables II and III). The opening of fertile lands in the West probably caused the rapid rise in the last period.

The improved land per farm (see Map 1) is high in 1860 with several counties in the East Tennessee Valley, Central Basin, and the western part of West Tennessee having an average of over 100 acres per farm. The sharp drop in 1870 is accounted for not in a reduction of the improved land but in the reduction of the size of farms after the war (see Table IV). The large plantations were broken down into numerous small tracts, and a great reduction in size of farms can be noticed all through the South (Table IX). In 1860 the range was from 195.9 acres of improved land in Fayette County to 21.3 acres in Sequatchie County; and the average for the state was 87.3 acres. By 1870 the range was reduced to 152.8 acres in Carroll County to 25.7 acres in Perry County; the average for the state being 57.9 acres (Table IV). The improvement probably consisted chiefly in clearing off timber and bringing this timber land under cultivation and pasture.

Table II

PER CENT OF TOTAL FARM LAND IMPROVED IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Marshall	57.6	54.0	40.0	45	Jackson	31.0	25.4	21.7
2	Giles	54.7	50.1	39.1	46	Overton	31.0	28.5	20.0
3	Maury	54.4	44.8	50.0	47	Weakley	30.5	33.6	24.3
4	Bledsoe	53.7	26.5	27.5	48	Monroe	29.8	32.3	24.5
5	Sumner	53.1	47.1	45.3	49	Cheatham	29.7	25.9	-
6	Rutherford	52.8	45.6	46.6	50	Macon	29.6	27.4	21.8
7	Lincoln	52.6	51.3	41.0	51	Claiborne	29.5	26.0	25.0
8	Robertson	49.3	44.0	37.0	52	Sevier	28.4	24.5	19.1
9	Williamson	49.3	47.4	50.7	53	Polk	28.3	24.0	17.0
10	Wilson	49.3	64.0	45.0	54	Henderson	28.0	29.0	24.9
11	Jefferson	49.0	42.8	36.3	55	Dickson	27.9	19.2	16.0
12	Greene	48.4	43.8	40.0	56	Hardeman	27.8	33.9	26.4
13	Fayette	48.1	51.0	44.6	57	Putnam	27.4	22.3	-
14	Smith	47.6	53.1	38.4	58	McNairy	27.1	25.5	18.3
15	Sullivan	46.3	41.4	43.9	59	Cocke	26.9	29.7	28.9
16	Shelby	46.1	42.6	39.7	60	Hamilton	26.1	28.5	21.3
17	Washington	46.1	33.7	42.7	61	Van Buren	26.1	13.1	6.8
18	Montgomery	45.9	38.1	33.2	62	Stewart	25.7	18.4	17.4
19	Davidson	45.4	53.3	35.3	63	Carter	24.9	29.3	24.0
20	Hawkins	44.2	33.5	29.7	64	Rhea	24.8	27.0	28.0
21	Grainger	43.3	39.0	31.6	65	Lake	24.1	-	-
22	Meigs	43.2	32.2	22.0	66	Hardin	23.9	17.6	17.3
23	White	42.5	36.2	26.4	67	Decatur	22.7	20.2	17.0
24	Blount	42.0	33.3	10.6	68	Campbell	22.2	25.2	17.2
25	Henry	42.0	34.7	33.4	69	Benton	21.8	32.0	14.3
26	McMinn	42.0	39.0	32.3	70	Perry	21.3	15.5	11.2
27	Tipton	41.4	32.5	26.6	71	Bledsoe	19.7	26.5	27.5
28	Obion	41.3	24.6	19.0	72	Sequatchie	19.0	16.1	-
29	Warren	41.1	26.2	28.3	73	Hickman	18.1	19.4	18.4
30	Gibson	41.0	32.3	22.8	74	Johnson	17.7	24.9	17.0
31	Madison	40.2	45.6	36.7	75	Lawrence	17.3	18.2	15.4
32	Bradley	39.4	39.1	34.4	76	Grundy	17.2	17.8	9.5
33	Cannon	39.2	36.7	25.5	77	Hmmphreys	17.2	14.9	16.2
34	Carroll	38.5	34.6	27.3	78	Wayne	17.2	19.6	10.4
35	Roane	36.2	26.1	27.5	79	Fentesss	17.1	11.0	17.6
36	Knox	35.0	35.4	33.5	80	Marion	16.3	15.4	16.4
37	DeKalb	34.5	29.1	21.0	81	Coffee	15.9	34.2	29.4
38	Dyer	34.5	31.4	12.8	82	Lewis	13.1	15.1	23.5
39	Union	34.0	30.0	-	83	Morgan	8.9	4.3	3.0
40	Lauderdale	33.9	35.6	21.6	84	Scott	8.7	11.4	6.3
41	Franklin	33.4	36.1	30.0	85	Cumberland	8.6	7.8	-
42	Haywood	32.1	39.1	32.1					
43	Hancock	32.0	31.9	26.1		St. ave.	34.9	32.9	27.3
44	Anderson	31.1	23.8	23.6					

Table III.

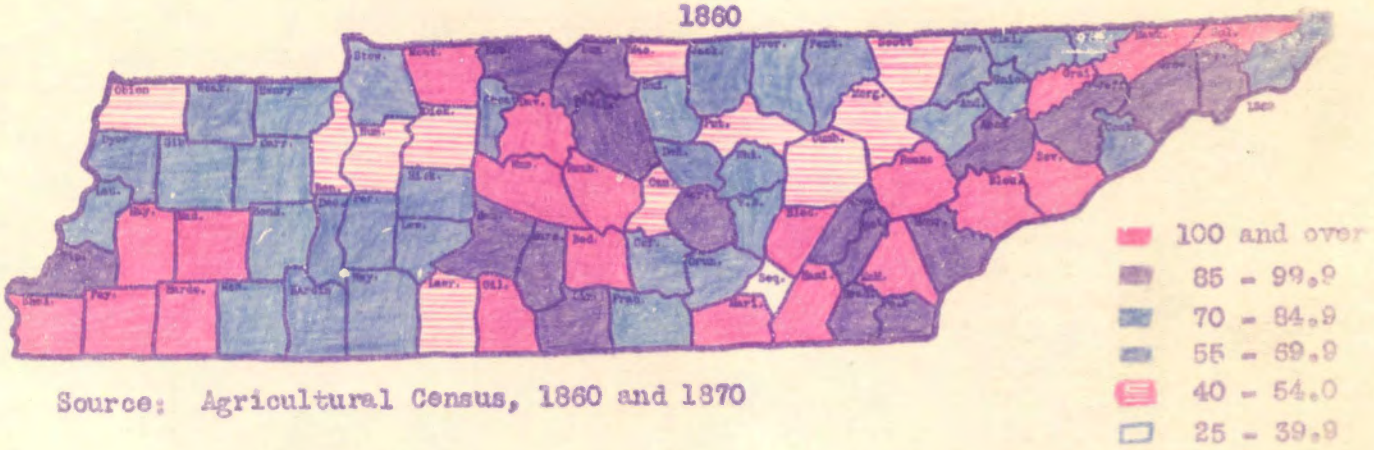
PER CENT OF ALL FARM LAND IMPROVED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1850-1870

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Utah	80.0	85.9	34.8	25	Nevada	44.4	-	-
2	Indiana	77.0	50.3	39.4	26	Kentucky	43.4	39.9	35.2
3	Illinois	74.7	62.6	41.9	27	Missouri	42.1	31.3	30.2
4	D.C.	70.8	51.0	59.3	28	Minnesota	35.8	20.5	17.4
5	New York	70.4	68.5	64.9	29	Tennessee	34.9	32.9	27.3
6	Connecticut	69.6	73.1	74.2	30	Kansas	34.8	22.8	-
7	Vermont	67.9	66.0	63.1	31	Idaho	34.5	-	-
8	Arizona	66.9	-	-	32	Alabama	33.8	33.4	36.5
9	Ohio	66.6	61.7	54.7	33	Mississippi	32.1	32.0	32.8
10	Delaware	66.3	63.4	60.8	34	Nebraska	31.2	18.8	-
11	New Jersey	66.1	65.2	64.2	35	Florida	31.0	22.4	21.9
12	New Hampshire	64.7	63.2	66.4	36	W.Virginia	30.3	-	e
					37	Colorado	29.8	-	-
13	Maryland	64.6	62.1	60.4	38	Washington	29.6	22.4	-
14	Pennsylvania	64.0	61.5	57.8	39	Louisiana	29.1	29.1	31.9
15	Massachusetts	63.6	64.6	63.6	40	Georgia	28.9	30.3	22.1
16	Montana	60.7	-	-	41	N.Carolina	26.5	27.4	25.9
17	Iowa	60.5	37.7	30.1	42	S.Carolina	24.9	28.2	25.1
18	R.Island	57.5	64.3	64.4	43	Arkansas	24.5	20.7	30.1
19	California	54.4	28.3	.8	44	New Mexico	17.2	10.6	57.2
20	Michigan	50.9	49.4	44.0	45	Texas	16.1	10.5	5.6
21	Wisconsin	50.4	47.5	35.1	46	Dakota	14.1	8.0	-
22	Maine	50.0	47.2	44.8	47	Wyoming	7.8	-	-
23	Oregon	46.7	43.5	30.7					
24	Virginia	45.0	36.8	39.6		U.S. Ave.	46.3	40.0	38.5

Map 1.

IMPROVED ACRES PER FARM, IN TENNESSEE, 1860 and 1870

1860



Source: Agricultural Census, 1860 and 1870

1870

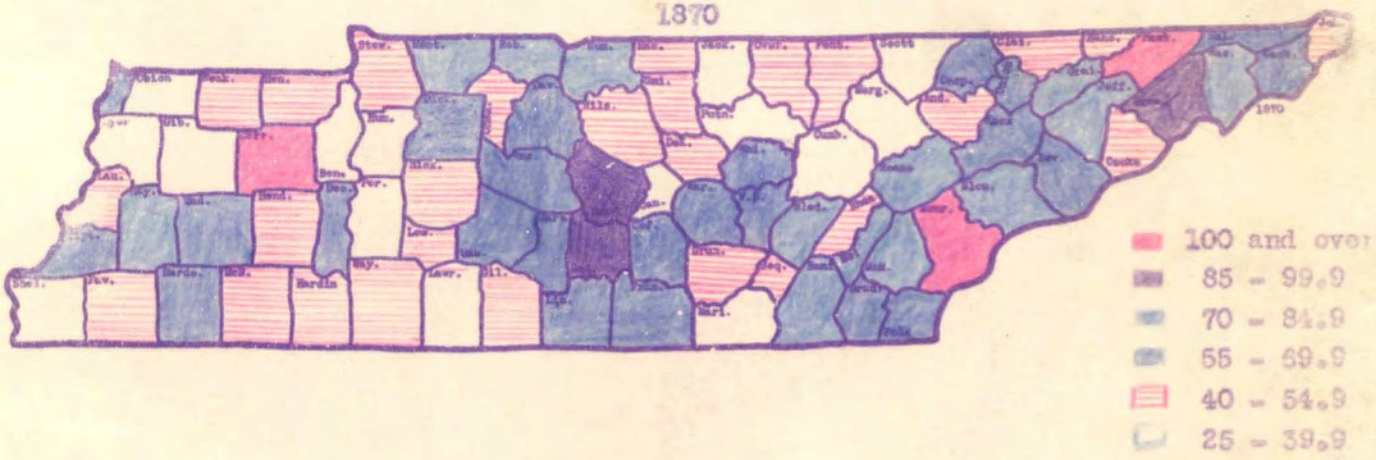


Table IV.

IMPROVED LAND IN TENNESSEE: NUMBER OF ACRES PER FARM, 1860-1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	Rank	County	1870	1860
1	Hawkins	347.6	151.5	44	Fayette	54.5	195.9
2	Carroll	132.8	79.1	45	McNairy	53.6	71.2
3	Monroe	102.9	89.9	46	Wilson	53.6	99.3
4	Rutherford	90.2	112.2	47	Henry	52.9	80.4
5	Greene	86.5	89.2	48	Smith	52.9	78.5
6	Bedford	86.1	103.5	49	Hancock	52.4	83.6
7	Jefferson	83.8	92.1	50	Sequatchie	51.1	21.3
8	McMinn	83.2	107.1	51	Anderson	49.1	72.4
9	Montgomery	82.9	119.6	52	Weakley	49.1	80.7
10	Hamilton	81.1	127.1	53	Hickman	48.7	68.1
11	Haywood	79.3	137.5	54	Lauderdale	48.3	83.5
12	Blount	78.4	101.5	55	Hardin	48.2	62.7
13	Robertson	77.6	98.5	56	Henderson	48.1	73.6
14	Roane	76.5	108.7	57	Cheatham	47.5	65.0
15	Washington	76.2	91.8	58	Rhea	47.4	97.6
16	Sumner	71.7	92.7	59	Johnson	47.2	84.2
17	Grainger	70.6	119.4	60	Stewart	46.8	60.0
18	Bledsoe	70.4	156.6	61	Giles	46.7	123.3
19	Meigs	70.0	99.5	62	Overton	45.4	79.1
20	Lake	69.6	0	63	Grundy	45.1	62.8
21	Marshall	69.1	91.4	64	Fentress	44.9	57.4
22	Carter	69.0	68.0	65	Cocke	44.6	64.2
23	Sullivan	68.4	107.8	66	Claiborne	43.5	77.4
24	Franklin	67.5	81.0	67	DeKalb	42.8	56.4
25	Campbell	65.9	68.6	68	Lewis	41.1	56.8
26	Bradley	65.8	98.0	69	Wayne	40.6	59.0
27	Davidson	64.9	116.5	70	Macon	40.2	50.8
28	Union	64.9	73.2	71	Benton	39.9	53.5
29	Maury	64.1	96.9	72	Humphreys	39.7	44.5
30	Tipton	63.9	97.4	73	Gibson	39.3	71.7
31	Polk	63.4	92.0	74	Shelby	39.3	140.7
32	Williamson	63.0	121.6	75	Cannon	39.1	49.3
33	Decatur	62.9	61.4	76	Putnam	38.7	48.3
34	Warren	62.6	93.5	77	Cumberland	38.4	53.5
35	Van Buren	61.1	83.2	78	Jackson	37.8	61.8
36	Madison	60.9	108.5	79	Dyer	36.22	66.4
37	Hardeman	59.9	129.2	80	Marion	35.4	101.5
38	Dickson	58.9	53.2	81	Obion	35.4	49.9
39	Sevier	57.1	175.1	82	Lawrence	35.1	50.8
40	Knox	56.7	88.6	83	Morgan	33.6	44.0
41	White	55.9	82.3	84	Scott	33.3	48.2
42	Lincoln	55.8	96.7	85	Perry	25.7	65.2
43	Coffee	55.1	64.6				
					St. Ave.	57.9	87.3

Table V.

IMPROVED LAND IN UNITED STATES: NUMBER ACRES PER FARM, 1850-1870

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	California	262.1	175.7	57.2	25	Idaho	64.2	-	-
2	Oregon	149.1	158.5	114.1	26	Indiana	63.3	65.0	53.7
3	Virginia	110.8	132.3	134.5	27	Mississippi	61.9	136.9	101.4
4	Maryland	108.6	118.9	128.0					
5	Montana	99.5	-	-	28	Missouri	61.8	70.5	53.9
6	Georgia	97.6	149.6	123.2	29	Washington	61.4	65.8	-
7	Illinois	95.3	92.0	66.1	30	S.Carolina	58.2	160.7	136.0
8	Delaware	91.8	96.7	95.8	31	Tennessee	58.0	87.4	71.2
9	Vermont	91.1	91.1	87.4	32	Wisconsin	57.5	54.5	51.8
10	Nevada	89.6	155.5	-	33	N.Carolina	56.4	131.1	95.7
11	Arizona	84.8	-	-	34	Colorado	55.0	-	-
12	Iowa	80.8	65.6	55.7	35	R.Island	54.1	62.5	68.5
13	N.Hampshire	78.8	77.8	77.0	36	Nebraska	53.0	46.9	-
14	Alabama	75.1	127.6	105.7	37	Michigan	51.7	55.7	56.5
15	Ohio	73.9	72.8	68.5	38	Kansas	51.6	40.1	-
16	Louisiana	73.6	156.6	118.4	39	Minnesota	50.1	30.9	32.0
17	New York	72.3	117.1	72.7	40	Texas	49.1	70.9	52.8
18	Florida	71.9	102.3	81.1	41	Maine	49.0	48.6	43.6
19	Kentucky	68.5	91.3	79.8	42	D.C.	42.2	74.7	60.9
20	Pennsylvania	66.3	67.1	67.6	43	Arkansas	37.8	59.8	44.0
21	Massachusetts	65.6	60.6	62.6	44	N.Mexico	31.9	29.4	44.3
22	W. Virginia	65.0	-	-	45	Dakota	24.8	16.5	-
23	Connecticut	64.7	72.9	78.7	46	Utah	24.2	22.4	17.6
24	New Jersey	64.6	70.8	75.9	47	Wyoming	1.9	-	-
						U.S. Ave.	71.2	85.2	78.0

Unimproved Land. The unimproved land of the state consists mainly of woodland. Tennessee farms at this time were bountifully supplied with woodland. The census of 1870 was the first to give the area of timberland, at which time Tennessee ranked 6th among all states in percentage of farm land in woodland, with 55% compared to 36.6% for the U. S. average (see Table VI). This high percentage of farm woodland is a big factor in the low

percentage of improved farm land. The counties of Coffee, Fentress, Lawrence, Hickman, Humphreys, Sequatchie, Johnson, and Lewis all had over 80% of the farm land in woodland. Fifty-six out of the 85 counties then in existance, had over 50% and 77 had over 25% of the farm land in woodland in 1870 (Table VII). Of the entire area of the state, 40.4% was farm woodland in 1870 (Table I).

Table VI.

PERCENTAGE OF FARM LAND IN WOODLAND IN UNITED STATES, 1870

Rank	State	Per cent	Rank	State	Per cent
1	Mississippi	60.7	25	New Hampshire	29.0
2	North Carolina	60.6	26	Delaware	28.0
3	Florida	60.1	27	Massachusetts	25.9
4	Louisiana	57.0	28	New York	25.6
5	Alabama	56.0	29	Connecticut	24.4
6	Tennessee	55.0	30	New Jersey	24.0
7	Georgia	54.7	31	D.C.	20.8
8	S. Carolina	53.2	32	Minnesota	20.6
9	Arkansas	51.0	33	Illinois	19.6
10	West Virginia	51.0	34	Indiana	16.7
11	Kentucky	49.0	35	Iowa	16.2
12	Virginia	45.7	36	New Mexico	12.8
13	Washington	44.9	37	Kansas	11.2
14	Texas	41.6	38	Nebraska	10.3
15	Missouri	41.3	39	Idaho	9.7
16	Michigan	40.7	40	Dakota	7.5
17	Maine	38.1	41	Nevada	6.4
18	Rhode Island	33.7	42	California	4.2
19	Pennsylvania	31.9	43	Colorado	3.6
20	Maryland	31.8	44	Montana	.9
21	Oregon	31.8	45	Wyoming	.8
22	Ohio	31.7	46	Utah	.1
23	Vermont	30.6			
24	Wisconsin	29.3		U.S. Ave.	36.6

In 1850 Tennessee ranked 11th among all states in the amount of unimproved land per farm, 18th in 1860, and 21st in 1870 (Table VIII), showing a steady drop in rank, due largely again to reduced size of farms, and also to clearing and cutting of timber.

Table VII

PERCENTAGE OF FARM LAND IN WOODLAND IN TENNESSEE FOR 1870

Rank	County	Per cent	Rank	County	Per cent
1	Coffee	83.2	45	McMinn	57.5
2	Fentress	82.8	46	Tipton	57.2
3	Lawrence	82.6	47	Haywood	57.0
4	Hickman	81.0	48	Meigs	56.8
5	Humphreys	81.0	49	Henry	56.6
6	Sequatchie	80.6	50	Hawkins	55.7
7	Johnson	80.4	51	Cumberland	53.2
8	Lewis	80.1	52	Sullivan	53.0
9	Benton	77.9	53	Davidson	52.8
10	Campbell	77.7	54	Montgomery	52.7
11	Marion	77.3	55	Greene	51.4
12	McNairy	76.5	56	Jefferson	51.1
13	Lake	75.3	57	Robertson	48.9
14	Dickson	75.0	58	Hardin	48.5
15	Wayne	73.7	59	Washington	48.3
16	Hamilton	73.1	60	Blount	48.0
17	Cocke	72.8	61	Williamson	47.7
18	Decatur	72.6	62	Shelby	47.2
19	Polk	71.6	63	Wilson	45.7
20	Carter	71.1	64	Lincoln	45.2
21	Henderson	70.0	65	Knox	45.1
22	Claiborne	69.9	66	Smith	45.1
23	Perry	69.9	67	Giles	45.0
24	Stewart	69.4	68	Maury	44.8
25	Cheatham	69.2	69	Fayette	44.4
26	Van Buren	69.2	70	Marshall	42.3
27	Jackson	69.0	71	Bedford	39.9
28	Anderson	68.8	72	Rutherford	38.7
29	Hancock	68.0	73	Sumner	37.8
30	Hardeman	67.7	74	Grundy	35.4
31	DeKalb	65.5	75	Grainger	34.8
32	Lauderdale	65.3	76	Gibson	32.2
33	Franklin	64.4	77	Putnam	29.1
34	Macon	64.1	78	Cannon	12.8
35	Monroe	64.1	79	White	7.6
36	Sevier	63.0	80	Morgan	3.8
37	Roane	62.8	81	Bledsoe	2.7
38	Dyer	61.6	82	Overton	2.6
39	Carroll	61.5	83	Scott	1.3
40	Madison	59.6	84	Union	.1
41	Bradley	59.3	85	Rhea	0
42	Obion	58.7			
43	Warren	58.6		St. Ave.	55.0
44	Weakley	57.7			

Table VIII

UNIMPROVED LAND: NUMBER ACRES PER FARM, 1850 - 1870

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Texas	255.4	607.4	889.7	25	Missouri	85.2	155.1	124.7
2	Georgia	240.4	344.9	317.7	26	Montana	64.5	-	-
3	Calif.	219.6	445.9	428.3	27	Maryland	59.6	72.6	84.0
4	La.	179.2	381.4	255.2	28	Wisconsin	56.7	60.3	95.7
5	S.Car.	175.9	408.5	405.2	29	Iowa	52.8	105.3	129.1
6	Oreg.	170.0	205.8	257.6	30	Mich.	49.9	57.0	72.0
7	Fla.	159.9	354.3	289.6	31	Maine	49.0	54.3	53.8
8	N.Car.	156.3	346.9	272.8	32	Dela.	46.6	55.7	61.9
9	N.Mex.	154.1	249.3	55.[illegible]	33	Vermont	45.1	46.9	51.2
10	Dakota	151.0	190.1	-	34	N.H.	42.9	45.2	39.0
11	W.Va.	150.0	-	-	35	Ariz.	42.0	-	-
12	Ala.	146.9	254.0	183.5	36	R.I.	39.9	54.7	56.5
13	Wash.	146.2	228.5	-	37	Mass.	37.6	53.3	55.8
14	Va.	135.4	227.6	205.1	38	Pa.	37.3	42.0	49.3
15	Miss.	131.0	291.1	207.5	39	Ohio	37.0	45.2	56.6
16	Colo.	129.3	-	-	40	N.J.	33.1	37.8	41.2
17	Ida.	122.1	-	-	41	Ill.	32.3	54.9	91.8
18	Neb.	116.6	202.3	-	42	N.Y.	30.4	53.9	59.3
19	Ark.	116.1	228.7	102.3	43	Conn.	28.3	26.8	27.4
20	Nev.	112.1	461.4	-	44	Wyo.	22.9	-	-
21	Tenn.	108.0	178.5	189.9	45	Ind.	18.9	64.2	82.5
22	Kans.	96.3	135.8	-	46	D.C.	17.4	71.7	41.9
23	Minn.	89.6	118.8	151.9	47	Utah	6.0	3.7	33.0
24	Ky.	89.3	137.6	148.8					

Size of Farms

By 1833 most of the land in Tennessee was in the hands of private owners, many of them large land holders.[2] The land policy of that time allowed not more than 640 acres to one person and 320 acres for each child.[3] This made rather large tracts of land compared with the size of farms in 1870.

1850 is the first census period in which size of farms was taken. At this time the average size of farms in Tennessee was 261.1 acres,

2 Gray, L.C., History of Agriculture in Southern United States, pp. 626-628.

3 Ibid.

ranking Tennessee 11th among all states (Table IX). In 1860 the average size of farms was 265.9 acres and Tennessee ranked 15th in size of farms. By 1870 the average size had been reduced to 166 acres and Tennessee dropped in rank to 21st (Table IX and Map 2). This reduction in acreage of farms is due to the breaking up of the large plantations in the cotton sections of the state after the Civil War.

Table IX

TOTAL LAND IN U.S.: NUMBER ACRES PER FARM, 1850-1870

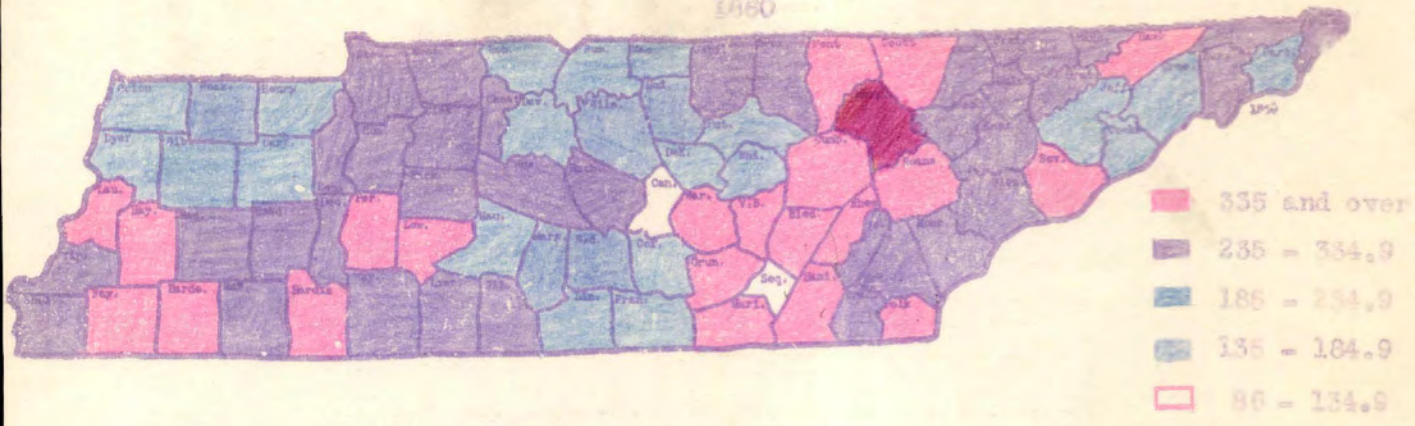
Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Calif.	481.7	621.6	4465.5	25	Kansas	148.1	175.9	-
2	Georgia	538.0	494.5	440.9	26	Mo.	147.0	225.6	178.7
3	Oreg.	319.0	364.3	371.7	27	Minn.	140.0	149.7	183.9
4	Texas	304.5	678.3	942.4	28	Dela.	138.4	152.4	157.7
5	La.	252.8	538.0	371.7	29	Vt.	134.2	138.0	138.6
6	Vt.	246.2	138.0	138.6	30	Iowa	133.6	168.9	184.8
7	S.C.	234.1	569.2	541.1	31	Ill.	127.6	146.9	157.9
8	Fla.	231.8	456.6	370.6	32	Ariz.	126.8	-	-
9	Ala.	222.0	381.6	289.2	33	N.H.	121.7	123.0	116.0
10	W.Va.	215.0	-	-	34	Wisc.	114.2	114.8	147.5
11	N.C.	212.7	478.0	568.6	35	Ohio	110.9	118.0	125.1
12	Wash.	207.6	294.3	-	36	Pa.	103.5	109.1	116.9
13	Nev.	201.7	616.7	-	37	Mass.	103.2	93.9	98.5
14	Miss.	192.9	428.0	308.9	38	N.Y.	102.6	171.0	112.0
15	Ida.	186.3	-	-	39	Mich.	101.6	112.7	128.6
16	N.M.	186.1	278.7	77.4	40	Me.	98.0	102.9	97.4
17	Colo.	184.3	-	-	41	N.J.	97.7	108.6	115.0
18	Dakota	175.8	206.6	-	42	R.I.	94.0	97.2	102.8
19	Neb.	169.8	249.2	-	43	Conn.	93.0	99.7	106.2
20	Md.	168.2	191.5	212.0	44	Ind.	82.1	129.2	156.2
21	Tenn.	166.0	265.9	261.1	45	D.C.	59.6	146.4	102.8
22	Mont.	164.0	-	-	46	Utah	30.2	26.1	30.5
23	Ky.	157.8	228.9	226.6	47	Wyo.	24.8	-	-
24	Ark.	153.7	288.5	146.5					

In the mountainous, and the poorer counties in West Tennessee, the farms were still large in size in 1870 (see Table X and Map 2). The farms in the cotton growing counties in the Central Basin and West Tennessee were very small, probably due to the large number of negroes cultivating

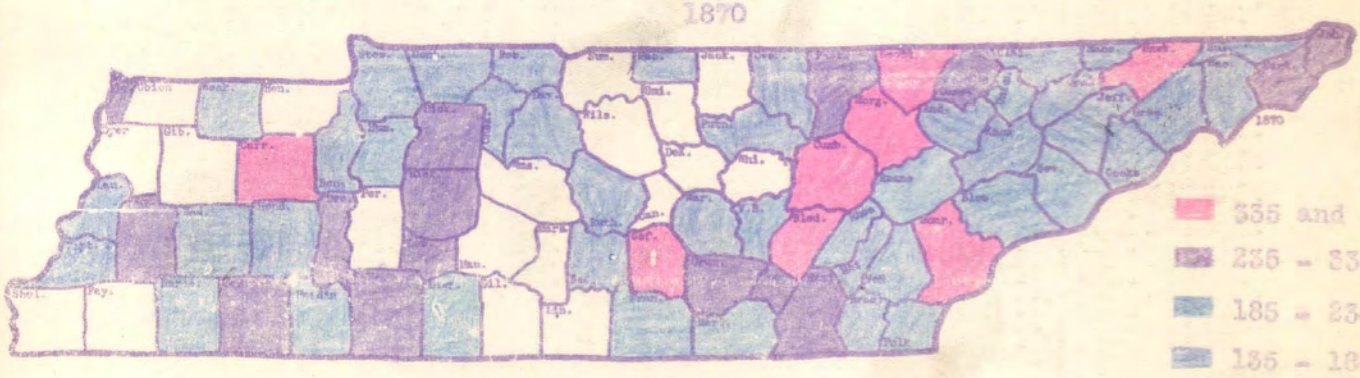
Map 2

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACRES OF ALL LAND PER FARM IN TENNESSEE, 1860 and 1870

1860



1870



Source: Agricultural Census, 1860 and 1870

Table X

AVERAGE NUMBER ACRES OF ALL LAND PER FARM IN TENNESSEE, 1860 AND 1870

Rank	County	1860	1870	Rank	County	1860	1870
1	Hawkins	785.1	591.6	45	Bradley	166.9	250.6
2	Cumberland	442.0	684.3	46	Washington	165.3	272.1
3	Coffee	395.7	188.4	47	Cocke	165.2	215.7
4	Scott	382.2	422.8	48	Hancock	163.9	262.0
5	Bledsoe	356.2	590.9	49	Knox	163.9	250.2
6	Morgan	348.5	1014.5	50	Grainger	163.0	306.9
7	Carroll	344.8	228.1	51	Meigs	162.2	306.6
8	Monroe	344.6	277.4	52	Weakley	160.6	180.6
9	Lewis	311.6	376.2	53	Bedford	160.1	155.4
10	Hamilton	309.7	479.1	54	Cheatham	159.9	251.0
11	Campbell	298.0	273.0	55	Robertson	157.4	225.8
12	Lake	289.2	-	56	Anderson	156.5	305.1
13	Carter	276.7	232.2	57	Tipton	155.9	299.1
14	Decatur	276.3	303.1	58	Warren	152.3	355.7
15	Sequatchie	269.7	151.7	59	Madison	151.2	248.3
16	Hickman	268.7	325.2	60	Sullivan	147.6	260.4
17	Johnson	266.3	257.8	61	Claiborne	147.1	297.0
18	Fentress	261.9	519.7	62	Overton	146.3	277.3
19	Grundy	261.7	352.0	63	Davidson	142.9	218.3
20	McNairy	259.0	302.9	64	Lauderdale	142.2	339.1
21	Haywood	247.5	351.1	65	Putnam	141.2	216.3
22	Dickson	240.5	275.9	66	Macon	135.7	185.1
23	Wayne	236.7	300.2	67	Sumner	134.9	196.9
24	Humphreys	230.4	297.5	68	White	131.4	227.3
25	V. Buren	224.0	632.2	69	Williamson	127.6	256.4
26	Polk	225.8	383.4	70	Henry	125.9	231.3
27	Marion	216.8	657.1	71	DeKalb	124.2	193.5
28	Hardeman	215.0	380.8	72	Jackson	123.7	242.8
29	Roane	211.2	415.2	73	Perry	120.6	419.9
30	Lawrence	202.2	279.1	74	Marshall.	119.9	170.2
31	Franklin	202.0	224.2	75	Maury	117.7	216.1
32	Hardin	201.4	354.6	76	Fayette	113.3	383.7
33	Sevier	200.7	714.0	77	Smith	111.1	147.7
34	McMinn	200.4	274.2	78	Wilson	108.3	155.0
35	Rhea	190.9	361.1	79	Lincoln	106.0	188.2
36	Union	190.9	246.7	80	Dyer	104.7	211.3
37	Blount	186.6	304.8	81	Cannon	99.4	134.1
38	Benton	182.5	303.1	82	Gibson	96.8	221.3
39	Stewart	181.6	325.5	83	Obion	85.7	202.6
40	Montgomery	180.4	304.6	84	Giles	85.3	246.9
41	Greene	178.5	205.4	85	Shelby	85.1	330.0
42	Henderson	171.8	254.2				
43	Jefferson	171.5	214.8		St. Ave.	165.6	265.8
44	Rutherford	170.6	245.9				

small tracts of cotton, while in the other sections more livestock and general farming was practiced.

Fertility Maintenance. Abundance of rich virgin soil in the newly settled country greeted the first inhabitants of Tennessee. Following the wasteful soil destroying habits of the Indians the settlers would soon deplete one piece of soil and more to another. Vast areas to be had for the taking was not conducive to fertility maintenance in the early periods when the state was first settled.

As early as 1836, however, the value of building up the worn out soil was beginning to be realized. In the Tennessee Farmer for 1834-1840 many references are made to the improvement of worn lands by the use of lime, green manures, drainage, and different methods of plowing. The fact that legumes fixed valuable plant foods from the air, appears to be known among these early farmers at the latter part of the eighteenth century.[4] Failure to employ these fertilizing methods was due to lack of motive rather than lack of knowledge.[5]

The more home loving type of people were satisfied to settle in one place and use these methods to keep the soil in condition for good production while the more energetic roving sort moved on to western lands to tap more new soil.

Some of the more progressive farmers rotated their crops and used the manure from livestock along with cotton seed, old corn stalks, straw, weeds, meat, bone, blood, and rich mud from the river bottoms to increase

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4 Gray, L. C., op. cit., p. 808.
5 Ibid., p. 800.

the fertility and productiveness of their land. Deep plowing and terracing was practiced to some extent in the south to rejuvenate and conserve the soil.[6]

Many rotations were experimented with because no set method had been determined upon as yet. It was known that corn drew heavily on the food elements in the soil and to plant it in the same field year after year soon impoverished the soil and gave very poor yields. Potatoes were believed by Washington to improve the ground, hence he planted corn and potatoes in alternate rows.[7] He had a seven year rotation system, planting corn and potatoes, following this with wheat the second year, then buckwheat to be plowed under, wheat again, and the last three years, clover.[8]

Because of lack of money and initiative, many of the early planters cropped the land year after year and returned nothing to keep up the productivity, eventually sapping all the vitality from the land and leaving it in very poor condition. Much rich land still remained in the West and many of these soil depleters migrated, leaving the exhausted soil to be tilled by the less transient population.

Land Values. Land being so plentiful during the early periods was naturally very cheap. Soon after the Declaration of Independence, a land office was opened to dispose of West Tennessee lands.[9] Land was disposed of in large tracts for about $0.50 an acre.[10] By 1836 land values in Tennessee had risen until good land in the East Tennessee Valley ranged from

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6 Op. cit., pp. 801-807.
7 Ibid., p. 808.
8 Ibid.
9 Williams, S. C, The Beginnings of West Tennessee, p. 42.
10. Ibid.

$25 to $50 per acre.[11] Davidson County ranked first in value of farms per acre in 1870 (Table XI and Map 5), with an average value of $43.79.

Table XI

CASH VALUE OF FARMS PER ACRE IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

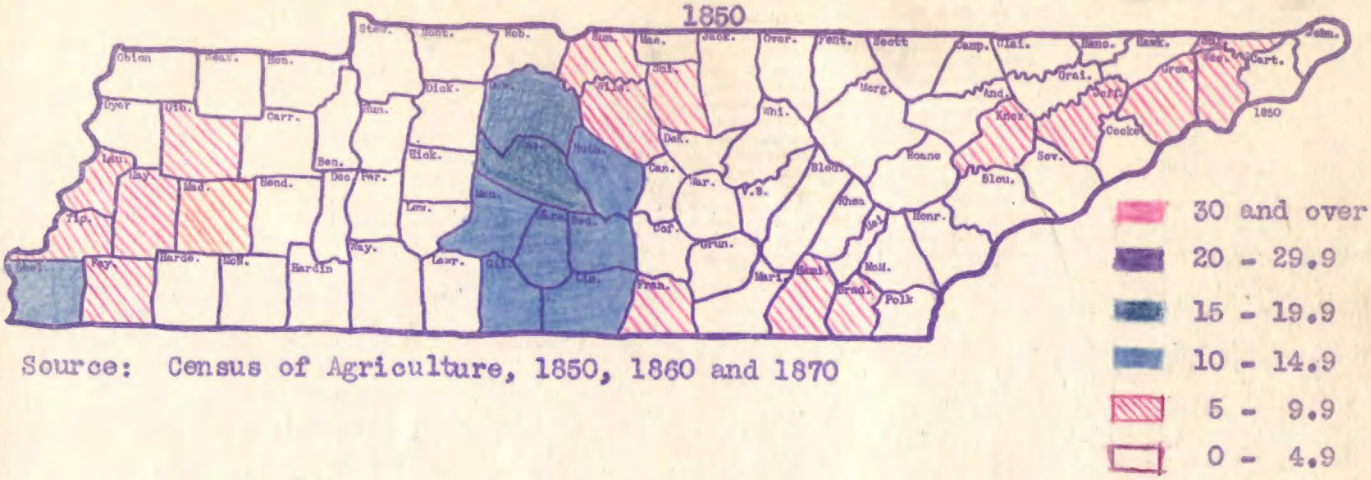
Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Davidson	43.79	55.98	19.44	45	Rhea	7.57	9.77	4.56
2	Maury	29.67	32.59	14.50	46	Polk	7.26	8.86	3.51
3	Rutherford	29.60	33.32	13.67	47	Perry	7.23	5.22	2.06
4	Bedford	28.14	25.51	10.15	48	Sevier	7.18	6.77	2.22
5	Shelby	28.02	29.91	10.51	49	Carter	7.01	10.18	3.95
6	Wilson	21.54	29.64	8.38	50	Hardeman	6.72	9.62	4.13
7	Williamson	20.74	28.98	15.56	51	Dickson	6.70	5.37	2.26
8	Giles	20.19	23.98	11.49	52	Union	6.63	6.85	-
9	Marshall	18.64	25.09	10.06	53	Anderson	6.42	6.34	2.74
10	Lincoln	18.15	20.80	10.10	54	Monroe	6.60	10.18	3.70
11	Madison	16.91	15.81	6.85	55	Humphreys	6.28	5.52	2.17
12	Lauderdale	16.05	11.88	5.39	56	Cocke	6.11	10.21	4.25
13	Lake	15.89	-	-	57	Coffee	6.08	10.98	4.26
14	Jefferson	15.27	16.26	5.93	58	Hardin	6.06	4.69	2.75
15	Sumner	15.14	21.34	9.99	59	Claiborne	6.05	6.30	3.08
16	Montgomery	15.08	19.81	4.13	60	Grundy	6.03	5.19	1.22
17	Robertson	15.05	18.59	4.90	61	Henderson	5.84	5.34	2.61
18	Gibson	14.97	18.02	5.40	62	Hancock	5.58	8.88	3.04
19	Washington	13.95	13.44	8.38	63	Cheatham	5.22	10.61	-
20	Tipton	13.77	12.41	5.62	64	Overton	5.08	6.42	2.18
21	Greene	13.54	14.60	5.13	65	Campbell	4.99	5.57	2.25
22	Obion	13.36	14.17	4.53	66	Marion	4.87	4.70	2.67
23	Smith	12.61	19.61	5.09	67	Jackson	4.77	6.47	2.71
24	Fayette	12.30	12.89	9.25	68	Johnson	4.77	,7.65	3.24
25	Warren	11.75	7.60	3.76	69	Sequatchie	4.67	3.83	-
26	Knox	11.46	13.87	5.83	70	Hickman	4.46	6.34	3.11
27	Cannon	11.11	16.04	4.18	71	Macon	4.44	7.54	2.95
28	Blount	11.05	11.03	1.32	72	Stewart	4.37	4.87	1.48
29	Bradley	10.99	13.05	6.07	73	Putnam	4.34	4.03	-
30	Sullivan	10.81	12.28	6.15	74	Lawrence	4.18	5.26	2.77
31	DeKalb	10.40	10.75	3.39	75	Bledsoe	4.10	7.17	4.30
32	Franklin	10.15	11.74	5.86	76	V.Buren	3.66	3.17	.79
33	Henry	10.08	11.92	4.30	77	McNairy	3.65	5.37	2.16
34	McMinn	9.89	10.68	4.25	78	Wayne	3.62	5.52	1.67
35	Carroll	9.30	9.83	3.43	79	Decatur	3.12	4.42	2.27
36	Weakley	9.30	12.39	5.16	80	Fentress	3.12	1.59	1.78
37	Hamilton	9.18	10.08	5.04	81	Lewis	3.04	4.51	4.75
38	Roane	9.15	9.34	4.17	82	Cumberland	2.22	1.51	-
39	Hawkins	8.90	9.54	4.28	83	Benton	2.18	4.27	1.46
40	Grainger	8.82	9.45	4.37	84	Morgan	1.92	1.24	.60
41	Dyer	8.05	18.71	5.83	85	Scott	1.26	1.73	.64
42	Haywood	7.96	18.79	5.82					
43	White	7.95	7.86	2.52		St. Ave.	11.17	13.13	5.13
44	Meigs	7.64	12.19	.67					

11 Grey, op. cit., p. 645.

Map 3

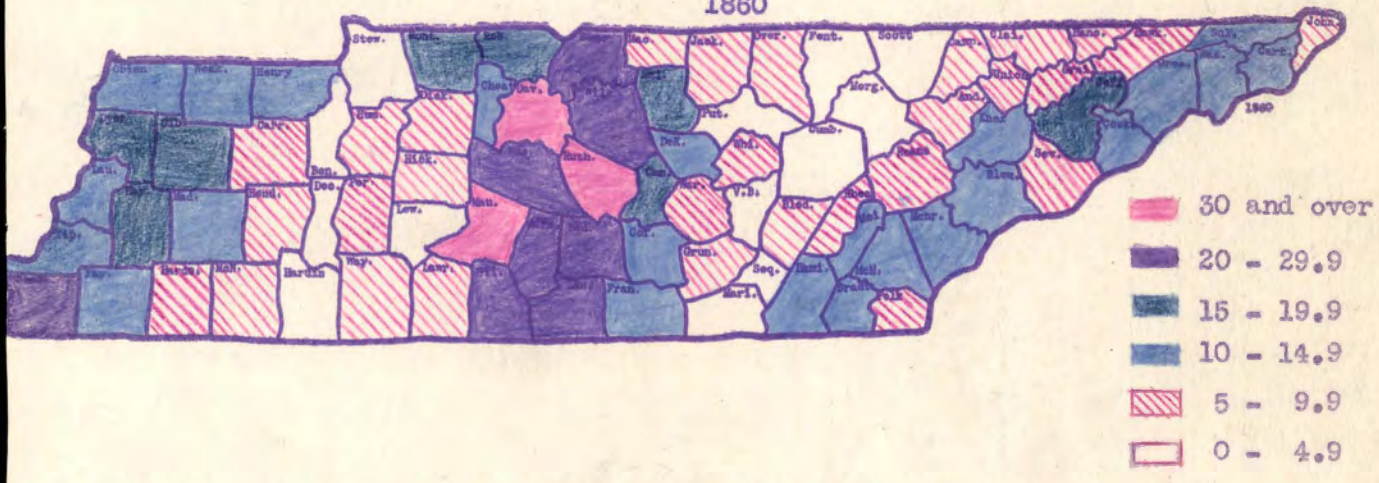
AVE. CASH VALUE OF ALL FARM LAND PER ACRE IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870
INCLUDING BUILDINGS

1850



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1850, 1860 and 1870

1860



1870

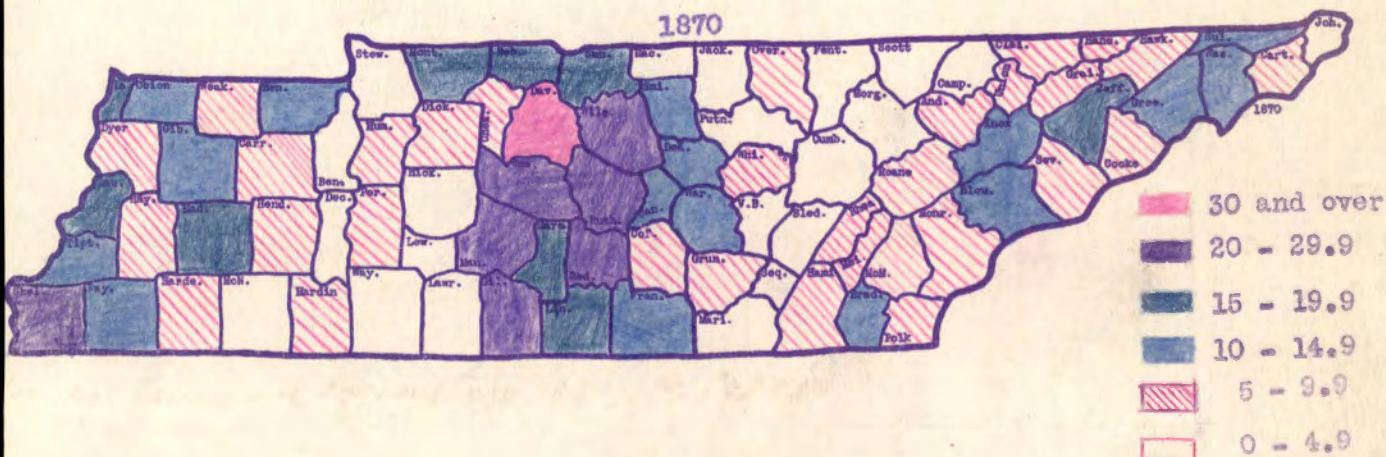


Table XII

AVERAGE CASH VALUE OF FARMS IN TENNESSEE, 1860 and 1870

Rank	County	1860	1870	Rank	County	1860	1870
1	Hawkins	$6988.95	$5737.54	45	Rhea	1444.17	3529.04
2	Davidson	6255.83	12219.28	46	Sevier	1440.61	4835.34
3	Rutherford	5048.79	8192.40	47	Grainger	1437.55	2899.10
4	Lake	4596.89	-	48	Smith	1400.94	2895.78
5	Bedford	4505.85	5964.07	49	Fayette	1395.28	4948.54
6	Maury	3491.54	7045.05	50	DeKalb	1290.96	2080.95
7	Carroll	3206.74	2242.19	51	Henry	1269.94	2758.04
8	Hamilton	2842.59	4829.78	52	Johnson	1269.87	1971.94
9	Montgomery	2720.29	6055.74	53	Union	1264.78	1686.46
10	Williamson	2646.26	7450.46	54	Sequatchie	1260.92	504.50
11	Jefferson	2619.97	3484.09	55	Meigs	1259.98	3762.26
12	Madison	2555.70	3427.52	56	Hardin	1221.15	1662.23
13	Greene	2416.54	2969.70	57	Hickman	1198.14	2062.59
14	Coffee	2404.50	2069.00	58	Obion	1144.49	2870.86
15	Shelby	2385.47	9872.47	59	Cannon	1104.08	2150.65
16	Robertson	2369.69	4159.14	60	Marion	1055.58	3085.95
17	Wilson	2356.60	4595.21	61	White	1044.96	1785.88
18	Washington	2305.92	3657.48	62	Anderson	1011.54	1922.10
19	Lauderdale	2279.41	4028.75	63	Cocke	1009.91	2202.06
20	Monroe	2273.51	2824.97	64	Henderson	1005.58	1558.15
21	Marshall	2255.87	4270.27	65	Cumberland	984.45	1034.23
22	Tipton	2120.14	3713.40	66	Lewis	946.82	1697.97
23	Blount	2060.55	3361.24	67	McNairy	945.49	1626.52
24	Franklin	2050.34	2832.85	68	Hancock	914.00	2327.53
25	Sumner	2044.14	4200.59	69	Claiborne	890.42	1872.63
26	McMinn	1982.19	2927.22	70	Perry	871.42	2195.91
27	Haywood	1970.53	6597.94	71	Decatur	862.10	1540.64
28	Carter	1959.80	2564.89	72	Wayne	857.41	1656.44
29	Roane	1952.55	4161.55	73	V.Buren	856.76	2003.01
30	Lincoln	1921.95	3914.48	74	Lawrence	845.77	1469.09
31	Knox	1878.37	3470.85	75	Dyer	843.94	3954.84
32	Bradley	1833.95	3271.72	76	Cheatham	835.39	2665.51
33	Warren	1789.29	2704.65	77	Fentress	816.22	826.64
34	Giles	1715.04	5897.25	78	Stewart	724.51	1585.65
35	Polk	1625.82	3397.28	79	Overton	742.49	1782.20
36	Dickson	1611.82	1482.46	80	Morgan	669.93	1260.71
37	Sullivan	1595.09	3199.09	81	Putnam	615.42	870.98
38	Grundy	1577.90	1827.29	82	Macon	602.58	1595.65
39	Weakley	1493.82	2253.87	83	Jackson	590.71	1571.91
40	Campbell	1478.06	1520.66	84	Scott	480.27	755.49
41	Bledsoe	1461.89	4254.45	85	Benton	397.95	1294.64
42	Gibson	1449.92	3987.55				
43	Humphreys	1447.59	1642.12				
44	Hardeman	1445.78	3664.18				

Maury and Rutherford were close second and third with $29.67 and $29.60 per acre. Hawkins County ranks first in the cash value per farm in 1870 (Table XI). The large size of farms in this county has considerable weight here. The average size of the farms in Hawkins County in 1870 was 785.1 acres, while Davidson County, the second in value per farm, had only 142.9 acres per farm.

The large farms in Hawkins County at this period is possibly due mostly to the type of farming. Dairying, hay, and general farming with some fruit, were the prevailing types. Davidson County, lying in the Central Basin had very good land and the per acre value was much higher than land in Hawkins County (Table XI and Map 5).

Farms in the East Tennessee Valley, Central Basin, and most parts of West Tennessee were fairly high in average value and value per acre because they are located in the best soil areas of the State.

Chapter III

CROPS AND CROPPING SYSTEMS

With the wide variety of soils and differences in elevations, Tennessee has been able to produce practically all of the northern and southern crops. The crops that follow and the distribution over the state will show the great variety that has been grown with success in Tennessee.

Corn

Importance. King Corn has played a predominant role in Tennessee agriculture. As it was the main crop with the Indians, so it was with the early settlers. The first planting of the pioneer settlers was corn. As early as 1770 James Robertson, when visiting the early settlements on the Watauga, had planted and harvested a crop of corn.[1] From this small beginning the growing of corn in Tennessee progressed by leaps and bounds.

Corn was grown so extensively because it was the most easily and economically produced. It could be planted between stumps and dead trees before the land was sufficiently cleared for plowing. The entire plant could be used for feed for livestock, and the grain was an important part of the diet of the people. A greater amount of food value could be grown per acre with corn than could be gotten with any other crop. The plant was naturally adapted to the soil and climate and hence grew in great abundance.

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1 Ramsey, J. G. M., Annals of Tennessee, p. 104.

Distribution. Map 4 on page 55 shows the distribution of corn from the periods 1840 to 1870. In 1840 production was rather concentrated in the counties of Maury, Rutherford, Wilson, and Sumner, with the whole central basin showing a heavy production (see Table XIII). In the periods of 1850, 1860, and 1870 the production spread more generally over the Central Basin, and the state, with the Basin still the heaviest and the mountainous area and the Western part of Middle Tennessee the lightest producing areas.

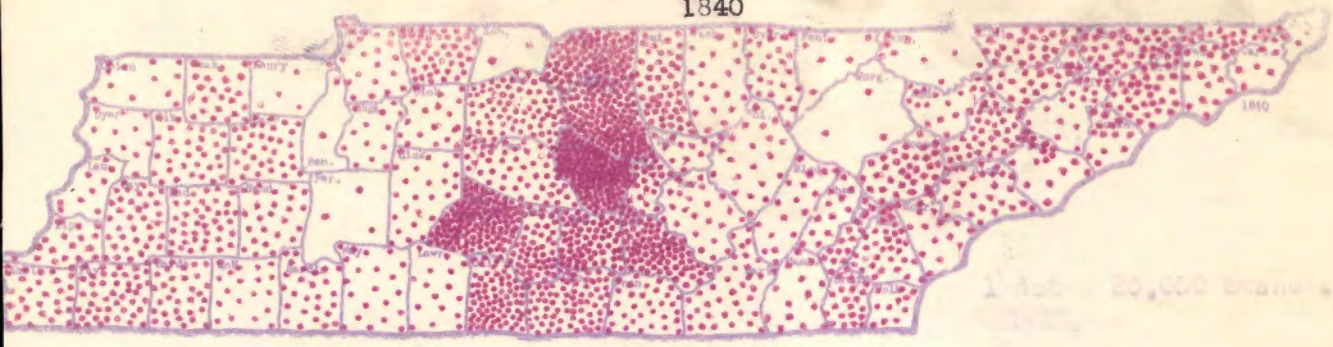
Production and Rank. In the production of corn Tennessee ranked very high in the United States during the period between 1840 and 1870 (Table XIV). In 1840 she ranked first with a total production of 44,-986,188 bushels. Between 1840 and 1850 the western corn belt states developed rapidly and as a result Tennessee dropped to fifth place, with a total production of 52,276,223 bushels, which was 8.83% of the U. S. Crop. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky had forged ahead of Tennessee. By 1860 Missouri had surpassed Tennessee and that caused a drop in rank from fifth to sixth in this period, with a production of 52,289,926 bushels, or 6.21% of the U. S. crop. In 1870 Tennessee had dropped to seventh among all states, Iowa surpassing her in this period. The total production in 1870 was 41,343,614 bushels or 5.43% of the total U. S. crop. Tennessee ranked first in the South in 1840, second in 1850, and third in 1860 and 1870.

Tennessee may well be proud of such a record in this early period of her agriculture. Machinery for producing corn was limited at this time and the labor required to produce crops was much greater than in later years. The western states with rich virgin soils, ideal for corn raising began to grow corn more efficiently than it could be grown on

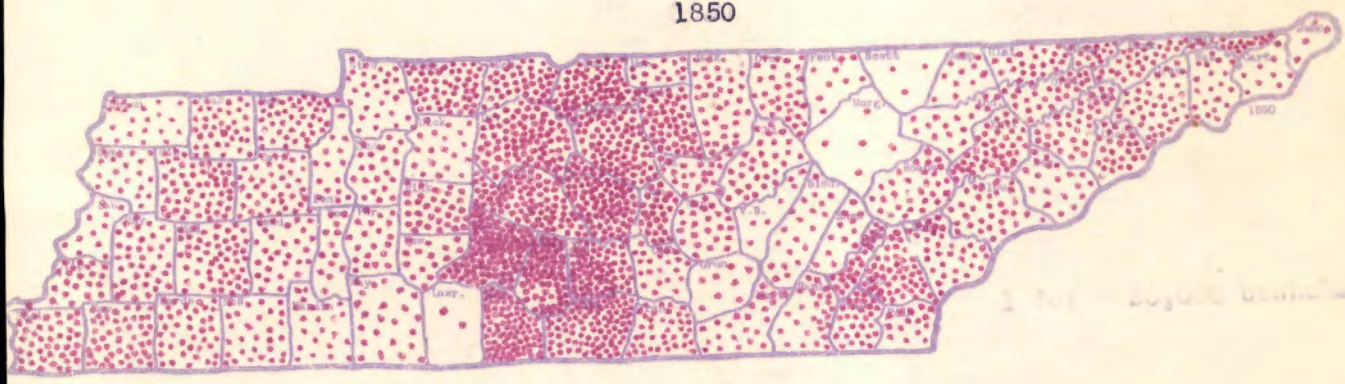
Map 4

CORN: PRODUCTION IN BUSHELS, IN TENNESSEE, 1840-1870

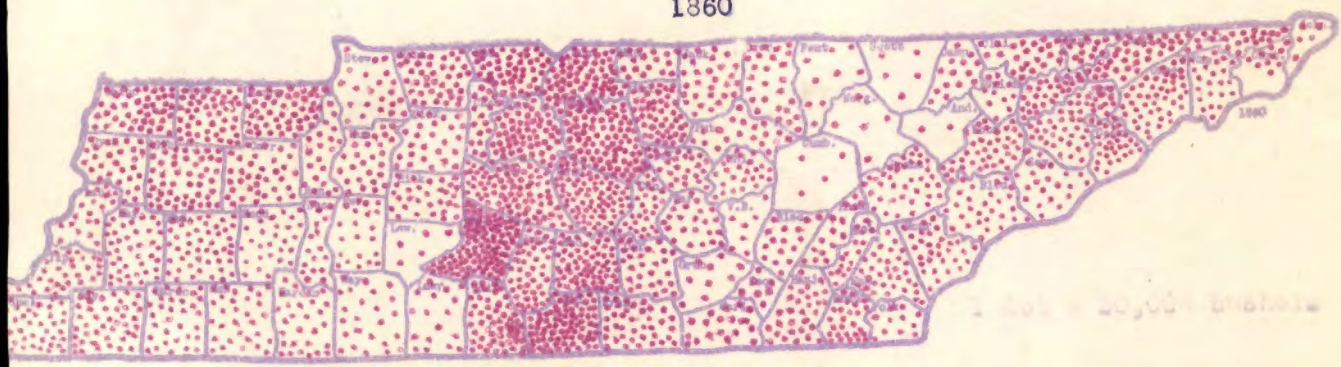
1840



1850



1860



1870

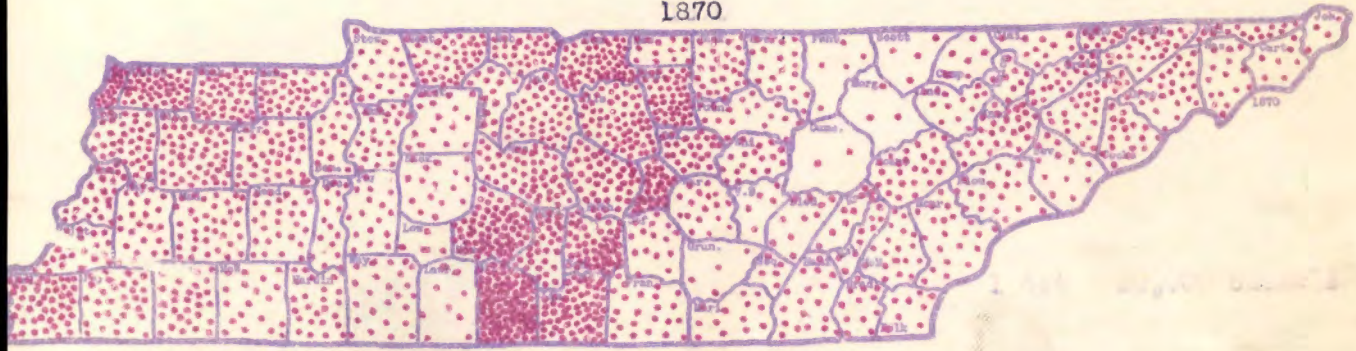


Table XIII

INDIAN CORN PRODUCTION IN TENNESSEE, 1840 - 1870
(In thousands of bushels)

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	1840	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	1840
1	Giles	2,054	1,129	1,858	1,453	44	Overt.	394	519	622	342
2	Maury	1,450	2,175	2,017	2,543	45	Cocke	389	618	545	266
3	Lincoln	1,234	1,593	1,873	1,437	46	Blount	385	558	622	540
4	Wilson	1,173	1,732	1,544	2,602	47	McNairy	370	599	571	386
5	Sumner	1,156	1,171	1,376	1,801	48	Perry	368	413	396	58
6	Gibson	1,068	994	1,108	635	49	Benton	357	407	305	42
7	Bedford	1,011	1,334	1,522	1,249	50	Hamil.	354	606	521	282
8	Wmson.	1,010	1,534	1,698	942	51	McMinn	351	655	959	633
9	Shelby	941	769	858	552	52	White	348	473	599	405
10	Obion	917	832	445	236	53	Warren	339	466	475	468
11	Smith	888	973	1,066	933	54	Putn.	332	373	-	-
12	Weakley	880	923	737	454	55	Dicks.	319	503	389	336
13	Ruther.	867	1,561	1,667	3,301	56	Decat.	315	341	262	-
14	David.	833	1,115	1,598	1,457	57	Coffee	310	533	433	1,566
15	Montg.	810	812	1,077	910	58	Sulliv.	302	435	374	390
16	Carroll	778	707	801	695	59	Wash.	290	469	396	351
17	Henry	767	966	893	116	60	Cheat.	274	350	-	-
18	Dyer	749	566	413	225	61	Marion	265	371	468	718
19	Madis.	693	942	1,045	795	62	Sevier	260	449	376	359
20	Fayette	627	853	964	888	63	Macon	256	349	305	-
21	Marsh.	591	931	1,292	1,019	64	Bradl.	239	540	575	421
22	Harde.	587	637	799	645	65	Claib.	205	456	441	541
23	Cannon	564	559	554	420	66	Hanc.	204	290	280	-
24	Robert.	559	936	859	44	67	Bleds.	202	314	407	341
25	Knox	549	780	862	716	68	Lawr.	190	340	84	316
26	Hender.	548	586	562	496	69	Rhea	188	295	251	248
27	Jackson	530	584	806	438	70	Meigs	177	328	433	308
28	Jeffer.	528	893	659	387	71	Union	169	227	-	-
29	Hayw.	523	823	755	711	72	Polk	152	226	300	220
30	Hickman	515	593	655	471	73	Carter	132	198	179	150
31	Roane	505	752	595	639	74	Campb.	127	281	227	200
32	Greene	497	924	784	683	75	Fentr.	109	170	180	125
33	Humph.	491	538	419	269	76	W.Bur.	104	132	132	-
34	DeKalb	487	520	417	244	77	Sequat.	103	140	-	-
35	Wayne	485	483	458	427	78	Scott	88	109	66	-
36	Hardin	485	546	449	512	79	John.	86	92	88	33
37	Frank.	468	760	788	645	80	Grundy	75	172	158	-
38	Hawkins	466	691	550	698	81	Lewis	73	105	294	-
39	Tipton	447	485	440	359	82	Cumber.	42	80	-	-
40	Lauder.	444	378	217	171						
41	Stew.	428	431	584	443		St.	41,544		52,276	
42	Monroe	415	650	671	345		total		52,900		44,986
43	Lake	415	-	-	-						

Table XIV

INDIAN CORN PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES,
1850-1870

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Ill.	129,921	115,175	57,647	25	Minn.	4,743	2,942	16
2	Ia.	68,935	42,411	8,657	26	Neb.	4,757	1,482	-
3	Ohio	67,501	75,545	59,079	27	Dela.	3,010	3,892	3,146
4	Mo.	66,034	72,892	36,215	28	Fla.	2,225	2,834	1,997
5	Ind.	51,095	71,589	52,964	29	Vt.	1,700	1,525	2,032
6	Ky.	50,091	64,044	58,675	30	Conn.	1,570	2,060	1,935
7	Tenn.	41,344	52,090	52,276	31	Mass.	1,398	2,157	2,345
8	Pa.	34,702	28,197	19,835	32	N.H.	1,278	1,415	1,574
9	Texas	20,555	16,501	6,029	33	Cal.	1,221	511	6,029
10	N.C.	18,454	30,079	27,941	34	Me.	1,090	1,546	1,750
11	Va.	17,649	38,320	35,254	35	N.M.	641	709	365
12	Ga.	17,646	30,776	30,080	36	R.I.	312	461	539
13	Kans.	17,026	6,151	-	37	Colo.	252	-	-
14	Ala.	16,978	33,226	28,754	38	Dak.	133	20	-
15	N.Y.	16,463	20,061	17,858	39	Utah	96	90	10
16	Miss.	15,637	29,058	22,447	40	Oreg.	72	76	3
17	Wisc.	15,034	7,517	1,989	41	Ariz.	32	-	-
18	Mich.	14,086	12,445	5,641	42	D.C.	28	81	65
19	Ark.	13,382	17,824	8,894	43	Wash.	22	5	-
20	Md.	11,702	13,445	10,750	44	Nev.	10	-	-
21	N.J.	8,745	9,725	8,760	45	Ida.	6	-	-
22	W.Va.	8,198	-	-					
23	S.C.	7,614	15,066	16,271		U.S.total	760,945	838,793	592,071
24	La.	7,597	16,854	10,266		U.S.ave	16,910	20,945	16,446

the depleted soils of the older states, thus causing the decline in production and rank in the Southern states.

Production per 100 Acres of Improved Land. Before the census of 1880 no acreage of specific crops was taken. Basing the production of corn on a basis of 100 acres of improved land gives a unit on which some comparison of periods can be made (Map 5 and Table XV). In 1850 the production was 1,010 bushels or 10.1 bushels for each acre of improved land in the state. The higher producing counties were averaging

Table XV

INDIAN CORN: NUMBER BUSHELS PER 100 ACRES IMPROVED LAND IN TENNESSEE, 1850 - 1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Lake	3,099	0	0	45	McNairy	573	733	890
2	Perry	1,257	1,450	1,784	46	Shelby	572	573	687
3	Obion	1,217	333	1,711	47	Lawr.	569	852	93
4	Giles	1,125	594	1,231	48	Coffee	560	950	1,159
5	Humph.	1,116	1,265	1,495	49	White	541	765	757
6	Cannon	954	1,014	1,375	50	Ander.	517	790	789
7	Hardin	951	841	1,304	51	Marsh.	516	800	1,616
8	DeKalb	947	1,031	1,428	52	Hanc.	513	775	803
9	Stewart	904	1,026	1,493	53	Hamil.	513	897	1,348
10	Hickman	897	1,143	1,422	54	Frank.	510	891	1,116
11	Dyer	895	1,253	1,786	55	Roane	492	783	896
12	Wayne	851	919	1,379	56	Ruther.	478	846	1,114
13	Lauder.	826	975	1,207	57	Overt.	475	707	1,027
14	Gibson	805	818	1,246	58	Sevier	454	737	944
15	Lewis	800	1,072	1,503	59	Jeffer.	447	801	822
16	Marion	798	1,055	1,171	60	Polk	440	776	1,014
17	Weak.	776	1,155	1,190	61	Meigs	429	868	1,133
18	Jacks.	771	907	1,209	62	Grain.	428	654	840
19	Bent.	770	1,009	904	63	Claib.	428	708	785
20	Decat.	764	1,012	170	64	Scott	427	812	773
21	Maury	739	1,044	1,403	65	Harde.	425	569	746
22	Smith	738	824	1,177	66	Blount	419	558	684
23	Madison	736	587	902	67	Fayette	411	462	605
24	Wilson	716	805	1,096	68	Monroe	407	574	803
25	Bedford	704	722	1,497	69	Knox	403	681	801
26	Henry	696	816	969	70	Hawk.	399	698	591
27	Hayw.	689	597	806	71	Robert.	398	759	870
28	Sequat.	664	862	0	72	Warren	395	634	911
29	Tipton	665	740	913	73	V.Bur.	394	804	1,088
30	David.	659	840	1,366	74	Fentr.	375	489	835
31	Linc.	651	782	1,390	75	Carter	365	588	755
32	Wmson .	650	891	1,000	76	Union	363	649	0
33	Putnam	648	756	0	77	McMinn	355	134	965
34	Sumner	638	832	1,162	78	Bradl.	321	675	994
35	Cheat.	634	903	0	79	Campb.	318	833	773
36	Dicks.	632	910	1,253	80	Greene	307	612	631
37	Carroll	610	759	1,050	81	John.	302	357	530
38	Macon	601	768	983	82	Sulli.	290	462	393
39	Grundy	598	992	1,133	83	Wash.	272	412	456
40	Bledsoe	595	929	1,160	84	Cumber	262	574	0
41	Montg.	594	627	1,065	85	Morgan	43	621	699
42	Hender.	592	601	858					
43	Cocke	578	914	1,122		St. ave.	604	766	1,010
44	Rhea	574	911	1,066					

Map 5

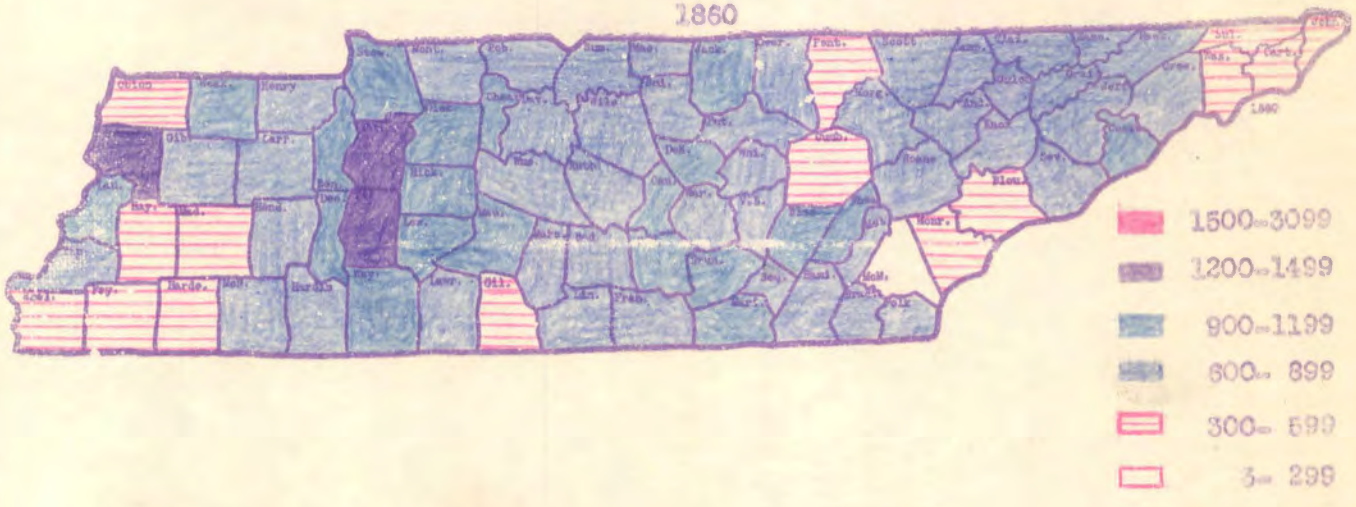
AVERAGE NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF INDIAN CORN PER 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

1850

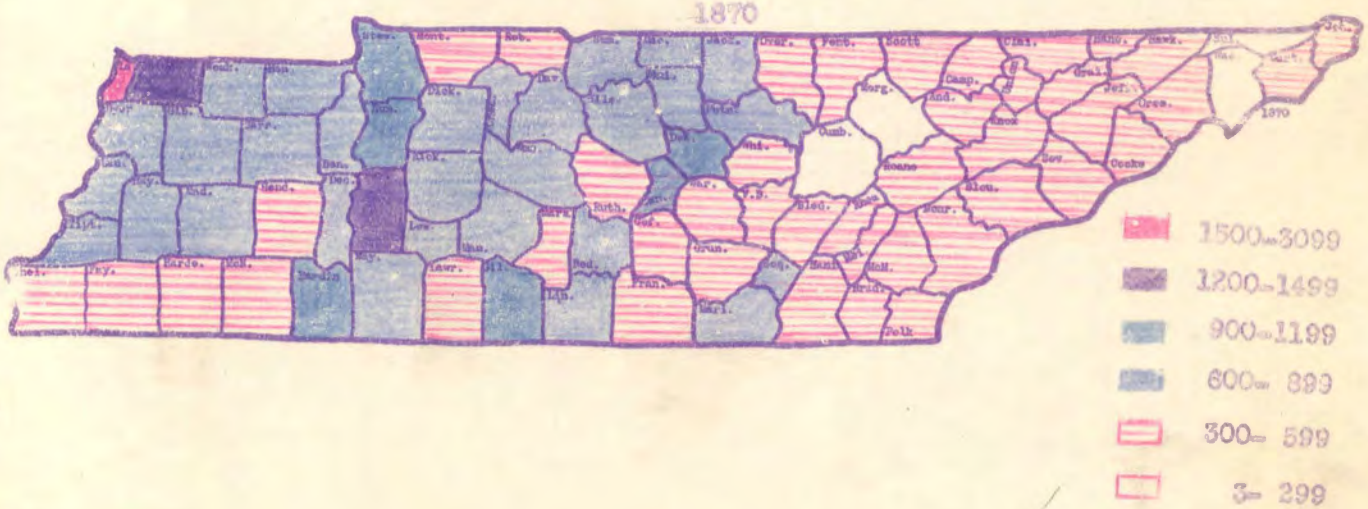


Source: Agricultural Census, 1850, 1860, 1870.

1860



1870



from 14 to 18 bushels per acre of improved land. The production for 1860 on this basis had dropped to 765.7 bushels per 100 acres of improved land, probably mostly due to the increase in improved land, along with a slight decrease in production. A further decrease in 1870 to 604 bushels per 100 acres of improved land was again due to an increase in improved land and a decrease in the total production. In 1870 the production in Lake County of 3,099 bushels per 100 acres of improved land would be a good average production per acre of corn on average land. Perry County, the second in rank, produced less than half that amount; 1257 bushels per 100 acres of improved land. The Cumberland Plateau, and eastern border counties are low, with a production of two to four bushels per 100 acres of improved land.

Methods of Cultivation and Harvesting. As early as 1836 a corn planter had been invented[2] but it was probably some time after this before it came into general use.

Deep spring plowing was recommended for preparing the ground for planting.[3] Experiments on width of rows and thickness of planting were made[4] but the type and fertility of the soil was also to be taken into account. Corn was usually planted in hills two and one-half to three feet apart and with three to five stalks in a hill. When cultivating the crop, care was taken to keep the weeds down and keep the soil loose, without breaking the roots of the plants with the cultivation.[5]

The approved method of harvesting was to cut the corn before frost and set it up in the field to cure.[6] Yields of 35 to 60 bushels

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2 Tennessee Farmer, 1836, p. 293.
3 Ibid., p. 34.
4 Ibid., p. 124.
5 Ibid., p. 118.
6 Ibid., p. 75.

per acre were obtained and a few yields of over 100 bushels[7] where manure was applied to the land.

Use and Disposition. Some corn from Middle and West Tennessee was probably marketed in the surrounding states and lower south.[8] Unless good markets could be reached by water, and not too far distant, most of the production was consumed at home, as transportation was a problem and a very expensive one until railroads were built.[9] Tennessee was raising a high percentage of the hogs of the country at this time and could use the major portion of her crop for feed. Corn was also the staple food for the slave and white population.[10] Prices of corn fluctuated considerably but averaged near 60 cents a bushel from 1800 to 1860. There was a peak in 1816 of $1.46, and prices after the Civil War were higher than the average (see Figure 2).

Although not a big cash crop, corn has been invaluable in furnishing a very nutritious economical food for man and his livestock from the earliest time to the present.

Cotton

Importance of the Crop. Cotton raising in Tennessee was first started in the Central Basin near Nashville about 1780.[11] By 1801 the estimated production was about 1,000,000 pounds (see
and by 1804 there were 64 gins operating mostly in Middle Tennessee.[12] Woodbury's estimate for 1811 was 3,000,000 pounds, for 1821 20,000,000 pounds and for an average from 1826-1835 a production of 45,000,000 pounds was estimated. The census of 1840 showed a marked decline from

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7 Op. cit., pp. 196 and 261.
8 Gray, L. C. Vol. II, p. 812.
9 Ibid.
10 Ibid., Vol. I, p. 171.
11 Ibid., Vol. II, p. 687.
12 Ibid.

this to 27,701,277 pounds. However by 1850 the ginnings of cotton was 194,532 bales of 400 pounds, or almost 2 1/2 times the production of 1840. The ginnings for 1860 reached a peak for this period, of 296,464 bales of 400 pounds. Ginnings dropped to 181,842 bales for 1870 which was a good production considering the reconstruction and readjustments the cotton-producing sections had to face after the Civil War.

The average price of cotton received by producers in Virginia in 1826 and 1833 was approximately 11 cents per pound,[13] making the average crop for these years worth around $4,950,000. The average price for 1839 was 9.4 cents and with the low ginnings for that year the value of the cotton crop was only about $2,600,000. In 1849 with an average price of 10.4 cents the crop had a value of $8,092,531. For 1859 with the very large crop and an average price of 10.5 cents the cotton crop was worth $11,461,988. With a great decrease in the crop for 1869 but a price of 24.1 cents the value of the cotton crop reached a peak of $17,529,568. Thus from 1840 to 1870 the value of the cotton crop in Tennessee increased steadily and rapidly. For the trend in prices of cotton see Figure 1.

Distribution and Shifts in Production. Until about 1840 Middle Tennessee was producing the greater part of the cotton,[14] Due to low prices and soil depletion about this time, livestock and hemp production began to replace cotton, and the production shifted to West Tennessee where the climate was probably slightly more favorable.[15] The production for Middle

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13 Technical Bulletin 37, V.P.I., Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Historical study of prices received by producers of farm products in Virginia, 1801-1927.

14 Gray, L. C., op. cit., p. 892.

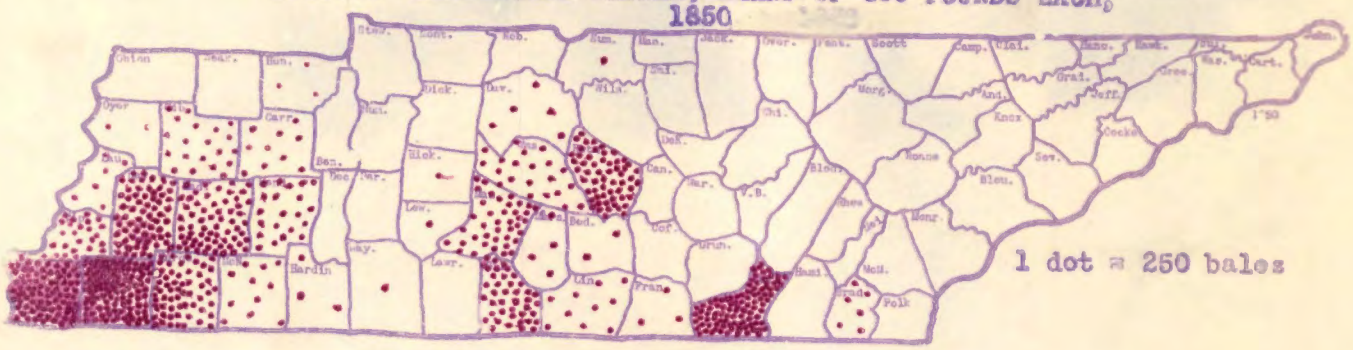
15 Ibid., pp. 878-892.

Map 6.

COTTON: PRODUCTION IN BALES OF 400 POUNDS EACH, IN TENNESSEE, 1840

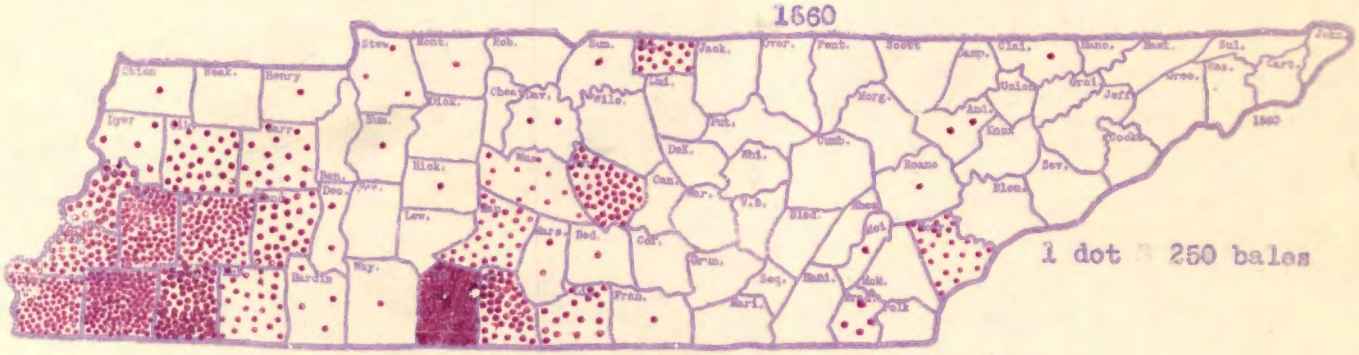


COTTON: PRODUCTION GINNED; BALES OF 400 POUNDS EACH, 1850



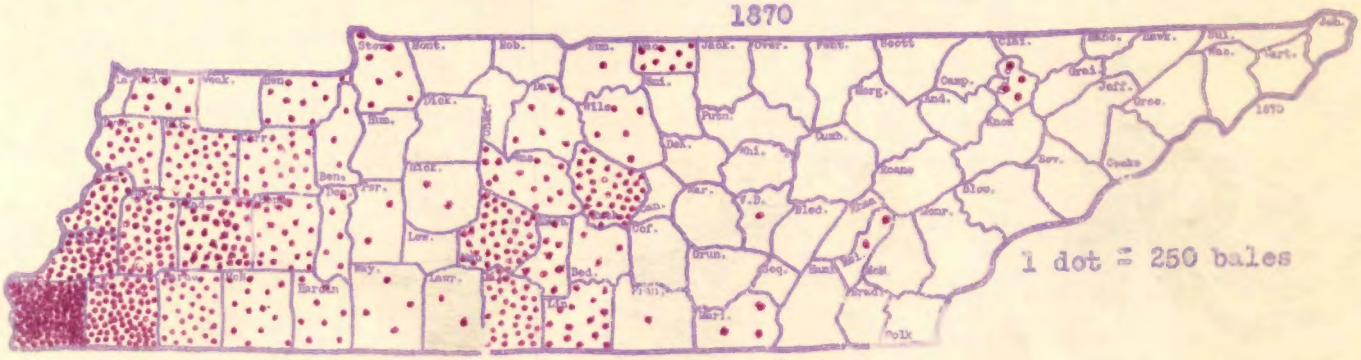
Census figure seems to be incorrect for Marion County

1860



Census figure seems to be incorrect for Lawrence County

1870



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1840, 1850, 1860 and 1870

Tennessee was 10,824,422 pounds and for West Tennessee 16,628,329 pounds. From 1850 to 1870 production in West Tennessee increased while Middle Tennessee remained about constant, or declined slightly from 1860 to 1870 (see Map 6 and Table XVI). In 1850 ginnings in Marion County appear greatly out of line. The only explanation, if the figures are correct, is cotton being brought in from Alabama and Georgia to be ginned. Likewise Lawrence County in 1860 shows the same distortion.

Table XVI

COTTON GINNING BALES (400 LBS.), 1850, 1860 and 1870
(In thousands)

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Shelby	32	23	21	20	Marshall	2	1	1
2	Fayette	20	35	28	21	Hardin	2	1	1
3	Haywood	11	27	16	22	Macon	2	5	0
4	Tipton	10	12	7	23	Stewart	2	1	0
5	Gibson	10	7	5	24	Davidson	1	0	1
6	Maury	9	7	10	25	Wilson	1	0	0
7	Madison	9	24	16	26	Decatur	1	0	0
8	Rutherford	8	12	14	27	Wayne	1	0	0
9	Giles	8	12	10	28	Union	1	0	0
10	Hardeman	8	19	15	29	Bedford	1	0	0
11	Lauderdale	6	6	2	30	Hickman	1	0	0
12	Carroll	5	4	2	31	Marion *	1	0	24
13	Dyer	5	1	0	32	Benton	1	0	0
14	Henderson	4	7	5	33	Lawrence	1	68	0
15	Williamson	4	5	5	34	Monroe	0	6	0
16	Lincoln	4	4	3	35	Bradley	0	1	2
17	McNairy	3	6	3	36	Anderson	0	1	0
18	Henry	2	0	1					
19	Obion	2	0	0		St. total	182	296	195

Source: Census 1850, 1860 and 1870.

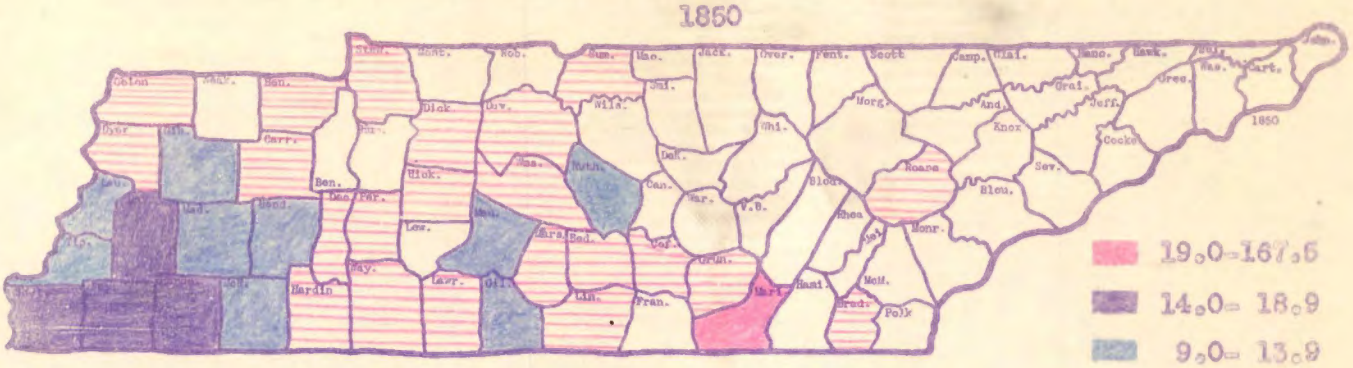
* Note: Data for Marion County appears incorrect for 1850

Production per 100 Acres of Improved Land. The average ginnings of cotton per 100 acres of improved land was 3.8 bales for 1850, 4.4 bales for 1860, and 2.7 bales for 1870. Ginnings in the counties in West Tennessee increased greatly from 1850 to 1860 but declined in most counties from

Map 7

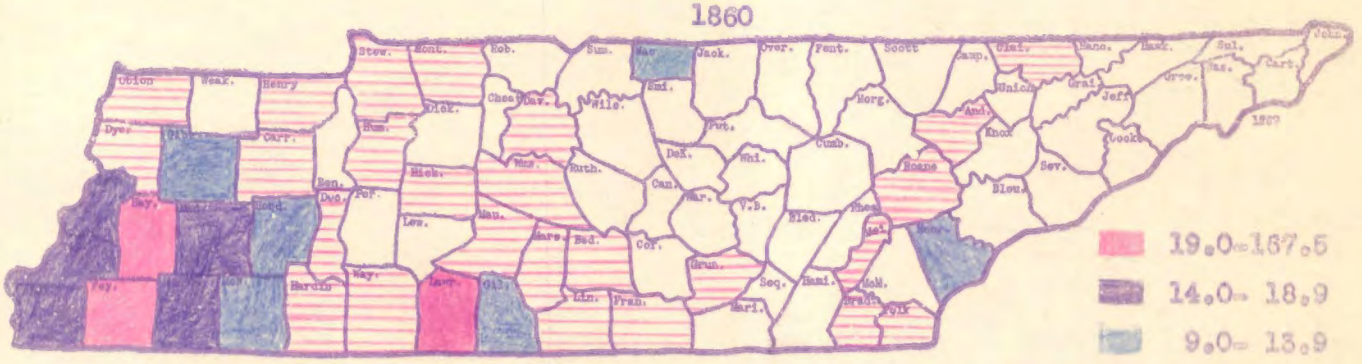
AVERAGE NUMBER OF BALES OF 400 POUNDS OF GINNED COTTON PER 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND, TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

1850



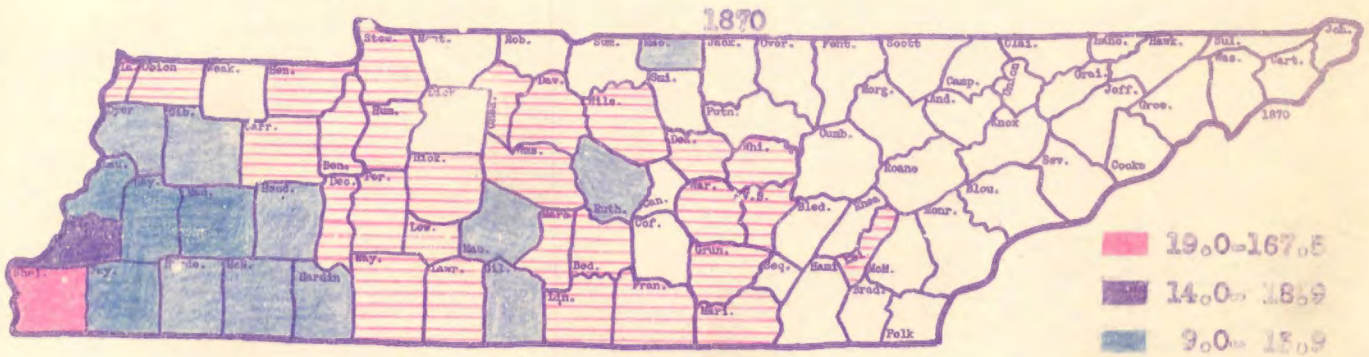
Census data for Marion County appears to be incorrect

1860



Census data for Lawrence County appears to be incorrect

1870



Source: Agricultural Census, 1850, 1860 and 1870

Table XVII

GINNED COTTON: BALES OF 400 POUNDS EACH PER 100 ACRES IMPROVED LAND, 1870, 1860, and 1850

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Shelby	19.7	17.2	17.0	45	Cannon	.09	.01	.01
2	Tipton	14.9	17.9	13.7	46	Sumner	.09	.03	.1
3	Haywood	13.8	19.2	17.1	47	Jefferson	.06	.01	0
4	Fayette	13.2	19.1	17.8	48	Coffee	.05	.03	.1
5	Lauderdale	11.8	16.6	8.9	49	DeKalb	.02	0	0
6	Madison	9.8	15.1	13.7	50	Dickson	.02	.06	.1
7	Gibson	7.4	6.0	5.5	51	Montgomery	.02	.2	0
8	Dyer	5.9	2.1	1.7	52	Overton	.02	0	0
9	Hardeman	5.7	17.2	14.1	53	Rhea	.02	0	0
10	McNairy	5.2	7.5	4.4	54	Jackson	.01	0	0
11	Maury	4.8	5.4	6.9	55	Sevier	.01	.04	0
12	Macon	4.7	10.0	0	56	Robertson	.008	0	.007
13	Giles	4.6	6.1	6.8	57	Smith	.007	.007	.02
14	Rutherford	4.6	6.6	9.4	58	Weakley	.006	.05	.2
15	Henderson	4.5	7.4	7.9	59	Campbell	.005	0	.007
16	Hardin	4.0	1.5	2.0	60	McMinn	.004	.006	0
17	Carroll	3.9	3.9	3.1	61	Hamilton	.001	.09	.005
18	Stewart	3.8	1.9	.1	62	Knox	.001	0	0
19	Obion	3.1	.3	.2	63	Anderson	0	1.2	0
20	Decatur	2.8	1.3	.5	64	Bledsoe	0	0	0
21	Williamson	2.5	1.7	3.1	65	Blount	0	.005	.007
22	Henry	2.2	.2	.8	66	Bradley	0	1.2	2.8
23	Marion	2.2	0	61.1	67	Carter	0	0	0
24	Lincoln	2.0	2.1	1.9	68	Claiborne	0	.3	0
25	Union	1.9	0	0	69	Cocke	0	0	.006
26	Wayne	1.9	.4	.9	70	Cumberland	0	0	0
27	Marshall	1.8	.6	1.3	71	Fentress	0	0	.004
28	Perry	1.7	0	.2	72	Grainger	0	.004	.002
29	Lawrence	1.6	167.5	.3	73	Greene	0	0	0
30	Benton	1.5	0	.04	74	Hancock	0	0	.005
31	Hickman	1.3	.26	.6	75	Hawkins	0	0	0
32	Lewis	1.3	0	.8	76	Johnson	0	0	0
33	Davidson	1.1	.3	1.0	77	Monroe	0	5.4	0
34	Meigs	1.1	.4	0	78	Morgan	0	0	0
35	Wilson	.7	.01	.04	79	Polk	0	.1	.09
36	Bedford	.6	.1	.4	80	Putnam	0	0	0
37	V. Buren	.5	.04	.02	81	Roane	0	.2	.2
38	Grundy	.4	.02	.1	82	Scott	0	0	0
39	Lake	.4	0	0	83	Sequatchie	0	0	0
40	Franklin	.3	.2	.9	84	Sullivan	0	.03	0
41	Humphreys	.2	.6	.007	85	Washington	0	0	0
42	Cheatham	.1	.02	0					
43	Warren	.1	.04	0		St. ave.	2.7	4.4	3.8
44	White	.1	.003	0					

from 1860 to 1870 (see Table XVII and Map 7). Shelby County was leading in 1870 with 19.7 bales per 100 acres of improved land. Tipton, Haywood, Fayette, and Lauderdale ranked next in order but there was a marked decline in these counties from 1860. Marion and Lawrence Counties show up here again greatly out of line.

Rank in Actual Ginnings. Shelby, Fayette, Haywood, Tipton, and Gibson, the five high ranking counties in 1870 are all in West Tennessee (see Table XVI). Shelby had 32,000 bales or about 1/6 of the total for the state. Fayette County ranked first in 1850 and 1860 but her ginning fell from 1860 to 1870.

Using Woodbury's estimates, Tennessee ranked 5th among the five cotton-producing states in 1801; South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and North Carolina were the leading states at this time. In 1811 Tennessee ranked 5th among six states. By 1821 she had surpassed Virginia and North Carolina, but Alabama forged ahead, ranking Tennessee 4th out of eight states. In the average of 1826 and 1833 Tennessee ranked 5th again out of 10 states, Mississippi going ahead in this period. By 1839 Tennessee ranked 7th among 13 states, 5th in 1849, 8th in 1859, and 1869. (See Table XVIII)

Tennessee has had much variation in rank and percentage of cotton produced in the United States. In 1801 her production was about 2.5% of the United States production; in 1811, 5.8%; in 1821, 11.3%; in the 1826-1833 average 12.1%, showing a steady climb in importance to this period. By 1839 the percentage dropped to 8.5. Cotton production was increasing rapidly in Louisiana and Missippippi and the production in Tennessee was declining in the Central Basin and shifting to West Tennessee just about this time. For 1849 the percentage was back to 8.0, but dropped in 1859 to 5.5, and in 1869 was up to 6.0.

Table XVIII

COTTON GINNINGS: RANK OF STATES, 1850-1870

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Mississippi	565	1,203	484
2	Georgia	474	702	499
3	Alabama	429	990	564
4	Louisiana	351	778	179
5	Texas	351	431	58
6	Arkansas	248	367	65
7	South Carolina	225	353	301
8	Tennessee.	182	296	194
9	North Carolina	145	145	74
10	Florida	40	65	45
11	Kentucky	1	-	1
12	Missouri	1	41	-
13	Virginia	-	13	4
14	Illinois	-	1	-
	U. S. total	3,012	5,387	2,469
	U. S. average	251	414.4	205.8

Methods of Growing and Harvesting. Practices of the better planters of early times are described in detail in the Tennessee Farmer for 1836. The soil was fertilized either with a green manure crop of rye or field peas, or with stable manure when available. The seed was planted in furrows and covered with a board attached to the plow. When the plants came up they were spaced in the row by cutting out the ones that were too close. The plant was cultivated at intervals to keep grass and weeds down.[16]

All the cotton was harvested by hand, large numbers of slaves or laborers being required to gather the crop. Sacks were used to put the cotton in, and were carried over the shoulder with a strap. When full the sack was emptied into a large sheet, or wagon and taken to the gin. The average amount of seed cotton picked per day per person is around 150 pounds.[17]

16 Tennessee Farmer, January 1836, p. 221, and Feb. 1836, p. 259.
17 Atlas of American Agriculture, Part V, Section A, p. 14.

The cotton gin was invented by Whitney in 1793.[18] Before this cotton seed had to be separated from the lint by hand at the rate of a pound a day per person, or by a small hand roller gin capable of ginning about five pounds per day.[19] The coming of the gin with its later developments relieved the cotton grower of his difficult problem, getting the seed from the cotton fibers, and stimulated growing of cotton in the United States until she became the greatest producer of cotton in the world.[20]

Marketing and Distribution. With the possible exception of small amounts for home use in the early periods, the entire cotton crop is produced for market.[21] The marketing problem was a serious one in Tennessee.[22] All shipping had to be done by water until railroads began to develop about 1850-1855.[23] Before steamboats were developed Middle Tennesseeans had to depend on flatboats to take their product to market, this being very expensive and requiring as much as four months for a round trip to New Orleans.[24] Thus access to market was a matter of high cost and long waiting before any returns were realized from the cash crops.

Cotton from West Tennessee by 1801 was being hauled by wagon to Kentucky or shipped to New Orleans for export.[25] From the first production of cotton to 1870 the markets for cotton were the northern mills, export markets[26] and some local consumption. Cotton from Shelby County

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18 Atlas of American Agriculture, Part V, Section A, p. 19.
20 Ibid., p. 5.
21 Ibid., p. 24.
22 Grey, Vol. II, p. 869-870.
23 Williams, S. C., The Beginning of West Tennessee, p. 171-175.
24 Grey, op. cit., p. 870.
25 Ibid., p. 876.
26 Atlas of American Agriculture, pp. 18 and 21.

was much sought after and at one time won the medal as the best in the world, at the London Exposition.[27]

Tobacco

Importance of the Crop. Tobacco growing probably started in Tennessee about 1780, for by 1785 an inspection warehouse had been started at Nashville, and by 1816 the production was estimated at 10,000,000 pounds.[28] Cotton and tobacco were the main cash crops of the early settler in Tennessee.

By 1840 the production of tobacco was 29,550,432 pounds, with an average farm price of 5.08 cents per pound[29] the value of the crop was $1,495,252, or slightly over half of the value of the cotton crop for that year. In 1850 the production had dropped to 20,148,932 pounds. Production had dropped in most of the states, probably due to very low prices during the period 1839-1849, with an average price of 5.55 cents per pound the value of the crop for this period was $1,118,266, or only about 1/7 of the value of the cotton crop. Production was up again in 1860 to 43,448,097 pounds with an average value of 7.66 cents per pound, and a value of $3,328,124 or approximately 2/7 of the value of the cotton crop. Due to effects of the Civil War the production dropped to 21,465,452 pounds for 1870 with a price of only 5.99 cents per pound or a total value of only $1,285,792, or approximately 1/14 of the value of the cotton crop for that year. For trends in cotton prices see Figure 1.

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27 Williams, op. cit., p. 204.
28 Grey, L. C., pp. 754 and 755.

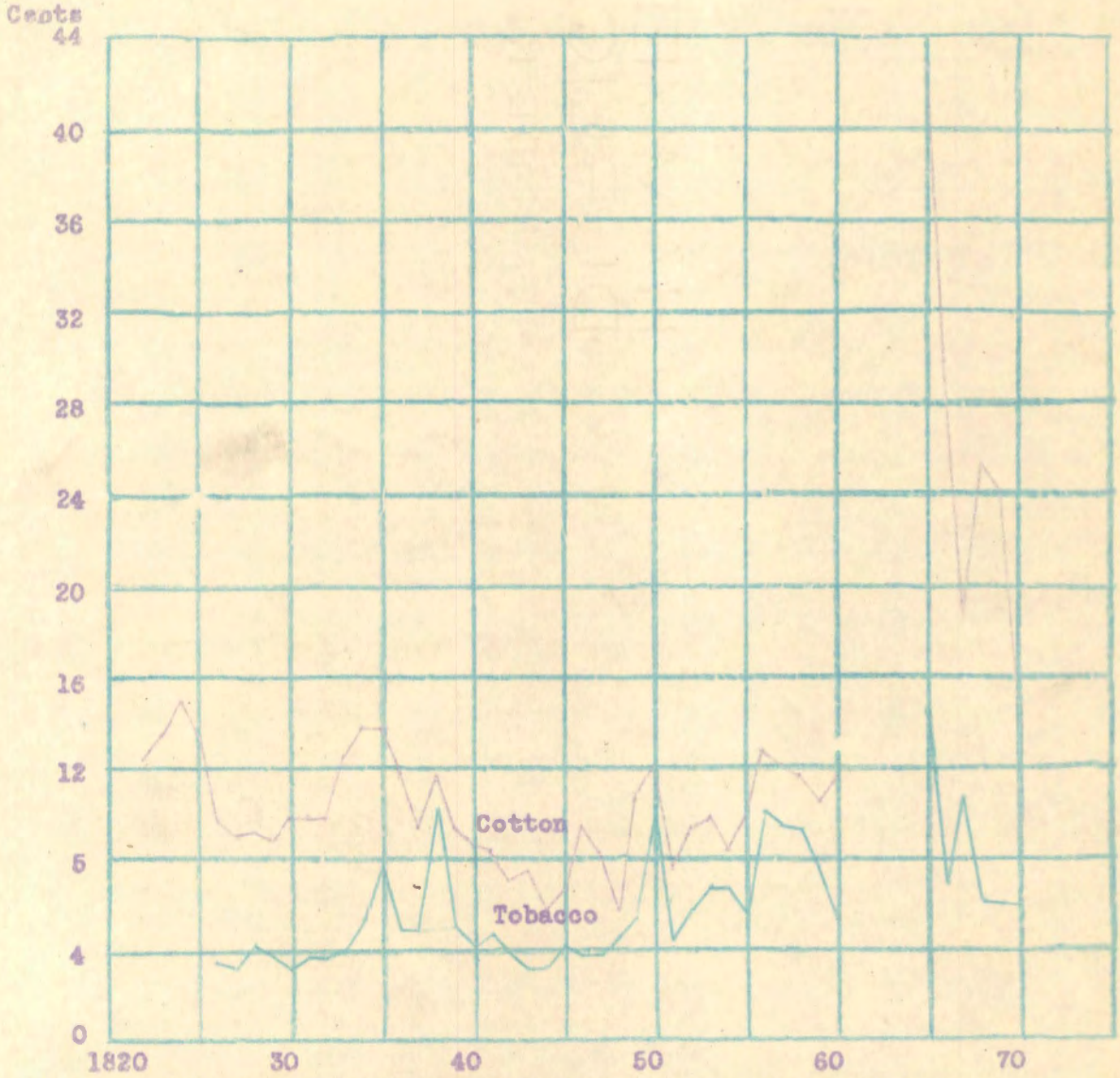
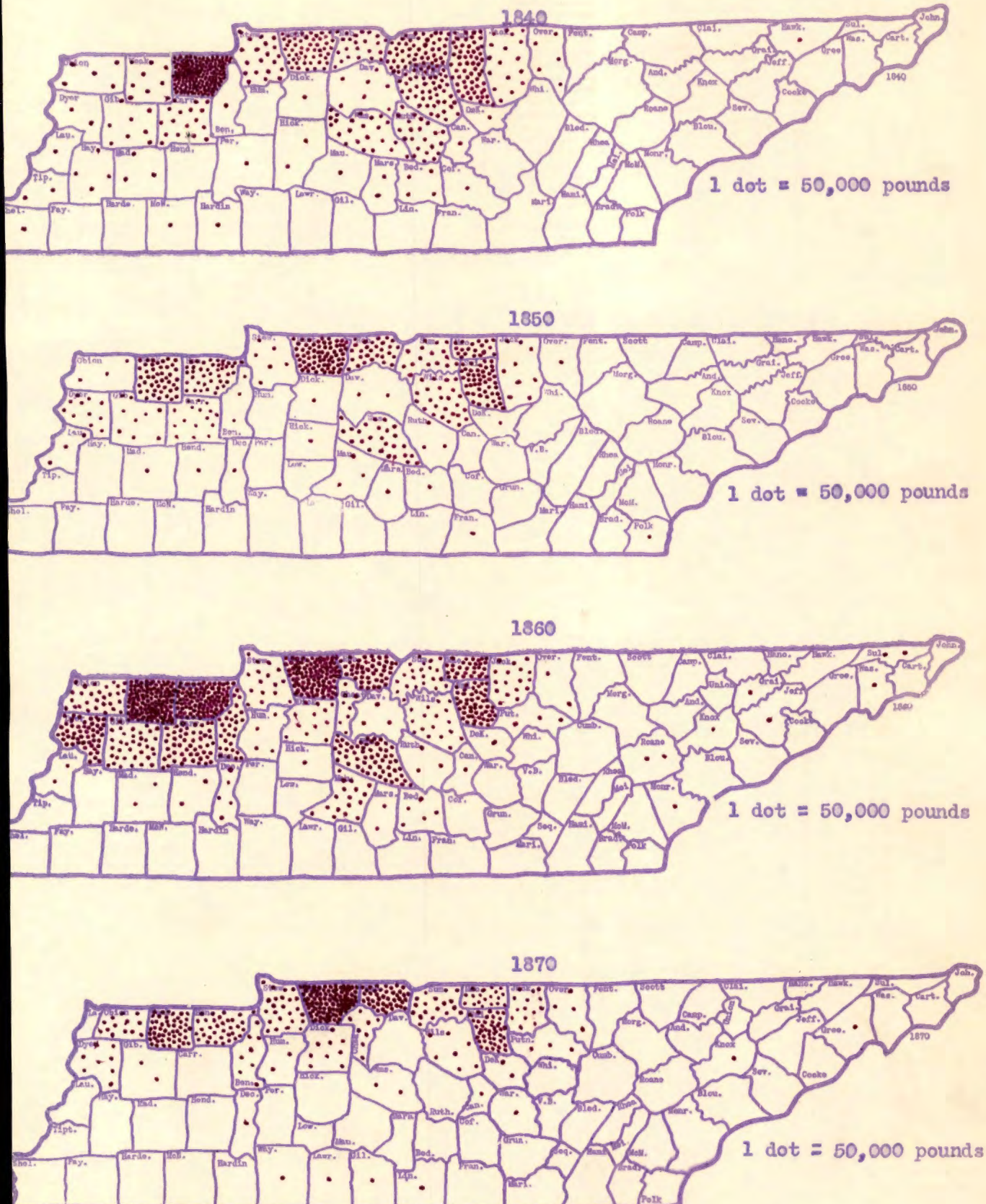


Fig.1. Weighted Average Farm Prices For the Crop Year, Virginia 1822-1870 (Pounds)

Source: Technical Bulletin 37: Historical Study of Prices Received by Producers of Farm Products in Virginia, 1801-1927, p.168-169

Map 8

TOBACCO: PRODUCTION IN POUNDS, IN TENNESSEE, 1840-1870



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870

Tobacco is grown for the most part outside of the cotton-producing counties and constitutes a major source of income in the counties where the production is rather concentrated.

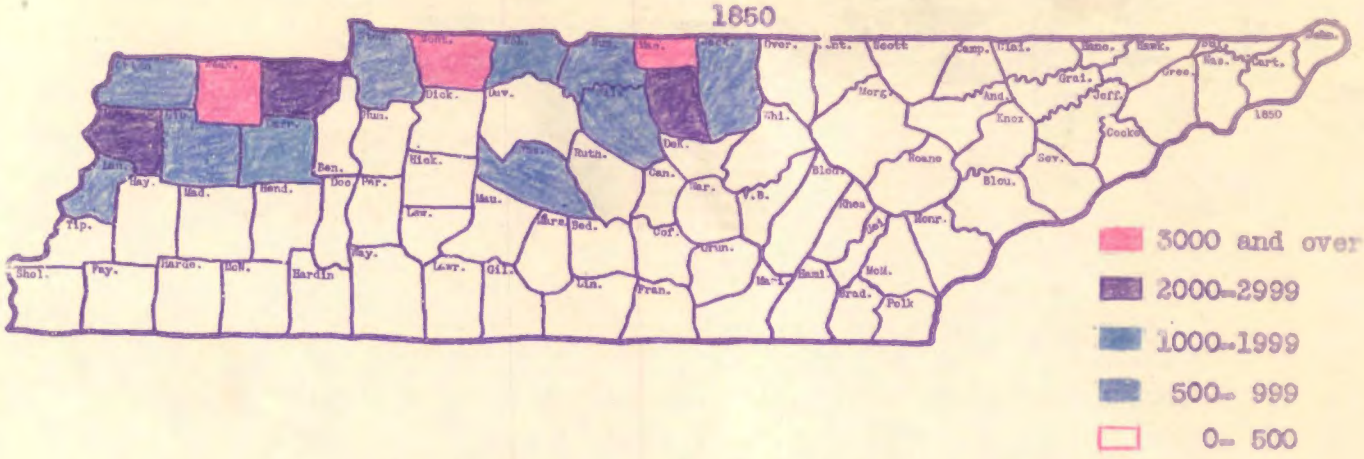
Distribution. Map 8 gives in detail the distribution of tobacco over the State from 1840 to 1870. Henry County in West Tennessee was producing almost 1/5 of the tobacco of the entire state in 1840. The northern part of Middle Tennessee and the northern part of the Central Basin were producing the bulk of the remainder with a light scattering over the other West Tennessee counties. In 1850 production was rather evenly distributed over eight counties on the northern borders of West and Middle Tennessee and Williamson County in the Central Basin, with Montgomery County showing up a little the heaviest. For 1860 Weakley, Henry, and Montgomery Counties were by far the heaviest producers, with almost 40% of the state total. A slight increase was made in the Central Basin. By 1870 the major portion of the tobacco was produced in the northern tier counties of West and Middle Tennessee with the concentration in Roberton and Montgomery Counties, and Smith County just below the border showing a fair production. Practically all the production had shifted from the Central Basin by 1870. A small amount was grown in the southern border counties in Middle Tennessee.

Production per 100 Acres of Improved Land. On this basis, Montgomery, Weakley, and Macon Counties were producing over 3,000 pounds of tobacco per 100 acres of improved land in 1850 (see Map 9). By 1860 Dyer, Henry, and Benton Counties were also producing 3,000 pounds or more, while in 1870 only Montgomery County was above the 3,000 pounds production per 100 acres of improved land. Stewart, Weakley, and Macon ranked next in order with over 2,000 pounds. The average

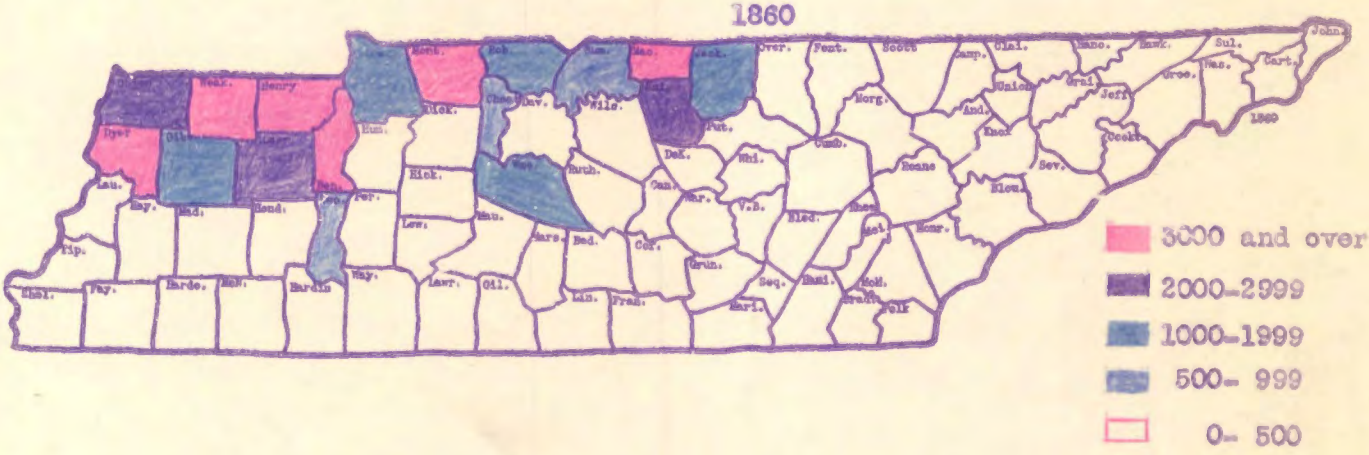
Map 9

AVERAGE NUMBER OF POUNDS OF TOBACCO PER 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND, IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

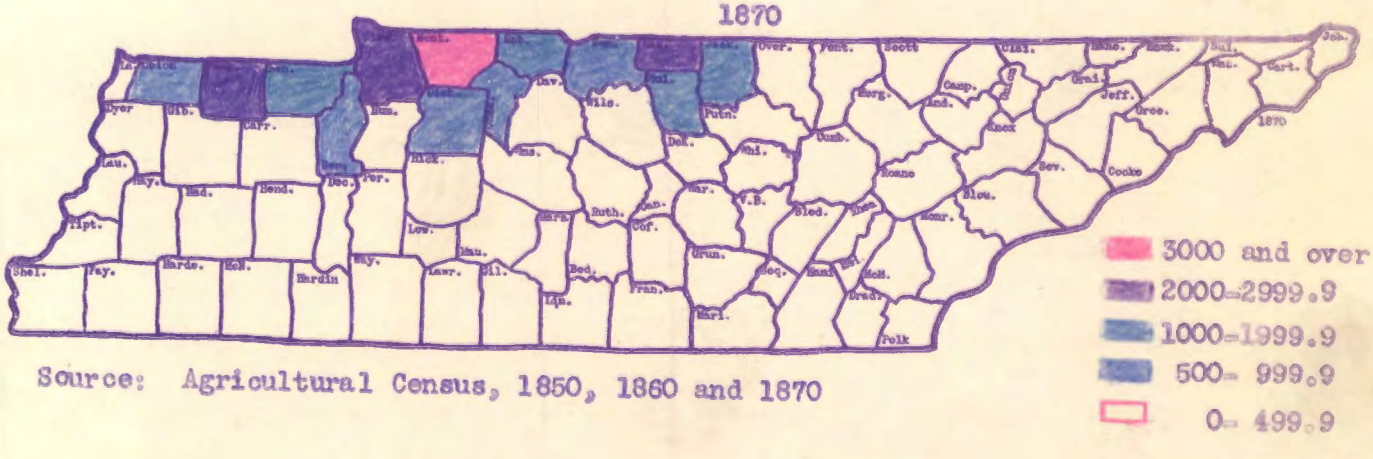
1850



1860



1870



Source: Agricultural Census, 1850, 1860 and 1870

production for the state was 389.3 pounds in 1850, 638.7 pounds in 1860, and 315.6 pounds in 1870 (see Table XIX).

Table XIX

TOBACCO: NUMBER POUNDS PER 100 ACRES IMPROVED LAND IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Montg.	5,560	4,021	3,414	44	Hancock	25	31	14
2	Stew.	2,515	1,878	742	45	Sevier	24	25	21
3	Weak.	2,292	7,525	3,600	46	Coffee	24	18	25
4	Macon	2,227	3,516	3,059	47	Giles	22	3	7
5	Smith	1,871	2,186	2,625	48	Wash.	21	32	4
6	Henry	1,556	4,285	2,226	49	Campb.	21	21	33
7	Robert.	1,496	1,854	1,465	50	Grain.	20	58	26
8	Jackson	1,037	1,320	648	51	Knox	20	25	19
9	Cheat.	970	996	0	52	Perry	18	6	4
10	Dicks.	915	133	82	53	Grundy	18	15	23
11	Benton	888	3,643	428	54	David.	17	104	88
12	Obion	857	2,426	535	55	Linc.	17	9	10
13	Sumner	502	798	684	56	Hender.	16	79	100
14	Dyer	495	3,680	2,374	57	Sulliv.	16	112	3
15	Humph.	257	463	39	58	Bradl.	14	12	17
16	Putnam	257	321	0	59	Bedf.	13	142	56
17	Overt.	226	18	105	60	Marsh.	11	102	76
18	Wilson	208	396	879	61	Frank.	11	17	44
19	DeKalb	169	133	196	62	Hawk.	11	24	3
20	Decat.	108	726	296	63	Claib.	10	19	22
21	Lawr.	97	28	46	64	McNairy	10	8	14
22	Cumber.	81	23	0	65	Jeffer.	9	32	6
23	Gibson	73	1,513	525	66	Carroll	9	2,687	1,071
24	Morgan	65	75	46	67	Maury	7	397	117
25	Lewis	62	12	42	68	McMinn	5	16	11
26	Sequat.	60	29	0	69	Hardeman	4	0.2	12
27	Fentress	59	56	29	70	Lauder.	4	214	876
28	Marion	53	42	16	71	Polk	3	14	99
29	Cannon	52	66	53	72	Carter	3	22	12
30	Willi.	52	1,682	767	73	Monroe	3	42	17
31	Wayne	47	7	11	74	Hamil.	1	12	0
32	Scott	45	25	64	75	Blount	0.7	14	8
33	Bleds.	42	21	29	76	Ruther.	0.7	93	115
34	V. Buren	37	32	0	77	Hardin	0.6	11	18
35	White	34	40	26	78	Shelby	0.6	2	0
36	Hickm.	33	85	76	79	Fayette	0.5	0.1	0.2
37	Warren	32	9	0.4	80	Meigs	0.5	18.	46
38	Rhea	31	27	17	81	Roane	0.3	84	25
39	Ander.	31	22	20	82	Tipton	0.3	9	0
40	Union	31	9	0	83	Haywood	0.05	9	3
41	John.	27	3	11	84	Madison	0	61	30
42	Cocke	26	20	0	85	Lake	0	0	0
43	Greene	26	13	2					
						St. ave.	314	639	389

Rank. Tennessee has ranked very high in the United States since 1840 when she ranked 3rd, with Kentucky and Virginia ranking 1st and 2nd. In 1850 Maryland slightly outranked Tennessee but in 1860 and 1870 Tennessee again ranked 3rd in the United States in the production of tobacco (Table XX).

Table XX

TOBACCO PRODUCTION: RANK OF STATES, 1850-1870
(Thousands of pounds)

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Ky.	105,306	108,127	55,501	25	Tex.	60	98	67
2	Va.	57,086	123,968	56,805	26	N.J.	41	149	-
3	Tenn.	21,465	43,448	20,149	27	S.C.	35	104	74
4	Ohio	18,742	25,095	10,454	28	Kans.	33	20	-
5	Md.	15,785	38,411	21,407	29	La.	16	40	27
6	Mo.	12,520	25,086	17,114	30	N.M.	9	7	8
7	N.C.	11,150	52,853	11,985	31	Minn.	8	39	-
8	Ind.	9,325	7,995	1,045	32	Neb.	6	4	-
9	Conn.	8,329	6,000	1,268	33	Mich.	5	121	1
10	Mass.	7,215	5,263	158	34	Oreg.	4	e	e
11	Ill.	5,249	6,885	841	35	Wash.	2	-	-
12	Pa.	5,468	5,182	915	36	Mont.	1	-	-
13	N.Y.	2,350	5,765	85	37	R.I.	1	1	-
14	W.Va.	2,046	-	-					
15	Wisc.	961	87	1					
16	Ark.	595	990	219					
17	Ga.	289	919	424		U.S.			
18	Fla.	157	829	999		total	262,735	434,209	199,755
19	N.H.	155	19	-					
20	Ala.	155	255	165		U.S.			
21	Vt.	75	12	-		ave.	7,100	15,158	7,685
22	Iowa	72	305	6					
23	Cal.	64	5	1					
24	Miss.	61	159	50					

In production per county, Henry ranked first in 1840, Montgomery in 1850 and 1870, and Weakley in 1860 (see Table XXI).

Tennessee produced a high percentage of the tobacco of the country from 1840 to 1870. For 1840 her production amounted to 13.5% of the United States total. From this she declined to 10.1% in 1850, 10.0% in 1860, and to 8.2% in 1870. Here again can be seen the retarding effects of the War

Table XXI

POUNDS OF TOBACCO PRODUCED IN TENNESSEE, 1850 TO 1870
(In thousands)

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Montg.	4,856	5,199	3,455	45	Union	14	3	-
2	Weakley	2,599	6,015	2,229	46	Sevier	14	14	8
3	Smith	2,600	2,582	2,377	47	Coffee	13	10	9
4	Robert.	2,103	2,288	1,445	48	Cumber.	13	3	-
5	Henry	1,715	5,071	2,029	49	Marsh.	13	118	61
6	Stew.	1,192	788	290	50	Hawk.	12	24	3
7	Macon	951	1,509	941	51	Carroll	11	2,574	817
8	Sumner	910	1,122	810	52	Bradl.	11	10	10
9	Jackson	714	851	452	53	Rhea	10	9	4
10	Obion	646	1,467	139	54	Jeffer.	10	36	5
11	Dickson	462	586	25	55	Frank.	10	15	51
12	Cheat.	419	586	-	56	Hanc.	10	11	5
13	Dyer	412	2,565	549	57	V.Bur.	10	5	-
14	Bent.	412	1,469	145	58	Sequat.	9	5	-
15	Wilson	353	852	1,237	59	Scott	9	3	5
16	Overt.	187	91	64	60	Campb.	9	7	10
17	Putn.	152	158	-	61	Morgan	8	13	-
18	Humph.	115	197	11	62	John.	8	1	2
19	Gibson	97	1,358	466	63	McNairy	6	7	9
20	DeKalb	87	67	57	64	Lewis	6	1	8
21	Willi.	80	2,895	1,302	65	Harde.	6	0	13
22	Decat.	45	245	66	66	Perry	5	2	1
23	Greene	42	19	2	67	McMinn	5	17	11
24	Giles	41	6	11	68	Claib.	5	12	12
25	Lawr.	32	12	17	69	Monroe	3	45	14
26	Linc.	32	19	2	70	Grundy	2	3	3
27	Cannon	31	36	21	71	Lauder.	2	82	157
28	Warren	27	6	-	72	Ruther.	1	171	169
29	Wayne	27	4	4	73	Polk	1	4	29
30	Knox	27	26	20	74	Carter	1	7	3
31	Wash.	25	36	3	75	Shelby	1	2	-
32	White	22	25	21	76	Hamil.	1	8	-
33	David.	21	139	103	77	Fayette	1	-	-
34	Bedf.	19	263	57	78	Blount	1	14	8
35	Hick.	19	44	34	79	Hardin	-	7	6
36	Cocke	18	13	-	80	Haywood	0	12	3
37	Marion	17	15	7	81	Meigs	-	6	18
38	Fentr.	17	19	6	82	Roane	-	81	15
39	Grain.	17	46	15	83	Tipton	-	6	-
40	Sulli.	17	105	26	84	Madis.	-	98	34
41	Ander.	16	9	8	85	Lake	-	-	-
42	Hender.	15	77	66					
43	Maury	14	827	168		St. total	21,465	43,448	20,149
44	Bleds.	14	7	10					

on southern agriculture. A decrease is shown in all the southern states while many of the northern, and western states had an increased over 1860. Grey believes the great increase between 1849 and 1859 to be excessive and that an error exists in the statistics.[30]

Methods of Cultivation and Harvesting. In the earliest methods of culture the seeds of tobacco were planted in beds and allowed to get started. They were then transplanted to the field in rows.[31] Cultivating was necessary to keep the weeds out. Depending on the richness of the soil the plant was allowed to grow 9 to 16 leaves and was then topped and allowed to ripen. The large stalks were then cut and hung on pegs in the tobacco house for curing. The handling of tobacco in curing is very important as it largely determines the quality of the product.[32]

Marketing and Disposition. As with cotton, tobacco was a cash crop and was largely marketed. Clarksville and Nashville became centers for concentration and manufacturing of tobacco, Clarksville exporting over 16,000 hogsheads in 1859.[33] Considerable tobacco was probably marketed in nearby states, where not enough was produced for local consumption.

Wheat

Importance of the Crop. Wheat was one of the most important crops, especially in East Tennessee where tobacco and cotton were not grown to a great extent, the grain being the principal market crop of this

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30 Grey, L. C., op. cit., p. 758.
31 Ibid., pp. 215-216.
32 Ibid.
33 Ibid., page 774.

section and by 1858 commanded a premium on the New York market.[34] That wheat was among the most important crops of the time was indicated by the early writings in the Tennessee Farmer.[35] One writer believes that wheat is the farmers most important crop, and that by proper handling of other crops enough can be made to have the entire wheat crop clear. Great care was exercised, by the better farmers, in preparing the ground, planting, and harvesting this crop.

Distribution. Growing wheat probably started in East Tennessee and spread westward.[36] By 1840 production was distributed rather generally all over the state, with the heaviest production in middle, and northeast East Tennessee (see Map 10).[37] A marked decline in production is noted for 1850. This not only occurred in Tennessee but also in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, and Mississippi. The western states were coming to the front faxt but the remainder of the southern states held up production. Grey does not venture an opinion as to the decline. However production was back by 1860 showing about the same distribution as for 1840, with slightly heavier production in the southern part of the State. Little change can be noticed in distribution from 1860 to 1870, East Tennessee, the Plateau, the central part of Middle Tennessee, and northern West Tennessee having the heaviest wheat production of the state.

Production (Total, Per Capita, and Per 100 Acres of Improved Land. The total production of wheat for the state in 1840 was 4,569,692

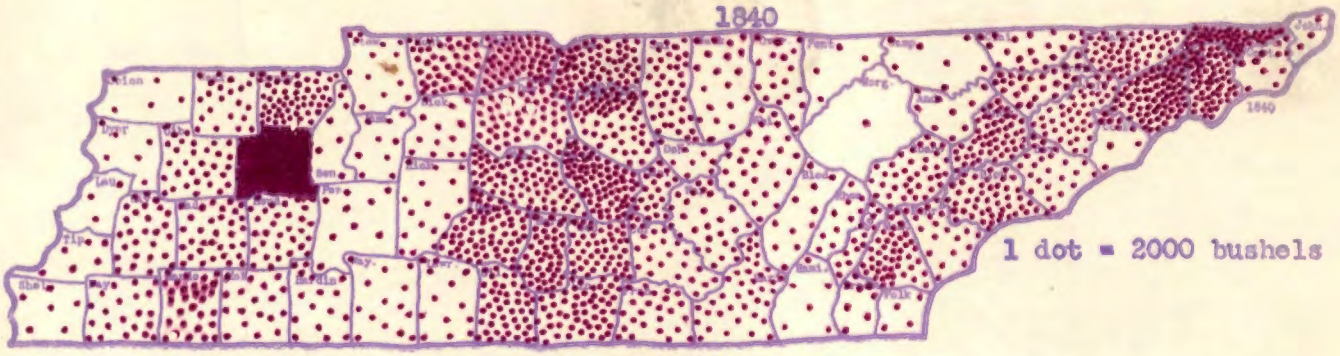
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34 Grey, L. C., Vol. II, pp. 816 and 885.
35 Tennessee Farmer, Vol. I, Aug. 1835, p. 129 and 130, Sept., pp. 154-157.
36 Grey, L. C., op. cit.
37 An error seems to exist in the statistics for Carroll County for 1840; also the map for 1860 does not show production as heavy as it should on account of the small size of the dots.

Map 10

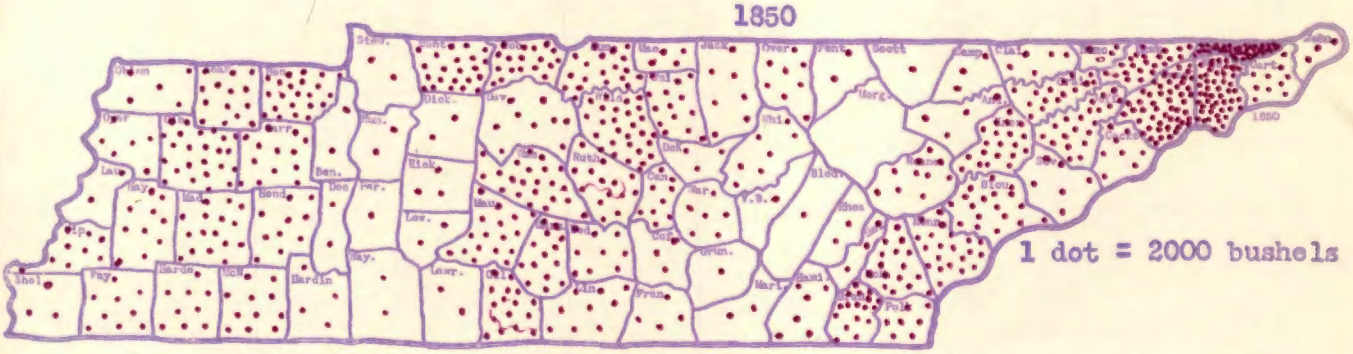
WHEAT: PRODUCTION IN BUSHELS, IN TENNESSEE, 1840-1870

1840

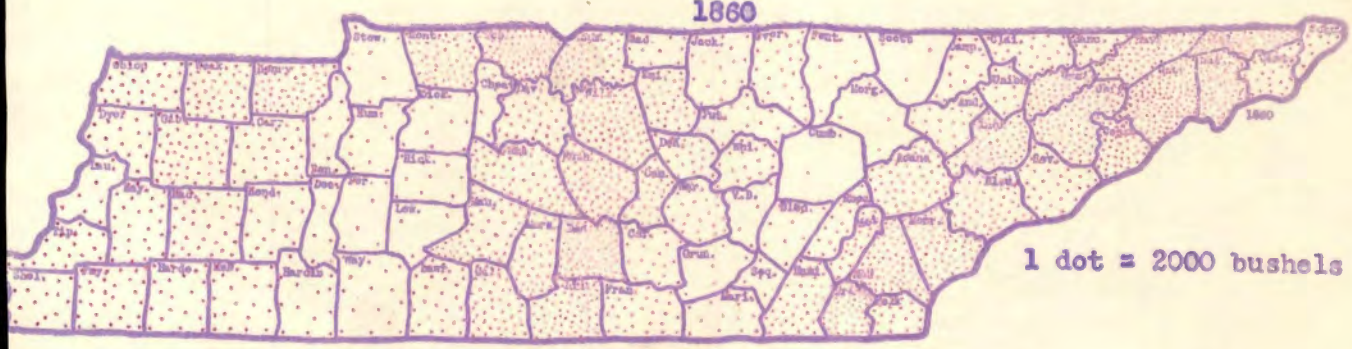


Census figure appears incorrect for Carroll County

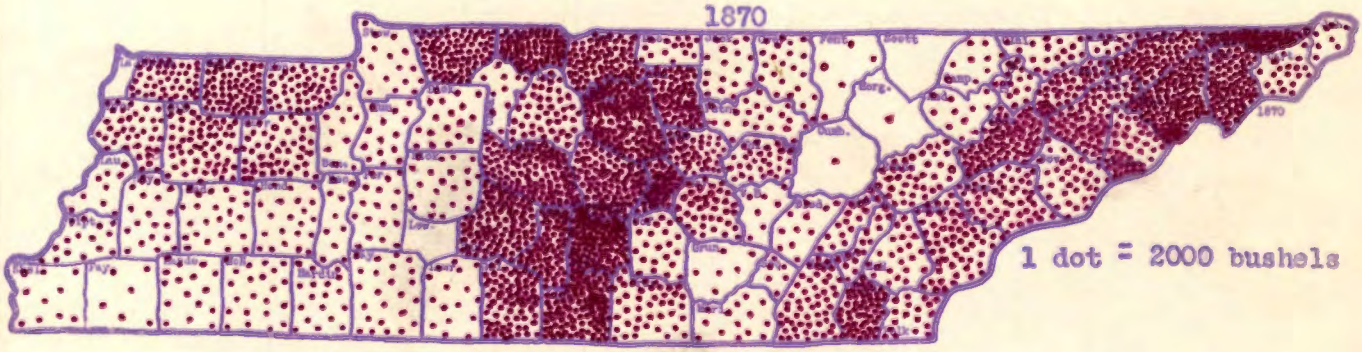
1850



1860



1870



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1840, 1850, 1860 and 1870

Table XXII

WHEAT PRODUCTION: RANK OF STATES,
1850-1870 (000 bu.)

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Ill.	50,128	23,857	9,415	25	S.C.	784	1,286	1,066
2	In.	29,436	8,449	1,551	26	Ark.	742	958	200
3	Ohio	27,882	15,119	14,487	27	Utah	558	385	108
4	Ind.	27,747	16,848	6,214	28	Texas	415	1,478	42
5	Wisc.	25,606	15,657	4,286	29	N.M.	353	434	197
6	Pa.	19,673	15,042	15,368	30	Me.	279	234	296
7	Minn.	18,866	2,167	1	31	Miss.	274	588	138
8	Cal.	16,677	5,928	17	32	Colo.	258	-	-
9	Mich.	16,266	8,336	4,926	33	Nev.	229	4	-
10	Mo.	14,516	4,228	2,982	34	Wash.	217	86	-
11	N.Y.	12,178	8,681	15,121	35	N.H.	194	239	186
12	Va.	7,598	15,151	11,215	36	Mont.	181	-	-
13	Tenn.	6,189	5,459	1,619	37	Dak.	171	1	-
14	Md.	5,775	6,103	4,495	38	Ida.	76	-	-
15	Ky.	5,729	7,395	2,145	39	Conn.	38	52	42
16	N.C.	2,860	4,744	2,130	40	Mass.	35	120	31
17	W.Va.	2,484	-	-	41	Ariz.	27	-	-
18	Kans.	2,391	194	-	42	La.	10	32	-
19	Oreg.	2,341	827	212	43	D.C.	4	15	17
20	N.J.	2,301	1,765	1,601	44	R.I.	1	1	-
21	Ga.	2,127	2,545	1,089					
22	Neb.	2,125	148	-					
23	Ala.	1,055	1,218	294		U.S.total	287,746	173,405	100,486
24	Dela.	895	913	485		U.S.ave.	6,537	4,687	5,140

bushels, ranking Tennessee 6th in the United States. The per capita production was about 5.5 bushels. At this time the South was producing 35.4% of the nation's wheat.[38] For 1850 the production had declined to 1,619,386 bushels, or only 1.6 bushels per capita, and 1.6% of the United States production. Tennessee dropped to 13th in rank in the United States and 8th in the South (see Table XXII). The production per 100 acres of improved land was only 31.3 bushels. Washington County ranked highest with 111.7 bushels (see Map 11 and Table XXIII). The next decade saw

38 Grey, L. C., op. cit., p. 817.

Table XXIII

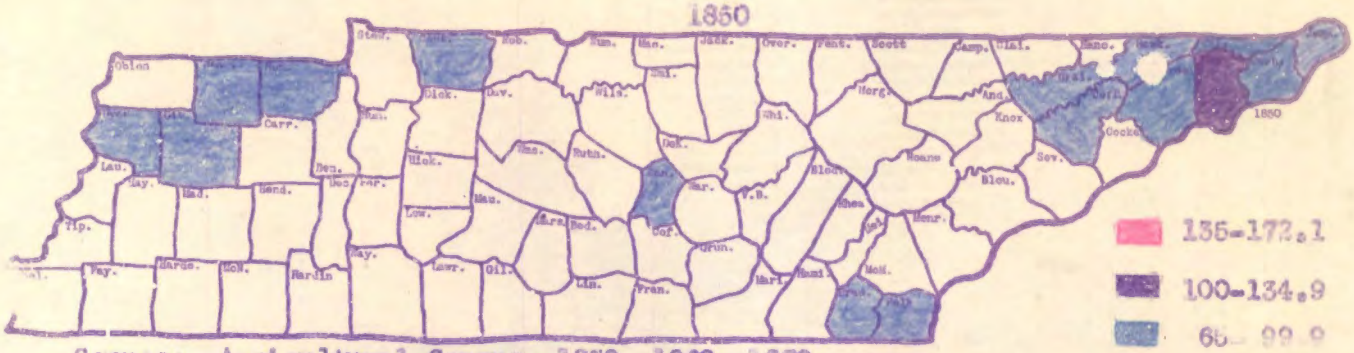
WHEAT: NUMBER BUSHELS PER 100 ACRES IMPROVED LAND IN TENNESSEE 1850-1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Wash.	160.4	172.1	111.7	50	Meigs	71.8	106.7	17.0
2	DeKalb	158.3	77.4	22.6	51	Dicks.	71.5	41.1	12.2
3	Bradl.	150.5	127.6	60.0	52	Macon	71.5	46.8	28.5
4	Hamil.	150.4	116.1	29.5	53	Claib.	70.9	75.6	18.5
5	Greene	147.4	172.1	80.4	54	Hardin	69.7	41.8	21.7
6	Bedf.	148.3	112.9	17.8	55	McNairy	69.0	51.2	33.6
7	Wilson	147.6	75.7	39.6	56	David.	68.9	52.6	14.9
8	Willi.	146.3	76.0	25.8	57	Lewis	66.5	58.8	21.1
9	Cannon	134.5	96.9	44.3	58	Stew.	66.2	33.7	9.9
10	Montg.	127.9	94.6	43.3	59	Bleds.	65.0	55.8	5.8
11	Sulli.	127.2	165.0	73.6	60	Union	63.8	72.5	0
12	Obion	120.9	94.1	36.2	61	Humph.	63.1	52.0	16.5
13	Weak.	120.2	105.5	44.8	62	John.	58.1	82.0	41.8
14	Hawk.	119.0	129.1	46.6	63	Hanc.	57.7	74.5	21.3
15	Perry	117.9	42.7	12.0	64	Bent.	55.4	50.7	12.7
16	Blount	117.5	106.4	39.7	65	V.Bur.	53.0	54.9	14.5
17	Cocke	117.3	130.7	31.2	66	Overt.	52.3	65.7	26.5
18	Jeffer.	115.0	147.2	50.4	67	Middis.	51.4	40.3	28.2
19	Robert.	114.6	129.0	37.3	68	Hayw.	50.7	37.5	22.4
20	Monroe	111.5	122.0	38.9	69	Jacks.	48.0	55.6	20.1
21	Knox	111.2	120.9	36.8	70	Decat.	46.7	43.3	15.8
22	Sevier	110.7	102.4	29.7	71	Campb.	46.0	70.3	20.3
23	Marsh.	110.5	69.4	35.4	72	Tipton	45.4	58.3	35.9
24	Linc.	106.8	64.5	15.8	73	Cheat.	45.3	34.5	0
25	Smith	104.8	61.4	30.0	74	Ander.	45.2	92.2	22.1
26	Polk	103.1	137.9	49.8	75	Hender.	44.6	37.5	29.7
27	Maury	102.3	49.8	23.1	76	McMinn	44.5	16.3	33.0
28	Carter	102.1	177.7	81.7	77	Fentr.	35.6	39.0	15.0
29	Rhea	99.7	98.4	14.4	78	Lauder.	34.7	48.2	27.4
30	Grundy	98.9	63.6	9.6	79	Harde.	23.8	35.2	16.8
31	Ruther.	96.3	81.5	19.2	80	Morg.	12.7	48.9	4.4
32	Grain.	94.7	106.9	50.6	81	Shelby	11.6	25.4	4.5
33	Lawr.	93.9	66.7	12.6	82	Cumber.	9.8	23.3	0
34	Frank.	91.9	69.1	12.0	83	Fayet.	7.7	32.2	11.9
35	Sumner	90.0	75.3	32.8	84	Lake	7.5	0	0
36	Henry	89.3	97.5	50.0	85	Scott	3.6	44.2	15.1
37	Dyer	88.5	76.4	49.4	86	Chest.	0	0	0
38	Gibson	88.1	77.3	53.0	87	Clay	0	0	0
39	White	85.8	49.3	18.5	88	Crock.	0	0	0
40	Warren	85.5	59.1	22.9	89	Hambl.	0	0	0
41	Marion	84.7	76.4	7.6	90	Houst.	0	0	0
42	Wayne	83.3	58.5	10.2	91	Loudon	0	0	0
43	Sequat.	80.4	58.6	0	92	Moore	0	0	0
44	Giles	79.6	47.5	20.9	93	Pick.	0	0	0
45	Coffee	77.9	67.8	13.7	94	Trousd.	0	0	0
46	Putn.	76.7	60.5	0	95	Unicoi	0	0	0
47	Carroll	75.6	65.6	32.8					
48	Roane	75.0	108.1	30.1		St.av.	90.4	80.3	31.3
49	Hickm.	72.4	36.0	11.9					

Map 11

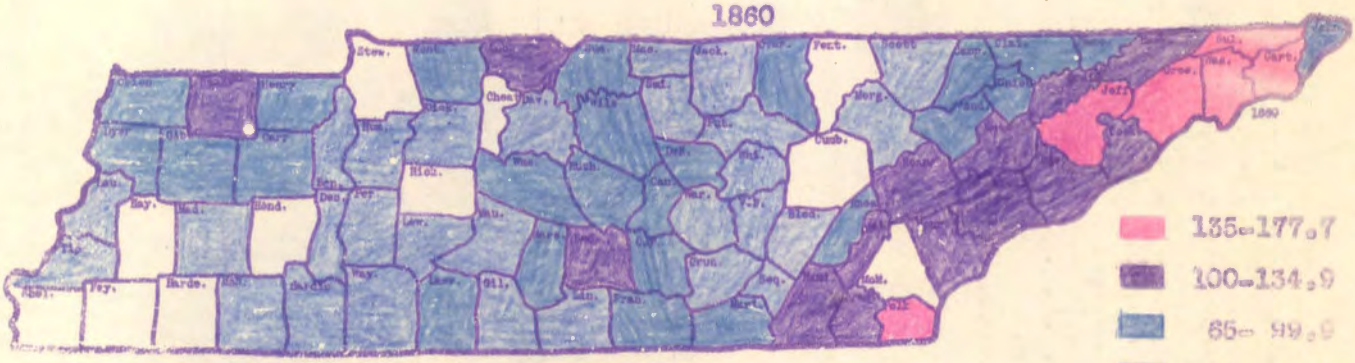
AVERAGE NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

1850

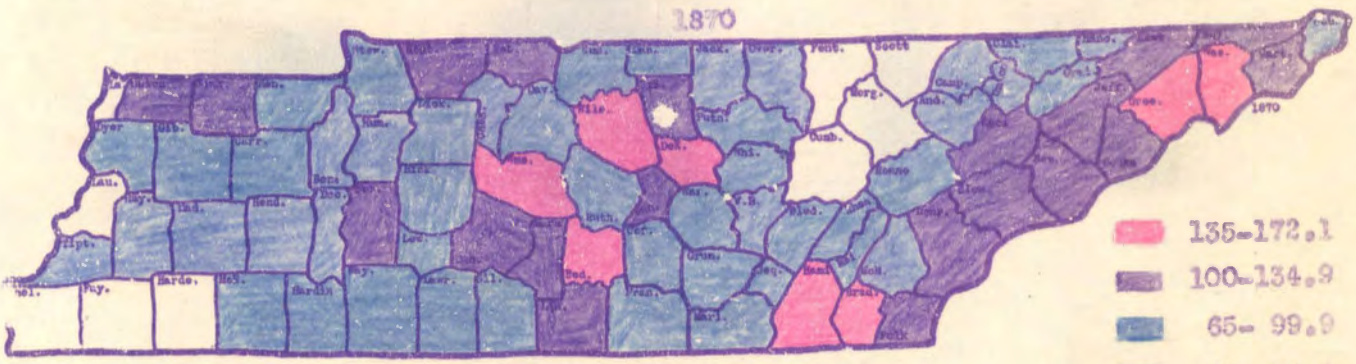


Source: Agricultural Census, 1850, 1860, 1870

1860



1870



a marked rise in the production of wheat. Tennessee, although still 15th in relative rank in the United States, was 3rd in the South. The total production for this year was 5,459,268 bushels or an average of 4.9 bushels per capita. The production per 100 acres of improved land was 80.3 bushels. Carter was the leading County with 177.7 bushels; Washington and Greene followed closely with 172.1 bushels. For 1870 Tennessee again ranked 15th in the United States and 3rd in the South. The production was 6,188,916 bushels or 4.9 bushels per capita. Middle Tennessee shows a higher production per 100 acres of improved land than in 1860. The average for the State was 90.4 bushels. Washington County was leading with 160.4 bushels per 100 acres of improved land; DeKalb in Middle Tennessee was next with 158.3 bushels.

Rank of Counties. Omitting Carroll County for 1840, Rutherford ranked 1st with a production of 147,500 bushels, Williamson ranked 2nd with 145,062 bushels, Greene was 3rd with 142,392 bushels, Maury, Smith, Washington, Henry, Wilson, Lincoln, Davidson, Knox, and Hawkins all produced over 100,000 bushels (see Table XXIV). For 1850 Greene County ranked 1st with a production of 99,970 bushels, Washington was 2nd with 96,967 bushels, and Wilson 3rd with 55,774 bushels. In 1860 Greene County ranked 1st with 259,656 bushels, Bedford was 2nd with 208,580 bushels, and Washington was 3rd with 195,827 bushels. Twenty counties were producing over 100,000 bushels each. In 1820, 24 counties were producing over 100,000 bushels and 6 counties were producing over 200,000 bushels. Wilson ranked 1st with 241,715 bushels and Greene was 2nd with 238,716 bushels. Seven of the eight leading counties were in Middle Tennessee in this period.

Table XXIV

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN BUSHELS, TENNESSEE,
1840, 1850, 1860, 1870
(000 omitted)

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	1840	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	1840
1	Wilson	242	163	56	106	41	McNairy	44	42	22	37
2	Greene	239	260	100	142	42	McMinn	44	145	32	89
3	Willi.	227	151	43	145	43	Overt.	43	48	17	58
4	Bedf.	213	209	18	95	44	Coffee	43	38	5	48
5	Linc.	205	151	19	105	45	Hick.	41	19	5	32
6	Maury	201	104	33	151	46	Hend.	41	37	19	62
7	Ruther.	175	150	29	148	47	Putn.	39	30	-	-
8	Montg.	174	134	44	84	48	Hayw.	38	52	21	54
9	Wash.	171	196	97	121	49	Carter	37	60	19	25
10	Sumner	163	106	39	124	50	Dick.	36	25	4	27
11	Robt.	161	159	37	86	51	Polk	36	40	15	9
12	Knox2	151	138	40	101	52	Hardin	35	27	7	31
13	Giles	146	90	32	92	53	Perry	34	12	3	18
14	Hawkins	139	128	43	101	54	Claib.	34	49	10	37
15	Weak.	136	84	28	44	55	Jacks.	33	35	13	38
16	Jeff.	136	164	40	80	56	Rhea	33	32	3	20
17	Stew.	133	14	4	27	57	Stew.	31	14	4	27
18	Marsh.	127	81	28	90	58	Lawr.	31	27	5	26
19	Smith	126	75	27	81	59	Tipton	30	38	17	15
20	Gibson	117	94	47	63	60	Union	30	25	-	-
21	Monroe	114	134	42	40	61	Meigs	30	40	7	27
22	Bradley	112	102	35	17	62	Hancock	23	28	7	-
23	Blount	109	106	36	95	63	Bledsoe	22	19	2	23
24	Hamil.	104	79	11	12	64	Cheat.	20	13	0	-
25	Henry	98	115	46	108	65	Decatur	19	15	4	-
26	Carroll	94	63	25	685	66	Shelby	19	34	5	13
27	Obion	91	57	9	10	67	Lauder.	19	19	5	4
28	David.	87	70	18	104	68	Campb.	18	24	6	14
29	Frank.	84	59	8	49	69	John.	16	21	7	6
30	DeKalb	81	59	7	17	70	V.Bur.	14	9	2	-
31	Cannon	79	53	18	39	71	Sequat.	12	10	-	-
32	Cocke	79	88	15	19	72	Grundy	12	11	1	-
33	Grain.	78	85	29	50	73	Fayette	12	59	19	43
34	Roane	75	104	20	72	74	Fentr.	10	14	3	9
35	Dyer	74	35	11	13	75	Lewis	6	6	4	0
36	Warren	73	45	12	53	76	Cumber.	2	3	-	-
37	Sevier	63	62	12	48	77	Morg.	2	9	1	1
38	White	55	30	15	51	78	Lake	1	-	-	-
39	Madis.	48	65	33	65	79	Scott	1	6	1	-
40	Wayne	47	31	3	27						
							St. total	6,189	5,495	1,519	4,570

Methods of Cultivating and Harvesting. The good farmers exercised great care in preparing the soil and planting the wheat crop, fertilizing the soil with manure or by plowing under clover.[39] The larger per cent of the plantings, however, were made with little preparation, sowing the seed on corn ground after the corn had been removed and in some cases even before the removal of the corn crop.[40] Harvesting was done with the cradle. After cradling the wheat, it was either bound and put in small stacks, or just stacked loose. A reaper was invented by 1833-34 but probably did not come into general use until a decade or more later.[41] Threshing equipment probably developed about the same time.

Marketing and Disposition. With the exception of East Tennessee, most of the wheat crop was used for home consumption until 1850. East Tennessee had a limited market for flour in Alabama[42] and possibly other nearby states. After railway lines had been built from the cities of Knoxville and Nashville, to the east, a wider market was available.

Prices of wheat range from 72 cents in 1820 to $2.49 in 1868. From 1839 to 1852 prices were low, averaging about $1.00. From 1853 to 1870 prices were high (see Figure 2).

Other Small Grain Crops

Oats. This grain is a very important feed for horses, and was grown throughout the farming regions for this purpose.[43] Beside being an important crop for grain, it was grown for early spring pasture, and to prevent erosion.[44]

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39 Tennessee Farmer, Sept. 1835, p. 156-157; Grey, L.C., op. cit., p. 818.
40 Grey, Ibid.
41 Bogart, Earnest Ludlow, Economic History of American Agriculture, p. 78.
42 Grey, L. C., op. cit., p. 816.
43 Ibid., p. 820.
44 Ibid.

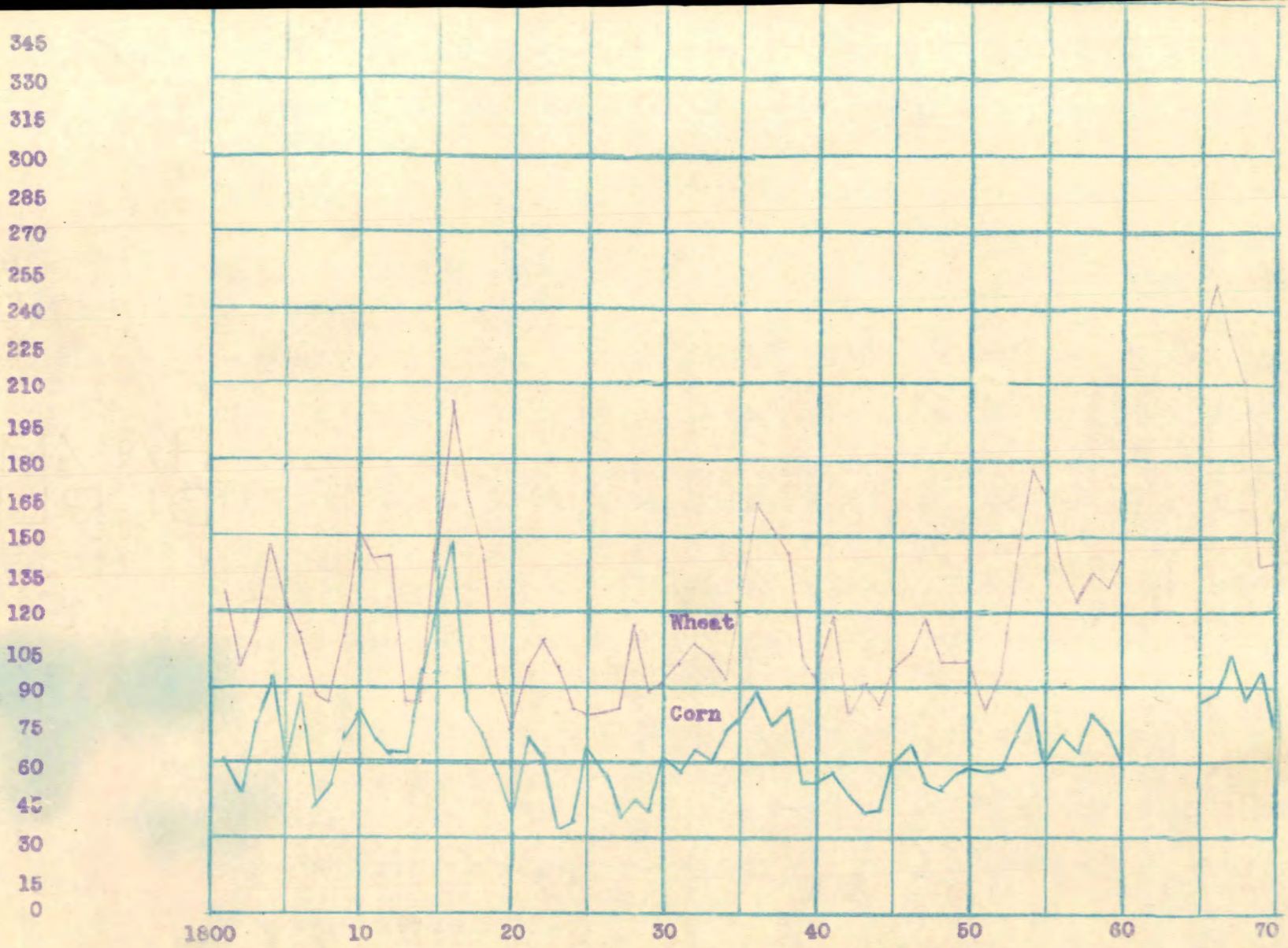


Fig. 2. Weighted Average Farm Prices For the Crop Year, Virginia 1801-1870 (Bushels)

Source: Technical Bulletin 37: Historical Study of Prices Received by Producers of Farm Products in Virginia. 1801-1927, p. 168-169

Production of oats was heaviest in Middle and East Tennessee from 1840 to 1870 (see Map 12). In 1850 production seemed to be the heaviest in the southern part of these two areas, while in 1870 the northern part had the more concentrated production areas. For 1860 the oats crop was very light in Tennessee, being less than 1/3 of the grain crop for 1850. It is possible that the season was unfavorable and that much of the crop was used for hay or fed without threshing.

Knox County ranked consistently high in oats production, and in 1870 ranked first both in production for the county and per 100 acres of improved land (Tables XXVaand XXVI). In production per 100 acres of improved land the growing of oats was fairly well distributed over the state in 1850 (see Map 13). Carter County produced 399.1 bushels per unit of land. In 1860 Johnson produced 184.6 bushels per 100 acres of improved land, and in 1870 Knox was leading with only 190.5 bushels (see Table XXVI).

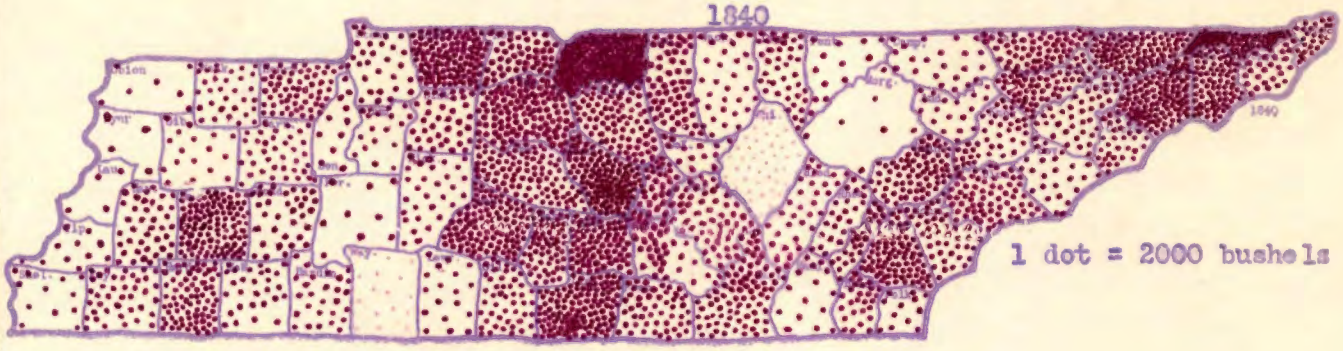
Oats isplanted in the spring for grain and is handled in much the same manner as wheat except it does not require as rich soil as wheat. Most of the oats was grown for home consumption so the marketing problem was not so great. Some oats may have been marketed from East and Middle Tennessee to West Tennessee. A light production there with a large amount of mules and horses in the cotton section may have required the buying of some oats, or corn may have been fed more than oats.

From 1850 to 1870 Tennessee ranked 7th, 17th, and 15th respectively in oats production in the United States, and 4th, 6th, and 4th in the South (see Table XXVII). The border states in the South produced more oats than the lower south, and a market for some of the surplus was probably had in some of the lower southern states. Prices of oats are shown on Figure 5.

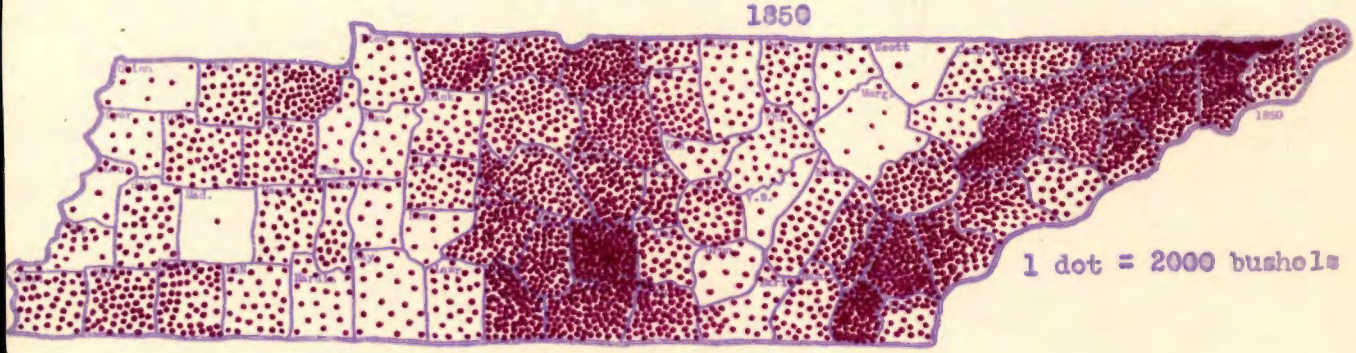
Map 12

OATS: PRODUCTION IN BUSHELS, IN TENNESSEE, 1840-1870

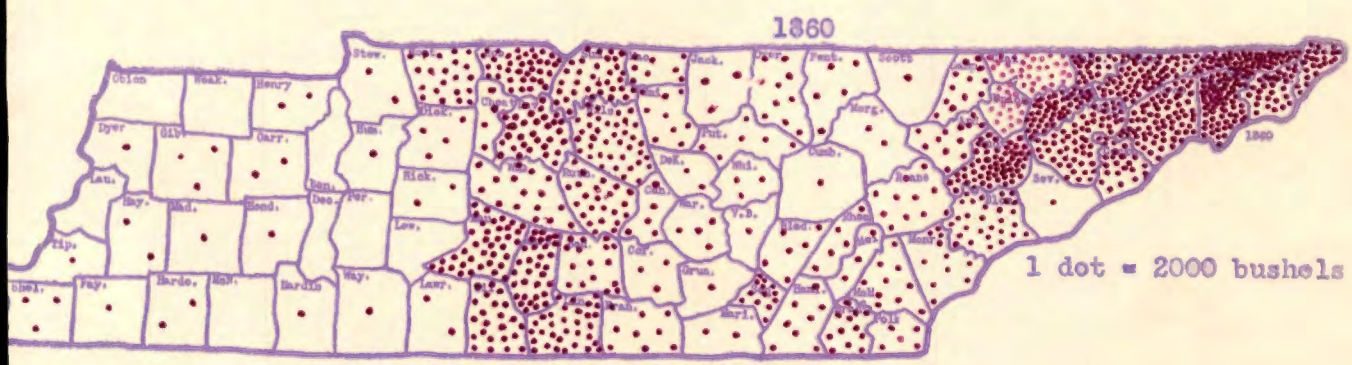
1840



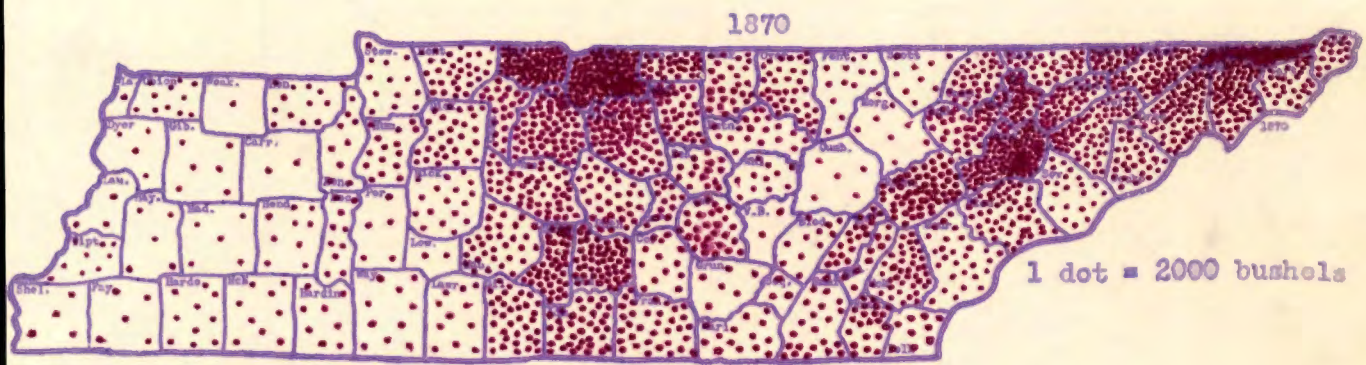
1850



1860



1870



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870

Table XXV

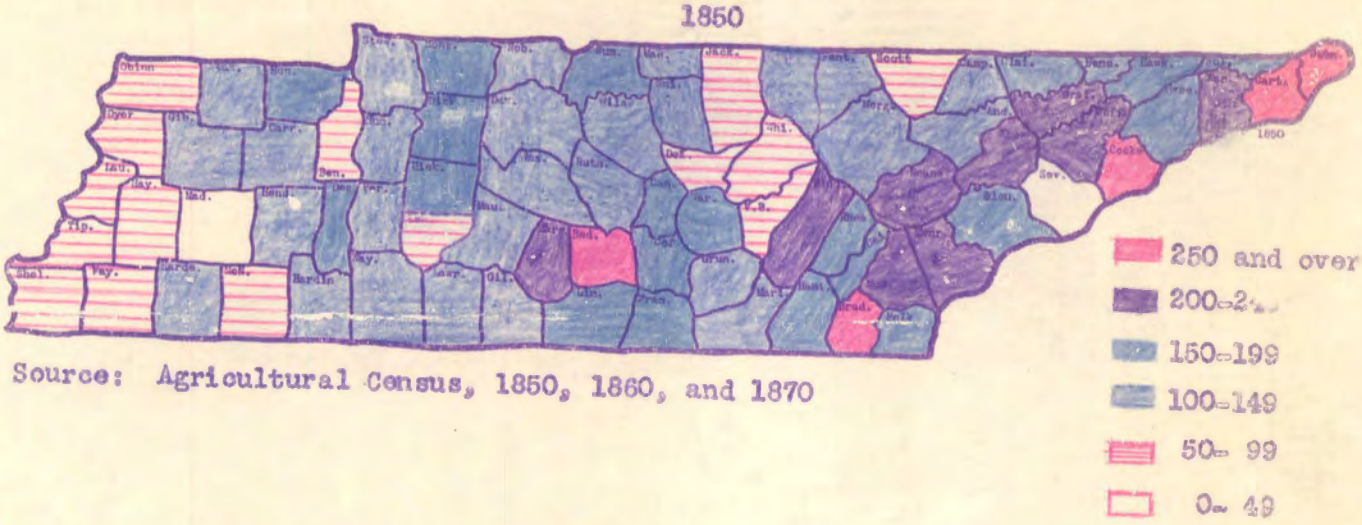
OATS: PRODUCTION IN TENNESSEE, 1840 - 1870
(Thousands of bushels)

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	1840	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	1840
1	Knox	259	119	257	84	45	DeKalb	32	5	22	24
2	Sumner	234	66	209	498	46	Humph.	30	2	30	37
3	Sullivan	176	155	163	180	47	Marion	28	3	57	162
4	Wilson	151	76	210	164	48	Cannon	27	10	66	57
5	Greene	150	139	245	221	49	Henry	27	5	141	119
6	Robert.	149	74	115	97	50	Stew.	27	4	43	61
7	Wash.	148	153	202	166	51	Coffee	25	6	70	75
8	Jeffer.	132	105	192	78	52	Fentr.	24	10	26	26
9	David.	132	63	162	229	53	White	22	6	59	86
10	Hawk.	112	120	141	207	54	Lawr.	22	4	50	37
11	Roane	112	23	157	149	55	Bleds.	22	12	84	65
12	Bedf.	105	51	270	154	56	Decat.	21	1	44	-
13	Blount	105	57	175	151	57	Harde.	20	4	114	150
14	Willi.	100	32	225	185	58	Wayne	19	1	41	33
15	Grain.	86	92	142	122	59	Bont.	19	1	24	22
16	Marsh.	84	64	162	122	60	Meigs	19	5	72	51
17	McMinn	78	20	216	164	61	Tipton	19	2	35	22
18	Ander.	73	24	53	56	62	McNairy	18	0	55	57
19	Smith	73	17	98	118	63	Scott	18	2	6	-
20	Linc.	72	73	240	240	64	Hender.	17	2	71	68
21	Giles	71	46	186	97	65	Polk	17	10	52	24
22	Overt.	70	20	64	78	66	Morgan	16	4	19	14
23	Union	70	36	-	-	67	Hardin	15	1	40	54
24	Frank.	68	18	140	103	68	Gibson	12	5	94	35
25	Campb.	65	24	44	43	69	Grundy	11	3	21	-
26	Ruther.	64	46	181	222	70	Madis.	10	1	1	227
27	Carter	63	59	94	55	71	Hayw.	10	4	67	81
28	Montg.	62	42	153	223	72	Fayet.	9	3	114	80
29	Maury	61	77	185	219	73	Perry	9	1	23	19
30	Macon	61	16	57	-	74	Cumber.	9	2	-	-
31	Claib.	59	64	88	126	75	Shelby	8	6	76	23
32	Dicks.	59	7	61	75	76	Dyer	8	2	23	8
33	Warren	56	8	87	108	77	Sequat.	7	26	9	-
34	Cocke	45	45	129	29	78	Lauder.	5	0	14	9
35	Hamil.	45	15	69	30	79	V.Bur.	4	1	12	-
36	Cheat.	45	7	-	-	80	Carroll	4	5	108	74
37	Sevier	42	2	63	51	81	Lewis	3	1	19	-
38	Bradl.	42	23	151	48	82	Weak.	2	0	77	64
39	Hanc.	41	47	49	-	83	Lake	2	-	-	-
40	Putn.	38	11	-	-						
41	Rhea	36	9	42	45		St. total	4,513	2,268	7,703	7,036
42	John.	35	47	57	54						
43	Jacks.	34	5	56	63						
44	Hick.	34	4	82	60						

Map 13

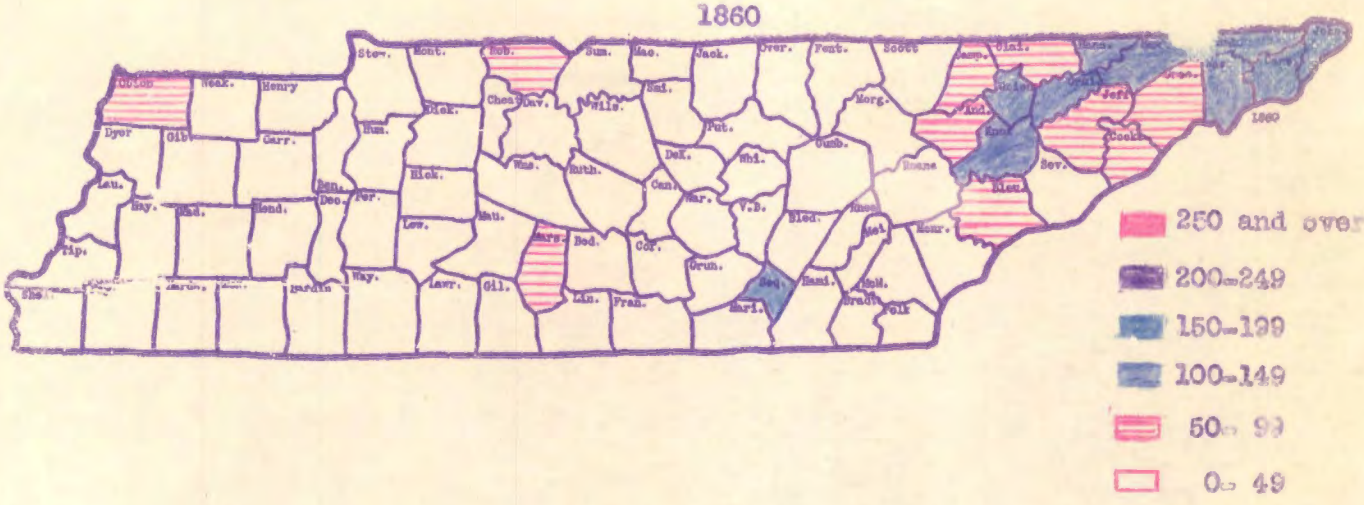
AVERAGE NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF OATS PER 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

1850



Source: Agricultural Census, 1850, 1860, and 1870

1860



1870

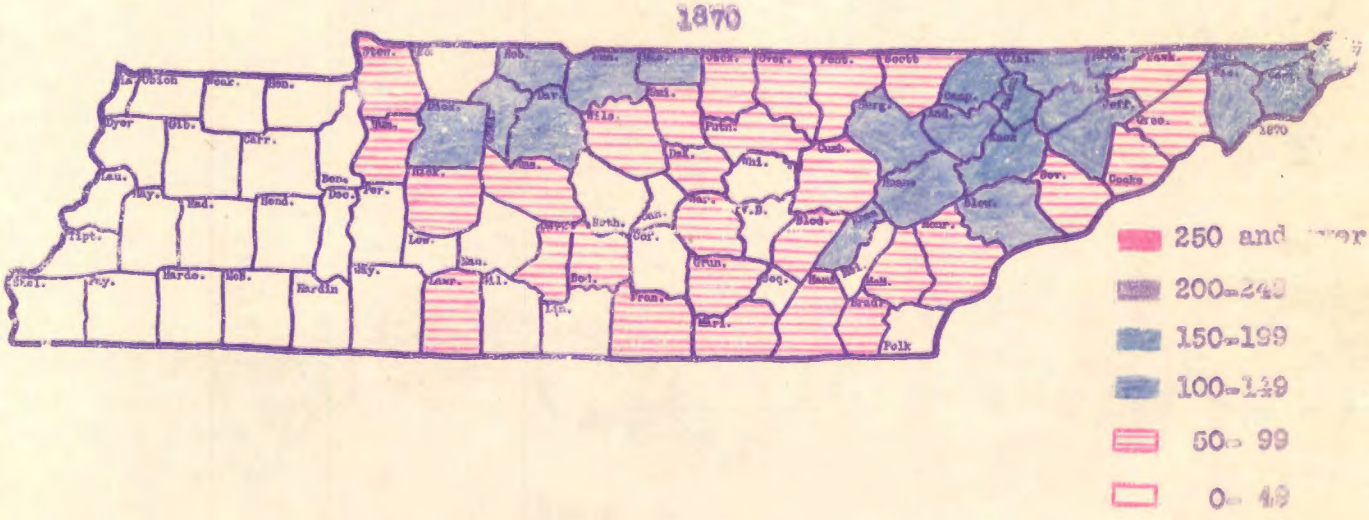


Table XXVI

OATS: NUMBER BUSHELS PER 100 ACRES IMPROVED LAND, 1850-1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Knox	190.5	104.4	238.8	45	DeKalb	62.7	9.4	74.8
2	Carter	174.2	175.0	399.1	46	Smith	60.3	4.6	107.9
3	Sulli.	169.1	141.1	171.4	47	Hick.	59.6	8.4	184.2
4	Campb.	162.9	70.5	149.0	48	Cumber.	58.4	17.8	0
5	Union	150.3	104.9	0	49	Stew.	56.2	8.4	110.5
6	Ander.	144.7	54.6	130.8	50	Bradl.	55.9	19.0	262.0
7	Macon	142.3	35.8	144.1	51	Monroe	55.3	20.3	212.3
8	Wash.	139.2	117.3	232.2	52	Decat.	49.9	2.3	194.7
9	Sumner	129.1	47.0	176.6	53	Polk	49.6	35.8	174.4
10	Morg.	126.9	24.9	127.4	54	Coffee	46.0	10.0	188.3
11	Claib.	123.4	99.6	157.4	55	Montg.	45.7	32.8	151.4
12	John.	122.2	184.6	344.0	56	Meigs	45.6	13.3	188.5
13	Dicks.	116.4	13.7	196.5	57	Cannon	45.4	19.9	164.5
14	Blount	113.9	57.3	192.7	58	Sequat.	44.6	160.6	0
15	Jeffer.	112.1	94.5	240.0	59	Bent.	40.9	2.3	69.6
16	Rhea	110.1	29.1	192.6	60	Giles	38.5	24.0	123.1
17	Roane	109.3	25.5	206.8	61	Linc.	38.1	36.0	177.8
18	Robert.	106.0	59.6	116.8	62	Lewis	37.9	5.3	95.9
19	Grain.	104.2	116.4	244.5	63	Ruther.	35.0	25.0	121.3
20	David.	104.0	47.1	138.7	64	White	34.4	10.4	75.0
21	Hanc.	103.8	125.0	141.3	65	Wayne	33.9	2.4	123.6
22	Cheat.	103.2	18.2	0	66	Perry	31.8	1.8	106.0
23	Hawk.	96.1	120.9	151.3	67	Maury	31.3	37.2	128.9
24	Greene	92.3	92.3	195.4	68	Hardin	29.7	2.1	116.9
25	Wilson	92.2	35.3	149.3	69	Obion	29.0	95.6	60.8
26	Grundy	91.6	16.0	149.0	70	McNairy	28.4	.5	86.2
27	Scott	86.0	11.6	68.6	71	Tipton	27.7	3.1	75.4
28	Marion	84.3	9.9	142.5	72	Henry	24.3	4.1	154.7
29	Overt.	84.3	27.9	104.4	73	Hender.	18.8	2.5	107.6
30	Fentr.	82.8	29.8	122.3	74	V.Bur.	16.9	6.4	97.4
31	Jacks.	78.9	8.4	84.4	75	Harde.	14.3	3.8	106.1
32	McMinn	78.8	18.3	222.2	76	Lake	14.1	0	0
33	Frank.	74.5	20.7	197. 8	77	Hayw.	12.8	2.6	71.8
34	Sevier	74.1	3.2	15.9	78	Madis.	10.4	.7	1.1
35	Putn.	73.8	22.4	0	79	Lauder.	10.2	1.0	75.2
36	Bedf.	73.0	16.9	265.6	80	Gibson	9.1	4.3	105.5
37	Marsh.	73.0	54.9	202.3	81	Dyer	9.0	4.5	98.7
38	Humph.	68.1	4.0	107.4	82	Fayet.	6.2	1.5	71.3
39	Cocke	67.2	67.0	266.5	83	Shelby	4.7	4.4	62.4
40	Lawr.	66.3	8.8	137.4	84	Carroll	3.3	5.1	141.5
41	Warren	65.6	11.3	167.5	85	Weak.	1.7	.5	125.1
42	Hamil.	65.2	22.7	179.9					
43	Willi.	64.3	18.7	131.4		St. ave.	65.9	33.3	148. 8
44	Bleds.	63.6	36.4	238.5					

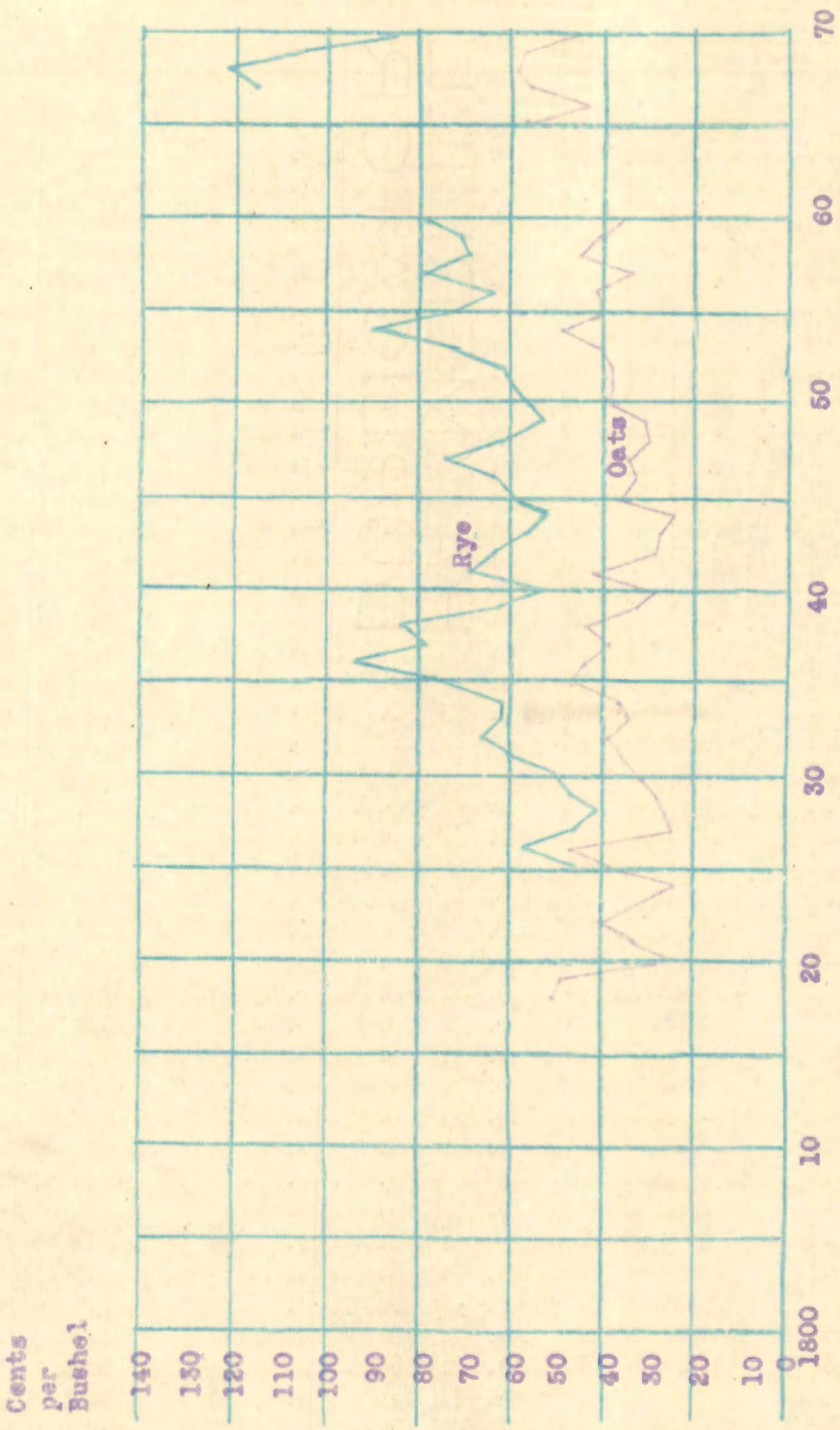


Fig.3. Weighted Average Farm Prices For the Crop Year, Virginia 1801-1870

Source: Technical Bulletin 37: Historical Study of Prices Received by Producers of Farm Products in Virginia, 1801-1927, p. 168-169

Table XXVII

OATS PRODUCTION: RANK OF STATES, 1850 - 1870
(000 bushels)

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Ill.	42,781	15,220	10,087	25	N.H.	1,146	1,329	973
2	N.Y.	35,294	35,175	26,555	26	Conn.	1,115	1,522	1,259
3	Pa.	36,479	27,587	21,538	27	Mass.	798	1,180	1,165
4	Ohio	25,348	15,409	13,475	28	Ala.	771	682	2,966
5	Iowa	21,005	5,888	1,524	29	Texas	765	986	199
6	Wisc.	20,180	11,059	3,415	30	S.C.	614	937	2,322
7	Mo.	16,578	3,681	5,278	31	Dela.	554	1,047	605
8	Minn.	10,678	2,176	31	32	Ark.	529	475	656
9	Mich.	8,954	4,037	2,866	33	Miss.	415	221	2,866
10	Ind.	8,590	5,518	5,655	34	Colo.	333	-	-
11	Va.	6,858	10,187	10,179	35	Wash.	255	134	-
12	Ky.	6,620	4,617	8,201	36	R.I.	157	244	215
13	Tenn.	4,513	2,268	7,705	37	Mont.	149	-	-
14	N.J.	4,100	4,539	3,378	38	Fla.	114	47	67
15	Kans.	4,098	88	-	39	Dak.	114	3	-
16	Vt.	3,602	3,630	2,308	40	Ida.	100	-	-
17	Md.	3,222	2,959	2,242	41	N.M.	68	7	-
18	N.C.	3,220	2,782	4,052	42	Utah	66	63	11
19	W.Va.	2,414	-	-	43	Nev.	56	1	-
20	Me.	2,351	2,989	2,181	44	La.	18	89	90
21	Oreg.	2,030	886	61	45	D.C.	9	30	8
22	Ga.	1,905	1,232	3,820					
23	Cal.	1,758	1,043	-		U.S. total	282,107	172,643	
24	Neb.	1,478	75	-		U.S. ave.	6,269	4,211	

Rice. Rice was a grain crop that was probably just an early experiment in Tennessee, rising to its peak in 1850 and dieing out (see Map 14 and Table XXVIII). The production in 1850 was concentrated in three counties, Madison producing 66,955 pounds, Hardeman 51,535 pounds, and Maury 44,862 pounds. These three counties produced 65% of the total production of 258,854 pounds for that year.

Rice growing must have been found to be unprofitable as it had about died out by 1870, the production of the state being only 5,399 pounds.

Rye. As with oats, rye was grown extensively for early spring pasture.[45] For grain the production was heaviest in the central basin

45 Grey, L. C., op. cit., p. 820.

Table XXVIII

RICE PRODUCED IN TENNESSEE, 1840-1870
(pounds)

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	1840	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	1840
1	Willi.	1191		205		41	Jeffer.		125	10	
2	Hender.	518		5650		42	Knox		676	1188	
3	Sulli.	500	580	450		43	Lawr.		85	3054	25
4	McNairy	340		4330		44	Lewis			587	
5	Union	332		-		45	Linc.		200	1928	
6	Cheat.	197		-		46	McMinn		25	300	
7	Dyer	100		1681		47	McNairy		30	4330	150
8	Jeffer.	80		10		48	Madis.			6955	
9	Wash.	55		300		49	Marion		200	2657	
10	Marion	40		2657		50	Marsh.			887	50
11	Lauder.	20	4700	8830	2127	51	Maury			44862	
12	Warren	20		-		52	Meigs			1704	
13	Ander.		60	40		53	Monroe		50	4640	140
14	Bedf.			1815		54	Montg.		10000	160	
15	Bent.			3510		55	Overt.			465	85
16	Bleds.		22	75		56	Polk		15	2439	
17	Blount			256		57	Rhea		30	245	
18	Bradl.		35	5771		58	Roane			3255	
19	Campb.			356		59	Robert.			80	
20	Cannon			440		60	Ruther.			490	
21	Carroll			4		61	Scott			646	
22	Claib.		385	1615		62	Sevier		2003	4417	
23	Cocke			1175		63	Smith		20	468	
24	Coffee			388		64	Stew.			265	
25	Decat.		362	100		65	Sumner		15	450	
26	DeKalb			120		66	Tipton			310	
27	Dicks.			60		67	Wash.		5	300	
28	Dyer			1681		68	Weak.			900	
29	Fayet.		300	5300		69	White			1126	
30	Frank.			2724		70	Wilson		1200	203	
31	Gibson		8502	6615		71	David.		6		
32	Giles			1860		72	Greene		50		
33	Grundy			297		73	Hamil.		56		
34	Hanc.			270		74	Hickm.		15		
35	Harde.		460	51535	760	75	Obion				16
36	Hardin		800	1330	126						
37	Hayw.		1280	6230	4500						
38	Hender.		1769	5650			State				
39	Humph.			1370			total	3599	3599		7977
40	Jacks.		5515	76					40372		
										258954	

(see Map 15). Production was heaviest in 1840 when 304,320 bushels were produced. Production of grain had dropped to 89,137 bushels for 1850, increased to 257,989 bushels for 1860 and a slight decrease to 223,335 bushels for 1870. Rye was used in various ways; flour was made from it and used in making bread; some was probably used as feed for livestock; and a good cash product was whiskey.[46] The trend in prices of the grain is shown on Figure 5.

Barley. Barley increased steadily in the Central Basin from 1850 to 1870. Very little barley was produced in 1840 and 1850 (see Map 16). Barley was raised for malt[47] and also probably was used for feed for livestock.

The total production for 1840 was only 4,809 bushels, for 1850 only 2,757 bushels were produced, 1860 saw a much higher production of 25,144 bushels, and in 1870 a production of 75,068 bushels was reported. Three counties in the Central Basin, Davidson with 24,858 bushels, Wilson with 11,355 bushels, and Williamson with 10,536 bushels, produced the bulk of the crop for 1870.

Buckwheat. Buckwheat was grown mostly in East Tennessee. In some states it was considered an exhausting crop, and uncertain because of uneven ripening[48]. However buckwheat does well on rather poor soil, where other crops will not produce.

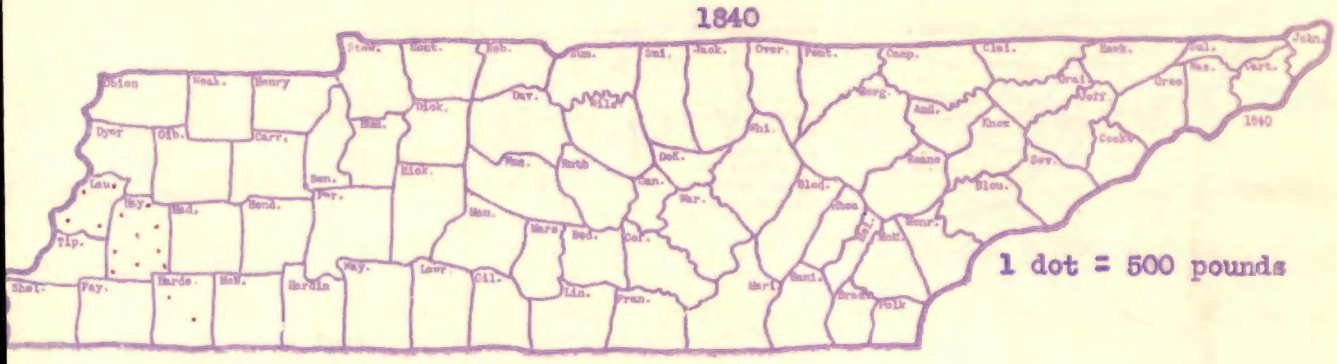
Figures for Anderson County in 1840 appear out of line and Perry County in 1870 is very much out of line. Northeast East Tennessee was the area of greatest production, reaching a peak in 1850 (see Map 17).

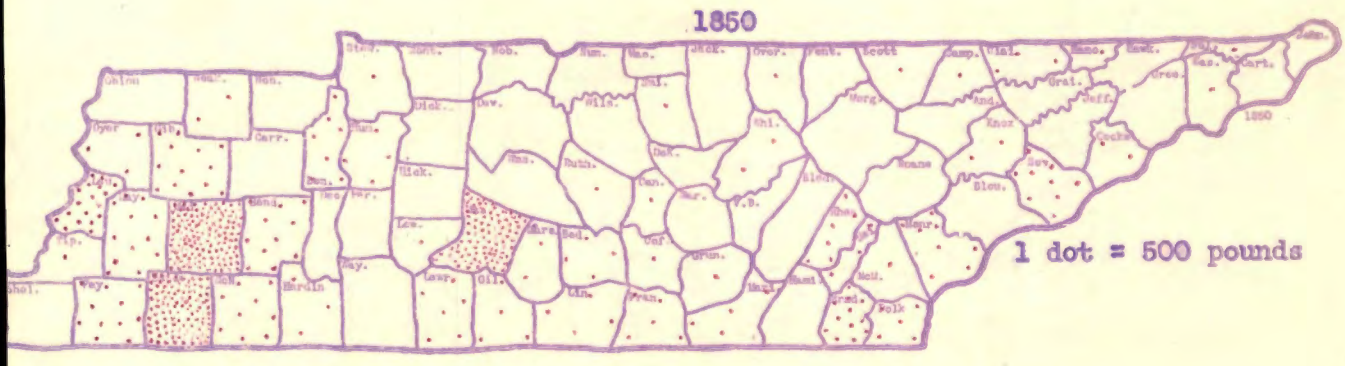
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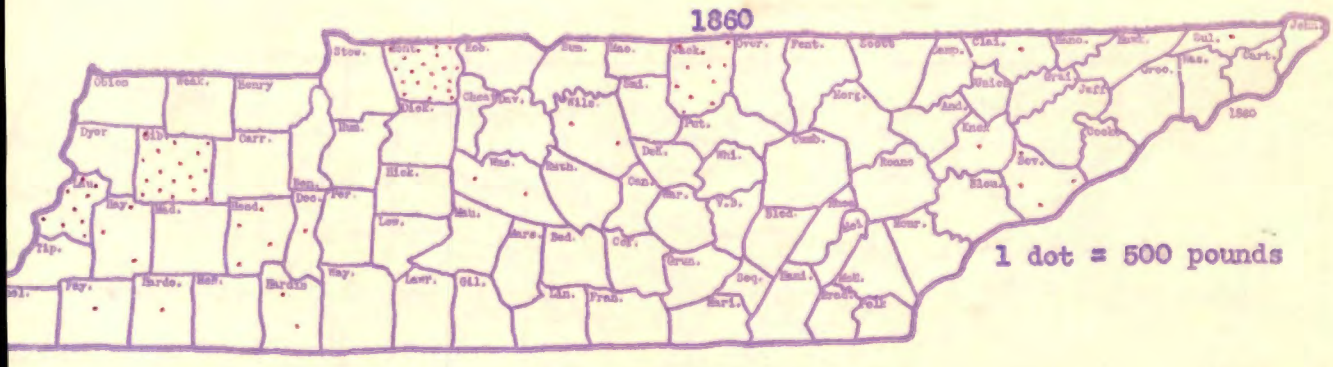
46 Grey, op. cit., p. 820.
47 Ibid.
48 Ibid.

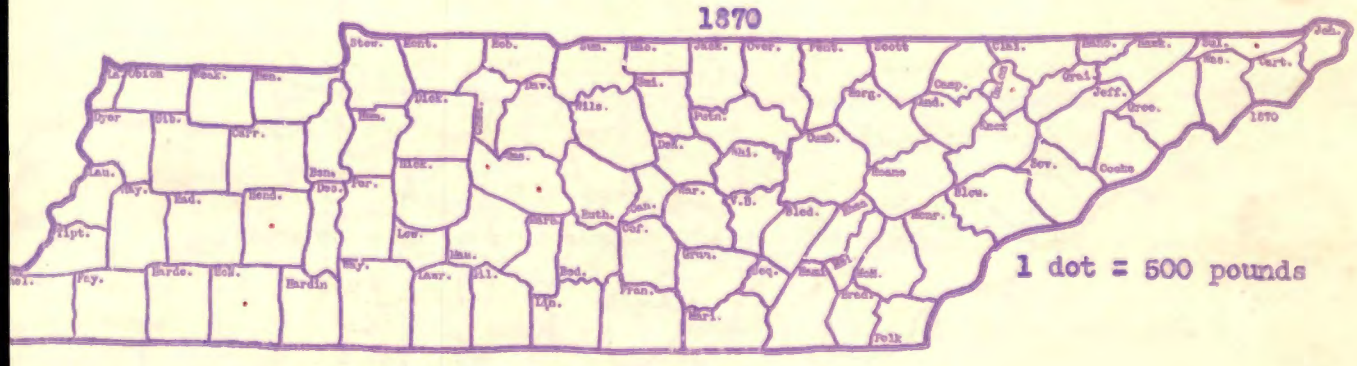
Map 14.

RICE: PRODUCTION IN POUNDS, IN TENNESSEE, 1840-1870





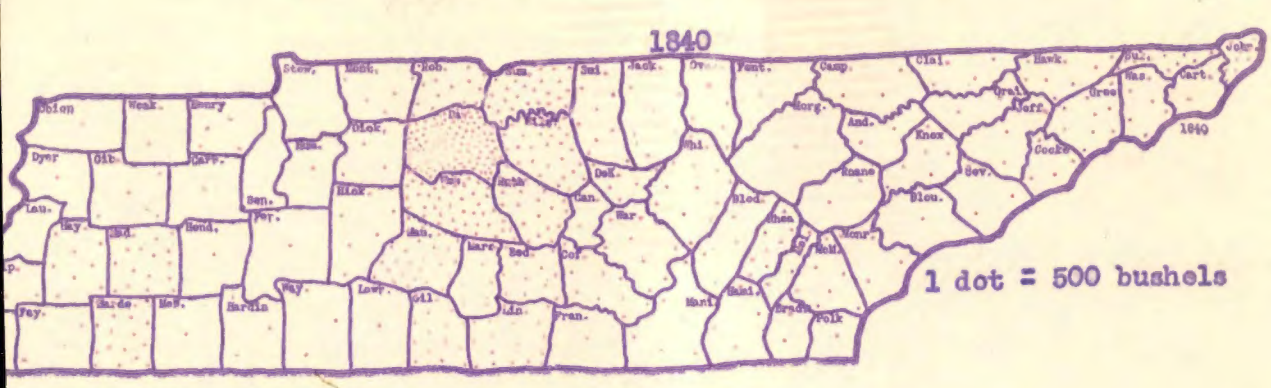


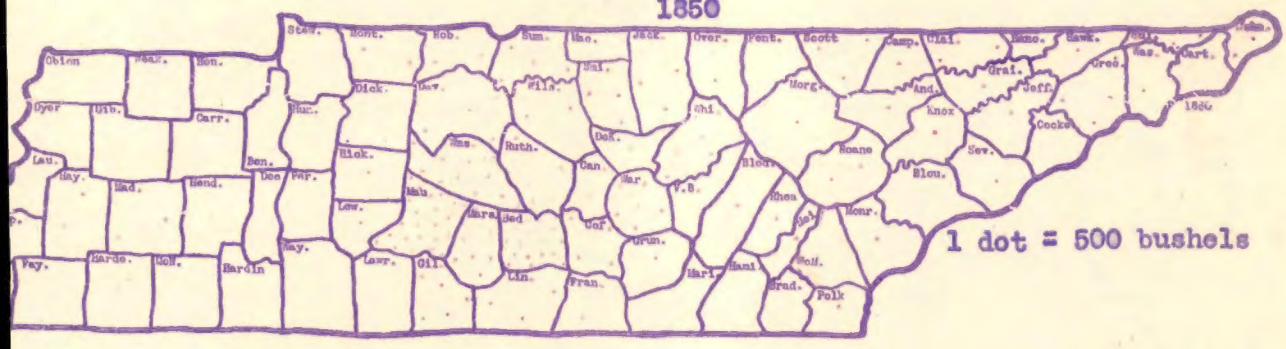


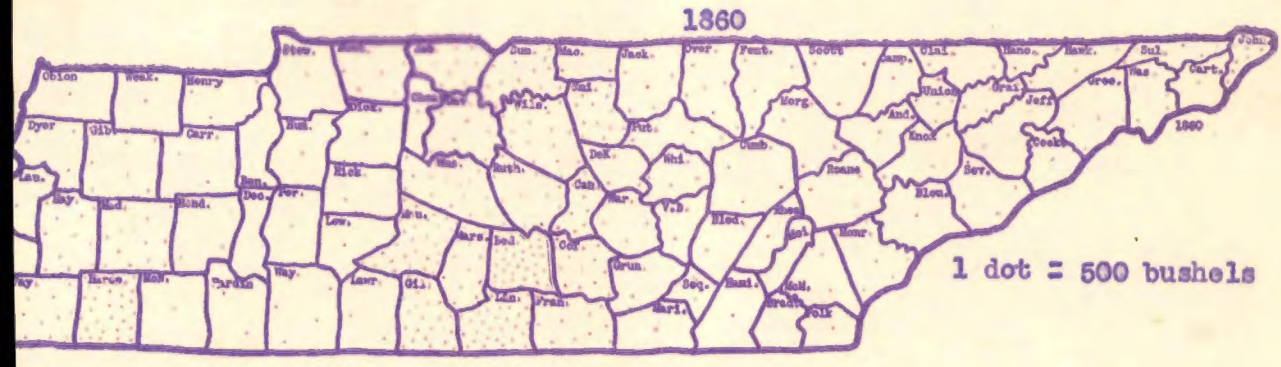
Source: Census of Agriculture, 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870

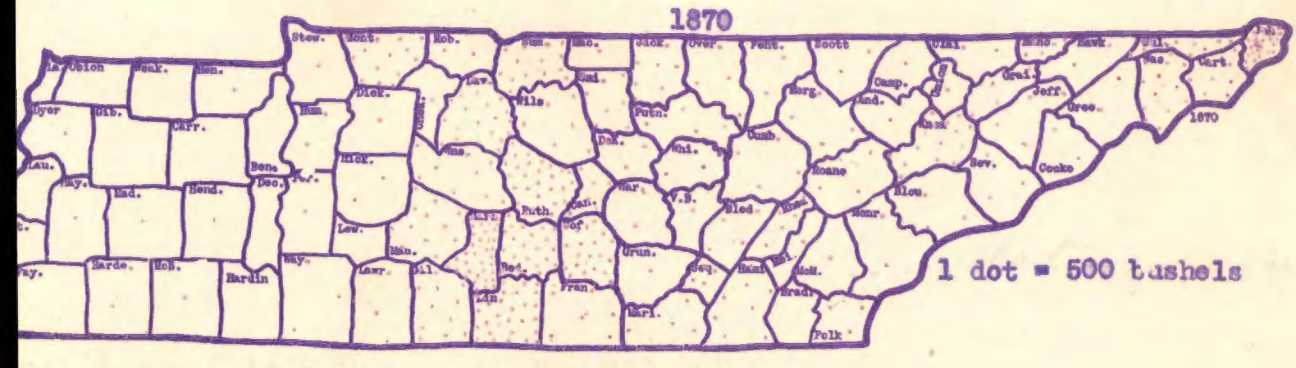
Map 15

RYE: PRODUCTION IN BUSHELS, IN TENNESSEE, 1840-1870







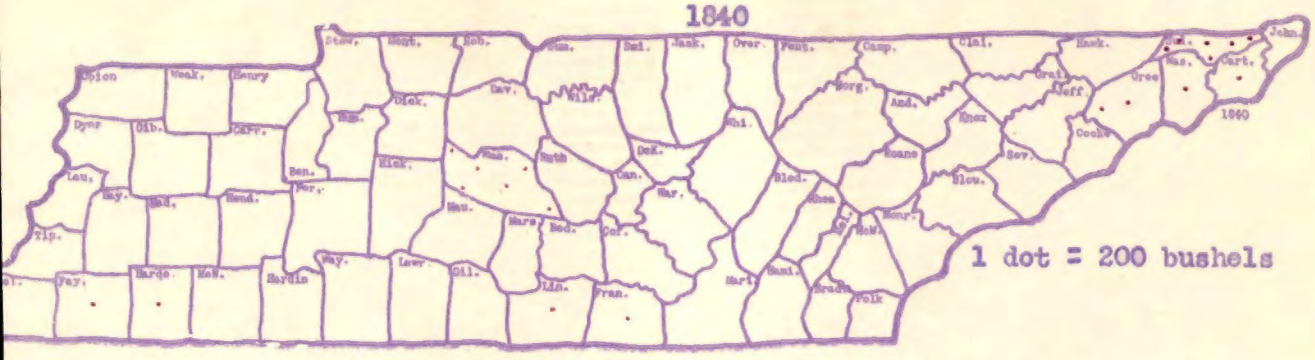


e: Census of Agriculture, 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870

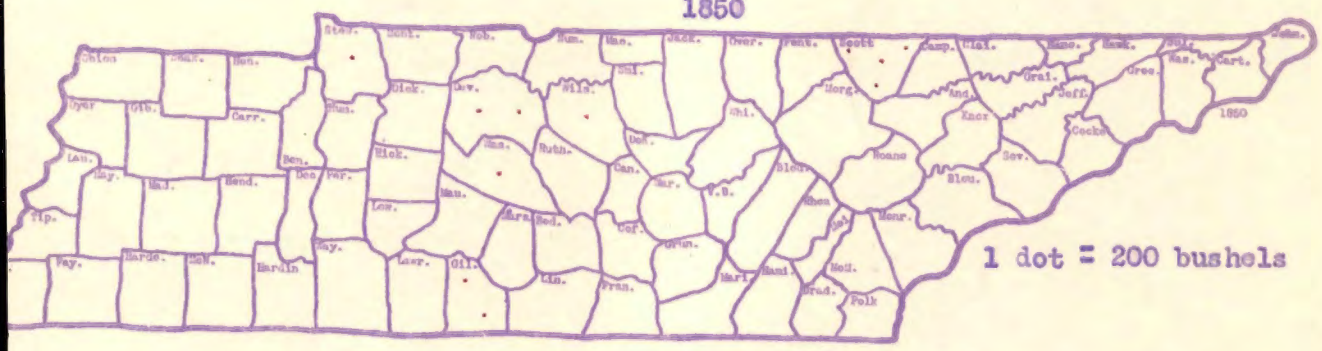
Map 16

BARLEY: PRODUCTION IN BUSHELS, IN TENNESSEE, 1840-1870

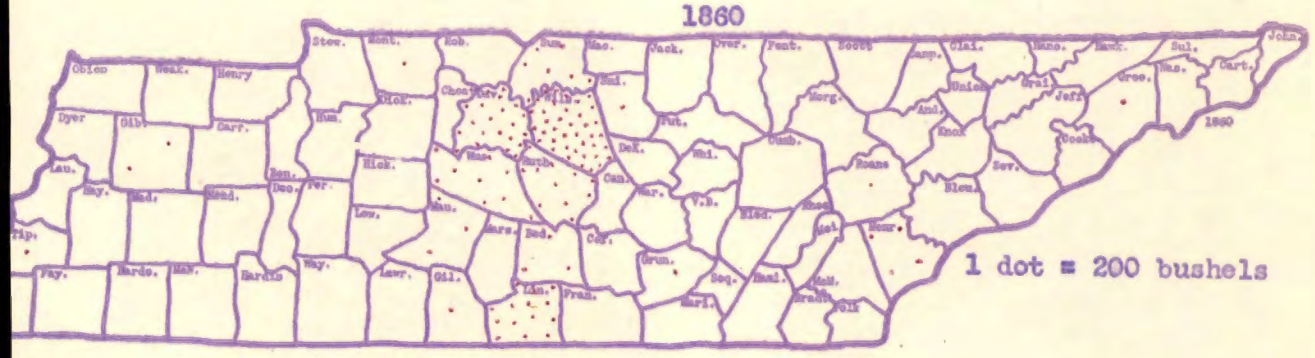
1840



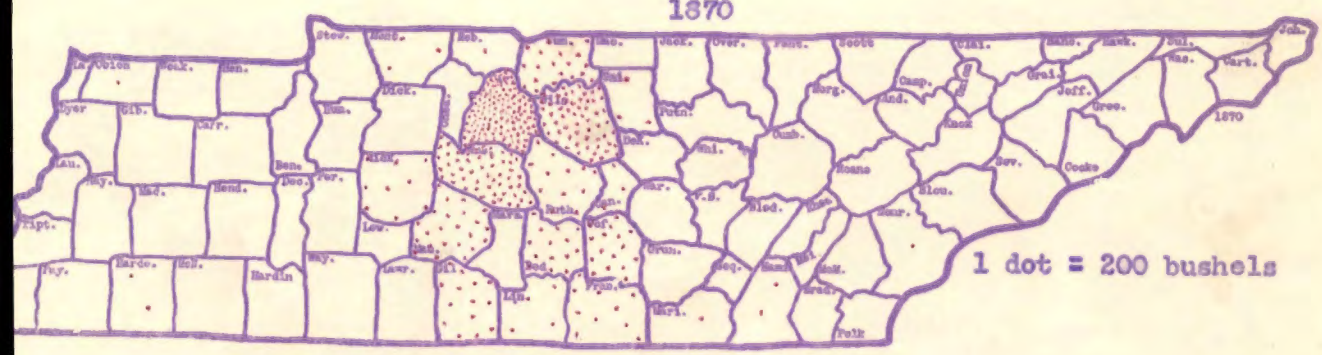
1850



1860



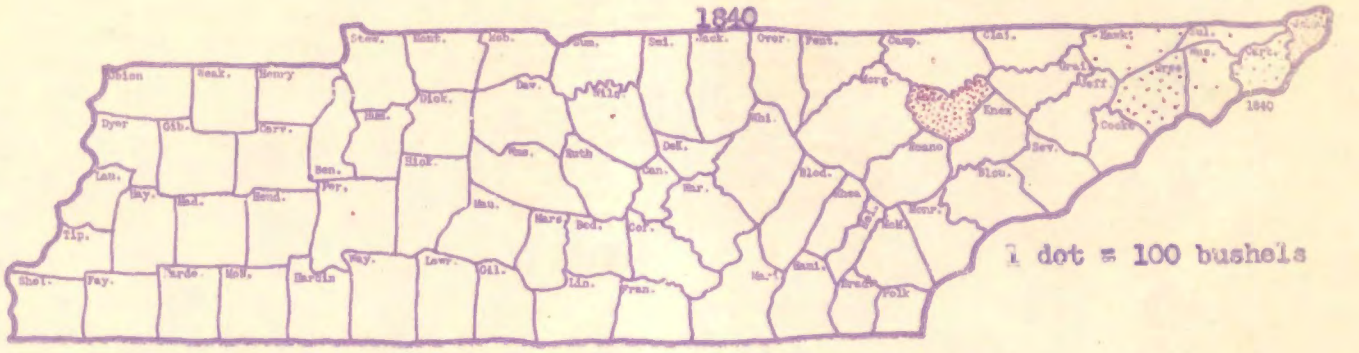
1870

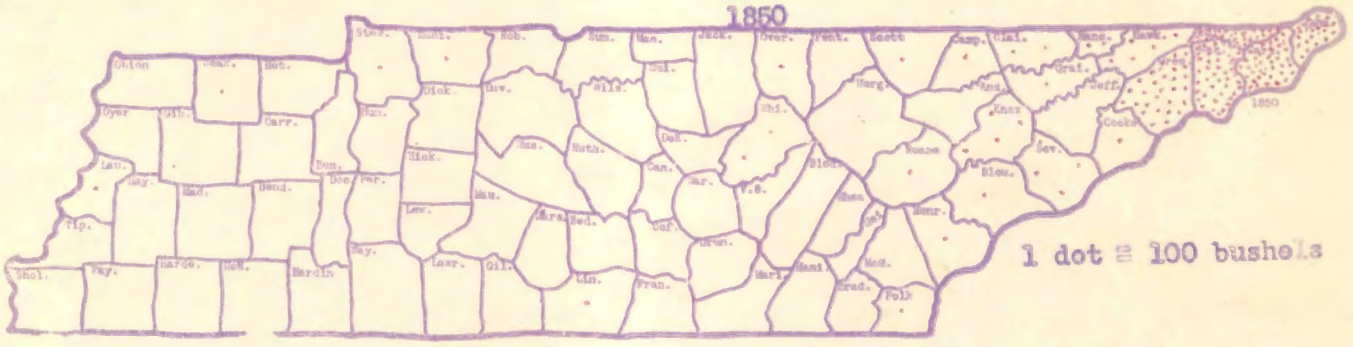


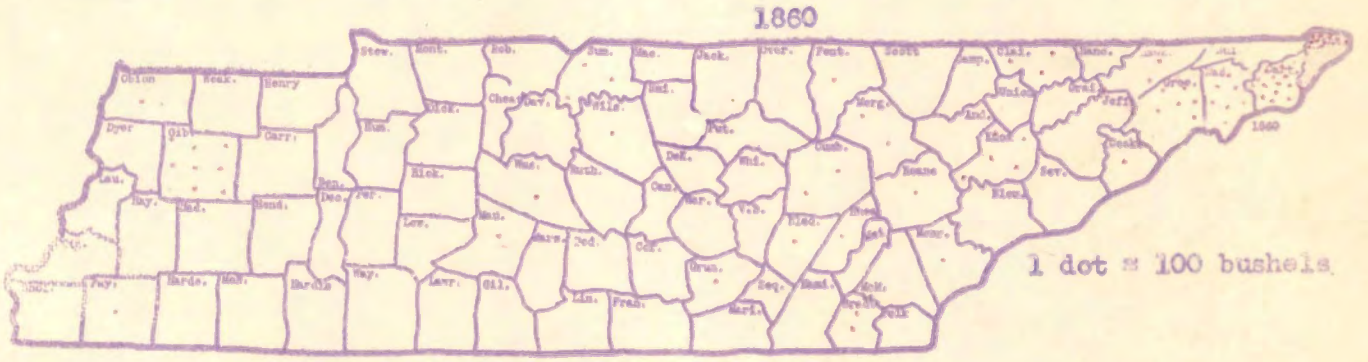
rce: Census of Agriculture, 1840, 1850, 1860 and 1870

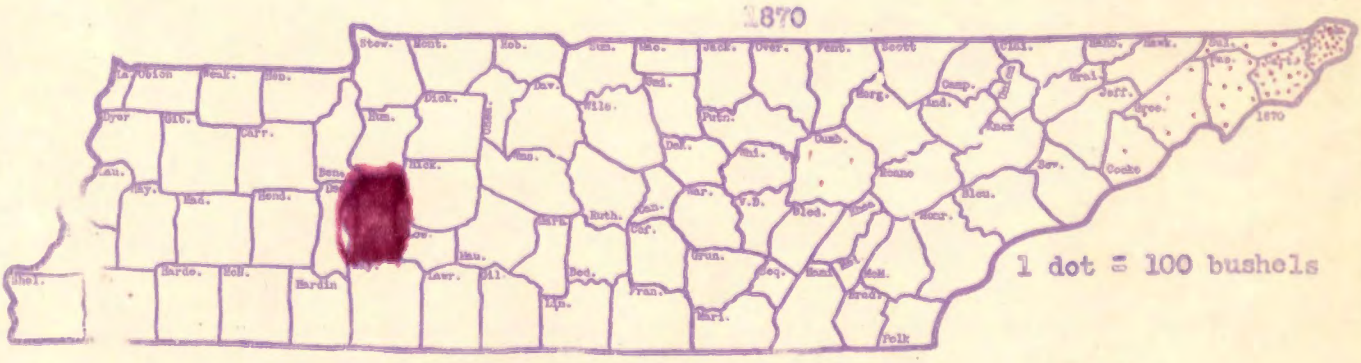
Map 17

BUCKWHEAT: TOTAL NUMBER OF BUSHELS, IN TENNESSEE, 1840-1870









Note: Census figure for Perry County appears incorrect.

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1840, 1850, 1860 and 1870.

Grass and Hay

Importance. According to the writings in the Tennessee Farmer, clover seems to be the most important crop grown for hay. It was also grown extensively as a green manure crop for improvement of the soil. Various other grasses and legumes were used for hay and pasture, such as bluegrass, bermuda, lucerne, marsh grasses, cowpeas, wild rye grass, timothy, foxtail, wild oat grass, orchard grass, and red top.[49] For pasture and a winter feed grass and hay are invaluable. The following very vividly relates the importance of grass:

> Grass is the forgiveness of nature — her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass-grown like rural lanes, and are obliterated; forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleaguered by the sullen hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the solicitation of spring. Sown by the winds, by wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outline of the world. Its tenacious fibers hold the earth in its place, and prevent its soluble components from washing into the sea. It invades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidden pinnacles of mountains, modifies climate and determines the history, character, and destiny of nations. Banished from the thorofare or the field, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes its throne, from which it has been expelled but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet should its harvest fail for a single year famine would depopulate the world. ------ John J. Ingalls

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49 Grey, L. C., op. cit., p. 825.

Distribution. The East Tennessee Valley and Central Basin were the heavy producing areas with a little hay being produced in West Tennessee (see Map 18). There was a steady increase in production from 1840 to 1860 and a slight decline from 1860 to 1870. Shelby County was producing considerable hay in 1850 and 1860, and Fayette in 1860, but both had very low production in 1870. Distribution in the other sections remained about the same except for an increase in the northern counties in West Tennessee in 1860 and 1870.

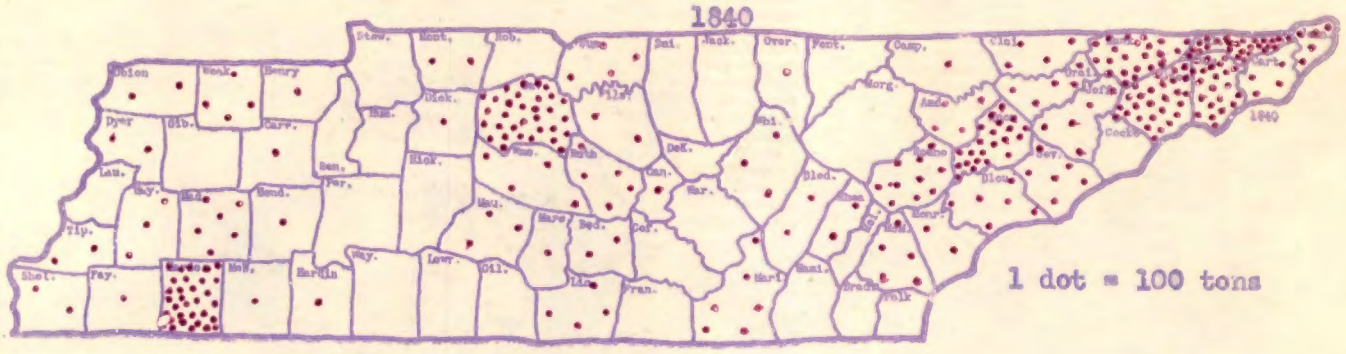
Production and Rank. The total production of hay for the state in 1840 was 31,235 tons. For 1850 production had more than doubled, Tennessee producing 74,091 tons and ranking 21st in the United States and 4th in the South. Production again almost doubled from 1850 to 1860 when Tennessee produced 145,499 tons but dropped to 22nd in relative rank, still holding 4th in the South. 1860 was the peak period was production for 1870 was down to 116,582 tons and Tennessee ranked 24th in the United States and 5th in the South (see Table XXIX). More hay must be produced in the North to feed through the longer winters, where in the South pasture is available most of the year.

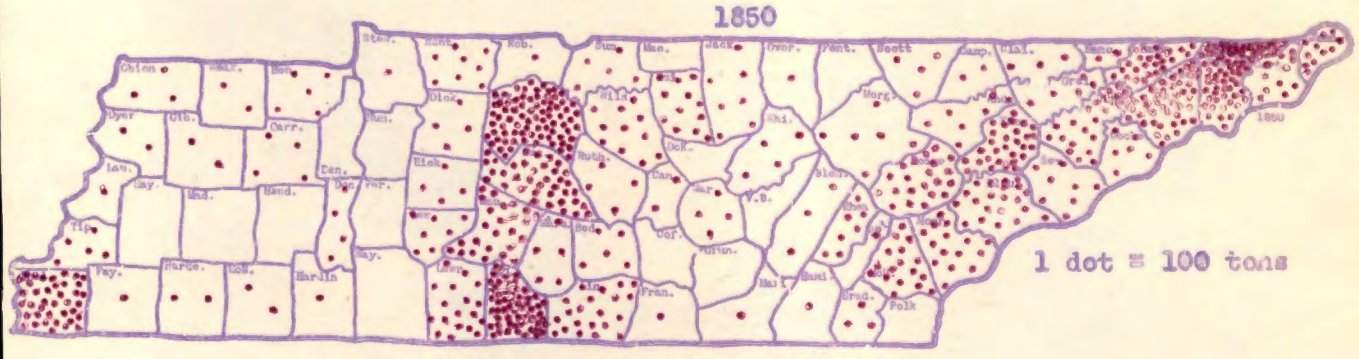
On a basis of production per 100 acres of improved land Tennessee averaged 1.4 tons of hay for 1850, 2.1 tons for 1860, and 1.7 tons for 1870 (see Table XXX). The distribution of production on this basis can be seen on Map 19. The East Tennessee Valley, the highlands, and the Central Basin show high production, with West Tennessee and the Cumberland Plateau the lowest areas. Giles County was the highest, producing 9.1 tons in 1870. Jackson, Carter, Davidson, Johnson, and Washington were all producing from five to six tons per 100 acres of improved land in 1870.

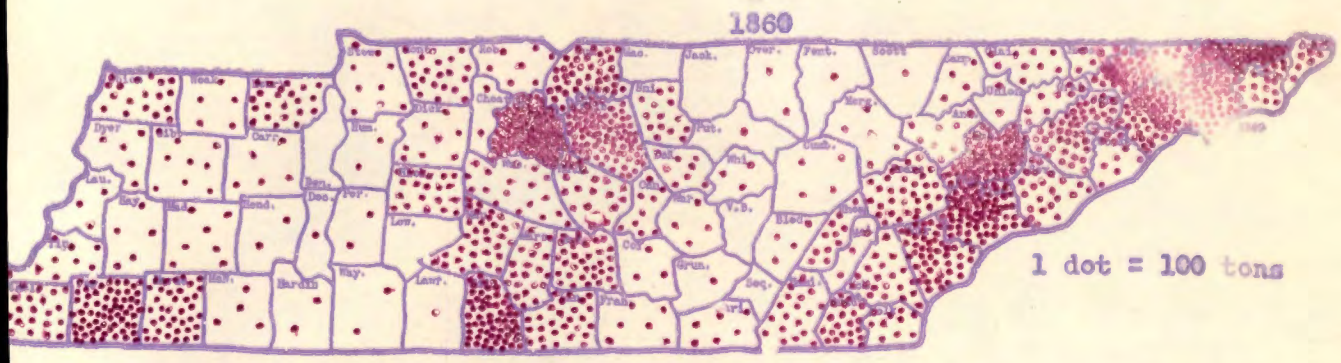
Leading Counties in Production. From 1840 to 1860 Davidson County ranked first in total number of tons of hay. In 1870 Greene ranked first

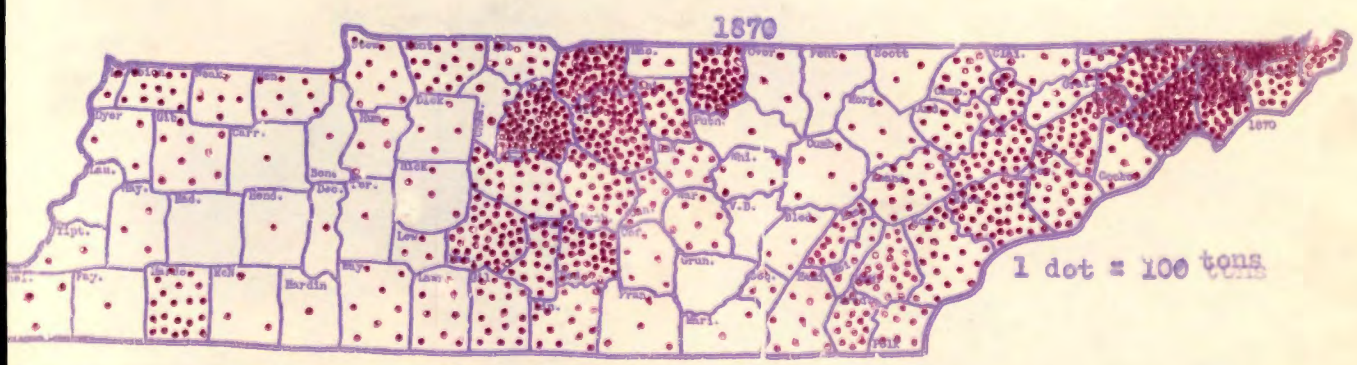
Map 18

HAY: PRODUCTION IN TONS, IN TENNESSEE, 1840-1870









Source: Census of Agriculture, 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870

Table XXIX

HAY PRODUCTION: RANK OF STATES
1850-1870 (000 tons)

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	N.Y.	5,614	3,565	3,729	25	R.I.	89	83	75
2	Pa.	2,848	2,245	1,843	26	N.C.	84	131	146
3	Ill.	2,747	1,775	602	27	Oreg.	75	28	-
4	Ohio	2,290	1,565	1,443	28	Dela.	42	37	30
5	Ia.	1,777	813	89	29	Nev.	34	2	-
6	Mich.	1,291	768	405	30	Wash.	30	5	-
7	Wisc.	1,288	855	276	31	Utah	27	19	5
8	Ind.	1,077	622	403	32	Colo.	20	-	-
9	Me.	1,053	976	756	33	Mont.	19	-	-
10	Vt.	1,021	940	866	34	Texas	19	12	8
11	Minn.	895	179	2	35	Dak.	13	1	-
12	Mo.	616	401	117	36	Ala.	11	62	33
13	N.H.	613	643	599	37	Ga.	11	46	25
14	Mass.	597	665	652	38	S.C.	11	88	21
15	Conn.	563	562	516	39	La.	9	33	26
16	Col.	552	306	2	40	Miss.	8	33	13
17	N.J.	522	509	436	41	Ark.	7	9	4
18	Kans.	490	56	-	42	Ida.	7	-	-
19	Wyo.	224	-	-	43	N.M.	4	1	-
20	Md.	223	192	158	44	Wyo.	3	*	-
21	Ky.	204	158	114	45	D.C.	2	3	2
22	Va.	199	445	369					
23	Neb.	169	24	-		U.S.total	27,316	19,084	15,859
24	Tenn.	116	143	74		U.S.ave.	607	475	419

with a production of 7,124 tons. Davidson ranked 2nd in 1870 with 6,883 tons. Wilson, Knox, and Washington Counties were all producing over 5,000 tons in 1870. (Table XXXI gives in detail the production of each county.

Figures 4 and 5 on pages 88 and 89 show the trend in production of cotton, tobacco and hay in Tennessee and the United States. Very rapid increases can be seen up to 1860 with the exception of tobacco from 1840 to 1850 and cotton from the 1826-1835 average to 1840. This being an estimate may explain the break in trend here. Tobacco declined in both Tennessee and United States from 1840 to 1850, probably due to low prices.

Table XXX

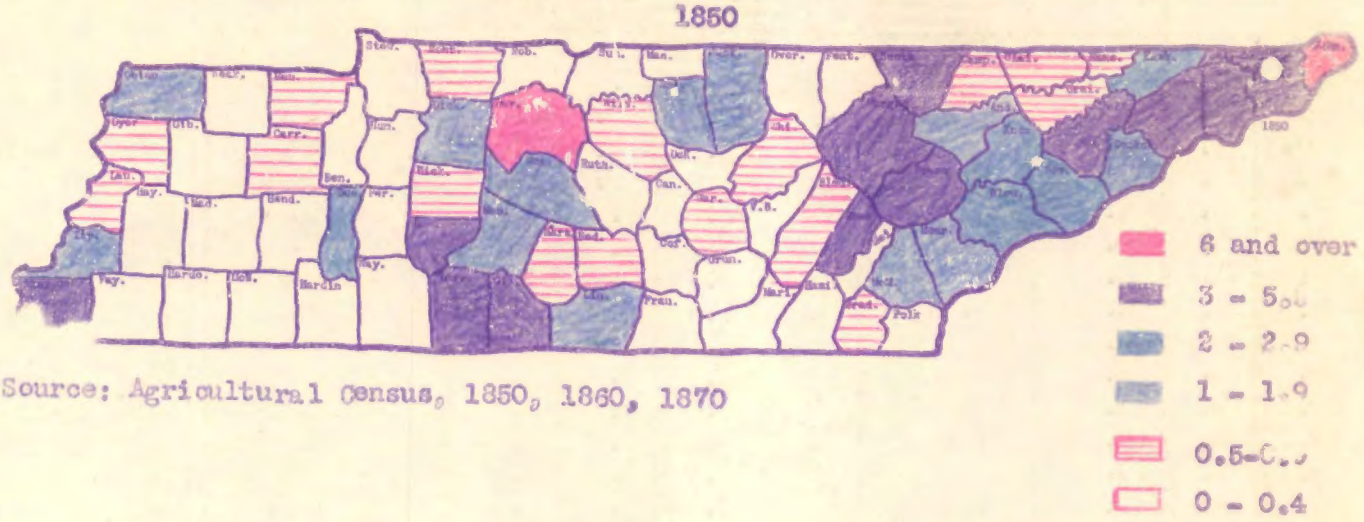
HAY: NUMBER TONS PER 100 ACRES IMPROVED LAND, 1850-1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Giles	9.1	5.1	5.8	47	Dicks.	.9	1.4	1.3
2	Jacks.	6.1	.08	1.0	48	Grain.	.9	1.1	.8
3	Carter	5.9	4.7	4.8	49	Humph.	.9	.6	.05
4	David.	5.4	7.4	6.7	50	Warren	.9	.6	.8
5	John.	5.3	3.6	6.9	51	Claib.	.8	1.5	.6
6	Wash.	5.3	5.4	4.9	52	Coffee	.8	.5	.2
7	Greene	4.4	4.6	3.5	53	Henry	.8	1.9	.6
8	Sullivan	4.3	5.5	3.7	54	Hickm.	.8	3.9	.9
9	Knox	4.2	5.6	2.7	55	Lake	.8	-	-
10	Rhea	4.1	3.4	3.1	56	White	.8	.4	.5
11	Blount	4.0	7.0	2.3	57	Gibson	.7	.7	.2
12	Morgan	4.0	2.8	4.3	58	Linc.	.7	1.3	1.5
13	Sevier	4.0	3.7	2.0	59	Marion	.7	1.6	.2
14	Wilson	3.6	4.0	.8	60	Robert.	.7	.6	.1
15	Cumber.	3.4	2.7	0	61	Cheat.	.6	.5	0
16	Jeffer.	3.3	3.8	3.0	62	Fentr.	.6	.4	.3
17	Hawk.	2.9	4.0	2.6	63	Weak.	.5	.6	.3
18	Lewis	2.8	.3	3.7	64	Frank.	.4	.7	.2
19	Campb.	2.7	1.1	.7	65	Hayw.	.4	.39	.02
20	Sumner	2.7	2.7	.4	66	McNairy	.4	.5	.3
21	Ander.	2.4	1.8	1.8	67	Macon	.4	.004	.02
22	Lawr.	2.4	.3	3.0	68	Perry	.4	.8	0
23	McMinn	2.3	1.9	1.7	69	Decat.	.3	.4	2.0
24	Bedf.	2.2	1.8	.3	70	Dyer	.3	1.2	.9
25	Polk	2.2	1.3	.1	71	Overt.	.3	.3	.2
26	Maury	2.1	1.5	1.7	72	Tipton	.3	1.4	1.0
27	Monroe	2.1	4.0	1.8	73	Bent.	.2	.1	0
28	Union	2.1	.6	0	74	Hardin	.2	.36	.4
29	Bradl.	2.0	2.7	.6	75	Putn.	.2	1.9	0
30	Sequat.	1.8	.3	0	76	Shelby	.2	1.3	3.2
31	DeKalb	1.7	1.3	.1	77	Grundy	.1	.8	.2
32	Stew.	1.7	2.1	.3	78	V.Bur.	.09	.2	.03
33	Willi.	1.7	1.0	1.3	79	Carroll	.08	.5	.6
34	Roane	1.6	3.3	3.1	80	Fayet.	.07	3.4	.1
35	Hamil.	1.5	2.8	.3	81	Hender.	.07	.25	.04
36	Hanc.	1.5	1.4	.7	82	Lauder.	.07	.8	.6
37	Marsh.	1.5	1.6	.6	83	Bleds.	.05	1.0	.8
38	Obion	1.5	3.0	1.0	84	Harde.	.05	3.4	.2
39	Smith	1.5	1.2	1.3	85	Madis.	0	.4	.2
40	Cannon	1.4	1.6	.4					
41	Ruther.	1.4	1.1	.3					
42	Wayne	1.4	.3	.03					
43	Meigs	1.1	.84	.35		St. ave.	1.7	2.1	1.4
44	Scott	1.1	.4	4.3					
45	Cocke	1.0	1.6	1.1					
46	Montg.	1.0	1.7	.8					

Map 19

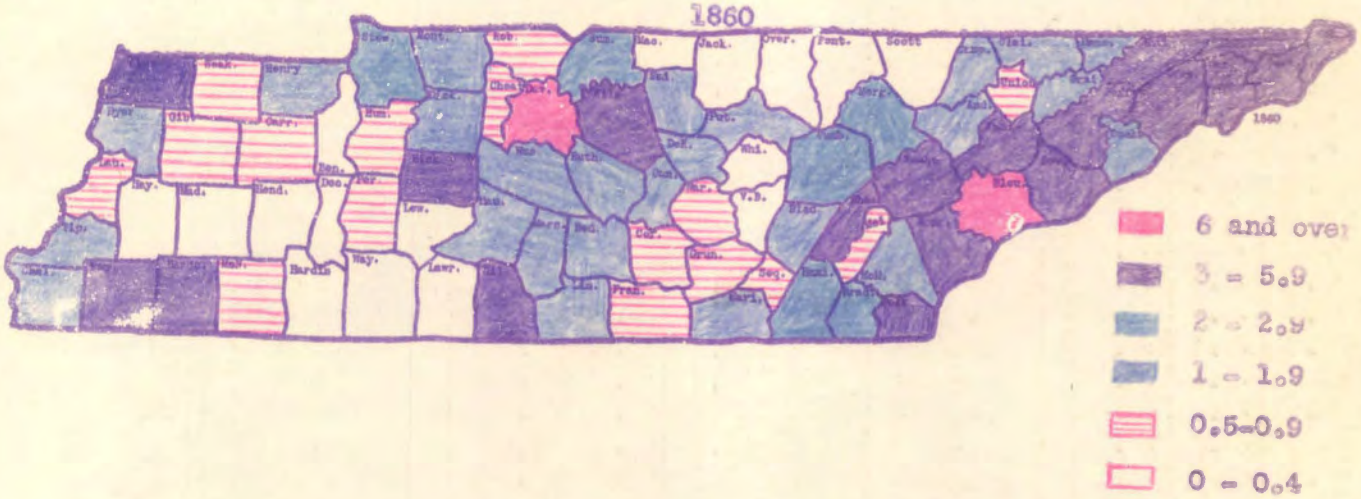
AVERAGE NUMBER OF TONS OF HAY PER 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND IN TENNESSEE, 1850 - 1870

1850



Source: Agricultural Census, 1850, 1860, 1870

1860



1870

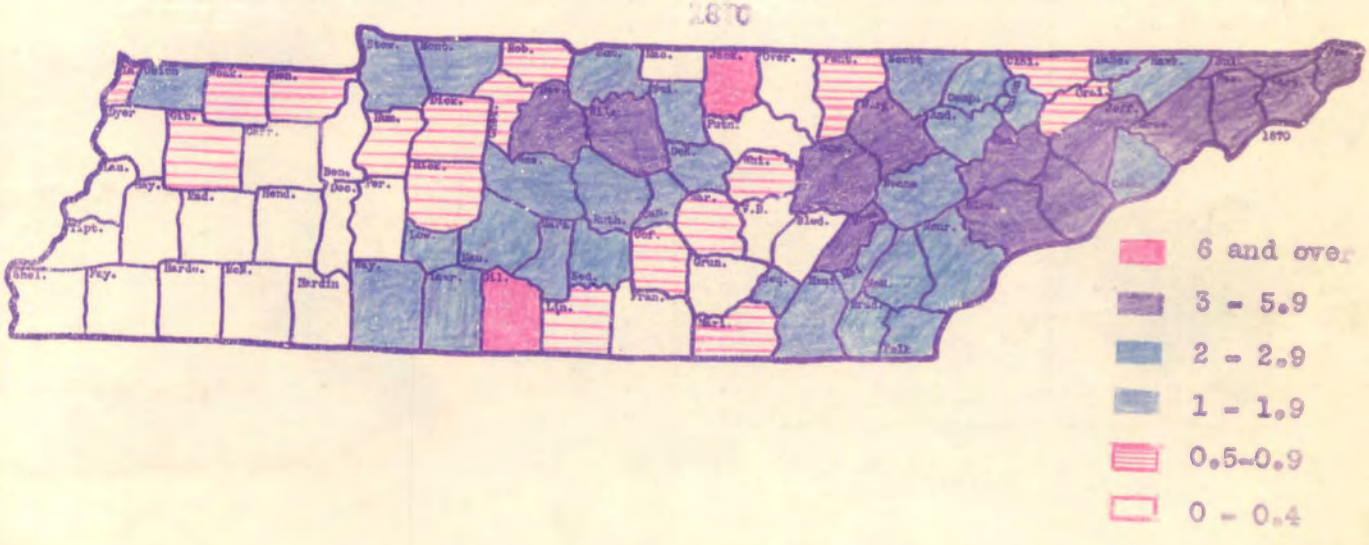


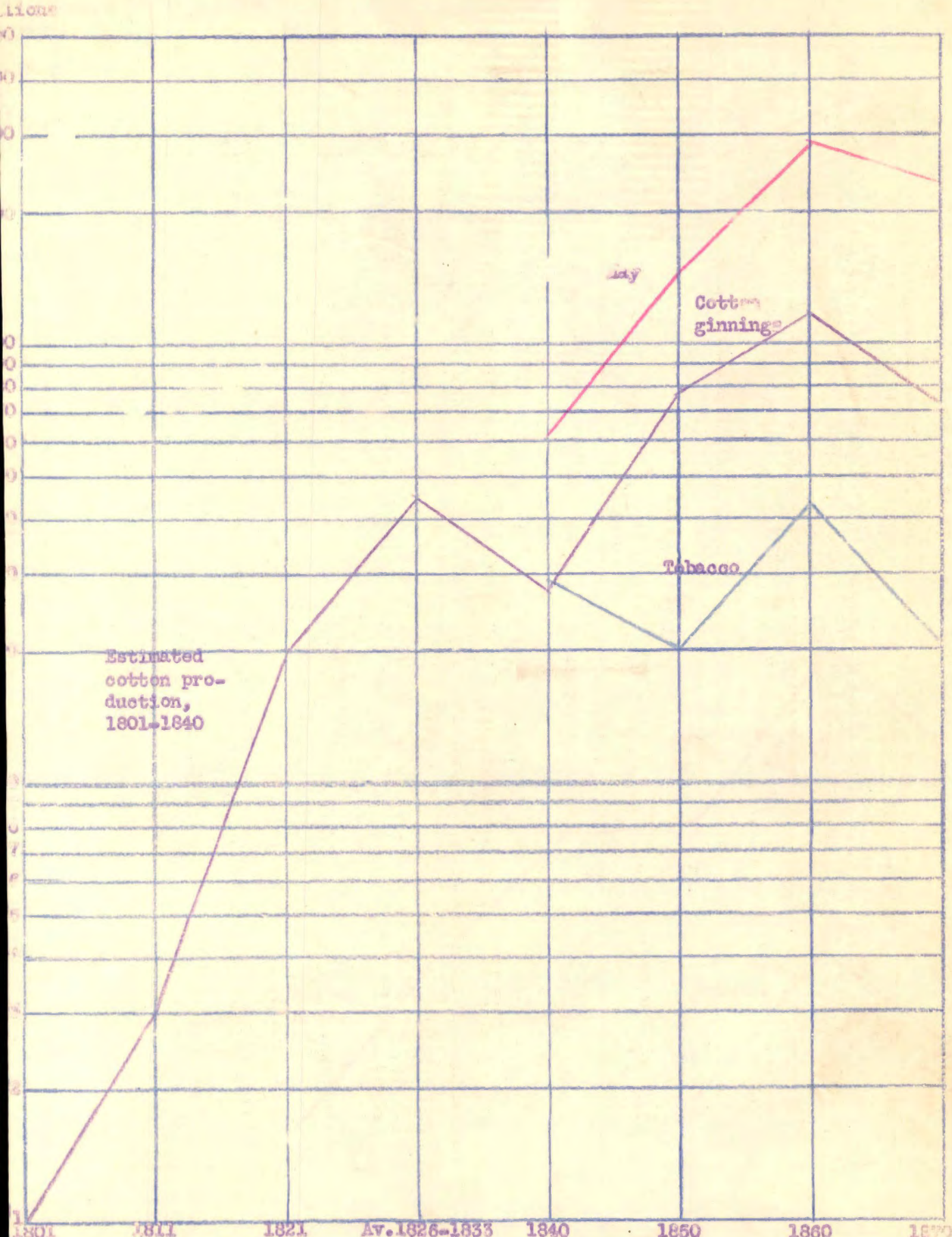
Table XXXI

TONS OF HAY PRODUCED IN TENNESSEE, 1840-1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	1840	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	1840
1	Greene	7124	6995	4506	2738	44	Grain.	709	850	472	479
2	David.	6883	9774	7845	3246	45	Cocke	682	1092	604	20
3	Wilson	5850	8690	1125	185	46	Hanc.	583	517	241	-
4	Knox	5766	6420	2945	2194	47	Cumber.	542	370		-
5	Wash.	5669	6140	4265	2228	48	Weak.	529	460	204	425
6	Sumner	4921	3819	509	428	49	White	527	249	365	314
7	Sulli.	4522	5185	3560	2624	50	Morg.	485	492	634	44
8	Jacks.	4213	53	653	-	51	Hickm.	454	2035	410	-
9	Maury	4114	5197	2507	324	52	Coffee	451	273	75	20
10	Jeffer.	3923	4272	2432	470	53	Meigs	449	517	135	33
11	Blount	3658	7002	2068	602	54	Dicks.	436	786	417	111
12	Hawk.	3354	3922	2432	2240	55	Humph.	408	236	14	50
13	Bedf.	3202	3517	559	195	56	Claib.	399	943	357	438
14	Willi.	2680	1798	2127	403	57	Frank.	370	575	155	27
15	Ruther.	2490	2008	408	456	58	Bleds.	356	352	264	208
16	Sevier	2315	2246	805	579	59	Hayw.	329	558	25	250
17	McMinn	2249	2007	1637	457	60	Shelby	291	2075	3905	155
18	Monroe	2177	4364	1518	255	61	McNairy	289	457	174	92
19	Carter	2155	1575	1129	565	62	Overt.	289	229	109	62
20	Smith	1757	1408	1159	-	63	Sequat.	286	85		-
21	Marsh.	1754	1960	468	110	64	Cheat.	276	210		-
22	Roane	1671	5181	2090	1005	65	Dyer	258	543	205	165
23	Giles	1644	5885	5730	-	66	Lewis	257	28	729	-
24	John.	1515	917	1138	506	67	Marion	224	560	95	598
25	Bradl.	1482	2102	325	22	68	Scott	224	59	367	-
26	Linc.	1358	2670	2088	420	69	Tipton	206	929	492	257
27	Montg.	1356	2180	816	214	70	Fentr.	179	155	56	28
28	Rhea	1332	1112	683	164	71	Macon	169	2	58	-
29	Ander.	1217	781	714	595	72	Decat.	140	138	439	-
30	Obion	1112	1790	258	182	73	Fayet.	111	6365	130	69
31	Campb.	1069	386	210	125	74	Bent.	108	37		-
32	Hamil.	1033	1865	113	-	75	Carroll	106	518	421	94
33	Union	992	219		-	76	Hardin	107	235	132	62
34	Robert.	955	715	135	11	77	Lake	104			-
35	Henry	910	2287	516	85	78	Perry	103	228		-
36	Gibson	879	851	185	33	79	Putn.	93	98		-
37	DeKalb	854	755	18	24	80	Harde.	69	3841	213	3183
38	Cannon	819	897	152	55	81	Hender.	67	245	28	60
39	Stew.	816	865	119	-	82	Lauder.	38	320	106	43
40	Lawr.	796	118	1824	-	83	V.Bur.	25	38	4	-
41	Wayne	783	154	11	2	84	Grundy	12	136	31	-
42	Polk	762	955	37	36						
43	Warren	755	416	441	-		State total	116,582	74,091 143,499		31,255

Figure 4

POUNDS OF SPECIFIED CROPS PRODUCED IN TENNESSEE, 1801-1870[1]

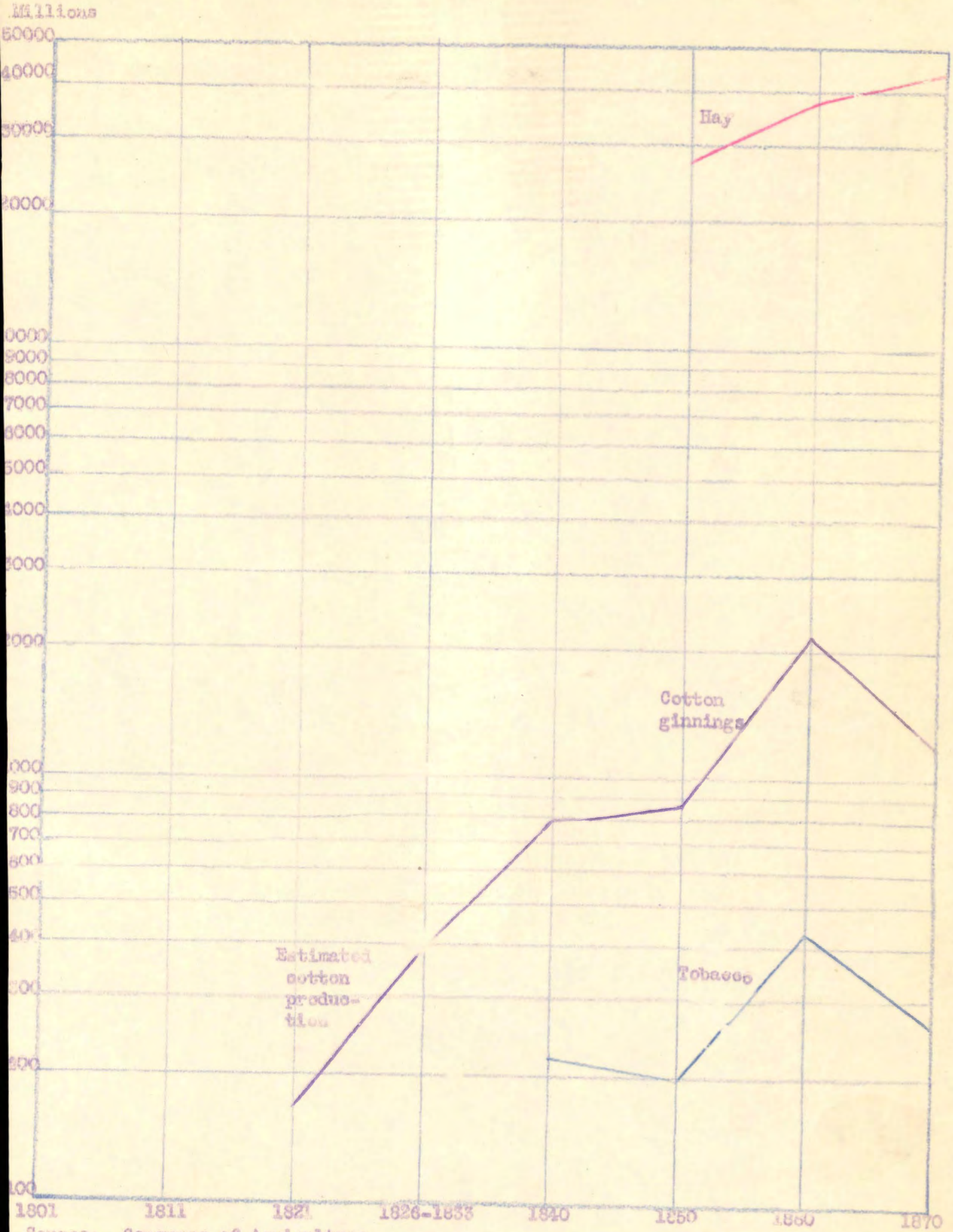


Source: Census of Agriculture, 1840-1870

1. Cotton for 1801-1840 estimated by Woodberry. Taken from Atlas of American Agriculture, Part V, Section A, Cotton.

Figure 5

POUNDS OF SPECIFIED CROPS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1870



Source: Censuses of Agriculture

1. Cotton for 1801-40 estimated by Woodberry, taken from Atlas of American Agriculture, Part V, Section A, Cotton.

From 1860 to 1870 a drop for all three crops is noticed for Tennessee and for all except hay for the United States. The most significant thing brought out here is the detrimental effects of the Civil War on southern agriculture. Cotton and tobacco are largely grown in the South and thus the trend in the United States is practically the same as for Tennessee, while hay that is largely grown in the north continued to increase in the United States.

Methods of Harvesting. Clover seemed to be the most difficult to handle. Sowing with wheat or oats was recommended. Numerous writings appear in the Tennessee Farmer, on clover raising and curing.[50] The approved method of curing clover or other hay at that time was to cut it and pile in piles before the leaves were very dry so that the leaves were not bleached by rain, dew, and sun, and the entire stalk cured at the same time, making a more nutritious and more palatable product. After it was hauled to the barn, salt was used to prevent spoiling.

Marketing and Disposition. The hay crop was very likely all used for home consumption or sold nearby in areas where the production was not as high as consumption. Livestock of all kinds can utilize hay, especially in the months when pastures are short.

Flax and Hemp

Flax was grown extensively in East Tennessee until 1850 when it declined steadily, until 1870 very little was grown (see Map 20 and Table XXXII). This is an indication of the self-sufficiency existing in the earlier periods. Flax was grown commercially only for seed because of the large amount of labor required in preparing the fiber.[51] Production

50 Tennessee Farmer, 1855-1856, pp. 5, 33, 65, 70, 105, and 258.
51 Grey, L. C., op. cit., p. 821.

in 1850 was 368,151 pounds of flax and 18,404 bushels of seed, in 1860 it was 164,294 pounds of flax and 9,362 bushels of seed, and for 1870 it was 80,930 pounds of flax and 4,612 bushels of seed (see Map 21 and Table XXXIII for flaxseed). The decline in production was very steady as can be noticed. The production for each period, both for flax and for seed was just about half the production for the preceeding period.

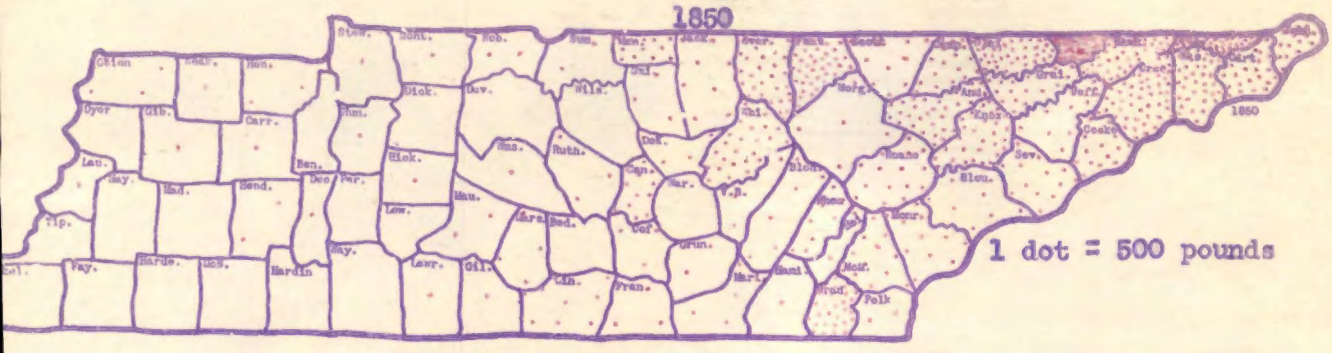
Table XXXII

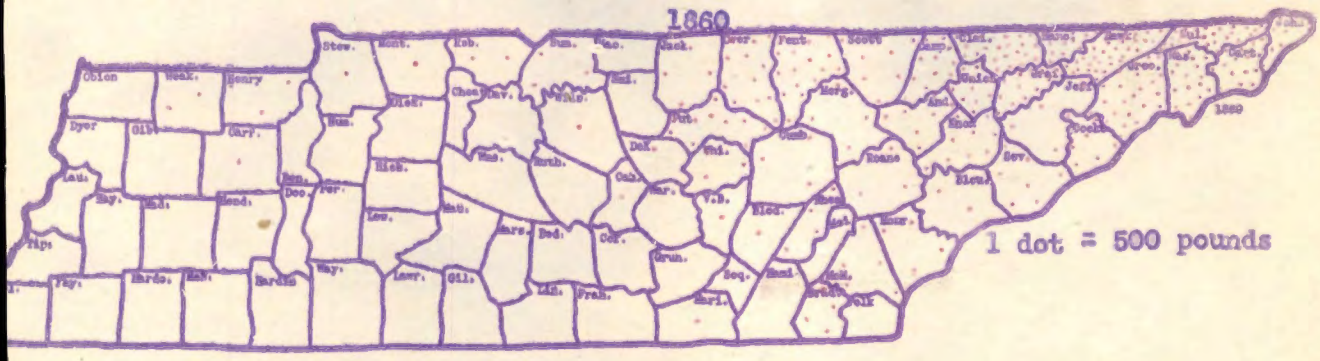
POUNDS OF FLAX PRODUCED IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

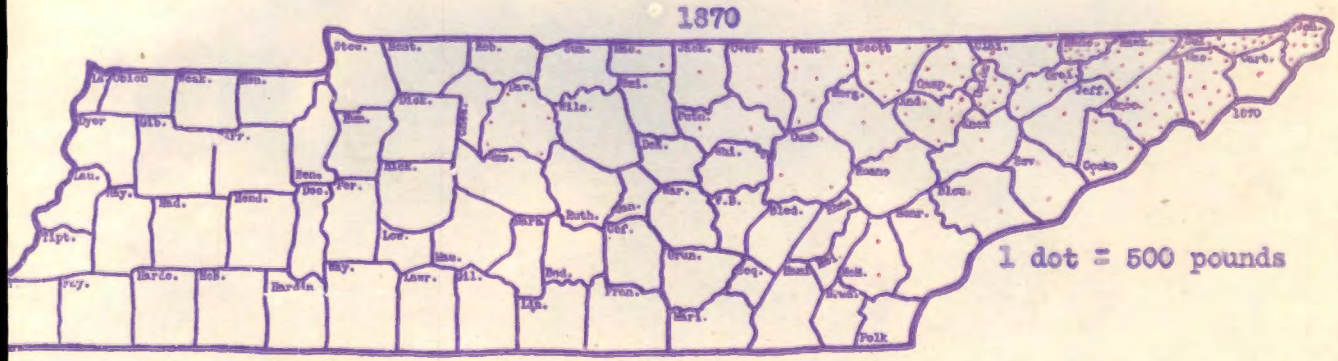
Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Greene	9281	11924	26289	40	Polk	25	180	1106
2	Sulli.	7785	15138	15403	41	V.Bur.	20	580	1700
3	Wash.	6605	9247	16833	42	Sequat.	20	219	
4	Hanc.	5911	5843	34601	43	Bedf.	20	50	165
5	Hawk.	5501	15267	21700	44	Marion	20	405	2263
6	John.	4980	4572	6280	45	Bradl.	10	1780	13982
7	Scott	4754	3522	4796	46	Linc.	10	240	5121
8	Union	4407	5220		47	Willi.	10	100	704
9	David.	4100	25	20	48	Giles	1		435
10	Campb.	3446	5581	8702	49	Carroll		710	500
11	Ander.	3214	3618	15248	50	DeKalb		480	1798
12	Fentr.	3210	7961	17975	51	Frank.		225	1486
13	Grain.	3155	6004	8508	52	Grundy		75	782
14	Cocke	1565	3662	7581	53	Henry		1360	1515
15	Claib.	1472	11192	18542	54	Humph.		240	420
16	Cumb.	1394	1802		55	Marsh.		115	2163
17	Sevier	1145	3262	6519	56	Montg.		500	650
18	McMinn	1050	2650	6033	57	Roane		1770	7468
19	Overt.	954	6384	14657	58	Robert.		812	867
20	Blount	905	795	4197	59	Smith		54	1655
21	Putn.	797	4848		60	Stew.		530	696
22	Macon	782		5917	61	Wayne		70	221
23	Jeff.	761	2244	5704	62	Weak.		800	572
24	Knox	745	5795	14912	63	Wilson		875	100
25	Jackson	669	2241	4119	64	Coffee			1699
26	Morgan	589	1928	2560	65	Dyer			205
27	Carter	565	7159	11158	66	Gibson			359
28	Warren	181	177		67	Hamil.			496
29	Rhea	155	1842	4408	68	Hardc.			4
30	Dicks.	150			69	Hardin			50
31	Decat.	150	181	490	70	Hickm.			658
32	White	135	1625	13092	71	Lauder.			300
33	Lawr.	100		454	72	Lewis			198
34	Maury	100		1153	73	Meigs			881
35	Cannon	95	297	5944	74	Obion			1953
36	Sumner	75	2176	780	75	Ruther.			1401
37	Monroe	67	2115	5263					
38	Hender.	50		869		St.total	80930		368151
39	Bleds.	40	690	3101				164294	

Map 20

FLAX: PRODUCTION IN POUNDS, IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870







Source: Census of Agriculture, 1850, 1860, and 1870

Table XXXIII

PRODUCTION OF FLAXSEED IN TENNESSEE, 1840-1870
(bushels)

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Sulli.	694	898	1421	39	Robert.		7	539
2	Greene	643	638	2113	40	Linc.			354
3	Wash.	495	466	1529	41	Roane		122	349
4	John.	348	359	365	42	Marion		5	193
5	Scott	345	33	403	43	Gibson			150
6	Hanc.	340	504	448	44	Marsh.		8	93
7	Hawk.	288	994	1973	45	Stew.		105	70
8	Union	224	422		46	Willi.		26	52
9	Knox	210	167	827	47	Bradl.		100	48
10	Grain.	165	225	1035	48	Smith		3	41
11	Campb.	157	229	429	49	Maury			37
12	Overt.	145	395	1008	50	Monroe		91	36
13	Ander.	127	258	502	51	Polk		2	35
14	Fentr.	115	204	324	52	Weak.		10	34
15	Macon	79		501	53	Grundy		400	28
16	Cocke	44	140	455	54	DeKalb		15	23
17	Jeffer.	25	54	346	55	Carroll		4	18
18	Sevier	24	93	225	56	Hamil.			18
19	Cannon	20	10	194	57	Bedf.		50	14
20	Cumber.	16	18		58	Sumner		266	12
21	Putn.	16	270		59	Obion		140	12
22	Claib.	15	767	400	60	Lewis			11
23	Carter	14	297	560	61	Dyer			8
24	Giles	10		23	62	Hickm.			8
25	Jackson	10	175	168	63	Montg.		10	6
26	Morgan	10	64	110	64	Frank.		7	5
27	Blount	9	24	511	65	Wilson		26	4
28	Warren	7	6		66	Ruther.			3
29	Decat.	4			67	David.		3	1
30	McMinn	4	66	273	68	Lauder.			1
31	V.Bur.	3	9	6	69	Lawr.			1
32	Bleds.	2	18	112	70	Wayne		22	1
33	Meigs	2		108	71	Henry		59	
34	Rhea	2	27	63	72	Humph.		5	
35	Sequat.	2	17						
36	Coffee	1		54		St. total	4612	9362	18,904
37	Hender.	1		50					
38	White		41	583					

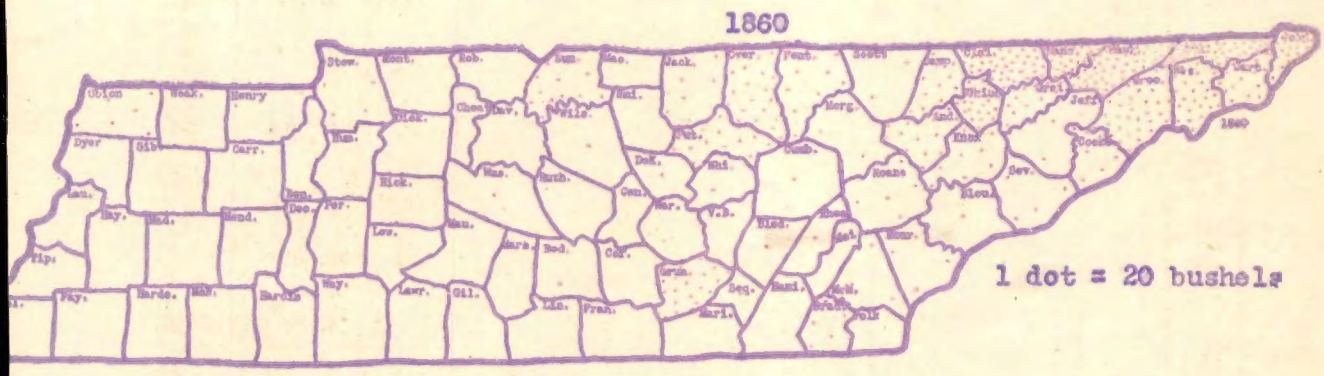
Map 21

FLAXSEED : PRODUCTION IN BUSHELS, IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

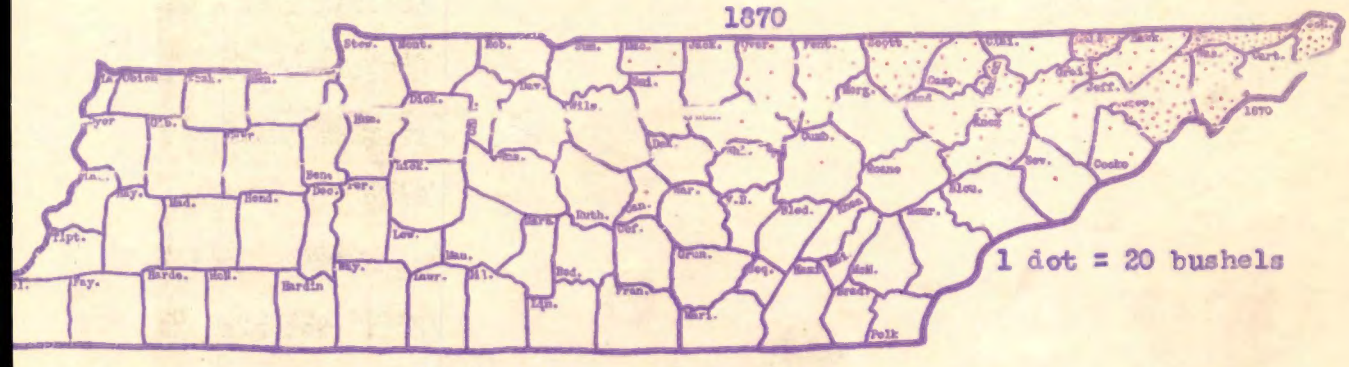
1850



1860



1870



ource: Census of Agriculture, 1850, 1860, and 1870

The counties in the extreme northeastern part of the state were leading in production of flax, and seed in 1870. Small amounts of fiber and seed may have been marketed from this area.

Hemp was not so widely produced as was flax. In 1850 production was concentrated in Maury County, but by 1860 most of the production of hemp had shifted to Sumner and Cannon Counties, and northeast East Tennessee (see Map 22). By 1870 production had shifted again and the six counties, Sumner, Hancock, Johnson, Cocke, Campbell, and Union were producing most of the hepp, with a little in Knox and Overton County. Claiborne County, producing nearly half of the hemp in the State in 1860, had completely passed out of the picture in 1870.

The growing of hemp was probably much more important before 1850.[52] Figures for 1840 were not available as hemp and flax were combined. Harvesting and preparing hemp for market was a very hard and disagreeable task.[53] Water rotting made the finest product but most of the hemp produced before 1860 was dew rotted, to clean it. Most of the product was manufactured at home, into baling cloth and rope for markets of the lower cotton states, and some was later manufactured for naval cordage.[54]

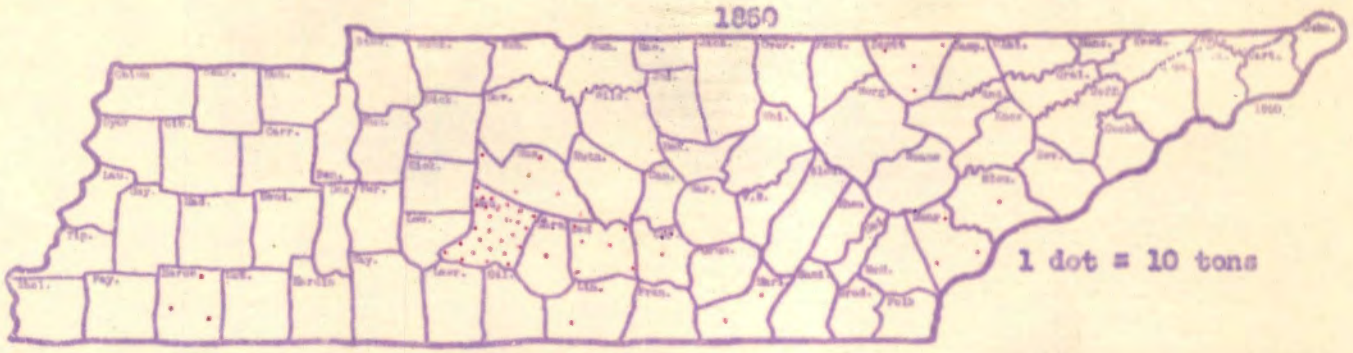
Both flax and hemp were probably much more important and more widely grown in the earlier periods soon after the state had been settled.

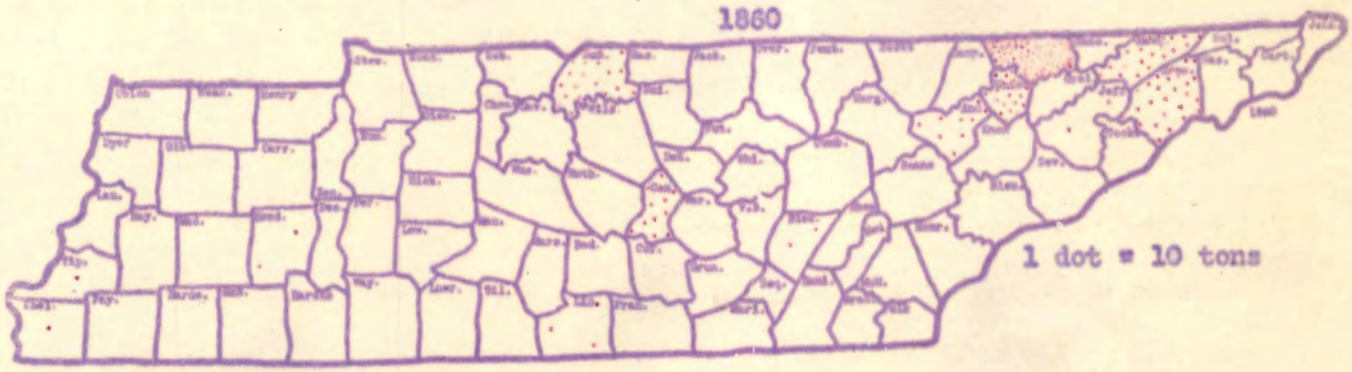
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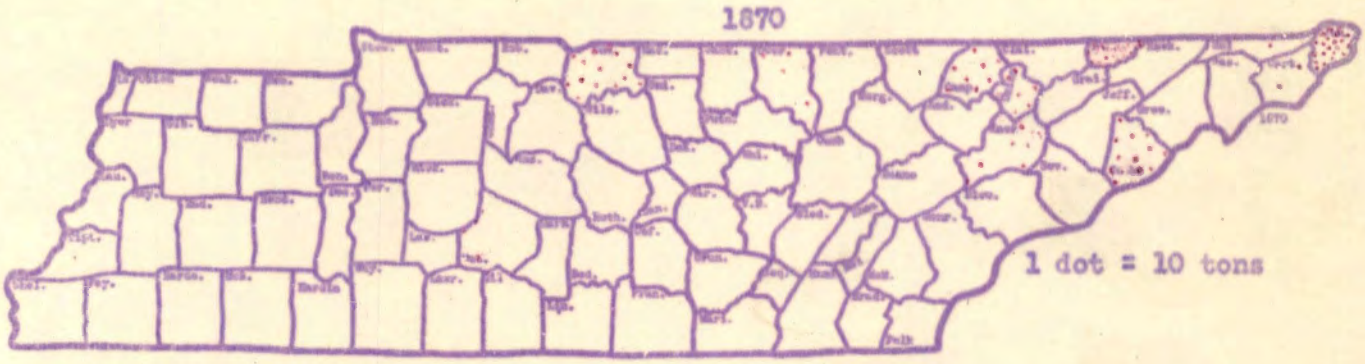
52 Grey, op. cit., p. 821
53 Ibid.
54 Ibid., pp. 821-822.

Map 22.

HEMP: PRODUCTION IN TONS, IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870







Source: Census of Agriculture, 1850, 1860, and 1870

Sweet Potatoes

Importance of the Crop. The sweet potato crop was one of the most widely grown and evenly distributed crops in Tennessee. This crop was grown mostly for home use and was used for food and feed for livestock.[55] Sweet potatoes constituted a major portion of the diet for slaves and the poorer classes.[56]

Distribution. The heaviest producing areas were the Central Basin and West Tennessee. The census of 1840 reported all potatoes. For 1850 southwest West Tennessee, the southern part of the Central Basin, and McMinn County in East Tennessee were the heavy producing areas. By 1860 the production had shifted somewhat and the northern part of the basin and the north central part of West Tennessee were producing more sweet potatoes (see Map 25). By 1870 production had declined considerably and the distribution was rather general over the state with West and Middle Tennessee the heaviest production areas and East Tennessee and the Cumberland Plateau the lighter producers.

Production and Rank. The production of sweet potatoes reached a peak in 1850 when Tennessee had a total production of 2,777,716 bushels, ranking her 6th in the United States and South (see Table XXXIV). For 1860 the production was 2,604,672 bushels with the relative rank remaining the same. By 1870 production was down to 1,205,683 bushels, ranking Tennessee 8th in the United States and 7th in the South.

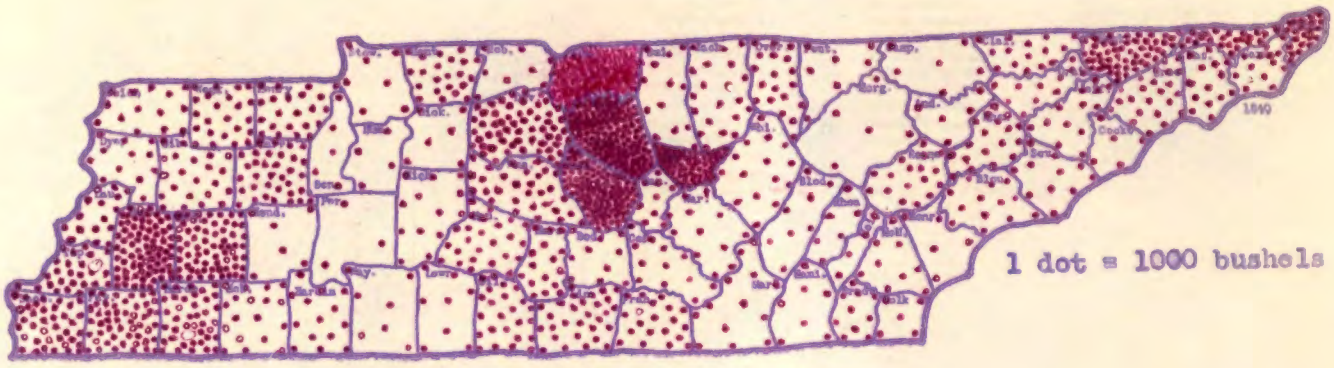
Tennessee was producing a rather high percentage of the sweet potatoes in the United States. For 1850 she produced 7.3% of the United States total, for 1860, 6.2%, and for 1870, 5.6%. All the states outranking Tennessee were in the South except New Jersey.

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55 Grey, L. C., op. cit., p. 827.
56 Ibid.

Map 23

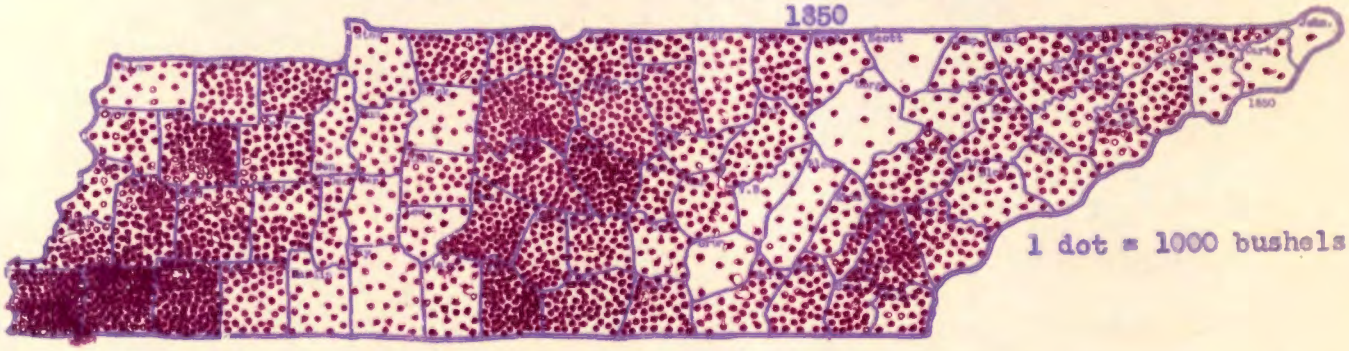
POTATOES: (IRISH AND SWEET) PRODUCTION IN BUSHELS, IN TENNESSEE, 1840



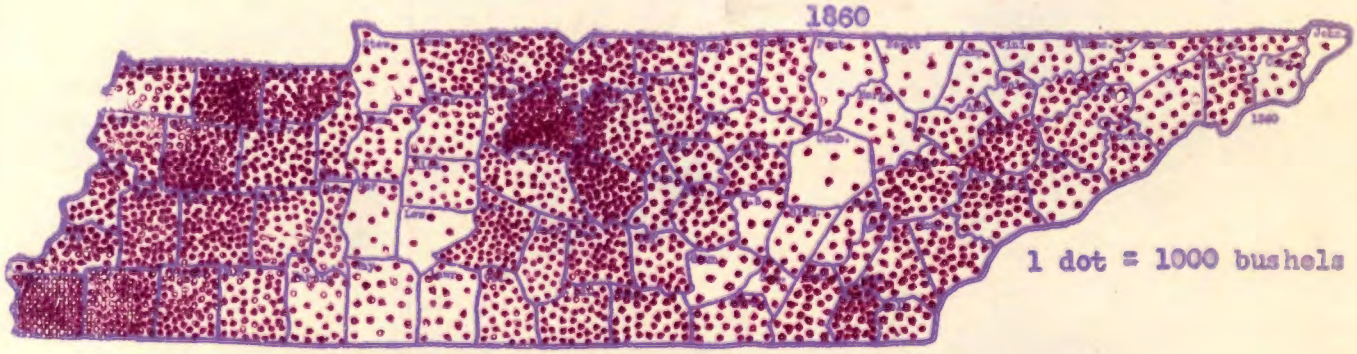
Data in Census not given separately

SWEET POTATOES: PRODUCTION IN BUSHELS, IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

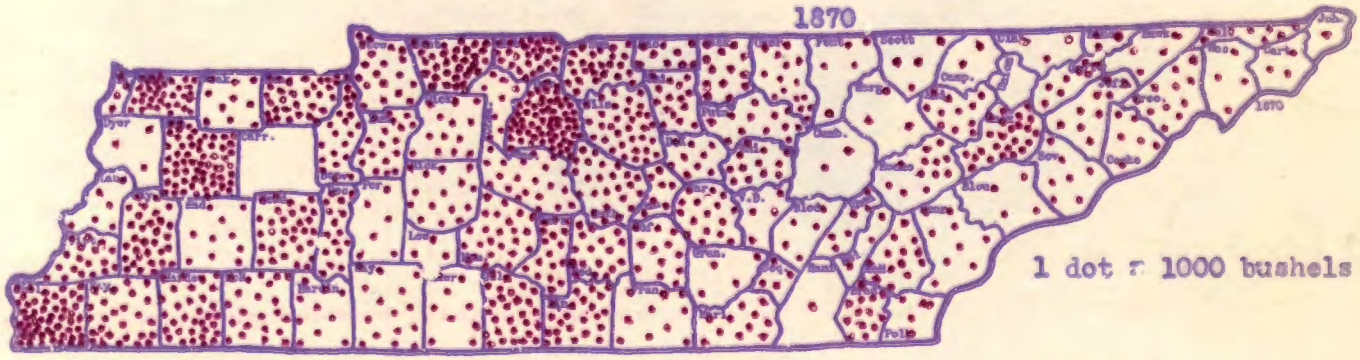
1850



1860



1870



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870

Production per 100 acres of improved land is likewise high in 1850. Only three counties were producing less than 20 bushels per unit, and nine counties were producing on an average over 80 bushels per 100 acres of improved land (see Map 24 and Table XXXV). For 1870 no county was producing 50 bushels per unit. The average production for the state on this basis was 53.7 bushels for 1850, 38.3 bushels for 1860, and 17.6 bushels for 1870. Lauderdale County was producing 104.8 bushels in 1850. Weakley was the high producing county in 1860 with 104.4 bushels, and Davidson ranked first in 1870 with only 49.7 bushels per 100 acres of improved land.

Table XXXIV

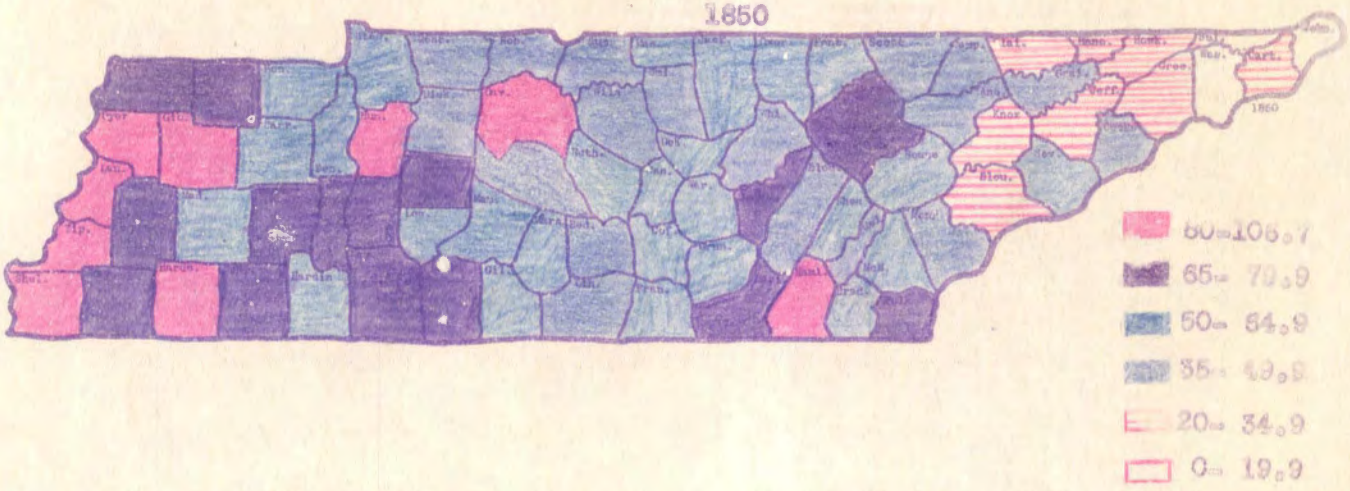
SWEET POTATO PRODUCTION: RANK OF STATES, 1850-1870
(000 bushels)

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	N.C.	3,072	6,140	5,096	20	Pa.	132	103	52
2	Ga.	2,622	6,509	6,986	21	Dela.	85	142	65
3	Tex.	2,188	1,847	1,332	22	Kans.	50	10	-
4	Ala.	1,871	5,440	5,475	23	Wyo.	47	-	-
5	Miss.	1,745	4,564	4,742	24	Iowa	34	51	6
6	N.J.	1,551	1,035	508	25	N.Y.	11	8	6
7	S.C.	1,342	4,116	4,337	26	D.C.	6	6	3
8	Tenn.	1,206	2,605	2,778	27	Mich.	4	38	1
9	La.	1,024	2,061	1,428	28	Minn.	2	1	-
10	Ark.	891	1,567	788	29	Oreg.	2	-	-
11	Va.	866	1,961	1,814	30	Wisc.	2	2	1
12	Ky.	802	1,058	998	31	Conn.	1	3	-
13	Fla.	789	1,150	757	32	Mass.	1	1	-
14	Ill.	525	306	157	33	Neb.	1	-	-
15	Md.	219	257	209	34	Me.	-	1	-
16	Mo.	241	355	356	35	R.I.	-	1	-
17	Ohio	230	304	188	36	Vt.	-	1	-
18	Cal.	202	214	1					
19	Ind.	151	300	202		U.S.total	21,710	42,095	38,268
						U.S.ave.	658	1,276	1,472

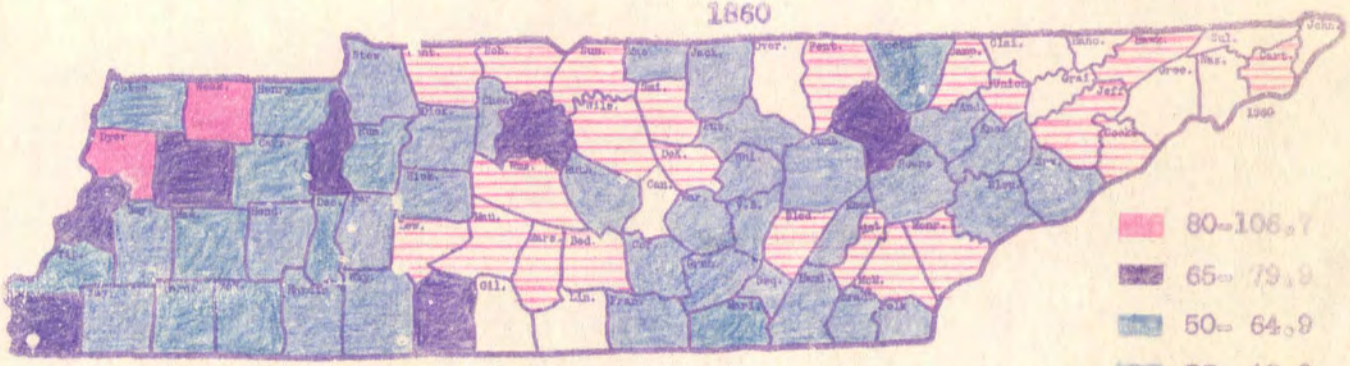
Map 24

AVERAGE NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF SWEET POTATOES PER 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

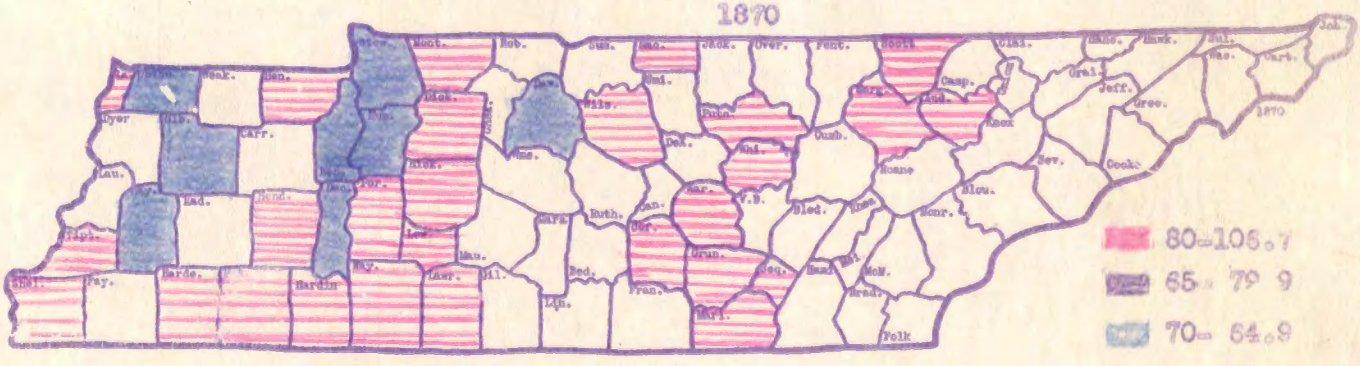
1850



1860



1870



Source: Agricultural Census, 1850, 1860, and 1870

Table XXXV

SWEET POTATOES: NUMBER BUSHELS PER 100 ACRES IMPROVED LAND
1850-1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	David.	49.7	68.5	92.6	46	V.Bur.	16.0	48.1	66.6
2	Gibson	45.4	71.8	89.5	47	Giles	15.5	18.6	52.6
3	Obion	44.6	55.2	66.5	48	Cumber.	14.6	41.3	0
4	Bent.	42.9	65.2	56.6	49	Marsh.	14.4	26.8	61.5
5	Hays.	40.9	49.5	72.6	50	Rhedo.	13.9	32.2	44.5
6	Humph.	40.5	55.0	82.4	51	Sumner	13.8	30.0	35.3
7	Stew.	39.6	37.1	56.4	52	Ruther.	13.4	40.6	55.6
8	Decat.	38.6	61.5	75.3	53	McMinn	13.3	28.5	58.1
9	McNairy	34.1	53.6	70.8	54	Polk	13.2	39.8	71.8
10	Hender.	33.2	48.9	65.0	55	Willi.	13.2	28.3	44.6
11	Lake	32.8	0	0	56	Maury	12.7	31.7	52.1
12	Lewis	32.8	28.1	58.5	57	Sevier	12.7	36.2	55.7
13	Marion	32.1	67.1	69.9	58	Smith	12.6	26.2	46.2
14	Shelby	30.9	69.4	88.0	59	Linc.	12.2	19.5	46.8
15	Grundy	29.8	49.0	53.2	60	Bedf.	12.1	24.8	42.0
16	Henry	28.9	50.7	59.8	61	Campb.	11.9	24.3	41.0
17	Lawr.	28.2	72.7	71.5	62	Roane	11.3	42.8	55.9
18	Morg.	27.9	72.1	74.4	63	Frank.	10.8	39.4	55.8
19	Tipton	27.3	53.1	90.2	64	Lauder.	10.4	72.7	104.8
20	Hickm.	26.6	39.7	65.8	65	Madis.	10.3	51.2	58.0
21	Sequat.	26.4	46.0	0	66	Grain.	9.8	19.0	35.6
22	Wayne	26.2	38.4	72.1	67	Cocke	9.2	25.6	40.8
23	Dicks.	24.8	48.1	46.9	68	Weak.	9.1	104.4	75.0
24	Montg.	24.6	53.0	49.1	69	Monroe	9.0	26.4	44.1
25	Harde.	23.3	56.5	89.6	70	Hanc.	8.8	15.9	31.5
26	Putn.	22.6	46.2	0	71	Meigs	8.5	26.1	49.4
27	Macon	21.9	40.4	50.1	72	Jeffer.	7.9	27.2	27.2
28	Ander.	21.8	38.2	41.2	73	Carter	7.6	25.7	25.4
29	Perry	21.4	36.1	72.4	74	Sulli.	7.5	16.8	12.0
30	Coffee	21.2	43.3	52.5	75	Greene	7.0	14.9	31.3
31	White	20.7	39.0	46.2	76	Claib.	6.6	14.8	27.6
32	Hardin	20.5	38.9	60.5	77	Campb.	6.1	24.3	41.0
33	Wilson	20.4	34.8	47.4	78	Hawkins	4.2	14.9	21.3
34	Scott	20.3	52.2	45.8	79	Blount	3.8	36.1	29.2
35	Warren	20.0	40.6	50.6	80	Dyer	3.5	88.9	106.7
36	Robert.	19.5	33.7	37.1	81	Wash.	3.4	17.5	14.0
37	Rhea	18.9	37.1	62.8	82	John.	2.3	5.0	7.2
38	Jacks.	18.7	36.5	54.1	83	Hamil.	2.1	40.5	97.2
39	DeKalb	17.8	32.0	63.0	84	Carroll	.3	57.2	61.3
40	Knox	17.8	38.9	25.9	85	Union	0	22.8	0
41	Cheat.	17.6	47.0	0					
42	Overt.	17.5	17.4	60.8					
43	Bradl.	17.2	37.4	53.0		State total	17.6	38.3	55.7
44	Fayet.	17.1	45.8	70.1					
45	Fentr.	16.9	29.5	58.2					

Production Per County. Production in the counties shifted considerably from period to period. For 1850 Fayette County ranked 1st with a production of 111,697 bushels and by 1870 had dropped to 13th in rank, cotton probably largely displacing sweet potatoes. Shelby County, however, ranked high from 1850 to 1870, ranking 1st in 1860 with 95,318 bushels. Davidson ranked 1st in 1870 with 62,854 bushels (see Table XXXVI).

Methods of Cultivation and Harvesting. A method of starting plants was described in the Tennessee Farmer, by which the potatoes were put in a bed of manure and covered to a depth of about 6 inches and allowed to sprout. When the sprouts were two or three inches high they were broken from the potatoes and planted in hills.[57] The crop when mature was probably dug out with a shovel or hoe, or if a large area was planted, a plow may have been used to get the crop out of the ground. Special care was exercised by some farmers to preserve the crop by constructing special sheds, or covering with straw and earth.[58]

Disposition. As was stated, the majority of the crop was probably consumed at home. Sweet potatoes served many purposes among the poorer classes, ranging from bread to beer, and were used as a substitute for corn in fattening livestock.[59]

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57 Tennessee Farmer, p. 229.
58 Grey, op. cit., p. 827.
59 Ibid., p. 827.

Table XXXVI

PRODUCTION OF SWEET POTATOES IN TENNESSEE, 1850 - 1870
(In thousands of bushels)

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	David.	65	91	108	45	Weak.	10	88	45
2	Gibson	60	87	80	46	Frank.	10	84	59
3	Shelby	51	95	107	47	Madis.	10	82	67
4	Obion	54	33	17	48	Lawr.	9	17	26
5	Montg.	33	41	50	49	Macon	9	18	15
6	Wilson	33	75	67	50	Monroe	9	29	37
7	Harde.	32	63	96	51	Jeffer.	9	30	22
8	Henry	32	60	55	52	DeKalb	9	16	18
9	Hayw.	31	68	68	53	Grain.	8	15	21
10	Hender.	31	48	43	54	Sulli.	8	16	11
11	Giles	28	32	79	55	Cheat.	8	18	-
12	Robert.	27	42	37	56	Sevier	7	22	22
13	Fayet.	26	85	112	57	Cannon	7	14	21
14	Sumner	25	42	42	58	Perry	6	10	16
15	Maury	25	66	75	59	Cocke	6	17	20
16	Ruther.	24	75	83	60	Rhea	6	12	14
17	Knox	24	45	28	61	Lauder.	6	28	19
18	Linc.	23	40	63	62	Hawk.	5	15	20
19	McNairy	22	44	45	63	Fentr.	5	10	13
20	Willi.	21	49	76	64	Bleds.	5	11	16
21	Bent.	20	26	19	65	Polk	5	12	21
22	Stew.	19	16	22	66	Lake	4	-	-
23	Tipton	18	35	43	67	V.Buren	4	8	8
24	Humph.	18	23	23	68	Scott	4	7	4
25	Bedf.	17	46	43	69	Sequat.	4	7	-
26	Warren	17	30	26	70	Wash.	4	20	12
27	Marsh.	17	31	49	71	Grundy	4	9	7
28	Decat.	16	21	17	72	Blount	4	36	27
29	Hickm.	15	21	29	73	Meigs	3	10	13
30	Smith	15	31	42	74	Hanc.	3	6	11
31	Wayne	15	20	24	75	Morgan	3	13	11
32	Overt.	15	27	37	76	Claib.	3	10	15
33	White	13	24	37	77	Lewis	3	3	11
34	McMinn	13	31	37	78	Dyer	3	40	25
35	Jacks.	13	24	36	79	Carter	3	9	6
36	Bradl.	13	30	31	80	Campb.	2	8	12
37	Dicks.	13	27	15	81	Cumber.	2	6	-
38	Coffee	12	24	20	82	Hamil.	1	27	38
39	Roane	12	12	37	83	John.	1	1	1
40	Putn.	12	23	-	84	Carroll	0	55	47
41	Greene	11	22	39	85	Union	-	8	-
42	Ander.	11	17	17					
43	Marion	11	22	28		St. total	1206	2605	2778
44	Hardin	10	25	21					

Irish Potatoes

Importance of Crop. Like sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes were widely produced in Tennessee to 1870. The crop was probably grown largely for home use with possibly small amounts being marketed from the heaviest producing areas.

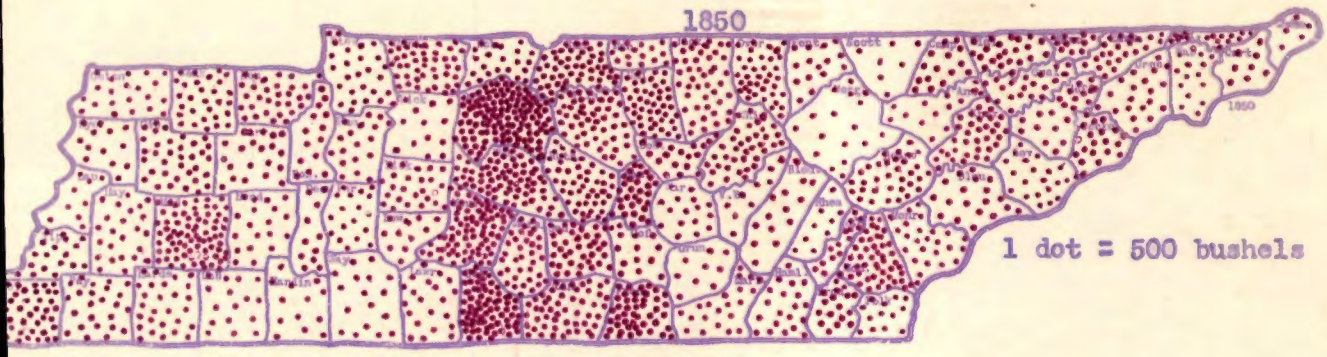
Distribution. The growing of Irish potatoes was very evenly distributed over the state with the Central Basin showing a little the heavier production. Production remained rather steady from 1850 to 1870, increasing only slightly in 1860 and decreasing very slightly from 1860 to 1870 (see Map 25). Production increased some on the Cumberland Plateau and in the western part of Middle Tennessee, and eastern part of West Tennessee.

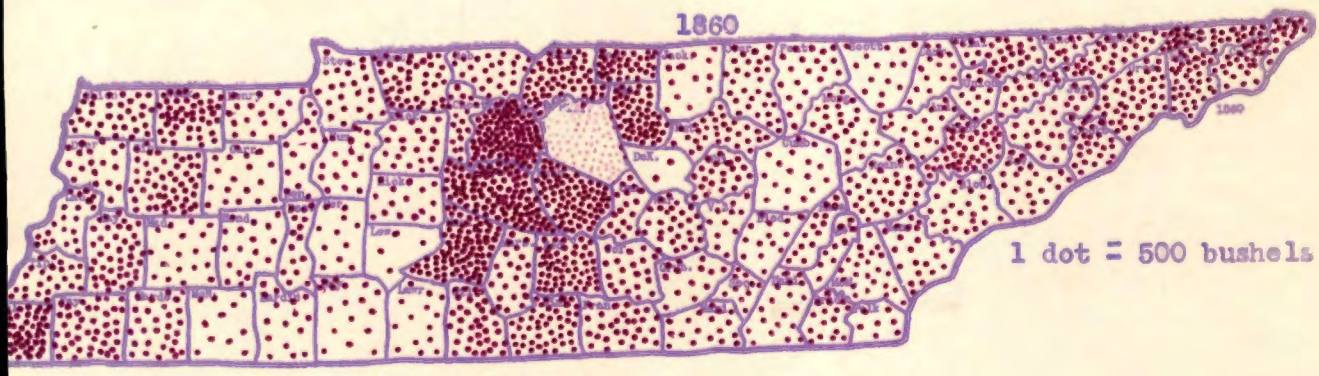
Production and Rank. Tennessee produced 1,067,844 bushels of Irish potatoes in 1850, giving her a relative rank of 16th in the United States and 3rd in the South. In 1860 with a total production of 1,182,005 bushels, Tennessee ranked 21st in the United States and 5th in the South. The production in 1870 was 1,124,337 bushels, giving Tennessee a rank of 22nd in the United States and 5th in the South (see Table XXXVII).

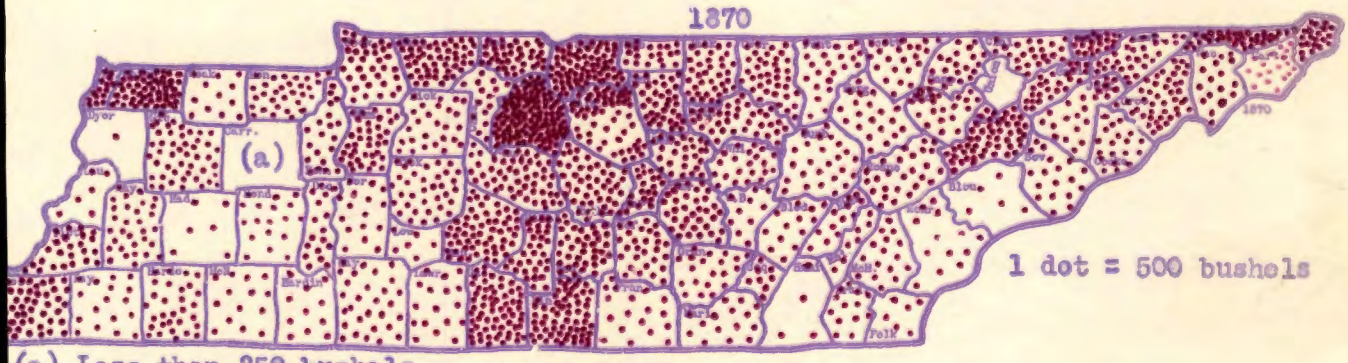
For production per 100 acres of improved land, the Cumberland Plateau ranks highest. The western part of Middle Tennessee also shows up fairly high (see Map 26). The average for the State for 1850 was 20.6 bushels; for 1860, 17.4 bushels; and for 1870 it was 16.4 bushels. Production remained practically the same but improved land was increasing. Grundy, Morgan, and Cumberland were the highest producing counties on this basis in 1870, producing 83.3, 80.9, and 76.4 bushels respectively per 100 acres of improved land (Table XXXVIII). Davidson County in the Central Basin was a consistently high producer on this basis, producing 52.4 bushels in 1870. The map on page 107 brings out the relation of the acreage of potatoes to other crops grown, more than the map on page 105.

Map 25.

IRISH POTATOES: PRODUCTION IN BUSHELS, IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870







(a) Less than 250 bushels

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1850, 1860, and 1870

Table XXXVII

IRISH POTATO PRODUCTION: RANK OF STATES, 1870-1850
(000 bu.)

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	N.Y.	28,548	26,447	15,398	25	N.C.	758	831	620
2	Pa.	12,889	11,687	5,981	26	R.I.	669	543	651
3	Ohio	11,195	8,695	5,058	27	Oreg.	482	305	91
4	Ill.	10,945	5,540	2,515	28	Ark.	422	418	194
5	Mich.	10,319	5,281	2,360	29	Dela.	365	378	241
6	Me.	7,771	6,375	5,456	30	Utah	324	141	44
7	Wisc.	6,646	3,818	1,402	31	Wash.	281	164	-
8	Iowa	5,915	2,607	276	32	Miss.	214	414	261
9	Ind.	5,399	5,867	2,083	33	Texas	208	174	95
10	Vt.	5,157	5,253	4,951	34	Ga.	197	304	227
11	N.J.	4,705	4,172	5,207	35	Ala.	163	492	246
12	N.H.	4,515	4,138	4,305	36	Nev.	129	6	-
13	Mo.	4,238	1,991	959	37	Colo.	121	-	-
14	Mass.	3,025	3,202	3,585	38	Mont.	91	-	-
15	Conn.	2,790	1,855	2,690	39	S.C.	83	227	156
16	Ky.	2,391	1,757	1,492	40	La.	68	295	96
17	Kans.	2,345	296	-	41	Ida.	65	-	-
18	Cal.	2,049	1,789	9	42	Dak.	50	9	-
19	Minn.	1,943	2,565	21	43	D.C.	27	32	28
20	Md.	1,652	1,264	765	44	Fla.	10	19	8
21	Va.	1,294	2,292	1,317	45	N.M.	8	5	-
22	Tenn.	1,124	1,182	1,068	46	Ariz.	1	-	-
23	W.Va.	1,054	-	-	47	Wyo.	1	-	-
24	Nebr.	740	162	-					
						U.S. total	143,557	111,149	65,798
						U.S. ave.	5,050	2,711	1,880

Production in Counties. Davidson County was the leading county in the production of Irish potatoes for the three periods 1850-1870, producing 58,774, 50,465, and 66,245 bushels respectively. Sumner, Wilson, and Rutherford ranked very high in 1840, probably due to a heavy production of sweet potatoes. Sumner, Giles, and Lincoln were producing 50,000 bushels or over in 1870. (Table XXXIX gives in detail the production of each county and the rank in 1870.

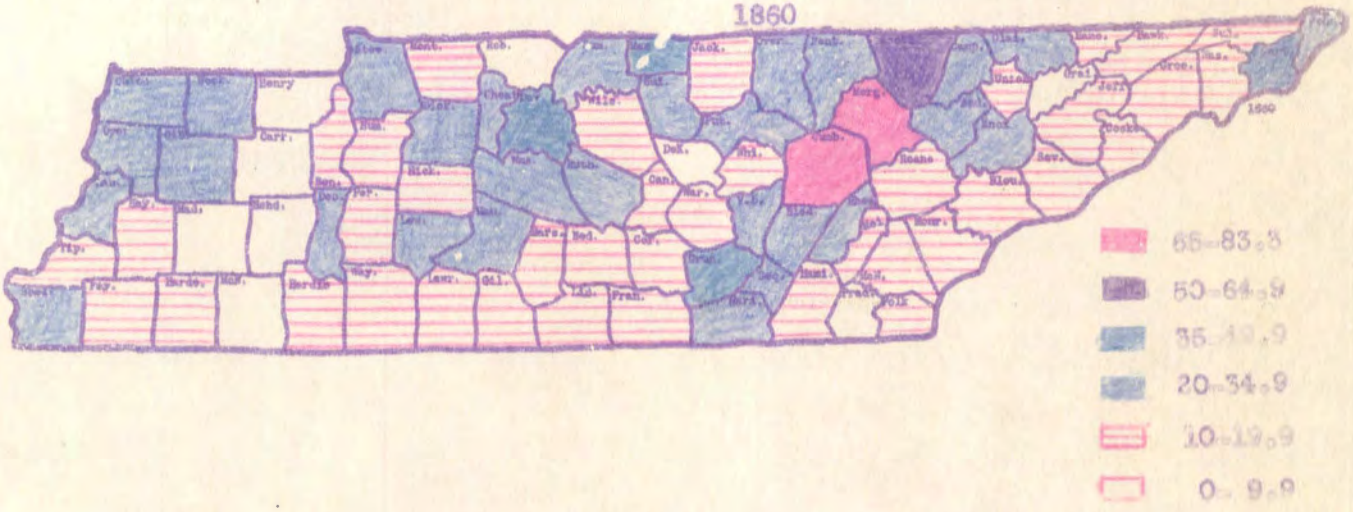
Map 26

AVERAGE NUMBER BUSHELS OF IRISH POTATOES PER 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND, IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

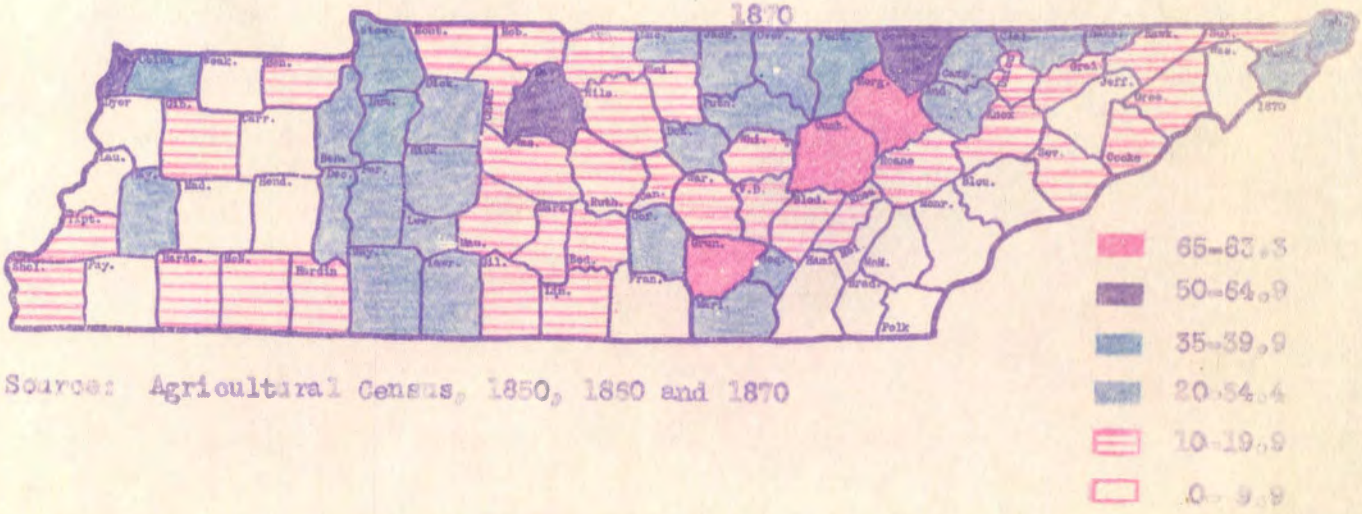
1850



1860



1870



Sources: Agricultural Census, 1850, 1860 and 1870

Table XXXVIII

IRISH POTATOES: NUMBER BUSHELS PER 100 ACRES IMPROVED LAND IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Grundy	83.3	36.8	33.7	49	Wilson	15.8	17.6	17.4
2	Morgan	80.9	74.0	58.4	50	Sevier	15.7	18.9	25.7
3	Cumberland	76.4	65.8	0	51	Williamson	15.7	28.9	20.1
4	Lake	55.7	0	0	52	Smith	15.0	21.4	25.0
5	Scott	53.1	57.2	43.0	53	Grainger	14.9	9.4	16.7
6	Davidson	52.4	38.0	51.1	54	Maury	14.6	20.0	27.8
7	Humphreys	42.0	19.0	31.4	55	Cocke	14.3	17.4	21.2
8	Fentress	40.3	28.2	34.5	56	Marshall	14.1	10.2	21.9
9	Johnson	37.6	32.3	14.6	57	Henry	13.9	7.8	16.3
10	Stewart	37.2	27.4	33.9	58	Robertson	13.7	9.7	11.3
11	Obion	35.1	27.2	41.8	59	Shelby	13.6	23.3	17.5
12	Putnam	33.8	30.9	0	60	Greene	13.1	14.0	8.0
13	Lewis	32.6	20.1	29.3	61	Bedford	12.7	15.2	19.3
14	Hickman	30.3	14.4	27.9	62	Roane	12.5	18.3	24.6
15	Perry	27.3	18.2	40.3	63	Rutherford	12.2	20.4	15.8
16	Hancock	26.3	14.9	15.2	64	Hawkins	11.8	15.7	11.7
17	Jackson	25.9	19.0	33.5	65	Hardeman	11.0	13.1	12.8
18	Sequatchie	25.7	30.3	0	66	McNairy	10.6	6.8	12.5
19	Campbell	25.3	20.0	25.1	67	Hardin	10.5	12.0	18.3
20	DeKalb	25.3	2.2	31.5	68	Henderson	9.9	9.4	14.3
21	Lawrence	25.2	17.6	29.1	69	Franklin	9.7	17.1	32.3
22	Coffee	25.1	17.8	19.5	70	Jefferson	9.5	11.2	12.9
23	Dickson	24.9	20.9	21.8	71	Polk	8.8	11.8	21.5
24	Carter	24.4	37.7	18.1	72	Bradley	8.4	9.7	14.7
25	Wayne	24.4	15.8	26.3	73	McMinn	8.2	10.7	24.2
26	Claiborne	23.6	20.8	19.8	74	Meigs	8.1	11.7	18.4
27	Marion	22.6	26.0	26.6	75	Washington	8.0	16.1	8.4
28	Overton	22.3	20.5	31.3	76	Monroe	6.2	11.1	15.2
29	Macon	22.1	39.4	26.4	77	Fayette	5.5	11.3	7.4
30	Anderson	21.5	20.6	17.9	78	Lauderdale	5.3	27.5	25.1
31	Benton	21.5	17.5	20.9	79	Weakley	5.2	28.1	23.2
32	Decatur	21.1	21.6	23.7	80	Hamilton	3.2	14.3	26.4
33	Haywood	20.2	15.0	12.7	81	Madison	3.1	5.8	33.3
34	Warren	19.7	19.4	15.0	82	Blount	2.4	12.0	10.7
35	Sumner	19.5	20.3	21.0	83	Dyer	.7	20.6	29.4
36	Van Buren	19.3	33.2	38.8	84	Carroll	.2	9.2	13.8
37	Knox	18.9	20.6	16.2	85	Chester.	0	0	0
38	Rhea	18.8	20.9	21.2	86	Clay	0	0	0
39	Montgomery	18.7	16.7	22.0	87	Crockett	0	0	0
40	Bledsoe	18.5	20.6	20.8	88	Hamblen	0	0	0
41	Tipton	18.0	19.9	19.7	89	Houston	0	0	0
42	Giles	17.8	10.4	23.8	90	Loudon	0	0	0
43	Gibson	17.7	21.1	19.9	91	Moore	0	0	0
44	Cannon	17.4	16.4	36.8	92	Pickett	0	0	0
45	Cheatham	17.1	25.6	0	93	Trousdale	0	0	0
46	White	17.1	16.5	24.6	94	Unicoi	0	0	0
47	Sullivan	16.4	16.6	8.1	95	Union	0	15.8	0
48	Lincoln	15.8	11.0	18.7					
						St. ave.	16.4	17.4	20.6

Table XXXIX

PRODUCTION OF IRISH POTATOES IN TENNESSEE, 1840-1870
(000 bus.)

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	1840	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	1840
1	David.	66	50	60	57	48	Grundy	10	6	5	-
2	Sumner	35	29	25	351	49	Campb.	10	7	7	6
3	Giles	33	20	36	24	50	Bent.	10	7	7	5
4	Linc.	30	22	25	29	51	Morg.	10	13	9	5
5	Maury	29	42	40	25	52	Cocke	10	12	10	5
6	Obion	27	16	11	14	53	Macon	9	18	8	-
7	Wilson	26	38	25	154	54	Hander.	9	9	9	6
8	Knox	26	23	17	18	55	Sevier	9	11	10	23
9	Montg.	25	22	22	22	56	Frank.	9	15	23	20
10	Willi.	24	50	34	30	57	Carter	9	13	4	14
11	Gibson	23	26	18	22	58	Decat.	9	7	5	-
12	Shelby	22	31	21	37	59	Wash.	8	18	7	14
13	Suther.	22	38	24	115	60	Fayet.	8	21	12	50
14	Greene	21	21	10	23	61	Lawr.	8	7	11	8
15	Robert.	19	12	11	8	62	McMinn	8	12	24	9
16	Overt.	19	15	19	19	63	Perry	8	5	9	-
17	Humph.	19	8	9	4	64	Marion	8	9	11	13
18	Bedf.	18	28	20	10	65	Lake	7	-	-	-
19	Smith	18	25	23	13	66	Cheat.	7	10	-	-
20	Jacks.	18	12	22	20	67	McNairy	7	6	8	18
21	Stew.	18	12	13	7	68	Bradl.	6	8	8	10
22	Putn.	17	15	-	-	69	Monroe	6	11	13	5
23	Hickm.	17	7	12	13	70	Bleds.	6	7	7	8
24	Sulli.	17	16	8	23	71	Rhea	6	7	5	6
25	Warren	17	14	8	12	72	Weak.	6	22	14	23
26	Marsh.	16	12	17	16	73	Harde.	5	8	6	14
27	Henry	15	9	15	22	74	V.Bur.	5	5	5	-
28	Hayw.	15	21	12	75	75	Sequat.	4	5	-	-
29	Harde.	15	15	14	41	76	Meigs	3	4		4
30	Wayne	14	8	9	7	77	Polk	3	3	6	5
31	Hawk.	14	16	11	52	78	Lewis	3	2	6	9
32	Coffee	14	10	7	12	79	Madis.	3	9	39	65
33	DeKalb	13	1	9	71	80	Lauder.	3	11	5	16
34	Roane	13	18	16	18	81	Blount	2	13	10	13
35	Dicks.	13	12	7	6	82	Hamil.	2	10	10	7
36	Cumber.	12	9	-	-	83	Dyer	1	9	7	12
37	Grain.	12	7	10	11	84	Carroll	-	9	11	34
38	Tipton	12	13	9	26	85					
39	Fentr.	12	10	7	7						
40	Claib.	11	13	11	13						
41	Jeffer.	11	12	10	13		St.total	1124	1182	1068	1904
42	White	11	10	20	16						
43	Ander.	11	9	7	5						
44	Scott	11	5	5	-						
45	John.	11	8	2	22						
46	Hanc.	10	6	5	-						
47	Cannon	10	9	15	9						

Trends in Crop Production

Trends in the production of potatoes, wheat, oats, and corn can be followed on Figures 6 and 7. In Tennessee all except oats shows a decrease or sharp curtailment in the trend from 1860 to 1870, while in the United States corn and sweet potatoes show decreases, sweet potatoes because of a general decrease in the South due partly to the Civil War. Oats showed an increase in production in 1870 over 1860. However in 1860 there was a very poor yield in oats, the production in 1870 being much less than that in 1850. By 1870 southern agriculture had not fully recovered from the devastating effects of the Civil War.

Silk

Silk production was another experiment started in the early colonial days and reaching its zenith in Tennessee about 1850. However, small amounts were still being produced in 1870. Great enthusiasm was evidenced over the possibilities of silk.[60] Many glowing accounts of great profits, from small areas, were published, societies were established, and premiums were offered for production of silk.[61] Silk companies were organized to plant mulberry trees and raise silk worms, and by 1839 much speculation was devloped in the handling of mulberry trees.[62]

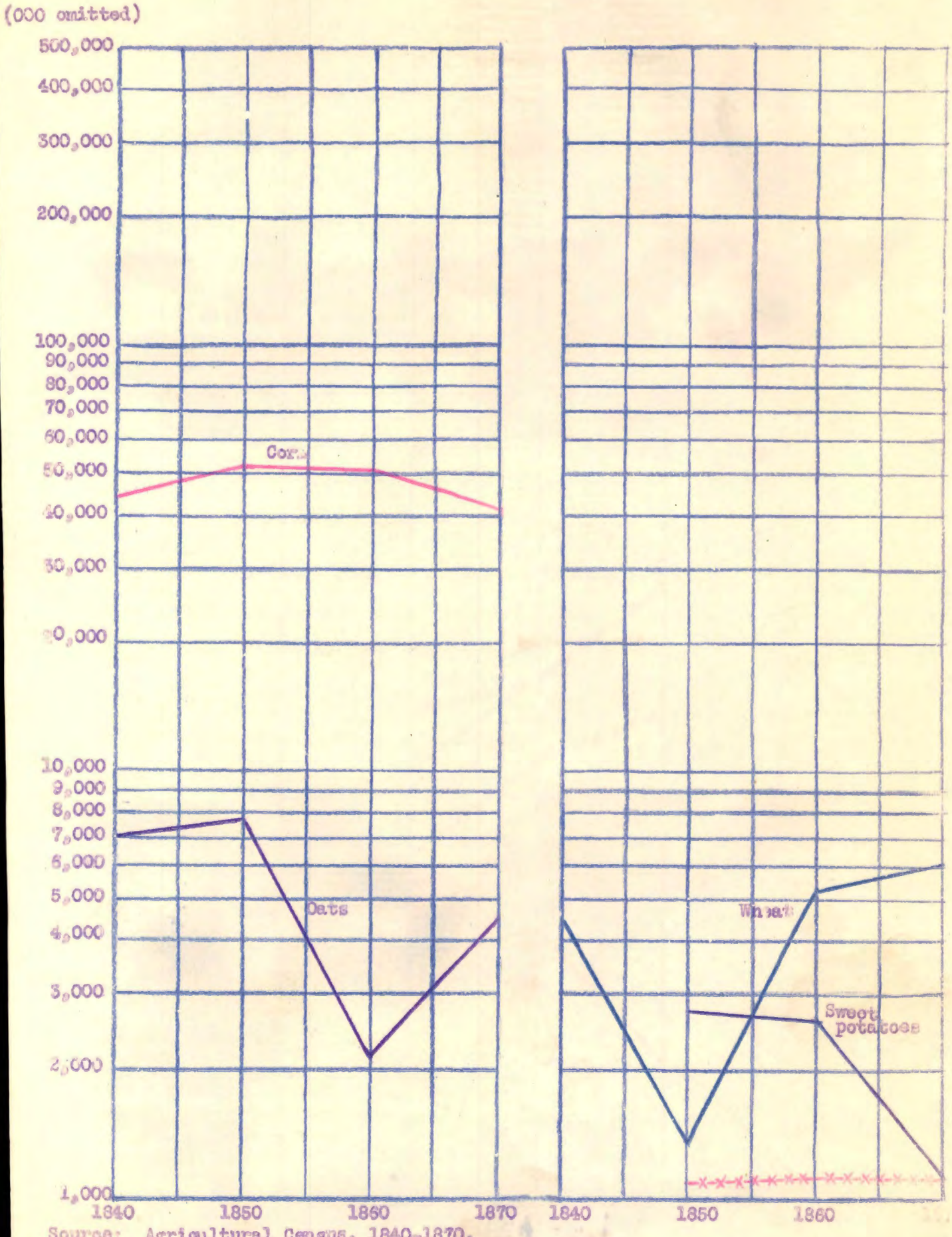
For 1840 Tennessee produced 1,217 pounds of silk cocoons, Smith County alone producing 500 pounds. Greene County was next with 104 pounds, and Obion 3rd with 101 pounds (see Map 27). Production had increased to 1,925 pounds of cocoons by 1850, 1,208 of this being produced in Fentress County. Robertson was 2nd with 88 pounds, Scott 3rd with 86 pounds, and Overton 4th with 70 pounds.

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60 Tennessee Farmer, pp. 222, 225, and 249.
61 Grey, op. cit., p. 828.
62 Ibid.

Figure 6

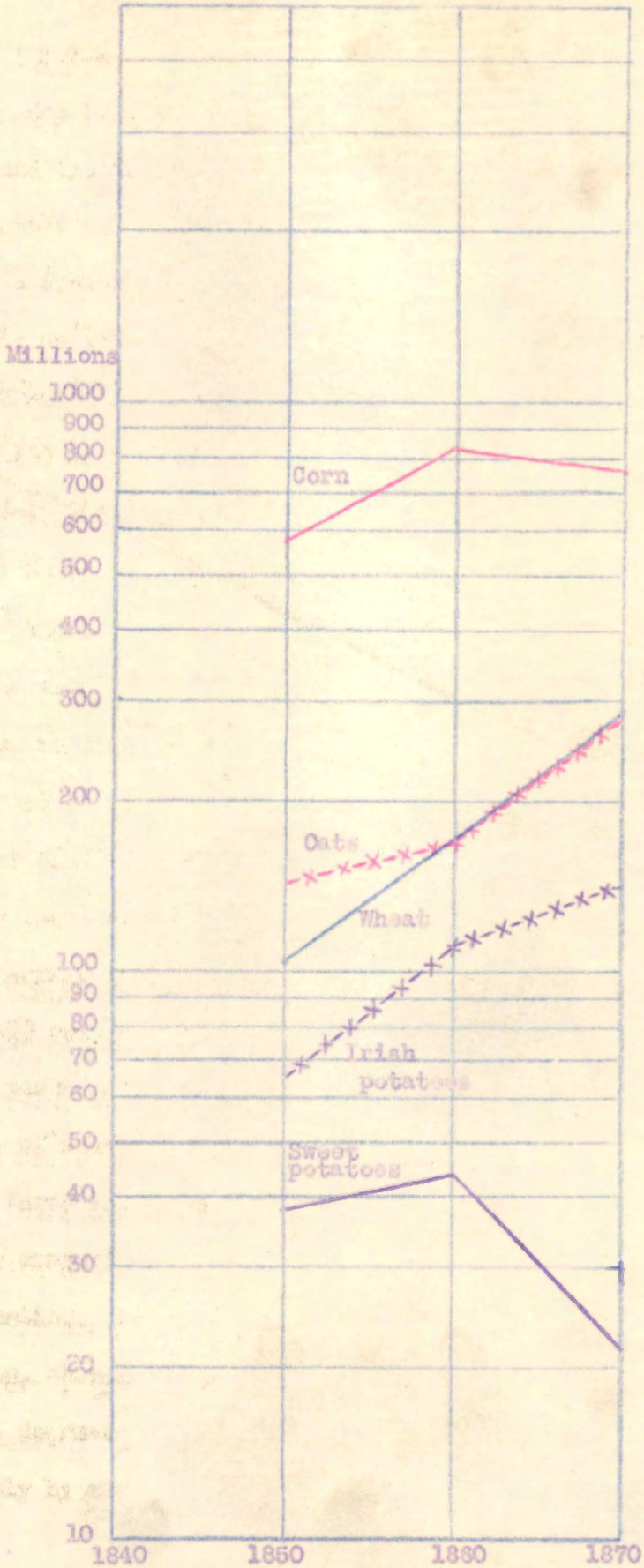
BUSHELS OF SPECIFIED CROPS PRODUCED IN TENNESSEE, 1840-1870



Source: Agricultural Census, 1840-1870.

Figure 7

BUSHELS OF SPECIFIED CROPS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1850-1870

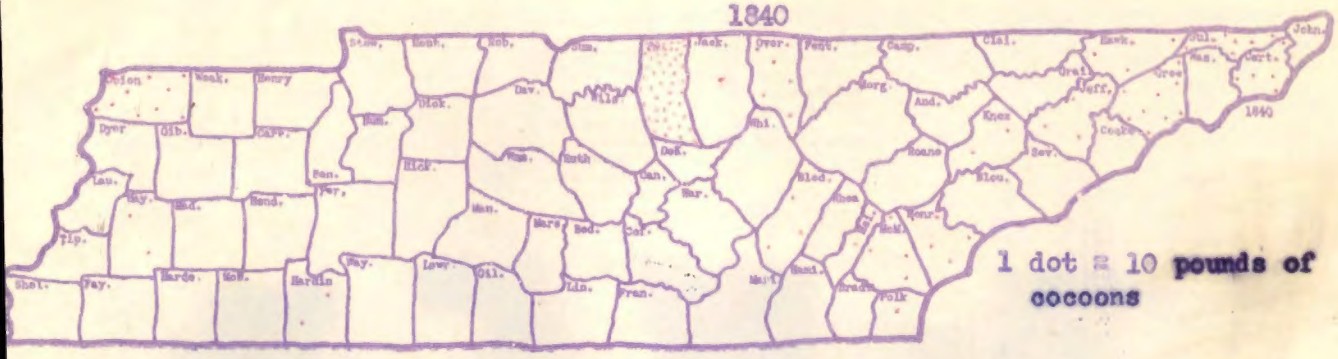


Source: Agricultural Census, 1840-1870.

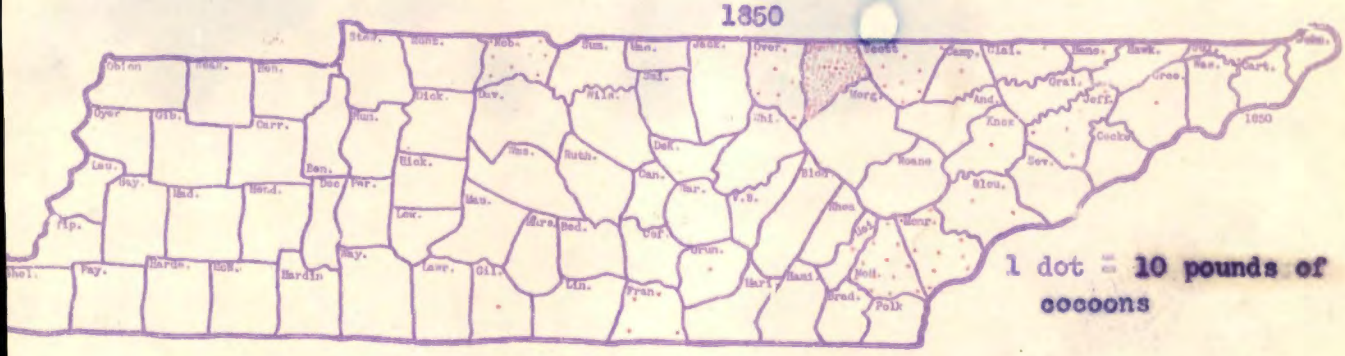
Map 27

SILK: PRODUCTION IN COCOONS, IN TENNESSEE, 1840-1870

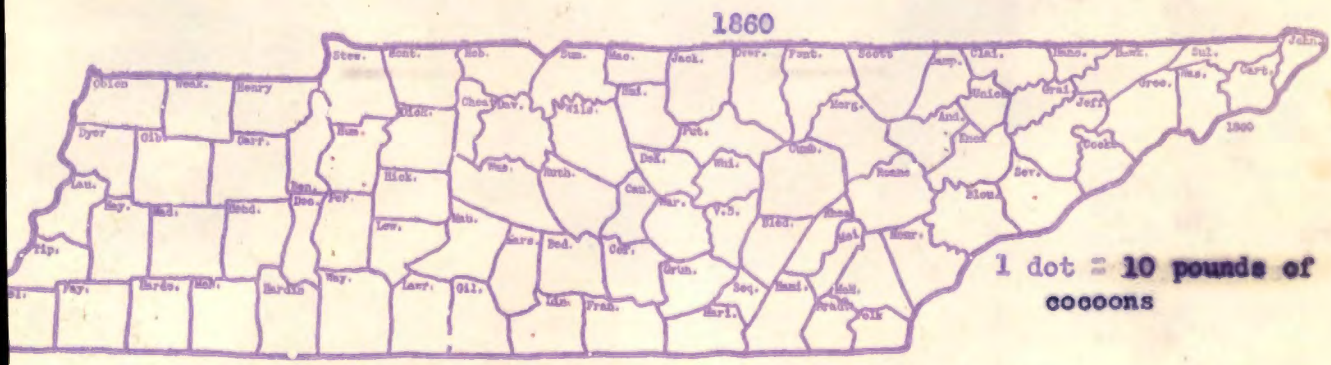
1840



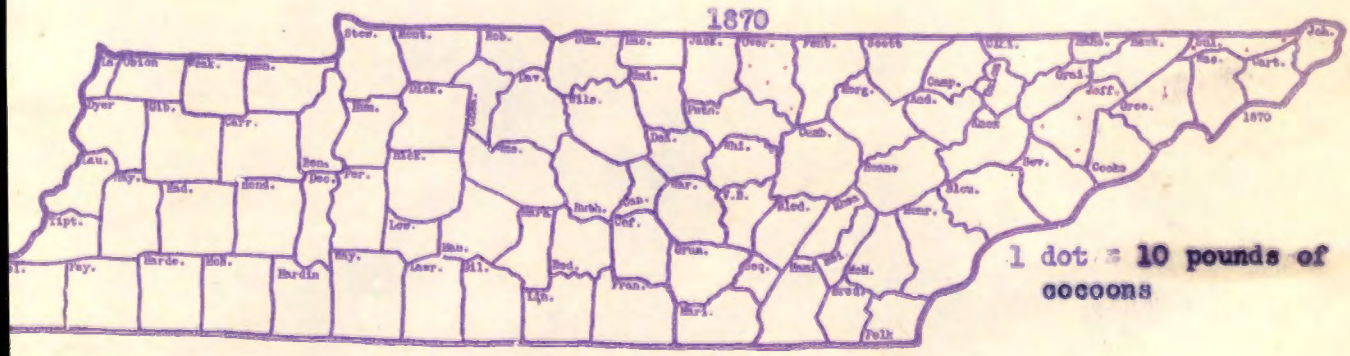
1850



1860



1870



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1840, 1850, 1860 and 1870

By 1860 silk production had almost died out. Only 71 pounds of cocoons were produced in the entire state, 30 pounds of this being produced in Humphreys County, and 20 pounds in Lincoln. Production had about doubled from 1860 to 1870 but the amount of silk being produced was negligible, only 153 pounds of cocoons being produced in the State. Overton, Jefferson, and Sullivan Counties produced most of the silk for this period, Overton producing 55 pounds, Jefferson 50 pounds, and Sullivan 34 pounds.

Silk production gained no permanent foothold in the South, probably because of the type, and large amount of labor required for growing mulberry trees, caring for the worms, and the product. Large returns per acre blinded the people to the amount of labor involved.[63]

Miscellaneous Minor Crops and Products

Production of numerous other crops were reported for these earlier periods of Tennessee agriculture. Most of the clover seed was probably imported from other states, along with other grass seed. By 1850 Tennessee was growing 5,096 bushels of clover seed, increasing this to 8,572 bushels for 1860, and almost the same production for 1870, 8,564 bushels. With the exception of Wilson, the 15 highest producing counties were in East Tennessee. Hawkins County ranked 1st in 1870 with a production of 1,210 bushels, and Wilson was 2nd with 1,117 bushels (Table XL). By home production of seed the growing of clover was probably encouraged.

Growing of sugar cane in the South developed rapidly from about 1850. By 1870 Tennessee was producing 1,254,701 gallons of sorghum molasses, 4,843 gallons of maple molasses, and 3,629 gallons of cane molasses.

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63 Grey, op. cit., p. 828.

Table XL

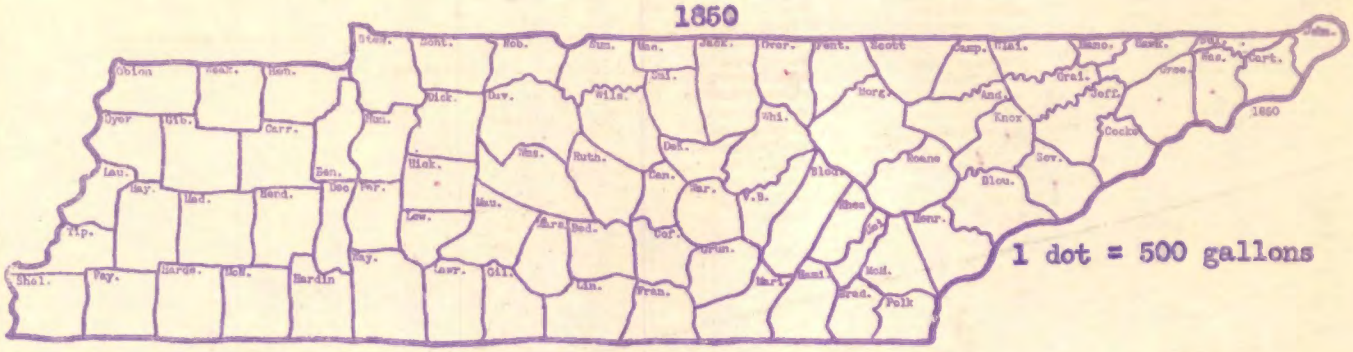
CLOVER SEED PRODUCTION IN TENNESSEE, 1840-1870
(bushels)

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Hawk.	1210	574	579	42	Frank.	12	14	8
2	Wilson	1117	119		43	Jacks.	12		
3	Sulli.	1100	755	455	44	Overt.	11	5	8
4	Greene	907	943	640	45	Robert.	10	60	4
5	Knox	668	744	448	46	Marsh.	10		67
6	Wash.	591	591	517	47	Bleds.	5		10
7	Blount	476	704	327	48	Carroll	5	8	
8	Jeffer.	350	236	438	49	Cumber.	5	10	
9	Carter	253	209	95	50	Henry	4	61	
10	Sevier	208	5	176	51	Bent.	4		
11	Grain.	206	35	57	52	Cheat.	3	3	
12	Ander.	121	33	11	53	Fentr.	3	1	
13	Campb.	119	55	33	54	Humph.	3		
14	McMinn	116	87	140	55	McNairy	3	22	
15	Roane	105	119	133	56	Hender.	2	71	17
16	Linc.	104	192	11	57	Sequat.	2	148	
17	Meigs	86	1	15	58	Wayne	2		
18	Rhea	85	39	33	59	White	2	2	33
19	Warren.	52	38		60	Claib.	1	20	49
20	Union	50	7		61	Fayet.	1	8	
21	Sumner	47	49	200	62	Obion	1	3	
22	Montg.	43		20	63	Decat.	1	5	
23	Hanc.	35	1	58	64	David.		285	109
24	Cocke	33	37	2	65	DeKalb			2
25	Gibson	32	34		66	Giles			3
26	Stew.	31	20		67	Hickm.		106	25
27	Bradl.	27	57	32	68	Lauder.			10
28	Bedf.	26	3	100	69	Lawr.			3
29	Marion	26	6	2	70	Lewis		1	6
30	Scott	25	4	20	71	Madis.			2
31	Weak.	24	2	5	72	Maury		46	14
32	Smith	23	2		73	Polk		36	2
33	Willi.	23	1	33	74	Cannon		52	
34	Monroe	21	136	77	75	Dyer		14	
35	John.	21	54	39	76	Hardin		33	
36	Coffee	19		28	77	Morgan		208	
37	Hamil.	18			78	Shelby		33	
38	Putn.	17	17		79	Tipton		18	
39	Ruther.	17	1794						
40	Harde.	15							
41	Dicks.	13				St.total	8564	8572	5096

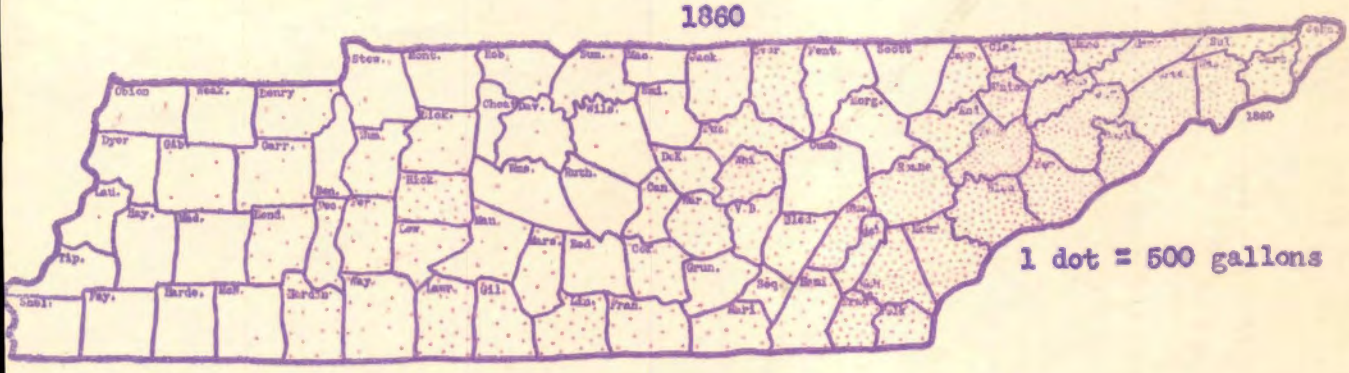
Map 28

ALL MOLASSES: PRODUCTION IN GALLONS, 1850-1870

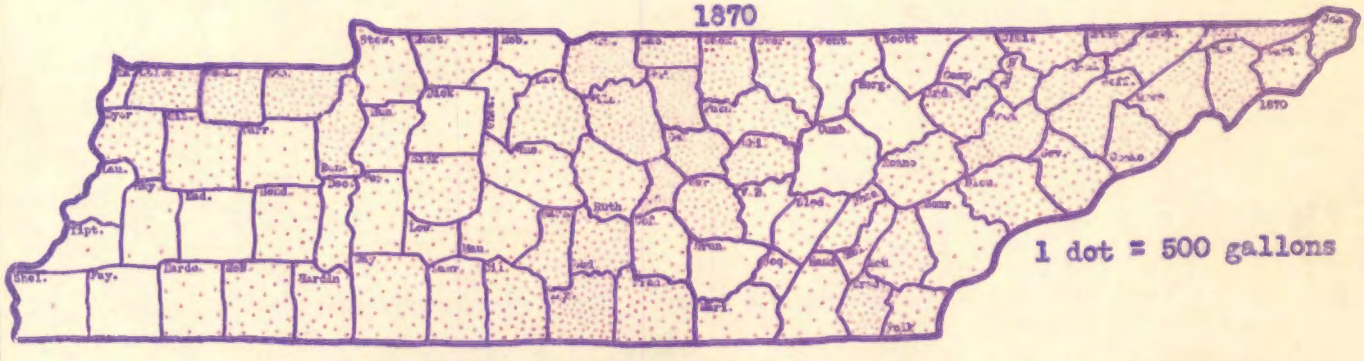
1850



1860



1870



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1850, 1860, and 1870

Map 28 shows the rapid increase in the production of molasses that took place. The product was used as food for slaves[64] and also probably to make the feeds for livestock more palatable.

The making of maple syrup and sugar was first practiced by the Indians and later adopted by the settlers. The production of maple sugar in East and Middle Tennessee from 1859 to 1870 is shown on Map 29. The total product in 1850 was 158,557 pounds; in 1860, 115,620 pounds; and in 1870, 154,968 pounds.

A crop of considerable importance in the South, not reported in the census, was peanuts. Tennessee was growing some for market along the Tennessee River, in West Tennessee, and the crop was used for fattening hogs. Also the vines were valuable for hay or for soil improvement.[65]

Because of the roving unsettled nature of the early settlers, orchards were not very important until after 1850, when a rather rapid development was evidenced by the value of the products (Map 30). Grape growing had developed considerably, shown by the increase in the manufacture of wine from 1850 to 1870 (Table XLI).

Market gardening seems to have been of some importance, the value of the products for 1840 being $19,812; for 1850, $97,185; for 1860, $305,226; and for 1870, $501,093. There was a very steady increase to 1860, with only a slight decline in 1870. Market gardens probably represented a substantial income in some sections of the State. Davidson and Shelby Counties were consistently high in value of market garden products.

Peas and beans were produced in substantial amounts from 1850 to 1870. The production in 1850 was 369,321 bushels; in 1860, 547,805 bushels; and

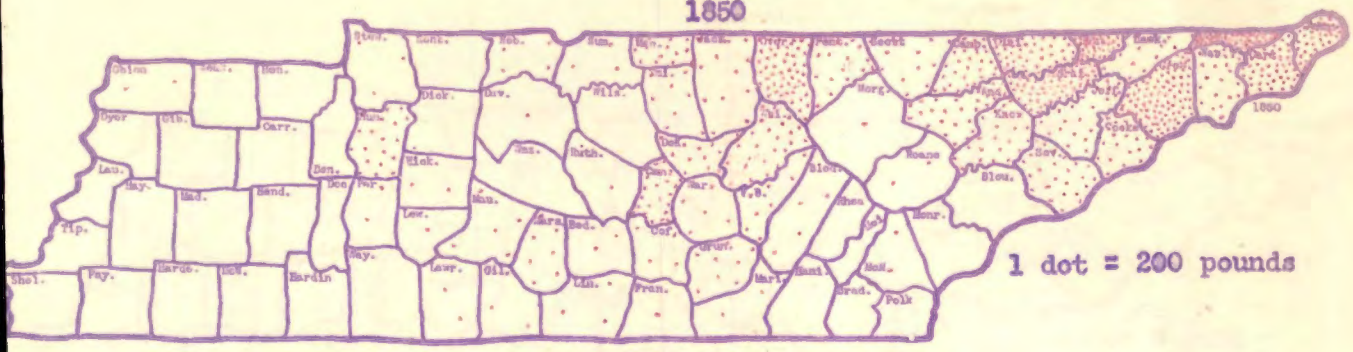
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64 Grey, op. cit., p. 829
65 Ibid., p. 828.

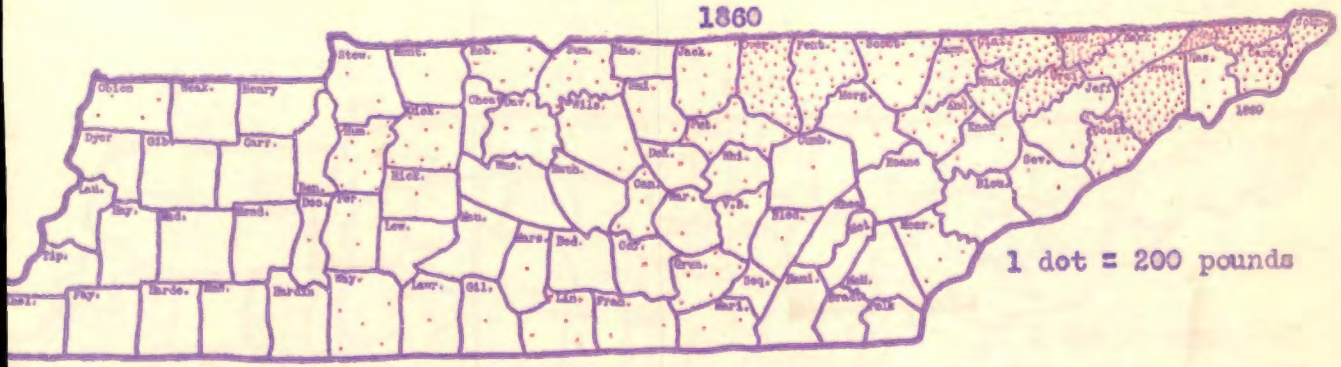
Map 29

MAPLE SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN POUNDS, IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

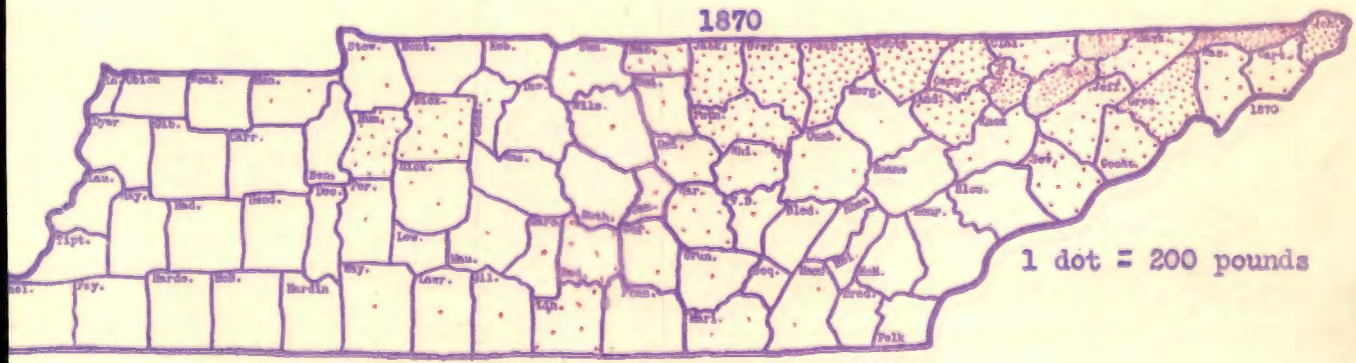
1850



1860



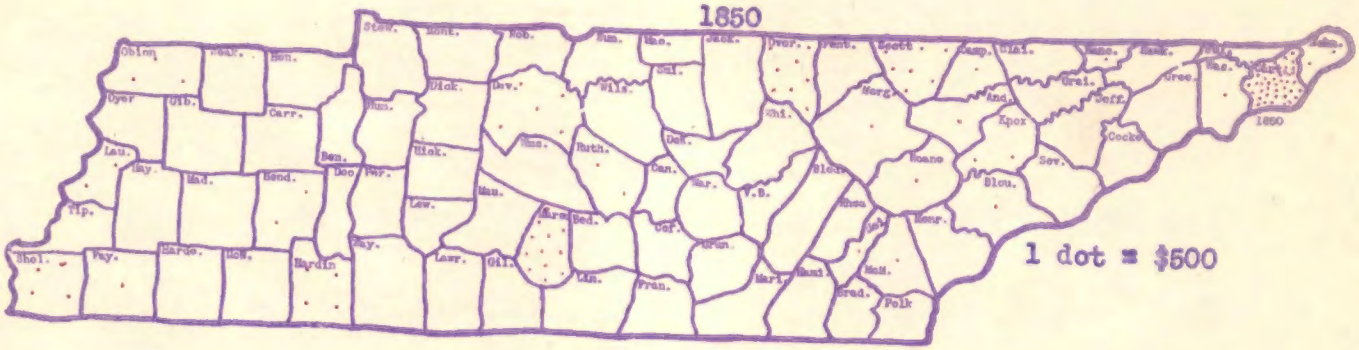
1870

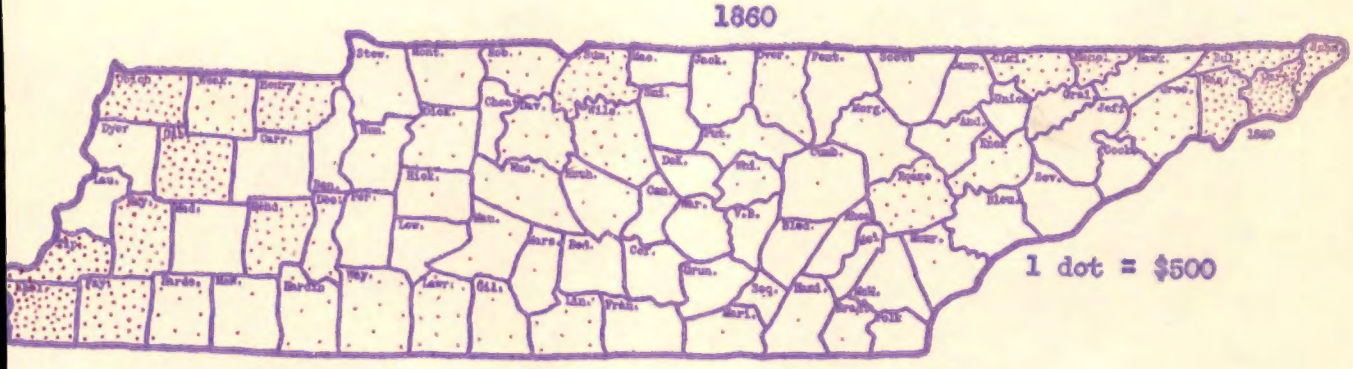


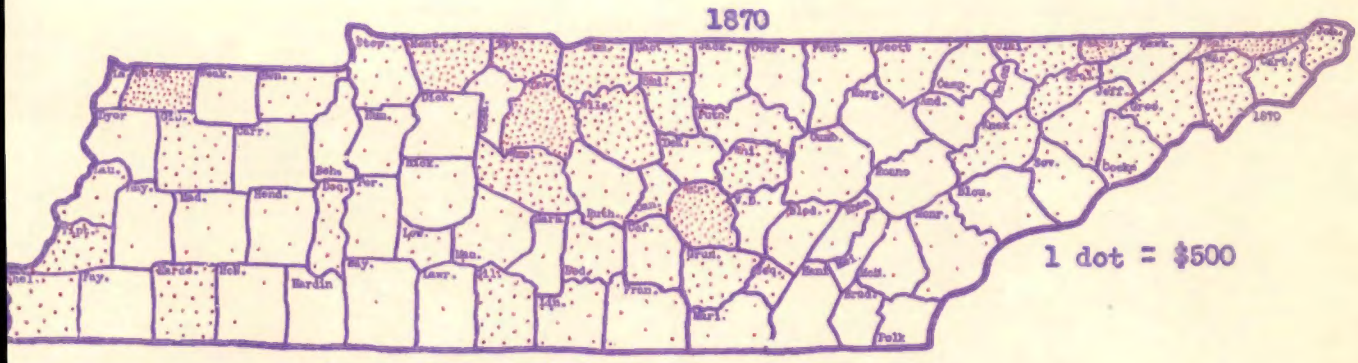
Source: Census of Agriculture, 1850, 1860, and 1870

Map 30

ORCHARD PRODUCTS: TOTAL VALUE, IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870







Source: Census of Agriculture, 1850, 1860, and 1870

Table XLI

PRODUCTION OF WINE IN TENNESSEE, 1840 - 1870 (gallons)

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	1840	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	1840
1	Union	3260	-			38	White	75	24		
2	Putn.	920	3			39	Roane	58	512		
3	Montg.	881	417			40	Campb.	50	-		15
4	Willi.	782	448	50		41	Macon	47	-		
5	Maury	640	1246			42	Obion	46	110		
6	David.	631	877			43	Tipton	44	204		
7	Henry	585	255			44	Marion	43	-		
8	Giles	569	215			45	Decat	30	-		
9	Dyer	500	-			46	Rhea	30	57		
10	Warren	420	106			47	Grundy	25	14		
11	Wash.	426	328			48	Wayne	20	-		
12	Shelby	400	11			49	Lewis	18	-		
13	Ruther.	391	1030		225	50	Bleds.	17	7		
14	Sumner	365	527		150	51	Bradl.	15	218		
15	Cocke	358	40			52	Bent.	13	-		
16	Lawr.	339	28			53	Weak.	10	25		
17	Hardc.	311	92			54	Hamil.	10	1538		
18	Morg.	311	242			55	Ander.	6	69		
19	V.Bur.	300	-			56	Bedf.	6	84		
20	Knox	252	1502	50		57	Jacks.	6	30		
21	Marsh.	239	18			58	Polk	6	615		
22	Grain.	236	70		30	59	McMinn	5	191		
23	Wilson	224	294		170	60	Stew.	5	10		
24	Sulli.	224	-			61	Sequat.	5	-		
25	Robert.	223	39			62	Meigs	4	25		
26	Jeffer.	201	122			63	Carroll		-		18
27	Linc.	171	47			64	Fayette				5
28	Gibson	149	177	2		65	Hawkins		423	10	
29	Humph.	115	10			66	Blount		494		
30	Hender.	111	57			67	Cannon		21		
31	Coffee	102				68	Carter		81		
32	Greene	98	449		40	69	Frank.		192		
33	Sevier	98	5			70	Hayw.		115		
34	Smith	98	24			71	Monroe		258		
35	John.	86	-			72	Madison		18		
36	Overt.	84	38								
37	McNairy	79	-				St.total	15,778	13,566	92	

for 1870, 194,555 bushels. Whether these were for human consumption or feed for livestock is not stated. Very likely the crop was utilized in both ways.

Hops were grown in small amounts over the State but seemdd to be of very little importance.

The foregoing crops and products represent the most important ones produced in Tennessee from the time of settlement to 1870. There were probably numerous other crops grown in small amounts and not reported. It is sufficient to say that Tennessee produced a very wide variety of crops and as far as can be ascertained good yields were obtained in most sections of the State.

Chapter IV

PART I

LIVESTOCK

Tennessee, with her bountiful production of grain, and areas of fine pasture lands, was able to produce large numbers of livestock of good quality. From 1840 to 1870 she ranked very high in numbers of swine, horses, and mules. The Central Basin and the blue grass region of Kentucky could boast of the highest type of animal husbandry in the South.[1]

Mules and Asses

Distribution. The census data for 1840 combined horses and mules. For this period the Central Basin was highly concentrated. Being the richest area in the State with a lot of farm land improved, many work animals were needed. West Tennessee was fairly heavy, and the East Tennessee Valley, with the Cumberland Plateau and the poorer section between Middle and West Tennessee the thinnest (Map 31). For 1850 mules were thickest in the Central Basin, and West Tennessee with only a few scattered over East Tennessee. A substantial increase can be noticed from 1850 to 1860 all over the State, with the distribution practically the same except an increase in northwest Tennessee. By 1870 a decrease in number of mules took place and the distribution over the central part of Middle Tennessee and West Tennessee was about even with very few mules east of the Eastern Highland Rim.

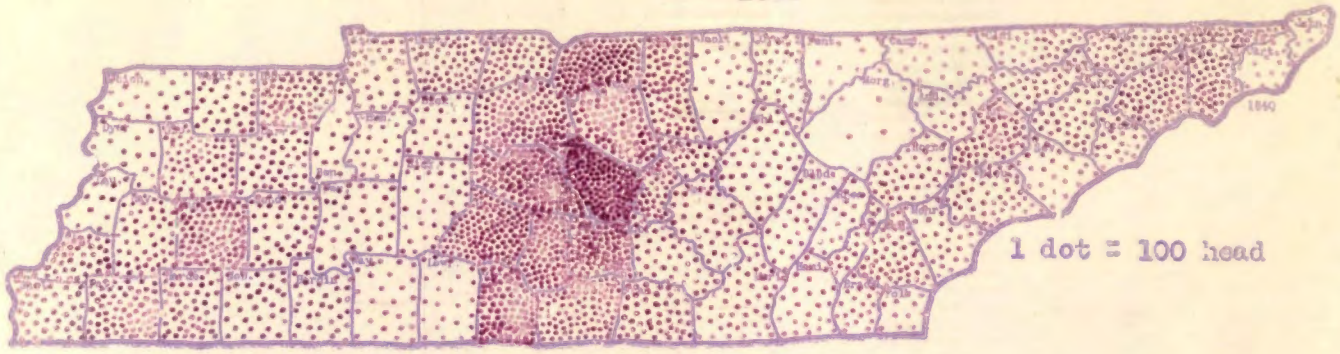
Number, Rank, and Percentage in Tennessee. Tennessee was the leading state in number and quality of mules over most of this period to 1870.

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1 Grey, Vol. II, p. 837.

Map 31

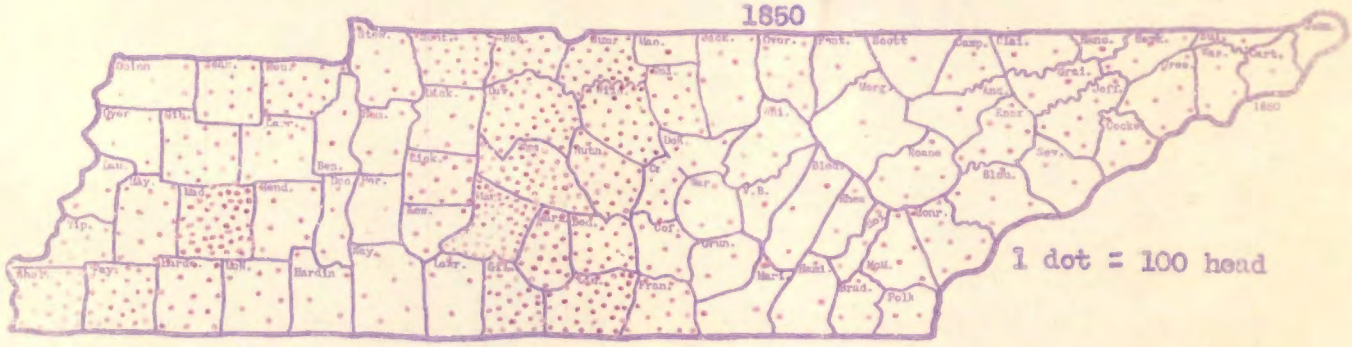
HORSES AND MULES (COMBINED): TOTAL NUMBER IN TENNESSEE
1840



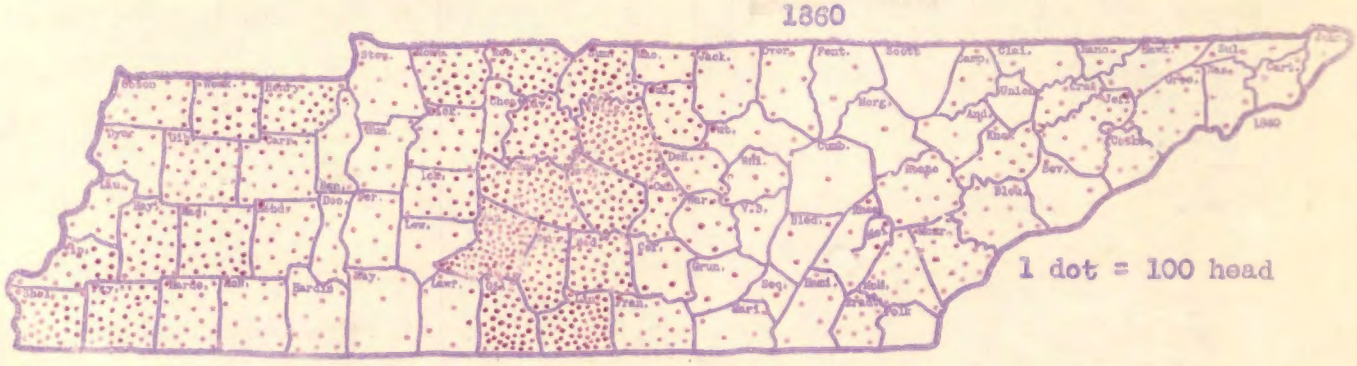
Data in Census not given separately

MULES AND ASSES: TOTAL NUMBER IN TENNESSEE,
1850-1870

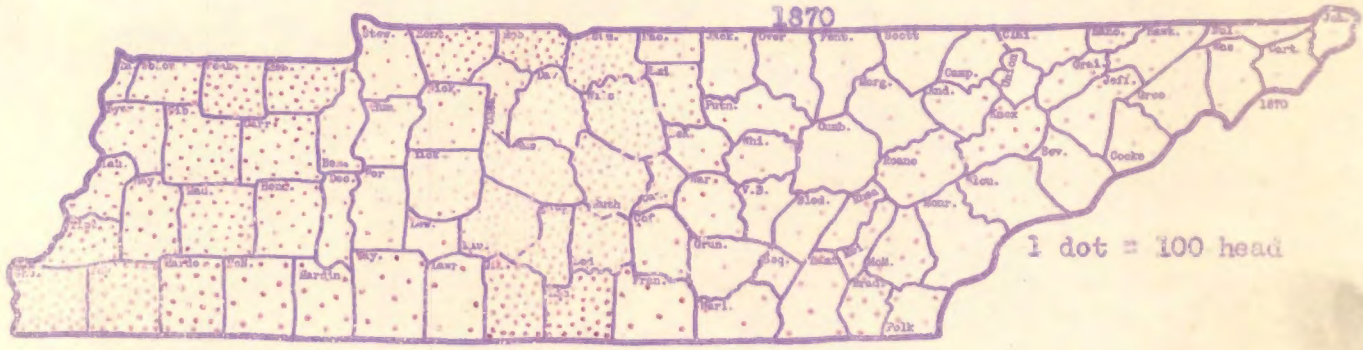
1850



1860



1870



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1840, 1850, 1860 and 1870

For 1850 she had 75,503 mules, 13.5% of the United States total. She ranked 1st in number of mules from 1840 to 1860 in the United States and South, and 2nd in 1870. For 1860 she had 126,545 mules, or 11.0% of the United States total, and for 1870, 102,985, or 9.2% of the United States total (Table XLII and Map 32). There were more mules in the cotton and tobacco sections of the State and in the more general farming areas more horses were used. Mules seem to be able to do more work than horses in hot weather and are better adapted to southern conditions.[2]

On the basis of 100 acres of improved land Tennessee had 1.5 mules in 1850, 1.9 in 1860, and 1.5 in 1870. (Table XLIII). Madison was the leading County in 1870 with 5.4 mules.

Table XLII

RANK OF STATES: NUMBER OF MULES AND ASSES, 1850-1870

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Mo.	111,502	80,941	41,667	25	Wisc.	4,195	1,030	156
2	Tenn.	102,985	126,545	75,503	26	Dela.	3,584	2,294	791
3	Ky.	99,230	117,654	65,609	27	Utah	2,879	851	525
4	Ga.	87,886	101,069	57,579	28	Neb.	2,652	469	
5	Miss.	85,886	110,725	54,547	29	Oreg.	2,581	980	420
6	Ill.	85,075	38,559	10,573	30	Mich.	2,355	330	70
7	Ala.	76,675	111,687	59,895	31	Minn.	2,350	577	14
8	La.	61,538	91,762	44,849	32	W.Va.	2,139		
9	Tex.	61,522	65,554	12,465	33	Colo.	1,175		
10	N.C.	50,684	51,588	25,259	34	Nev.	990	154	
11	Ind.	43,259	28,895	6,599	35	Wash.	945	159	
12	S.C.	41,527	56,456	37,483	36	Mont.	475		
13	Ark.	36,202	57,456	11,559	37	Ariz.	401		
14	Va.	26,905	41,015	21,483	38	Ida.	371		
15	Ia.	25,485	5,754	754	39	Me.	336	104	55
16	Pa.	18,009	8,832	2,259	40	Wyo.	283		
17	Cal.	17,533	3,681	1,666	41	Vt.	252	45	218
18	Ohio	16,065	7,194	3,423	42	Dakota	225	19	
19	Kans.	11,786	1,496		43	Conn.	190	82	49
20	Md.	9,830	8,929	5,644	44	D.C.	124	122	57
21	N.J.	8,853	6,362	4,089	45	Mass.	103	108	34
22	Fla.	8,835	10,910	5,002	46	R.I.	43	10	1
23	N.M.	6,141	11,291	8,654	47	N.H.	37	10	19
24	N.Y.	4,407	1,553	963					
						U.S. total	1,125,415	1,150,248	559,331
						U.S. ave.	23,945	28,055	15,117

Table XLIII

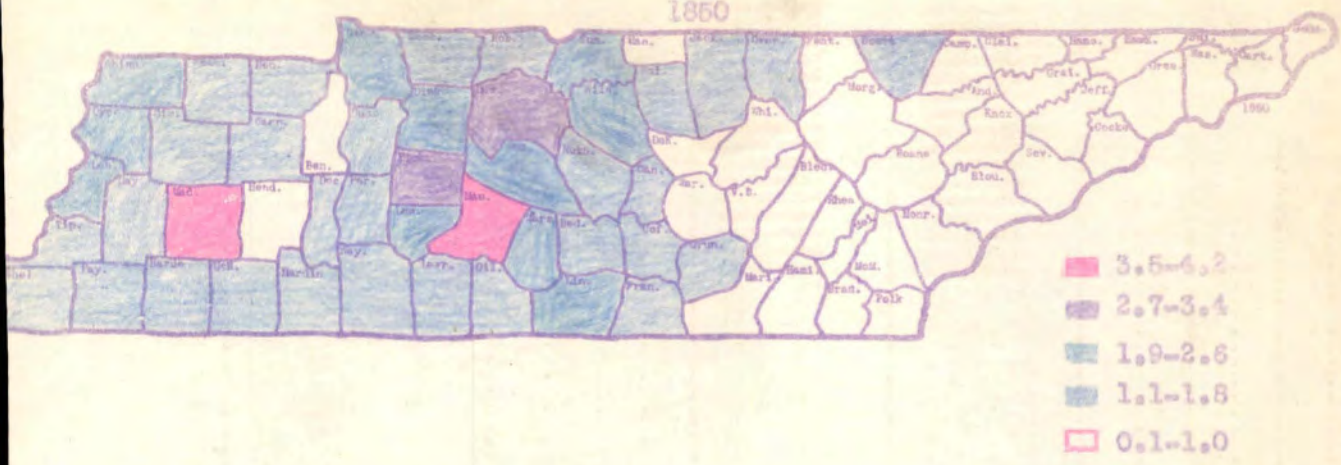
AVERAGE NUMBER OF MULES PER 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND, TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Madison	3.4	1.7	3.9	45	Smith	1.1	1.5	1.3
2	Hickm.	3.1	3.4	2.9	46	Bradl.	1.0	1.0	.5
3	Lake	2.8	-	-	47	Coffee	.9	1.1	1.3
4	Shelby	2.8	2.3	1.7	48	Cocke	.8	.8	.8
5	Fayette	2.7	2.0	1.6	49	Frank.	.8	1.8	1.8
6	Maury	2.7	4.2	3.6	50	Grundy	.8	1.3	1.2
7	Perry	2.7	2.6	1.5	51	Hamil.	.8	.8	.7
8	Tipton	2.7	2.4	1.7	52	Marion	.8	1.2	.7
9	Hayw.	2.5	1.9	1.3	53	Warren	.8	1.0	.8
10	Henry	2.5	2.6	1.7	54	Bleds.	.7	.9	.9
11	Wilson	2.5	3.2	1.9	55	Knox	.7	.9	.6
12	Weakley	2.4	2.9	1.4	56	McMinn	.7	1.1	.6
13	Lewis	2.3	2.4	2.5	57	Putn.	.7	.8	-
14	Marshall	2.3	3.0	2.5	58	Rhea	.7	1.0	1.0
15	Gibson	2.2	2.4	1.8	59	Sequat.	.7	.7	-
16	Obion	2.2	2.5	2.3	60	Campb.	.6	1.1	1.0
17	Humph.	2.1	2.2	1.4	61	Cumb.	.6	.6	-
18	Lauder.	2.1	2.1	1.9	62	Jacks.	.6	1.1	1.1
19	Stewart	2.1	2.4	2.0	63	Miss.	.6	1.1	.7
20	Cannon	2.0	2.4	1.6	64	Morg.	.6	.4	.4
21	Dicks.	2.0	2.5	2.1	65	Roane	.6	1.1	.7
22	Willi.	2.0	3.7	2.4	66	Ander.	.5	.9	.4
23	Cheat.	1.9	1.7	-	67	Blount	.5	.9	.5
24	Dyer	1.9	2.1	1.9	68	Carter	.5	.8	.5
25	Giles	1.9	2.2	1.7	69	Fentr.	.5	.5	.6
26	Montg.	1.9	2.3	1.5	70	Greene	.5	.7	.6
27	Ruther.	1.9	2.4	1.5	71	John.	.5	.2	.1
28	Bent.	1.8	1.6	.6	72	Monroe	.5	1.3	.9
29	Carroll	1.8	1.8	1.3	73	Overt.	.5	1.0	1.1
30	David.	1.8	2.5	3.0	74	White	.5	.9	.8
31	Hender.	1.8	1.5	1.0	75	Claib.	.4	.4	.3
32	Linc.	1.8	2.3	2.4	76	Grain.	.4	.7	.4
33	McNairy	1.8	1.6	1.2	77	Hawk.	.4	.I	.4
34	Robert.	1.8	2.2	1.3	78	Jeffer.	.4	1.2	.7
35	Bedf.	1.7	2.0	1.8	79	Sevier	.4	.3	.6
36	Hardin	1.7	1.7	1.1	80	V.Bur.	.4	.7	.6
37	Sumner	1.7	2.4	1.9	81	Scott	.3	.3	1.2
38	Wayne	1.7	.9	1.7	82	Union	.3	.3	-
39	Harde.	1. 6	1.7	1.3	83	Wash.	.3	.4	.3
40	Lawr.	1.6	1.7	1.2	84	Hanc.	.2	.4	.2
41	Decat.	1.5	1.8	1.7	85	Sulli.	.2	.3	.1
42	DeKalb.	1.3	1.3	.9					
43	Macon	1.3	1.3	.4		St.total	1.3	1.9	1.3
44	Polk	1.1	1.1	.8					

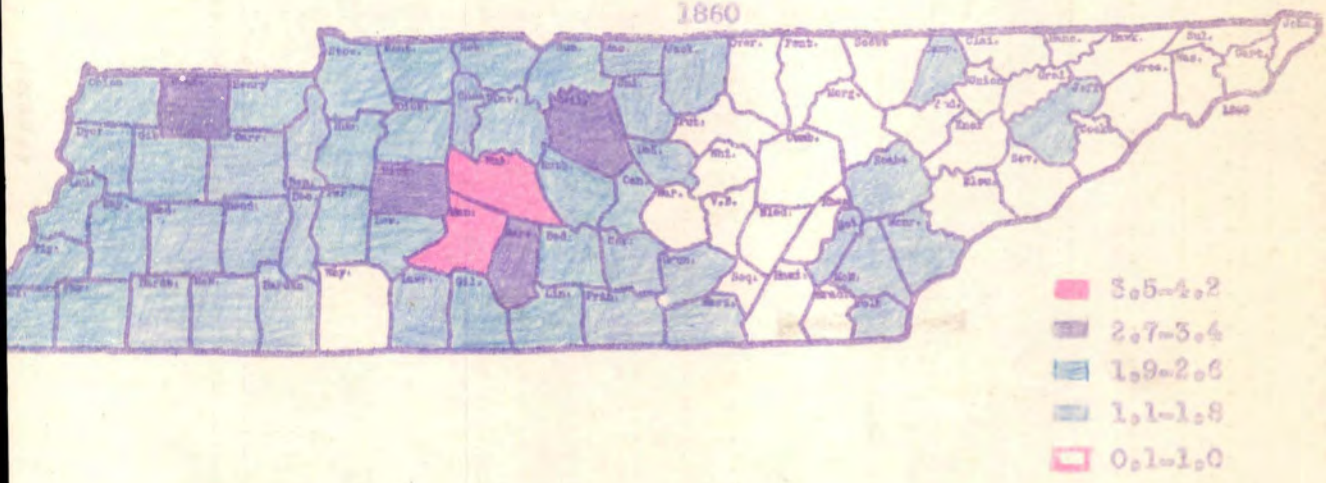
Map 32

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MULES PER 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND, IN TENNESSEE, 1860-1870

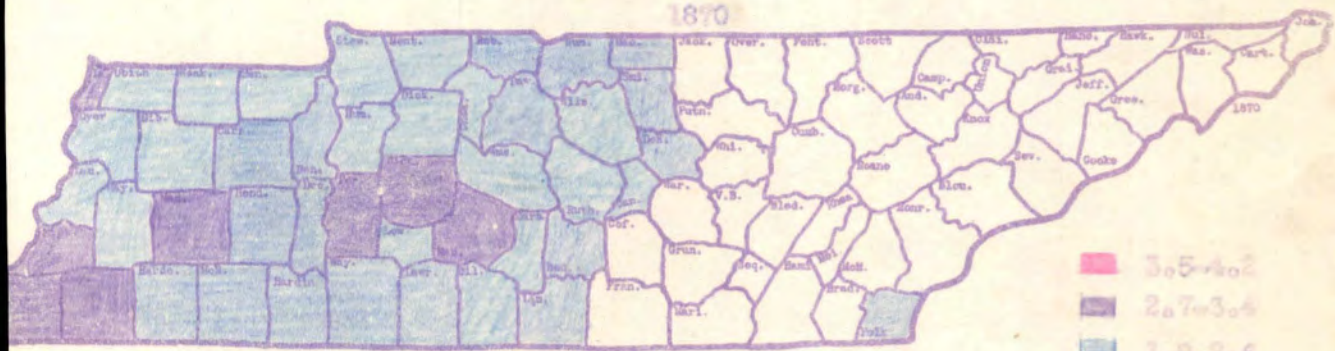
1850



1860



1870



Source: Agricultural Census, 1850, 1860 and 1870

Most of the mules, on this basis, were distributed over Middle and West Tennessee (Map 32). The Central Basin and Madison County ranked highest for 1850 and the Central Basin again showed up highest in 1860, with West Tennessee increasing and a slight increase in the East Tennessee Valley. There was a decrease in 1870 generally all over the State except in the cotton section of West Tennessee, where a slight increase occurred.

Tennessee did not rank so high in the United States in number of mules per 100 acres of improved land (Table XLIV). For 1850 she was tied with Alabama, Florida, and Missouri for 7th place in the United States and 6th in the South. For 1860 she ranked 7th among all states and 6th in the South, and for 1870 ranked 12th in the United States and 7th in the South. The main reason for this lower rank on this basis was the newly opened western states had a very small amount of improved land, and the improved land in Tennessee was more extensive than in most of the other southern states. The United States average was only slightly over a third as high as the average for Tennessee.

The average number of mules per farm in Tennessee for 1860 was 1.62 and for 1870 only about half that average, or .87 mules. There are at least two reasons for this marked decrease. First there was a decrease in the number of mules from 126,545 in 1860 to 102,985 in 1870. Second, the number of farms increased over 1/2 from 77,741 in 1860 to 117,971 in 1870. This makes comparisons per farm between periods rather uncertain, especially in the counties. Six counties, Marion, Carroll, Madison, Wayne, Sequatchie, and Johnson, showed an increase from 1860 to 1870, while the remainder all showed decreases (Table XLV). Raising mules was probably slowed down considerably by the Civil War and by 1870 had not recovered.

Table XLIV

ASSES AND MULES: NUMBER HEADS PER 100 ACRES IMPROVED FARM LAND IN UNITED STATES, 1850-1870

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Wyoming	85.7	-	-	22	Mont.	.6	-	-
2	N.M.	4.3	7.6	5.2	23	Dela.	.5	.4	.1
3	La.	3.0	3.4	2.8	24	Dakota	.5	.9	-
4	Ariz.	2.8	-	-	25	Wash.	.5	.2	-
5	Utah	2.4	1.1	2.0	26	Ill.	.4	.3	.2
6	Tex.	2.1	2.4	1.9	27	Ind.	.4	.4	.1
7	Miss.	2.0	2.2	1.6	28	Neb.	.4	.4	-
8	Ark.	1.9	2.9	1.5	29	N.J.	.4	.3	.2
9	Ala.	1.5	1.7	1.4	30	Calif.	.3	.1	5.1
10	D.C.	1.5	.7	.4	31	Ia.	.3	.2	.1
11	S.C.	1.4	1.2	.9	32	Md.	.3	.3	.2
12	Tenn.	1.4	1.8	1.4	33	Va.	.3	.4	.2
13	Ida.	1.4	-	-	34	Oreg.	.2	.1	.3
14	Ga.	1.3	1.2	.9	35	Pa.	.2	.1	0
15	Colo	.1.2	-	-	36	Minn.	.1	.1	.3
16	Fla.	1.2	1.7	1.4	37	Ohio	.1	.1	0
17	Ky.	1.2	1.3	1.1	38	W.Va.	.1	-	-
18	Mo.	1.2	1.3	1.4	39	Wisc.	.1	0	0
19	Nev.	1.1	10.0	-					
20	N.C.	1.0	.8	.5		U.S.			
21	Kans.	.6	.4	-		ave.	.6	.71	.49

Rank of Counties. Maury County ranked consistently high through 1870, having 5,179 mules in 1850, 8,805 in 1860, and 5,546 in 1870. Shelby ranked 2nd in 1870 with 4,676. Wilson was 2nd in 1860 and 3rd in 1870. Most of the Cumberland Plateau Counties were very low in number of mules (Table XLVI).

Uses of Mules. Mules were used most extensively in the cotton and tobacco fields. They could be handled by slaves and stood up well under hard treatment. This caused a great demand for mules in the lower south and gave Tennessee breeders an important market.[3] Interest was taken in improving the stock and some very fine animals were produced.[4]

3 Grey, L. C., op. cit., p. 852.
4 Ibid., p. 851.

Table XLV

AVERAGE NUMBER MULES AND ASSES PER FARM IN TENNESSEE,
1860 and 1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	Rank	County	1870	1860
1	Marion	3.41	1.16	44	Bradley	.85	.98
2	Carroll	2.55	1.43	45	McMinn	.60	1.19
3	Madison	2.06	1.87	46	Lawr.	.57	.85
4	Lake	1.98	-	47	Frank.	.55	1.43
5	Hayw.	1.97	2.55	48	Smith	.55	1.15
6	Maury	1.75	4.09	49	DeKalb	.54	.84
7	Tipton	1.75	2.51	50	Macon	.53	.67
8	Ruther.	1.74	2.64	51	Coffee	.50	.72
9	Marsh.	1.56	2.75	52	Bleds.	.49	1.47
10	Montg.	1.56	2.77	53	Monroe	.49	1.21
11	Hickm.	1.52	2.16	54	Warren	.49	.91
12	Fayette.	1.45	3.92	55	Greene	.46	.65
13	Bedf.	1.42	2.09	56	Roane	.45	1.25
14	Robert.	1.36	2.13	57	Meigs	.43	1.13
15	Wilson	1.36	3.18	58	Blount	.41	.88
16	Henry	1.31	2.06	59	Knox	.38	.83
17	Willi.	1.27	4.51	60	Campbell	.38	.79
18	Sumner	1.22	2.27	61	Grundy	.36	.83
19	Dicks.	1.16	1.34	62	Rhea	.35	1.01
20	Weak.	1.15	1.74	63	Cocke	.35	.49
21	David.	1.14	2.95	64	Sequat.	.34	.14
22	Shelby	1.12	3.15	65	Jeffer.	.33	1.10
23	Linc.	1.01	2.41	66	Carter	.32	.55
24	Lauder.	1.00	1.76	67	Grain.	.30	.85
25	Stew.	.98	1.46	68	White	.30	.75
26	Decat.	.95	1.02	69	Putnam	.26	.87
27	Harde.	.95	2.22	70	Sevier	.26	.82
28	McNairy	.95	1.12	71	V.Bur.	.26	.60
29	Lewis	.94	1.35	72	Ander.	.25	.64
30	Cheat.	.90	1.08	73	Cumber.	.24	.30
31	Giles	.88	2.75	74	Jacks.	.24	.66
32	Gibson	.87	1.69	75	John.	.24	.15
33	Hender.	.87	1.10	76	Overt.	.24	.77
34	Humph.	.83	.95	77	Fentr.	.23	.29
35	Hardin	.82	1.07	78	Wash.	.21	.33
36	Cannon	.79	1.18	79	Morg.	.18	.18
37	Obion	.78	1.25	80	Claib.	.17	.30
38	Perry	.71	1.72	81	Union	.16	.39
39	Bent.	.70	.84	82	Hamil.	.15	.34
40	Wayne	.69	.54	83	Sulliv.	.13	.37
41	Dyer	.67	1.37	84	Hamblen	.12	.36
42	Polk	.66	1.06	85	Scott	.11	.14
43	Hamil.	.66	1.02				
					St. ave.	.87	1.62

Table XLVI

NUMBER OF MULES IN TENNESSEE, 1850 - 1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Maury	5,346	8,805	5,179	46	Decat.	628	617	382
2	Shelby	4,676	3,013	2,045	47	Roane	604	1,099	471
3	Wilson	4,150	6,868	2,715	48	Hamil.	563	544	258
4	Fayette	4,075	3,697	2,4[illegible]	49	Macon	561	596	116
5	Ruther.	3,493	4,348	2,227	50	Lawr.	544	683	411
6	Giles	3,453	4,243	2,597	51	Cocke	525	518	409
7	Linc.	3,454	5,069	3,292	52	Coffee	503	628	495
8	Madis.	3,195	2,772	4,509	53	Monroe	485	1,475	760
9	Willi.	3,121	6,394	4,058	54	Blount	476	865	457
10	Sumner	3,078	3,437	2,292	55	Jeffer.	461	1,328	556
11	Gibson	2,955	2,865	1,588	56	Jacks.	455	684	741
12	Henry	2,722	3,026	1,560	57	Overt.	454	715	654
13	Weak.	2,673	2,289	878	58	Hawk.	417	720	408
14	Marsh.	2,598	3,509	2,018	59	Lake	381	-	-
15	Montg.	2,569	2,991	2,158	60	Polk	364	335	238
16	Robert.	2,461	2,667	1,519	61	Grain.	350	561	241
17	Bedf.	2,372	3,742	1,825	62	White	349	566	643
18	Carroll	2,265	1,733	1,018	63	Putn.	339	575	-
19	David.	2,228	3,374	3,536	64	Wash.	297	407	253
20	Harde.	2,202	1,926	1,436	65	Marion	265	404	281
21	Hayw.	1,899	2,561	1,252	66	Ander.	261	384	145
22	Tipton	1,851	1,555	824	67	Sevier	257	284	230
23	Hick.	1,790	1,770	1,303	68	Meigs	254	430	255
24	Hender.	1,679	1,459	870	69	Rhea	243	355	217
25	Obion	1,671	1,509	595	70	Bleds.	236	319	314
26	Dyer	1,562	931	444	71	Campb.	235	388	287
27	Smith	1,239	1,727	1,211	72	Lewis	209	233	488
28	Cannon	1,202	1,327	660	73	Sulli.	202	327	120
29	McNairy	1,149	1,279	779	74	Claib.	187	247	193
30	Lauder.	1,125	813	340	75	Carter	167	261	115
31	Dicks.	997	1,391	643	76	Fentr.	148	177	120
32	Stew.	994	1,021	800	77	John.	142	60	15
33	Wayne	962	481	562	78	Union	118	189	-
34	Humph.	914	950	401	79	V.Bur.	112	118	78
35	Knox	913	1,070	669	80	Sequat.	104	109	-
36	Hardin	870	1,112	386	81	Cumber.	103	77	-
37	Greene	858	1,068	680	82	Grundy	99	228	174
38	Chest.	820	645	-	83	Hanc.	98	155	68
39	Bent.	819	629	209	84	Morg.	71	73	55
40	Perry	804	752	353	85	Scott	69	58	101
41	Frank.	750	1,507	1,267					
42	Bradley	730	799	504		St.total	102,983		75,303
34	McMinn	718	1,203	603				126,345	
44	Warren	666	718	422		St. ave.	1,211		953
45	DeKalb	653	747	253				1,504	
						U.S.ave.	33,945		15,117
								28,055	

Marketing of livestock of all kinds was done by driving the stock in droves from the place of production to the shipment centers of Knoxville and Nashville.[5] Many mules were marketed in this manner, probably mostly to the lower South.

Horses

Distribution. There was a more even distribution of horses than of mules, over Tennessee at this time. The Central Basin was much the heaviest area in numbers of horses and the Cumberland Plateau the lightest area. In 1850 the Central Basin stood out prominently in number of horses, while for 1860 and 1870 the distribution had spread more generally over the central section of Middle Tennessee. Apparently there were almost as many horses as there were mules, used in the coton and tobacco regions of Tennessee. The Cumberland Plateau remained low in number of horses as compared with the remainder of the State from 1850 to 1870 (Map 33). The type of agriculture found there did not require many work stock. Grazing and the raising of hogs and sheep were the more common practices on the Plateau.

Number, Rank, and Percentage of United States Total, in Tennessee. In 1850 Tennessee had 270,636 horses, ranking 7th in the United States and 3rd in the South. Kentucky and Missouri were the leading states in the South, and in the middle west horses had increased rapidly. By 1860 the number of horses in Tennessee had increased to 290,882 but she declined to 9th in the United States and 4th in the South. Texas was developing rapidly in livestock and surpassed Tennessee in this period. For 1870 the number of horses had declined to 247,254, the rank among all states dropped to 11th, still holding 4th in the South (Table XLVII).

5 Grey, op. cit., p. 840.

Map 33

HORSES: TOTAL NUMBER IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

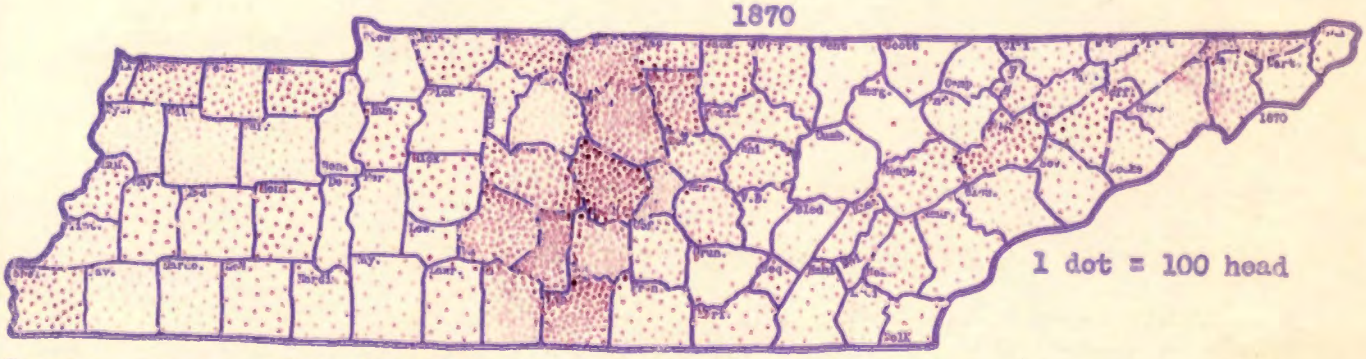
1850



1860



1870



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1850, 1860 and 1870

Rapid development in the corn and wheat belts probably caused the movement of horses in that direction and possibly many Tennessee horses were sold to these states. Tennessee had 6.24% of the horses in the United States in 1850; by 1860 she had only 4.65%; and by 1870, 3.46%.

Table XLVII

RANK OF STATES: NUMBER OF HORSES
1870, 1860, 1850

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Ill.	853,738	563,736	267,653	25	Me.	71,514	60,637	41,721
2	Ohio	609,722	625,346	463,397	26	Vt.	65,015	69,071	61,057
3	N.Y.	536,861	503,725	447,014	27	La.	59,738	78,703	89,514
4	Ind.	497,883	520,677	514,299	28	Oreg.	51,702	36,772	8,046
5	Mo.	493,969	361,874	225,519	29	S.C.	44,105	81,125	97,171
6	Pa.	460,339	437,654	350,398	30	Mass.	41,039	47,786	42,216
7	Ia.	433,642	175,088	38,536	31	N.H.	39,095	41,101	34,233
8	Tex.	424,504	325,698	76,760	32	Conn.	34,935	33,276	26,879
9	Ky.	317,034	355,704	315,682	33	Neb.	30,511	4,449	-
10	Wisc.	252,019	116,180	30,179	34	Dela.	16,770	16,562	13,852
11	Tenn.	247,254	290,882	270,656	35	Fla.	11,902	13,446	10,848
12	Mich.	228,302	136,917	58,506	36	Wash.	11,138	4,772	-
13	Calif.	192,273	160,610	21,719	37	Utah	11,068	4,565	2,429
14	Va.	152,899	287,579	272,403	38	R.I.	7,770	7,121	6,168
15	Kans.	117,786	20,344	-	39	Nev.	7,520	541	-
16	N.C.	102,763	150,661	148,693	40	Colo.	6,446	-	-
17	Minn.	93,011	17,065	860	41	Mont.	5,289	-	-
18	Ark.	92,013	140,198	60,197	42	N.M.	5,033	10,066	5,079
19	W.Va.	90,479	-	-	43	Dak.	2,514	84	-
20	Miss.	90,221	117,571	115,460	44	Ida.	2,151	-	-
21	Md.	89,696	93,406	75,684	45	Wyo.	584	-	-
22	Ga.	81,777	130,771	151,331	46	D.C.	535	641	824
23	Ala.	80,770	127,065	128,001	47	Ariz.	335	-	-
24	N.J.	79,708	73,707	63,955					
						U.S. total	7,145,570	6,249,174	4,336,719
						U.S. ave.	152,029	152,419	120,464

Source: U.S.Census, 1850-1870

Number of Horses by Counties, and Per Farm. The average number of horses per county for1850 was 3426; for 1860, 3463; and for 1870, 2909. The counties ranking highest were all in the Central Basin. In 1850 Rutherford ranked 1st with 9,995, and Wilson was 2nd with 8,970 horses.

Table XLVIII

HORSES: NUMBER IN TENNESSEE, 1850 - 1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Wilson	9,682	12,070	8,870	45	Monroe	2,334	3,353	3,387
2	Maury	8,464	11,440	8,455	46	Grain.	2,233	2,396	2,813
3	Linc.	7,968	8,452	7,704	47	Macon	2,233	2,528	2,067
4	Ruther.	7,953	10,308	9,995	48	Putnam	2,218	2,591	-
5	Giles	7,672	7,853	8,087	49	Bradl.	2,181	2,834	2,539
6	Sumner	7,582	8,507	6,857	50	Hayw.	2,172	3,548	3,289
7	Willi.	7,194	9,171	8,478	51	Cocke	1,994	2,692	2,021
8	Bedf.	6,255	8,503	6,536	52	Hardin	1,995	2,474	2,055
9	Marsh.	6,202	6,476	6,401	53	Lauder.	1,992	1,980	967
10	David.	5,646	5,664	7,317	54	Humph.	1,971	2,485	2,132
11	Gibson	5,631	6,797	5,642	55	Sevier	1,954	2,767	2,331
12	Knox	4,907	4,815	5,153	56	Tipton	1,879	2,338	2,015
13	Smith	4,857	5,479	5,984	57	Hamil.	1,875	2,668	2,603
14	Green	4,844	6,310	5,708	58	Ander.	1,785	1,762	2,149
15	Shelby	4,221	3,334	3,849	59	Claib.	1,752	2,770	2,415
16	Weak.	3,914	4,222	3,511	60	Bent.	1,747	2,180	1,708
17	Robert.	3,908	4,647	4,253	61	Lawr.	1,745	2,104	2,422
18	Dyer	3,855	5,056	1,836	62	Perry	1,706	1,955	1,641
19	Obion	3,742	3,395	1,886	63	Dicks.	1,622	2,786	1,718
20	Henry	3,658	4,312	4,167	64	Stew.	1,579	1,970	2,945
21	Wawh.	3,620	4,164	4,728	65	Marion	1,571	1,417	2,228
22	Carroll	3,517	3,692	3,989	66	Union	1,451	1,450	-
23	Overt.	3,450	2,986	3,473	67	Cheat.	1,450	1,618	-
24	Roane	3,390	4,065	3,151	68	Campb.	1,390	1,554	1,536
25	Sulli.	3,384	4,128	3,978	69	Hanc.	1,265	1,528	1,634
26	Cannon	3,380	3,668	3,199	70	Decat.	1,238	1,694	1,334
27	Warren	3,218	3,315	2,384	71	Rhea	1,152	1,443	1,024
28	Jeffer.	3,210	4,241	3,452	72	Bleds.	1,157	1,077	1,895
29	Hawk.	3,192	4,229	4,451	73	Cart.	1,033	1,374	1,611
30	Montg.	3,023	3,575	3,120	74	Meigs	998	1,402	1,536
31	Jacks.	2,984	2,954	3,834	75	John.	951	820	902
32	Frank.	2,945	3,874	3,733	76	Pentr.	942	1,179	1,095
33	Madis.	2,849	4,365	4,611	77	Scott2	824	659	571
34	Blount	2,847	4,006	4,057	78	V.Bur.	718	755	791
35	Fayet.	2,839	3,093	3,790	79	Polk	715	980	1,184
36	Hender.	2,816	3,410	3,025	80	Sequat.	655	706	-
37	DeKalb	2,737	2,911	2,116	81	Cumber.	527	592	-
38	Harde.	2,684	2,701	3,721	82	Morg.	515	749	940
39	Coffee	2,506	2,880	2,143	83	Lake	511	-	-
40	Wayne	2,500	2,145	2,504	84	Grundy	504	894	900
41	Hickm.	2,374	2,804	2,866	85	Lewis	329	587	1,301
42	White	2,345	2,878	3,916					
43	McNairy	2,338	3,665	3,677		St. total	247,254	290,882	270,656
44	McMinn	2,336	3,705	4,424		St. ave.	2,909	3,463	3,426

Table XLIX

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HORSES PER FARM, 1860 AND 1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	Rank	County	1870	1860
1	Ruther.	3.95	6.27	45	Dicks.	1.89	2.68
2	Bedf.	3.75	4.76	46	Overt.	1.89	3.22
3	Marsh.	3.74	5.08	47	Hardin	1.88	2.39
4	Carroll	3.66	3.05	48	Grundy	1.85	3.24
5	Wilson	3.16	5.58	49	Madis.	1.84	2.95
6	Marion	3.04	4.09	50	Montg.	1.84	3.51
7	Sumner	2.99	5.61	51	Lawr.	1.83	2.61
8	Willi.	2.91	6.47	52	Lauder.	1.79	4.29
9	David.	2.89	4.96	53	Humph.	1.78	2.60
10	Maury	2.77	5.32	54	Tipton	1.78	3.47
11	Lake	2.66	-	55	Wayne	1.76	2.41
12	Wash.	2.59	3.56	56	Obion	1.76	2.80
13	Roane	2.53	4.61	57	Henry	1.75	2.93
14	Coffee	2.49	3.32	58	Ander.	1.72	2.94
15	Green5	2.47	3.73	59	Meigs	1.69	3.69
16	Blount	2.43	4.07	60	Weak.	1.69	3.21
17	Bleds.	2.36	4.99	61	Hanc.	1.67	3.42
18	Monroe	2.35	2.75	62	Putn.	1.67	2.54
19	Lincoln	2.34	4.01	63	Rhea	1.67	4.35
20	Warren	2.34	4.22	64	Dyer	1.66	4.50
21	Campb.	2.28	2.71	65	Gibson	1.66	4.01
22	DeKalb	2.28	3.26	66	V.Bur.	1.66	3.83
23	Jeffer.	2.27	3.51	67	Jacks.	1.64	2.85
24	Hayw.	2.26	3.53	68	Cheat.	1.59	2.71
25	Cannon	2.22	3.27	69	Claib.	1.59	3.33
26	Sulli.	2.22	4.73	70	John.	1.58	2.06
27	Hamil.	2.21	5.01	71	Stew.	1.56	2.82
28	Frank.	2.17	3.67	72	Perry	1.50	4.43
29	Robert.	2.16	3.86	73	Bent.	1.49	2.90
30	Sequat.	2.16	0.93	74	Lewis	1.48	3.41
31	Smith	2.13	3.64	75	Fentr.	14.6	1.94
32	Macon	2.10	2.83	76	Hender.	1.46	2.58
33	Knox	2.05	3.73	77	Scott	1.33	2.29
34	White	2.04	3.82	78	Cocke	1.32	2.55
35	Hickm.	2.02	3.42	79	Morg.	1.31	1.86
36	Union	2.02	2.99	80	Polk	1.30	3.09
37	McMinn	1.97	4.64	81	Cumber.	1.25	2.28
38	Carter	1.96	2.78	82	Harde.	1.16	3.12
39	Giles	1.96	5.11	83	Fayet.	1.01	3.28
40	McNairy	1.94	3.19	84	Shelby	1.00	3.49
41	Sevier	1.94	3.00	85	Hawk.	0.95	3.62
42	Bradl.	1.92	3.47				
43	Grain.	1.91	3.62		St. ave.	2.09	3.74
44	Decat.	1.89	3.09				

By 1860 Wilson ranked 1st with 12,070, and Rutherford had dropped to 3rd. Maury was 2nd with 11,440. For 1870 Wilson and Maury were 1st and 2nd again with 9,682 and 8,464 horses. The counties on the Cumberland Plateau were lowest in rank, averaging from 500 to 1000 horses (Table XLVIII).

The average number of horses per farm in 1860 was 3.74, and for 1870, 2.09, a decline of .65 horses per farm. Williamson County ranked 1st in 1860 with 8.47 horses per farm and Rutherford was 2nd with 6.27. For 1870 Rutherford ranked 1st with 3.95 and Bedford was 2nd with 3.75. Williamson had dropped to 8th. All counties except Sequatchie and Carroll showed a decrease from 1860 to 1870. Sevier and Hawkins Counties in East Tennessee had the greatest decreases if the census reports for those counties are correct (Table XLIX).

Average Number of Horses per 100 Acres of Improved Land. Per 100 acres of improved land in 1850 Tennessee ranked 12th in the United States and 6th in the South in number of horses (Table L). Land was improved faster than horses increased from 1850 to 1860. There was a general decrease all over the state (Map 34). The average for the State for the three periods 1850 to 1870 was 5.2, 4.3, and 3.6 horses per 100 acres of improved land. Tenessee ranked 13th in the United States and 5th in the South in 1860, and 26th and 5th in 1870. There was a decrease in number of horses and an increase of improved land between 1860 and 1870. Some of the newly opened western states had large numbers of horses and very little improved land. The census shows 172.8 horses per 100 acres of improved land for Wyoming in 1870. The number of horses in the United States regularly as land was improved, the United States average remaining at 3.8 horses for all periods.

Table L

HORSES: AVERAGE NUMBER HEAD PER 100 ACRES IMPROVED FARM LAND IN UNITED STATES, 1850-1870

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Wyoming	172.8	-	-	25	Ky.	5.9	4.6	5.3
2	Texas	14.3	12.3	11.9	26	Tenn.	5.6	4.3	5.2
3	Utah	9.3	5.9	14.9	27	N.M.	5.5	6.7	3.1
4	Ida.	8.1	-	-	28	W.Va.	5.5	-	-
5	Nev.	8.1	3.8	-	29	N.Y.	5.4	5.5	5.6
6	Colo.	6.8	-	-	30	Calif.	5.1	6.5	66.9
7	D.C.	6.4	5.7	5.1	31	Md.	5.1	5.1	2.7
8	Mont.	6.2	-	-	32	La.	2.9	2.9	5.6
9	Kans.	6.0	5.0	-	33w	R.I.	2.7	2.1	1.7
10	Dakota	5.9	4.0	-	34	Me.	2.4	2.2	2.0
11	Wash.	5.8	5.8	-	35	Mass.	2.4	2.2	2.0
12	Mo.	5.4	5.8	7.4	36	Dela.	2.4	2.6	2.4
13	Ark.	4.9	7.1	7.7	37	Ariz.	2.3	-	-
14	Ind.	4.9	6.3	6.2	38	Conn.	2.1	1.8	1.5
15	Neb.	4.7	3.7	-	39	Miss.	2.1	2.3	3.4
16	Ia.	4.6	4.6	4.7	40	Vt.	2.1	2.4	2.3
17	Oreg.	4.6	4.1	6.0	41	N.C.	2.0	2.3	2.7
18	Mich.	4.5	3.9	3.0	42	Va.	1.9	2.5	2.6
19	Ill.	4.4	4.3	5.3	43	N.H.	1.7	1.7	1.5
20	Wisc.	4.3	3.1	2.9	44	Ala.	1.6	2.0	2.9
21	Ohio	4.2	5.0	4.7	45	Fla.	1.6	2.1	3.1
22	Minn.	4.0	3.1	17.1	46	S.C.	1.5	1.8	2.4
23	N.J.	4.0	4.1	3.6	47	Ga.	1.2	1.6	2.4
24	Pa.	4.0	4.2	4.1					
						U.S.ave.	3.8	3.8	3.8

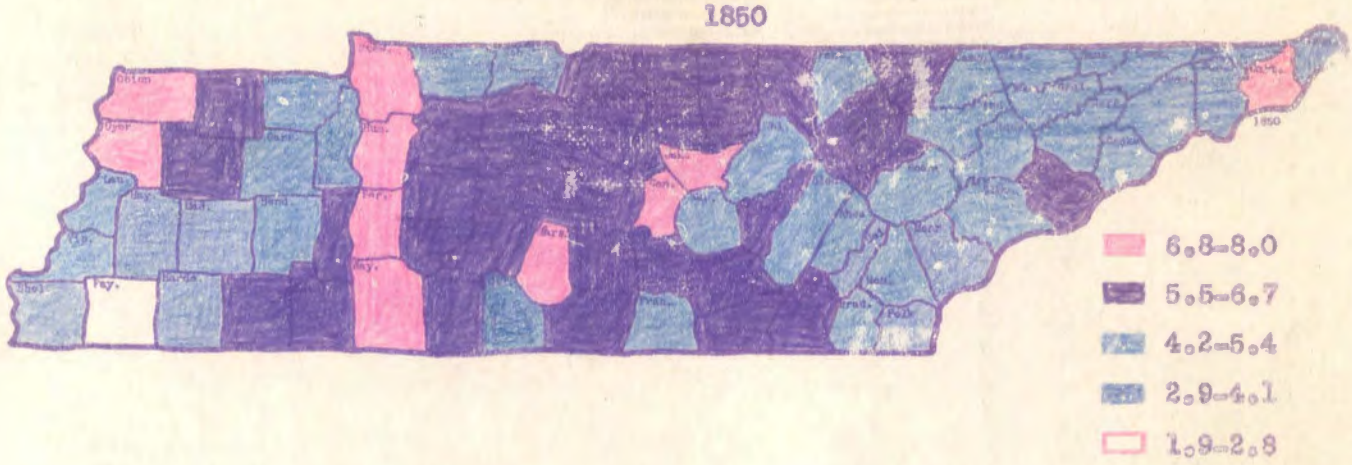
For the counties a difference is seen in distribution on this basis. The Cumberland Plateau shows up as heavy as the Central Basin and the western part of Middle Tennessee is the heaviest area in the State. All areas decreased at about the same rate from 1850 to 1870. Counties having the least amount of improved land seem to have the highest number of horses per 100 acres of the land that was improved. The cotton section of West Tennessee was light due to more mules being used there (Map 34).

Marshall County ranked 1st in 1850, with 8.0 horses per 100 acres of improved land. Perry ranked 1st in 1860 with 6.8 horses, and Wilson was 1st

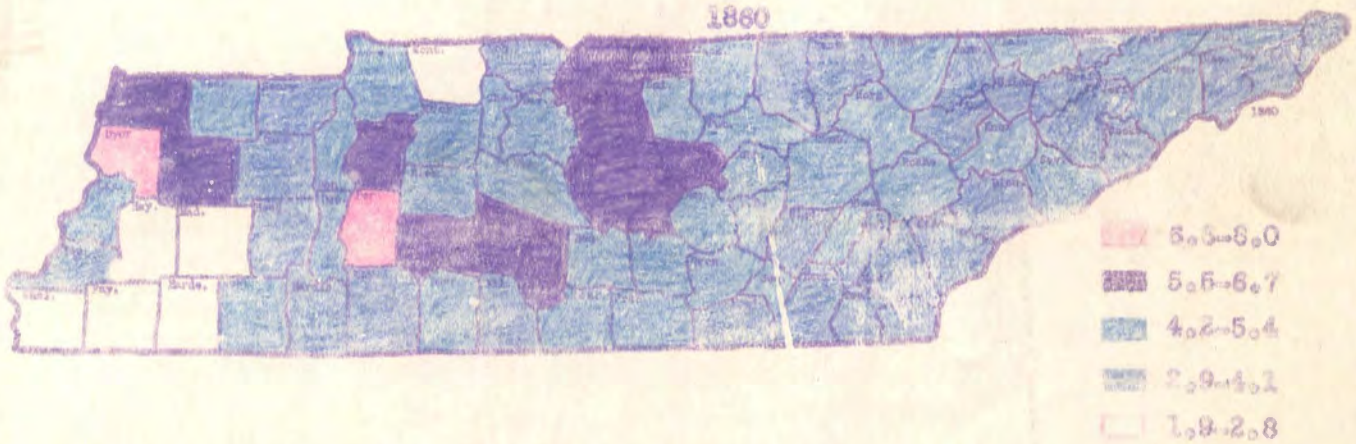
Map 34

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HORSES PER 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND, IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

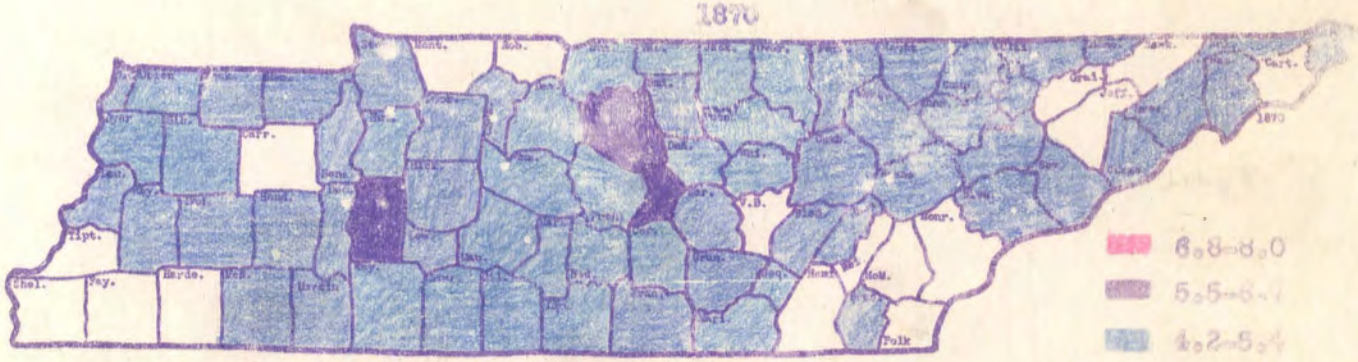
1850



1860



1870



Source: Agricultural Census, 1850, 1860, and 1870

Table LI

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HORSES PER 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND IN TENNESSEE, 1850 - 1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Wilson	5.9	5.6	6.4	45	Weak.	3.5	3.3	3.7
2	Perry	5.8	6.8	7.4	46	Cheat.	3.4	4.2	-
3	Cannon	5.7	6.7	7.9	47	Bleds.	3.4	3.2	3.4
4	Marshall	5.4	5.6	8.0	48	Sevier	3.4	4.6	3.9
5	DeKalb	5.3	5.8	7.2	49	Wash.	3.4	3.7	3.4
6	Lawr.	5.2	5.1	6.6	50	Cumb.	3.3	4.3	-
7	Macon	5.2	5.6	6.7	51	Henry	3.3	3.6	4.6
8	White	5.2	4.7	4.9	52	John.	3.3	3.2	3.4
9	Obion	5.0	5.6	7.2	53	Roane	3.3	4.7	4.7
10	Marion	4.7	4.0	5.6	54	Stew.	3.3	4.7	7.3
11	Dyer	4.6	6.8	7.9	55	Dicks.	3.2	3.0	3.3
12	Willi.	4.6	5.3	5.0	56	Fentr.	3.2	3.4	3.1
13	Coffee	4.5	5.1	5.7	57	Frank.	3.2	4.3	3.3
14	David.	4.5	4.3	6.3	58	Hanc.	3.2	4.1	4.7
15	Humph.	4.5	5.8	7.6	59	Sulli.	3.2	4.4	4.2
16	Bedf.	4.4	4.6	6.2	60	Blount	3.1	4.0	4.3
17	Ruther.	4.4	5.6	6.7	61	Union	3.1	4.1	-
18	Wayne	4.4	4.1	7.6	62	Cocke	3.0	4.0	4.2
19	Jacks.	4.3	4.6	5.8	63	Decat.	3.0	3.0	6.0
20	Maury	4.3	5.5	5.9	64	Hender.	3.0	3.3	4.6
21	Putn.	4.3	5.3	-	65	Madis.	3.0	2.7	4.0
22	Gibson	4.2	5.6	6.3	66	Bradl.	2.9	3.3	4.4
23	Giles	4.2	4.1	5.4	67	Greene	2.9	4.2	4.6
24	Linc.	4.2	4.2	5.7	68	Hayw.	2.9	2.6	3.3
25	Overt.	4.2	4.1	5.7	69	Carroll	2.8	3.9	3.2
26	Sequat.	4.2	4.3	-	70	Carter	2.8	4.1	6.8
27	Sumner	4.2	6.1	5.8	71	Robert.	2.8	3.9	4.3
28	Grundy	4.1	5.2	6.5	72	Tipton	2.8	3.6	4.2
29	Hickman	4.1	5.4	6.4	73	Grain.	2.7	3.0	4.8
30	Morgan	4.1	4.2	6.3	74	Hamil.	2.7	3.9	6.7
31	Scott	4.0	4.8	6.6	75	Hawk.	2.7	4.3	4.8
32	Smith	4.0	4.6	6.6	76	Jeffer.	2.7	3.8	4.3
33	Hardin	3.9	3.8	6.0	77	V.Bur.	2.7	4.6	6.3
34	Benton	3.8	5.4	5.1	78	Shelby	2.6	2.3	3.2
35	Lake	3.8	-	-	79	McMinn	2.4	3.4	4.3
36	Claib.	3.7	4.3	4.3	80	Meigs	2.4	3.7	4.0
37	Lauder.	3.7	5.1	5.4	81	Monroe	2.3	3.1	4.1
38	Warren	3.7	4.3	4.6	82	Montg.	2.2	2.8	3.1
39	Knox	3.9	4.2	4.8	83	Polk	2.1	3.4	4.0
40	Lewis	3.6	6.0	6.7	84	Fayet.	1.9	1.7	2.4
41	McNairy	3.6	4.3	5.7	85	Harde.	1.9	2.4	3.3
42	Ander.	3.5	4.1	5.3					
43	Campb.	3.5	3.9	5.2		St. total	3.6	4.3	5.2
44	Rhea	3.5	4.3	4.7					

in 1870 with 5.9 horses per 100 acres of improved land. Perry, with 5.8, Cannon with 5.7, Marshall with 5.4, and DeKalb, with 5.3 horses were next in order in 1870. The cotton counties of Fayette and Hardeman were lowest with 1.9 horses per 100 acres of improved land (Table LI).

Not so many horses were raised in Tennessee after 1850, or more were being sold to outside states or possibly both. Somewhere between 1860 and 1870 Tennessee changed from producing a greater percentage of crops than livestock and was producing a greater percentage of livestock than crops as compared with the United States (Table). Not so many work animals were necessary. The raising of cattle and other livestock seemed to overshadow the raising of horses after about 1850.

Marketing. Whereas the market for mules was probably mostly in the lower south the market for horses was more likely the north western states until they were developed sufficiently to raise their own horses. Very high quality horses were produced in the Nashville Basin and were probably raised very cheaply on the good pastures existing there.

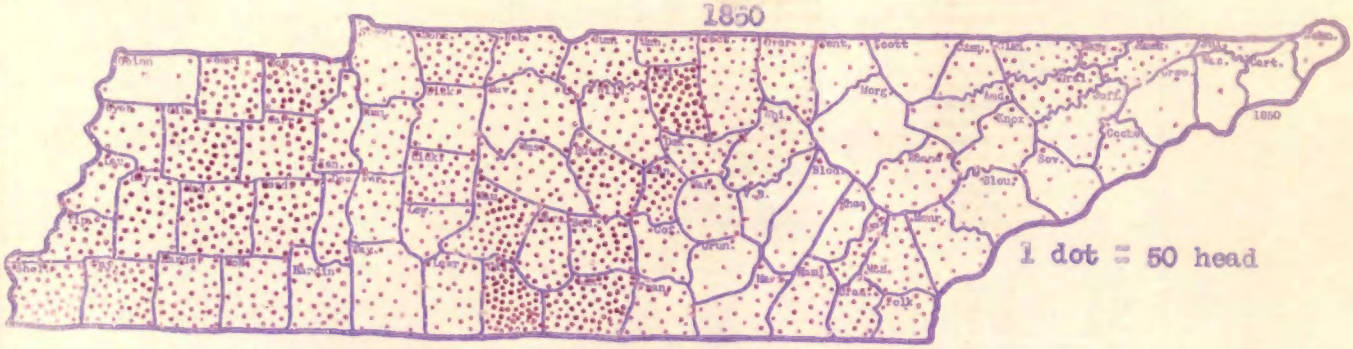
Work Oxen

Distribution. In this early period considerable numbers of oxen were used for work animals, especially in the backwoods areas. For 1850 and 1860 Middle and West Tennessee showed a rather even distribution with the eastern and southern parts of the Highland Rim a little the heaviest. Not so many oxen were found on the Plateau or in East Tennessee. For 1870 the entire Rim showed up as the heaviest part in the state although there had been considerable decline in numbers from 1860 to 1870. The Central Basin was very light, also the cotton section of West Tennessee, and parts of the Cumberland Plateau (Map 55). Oxen had started to decline rapidly

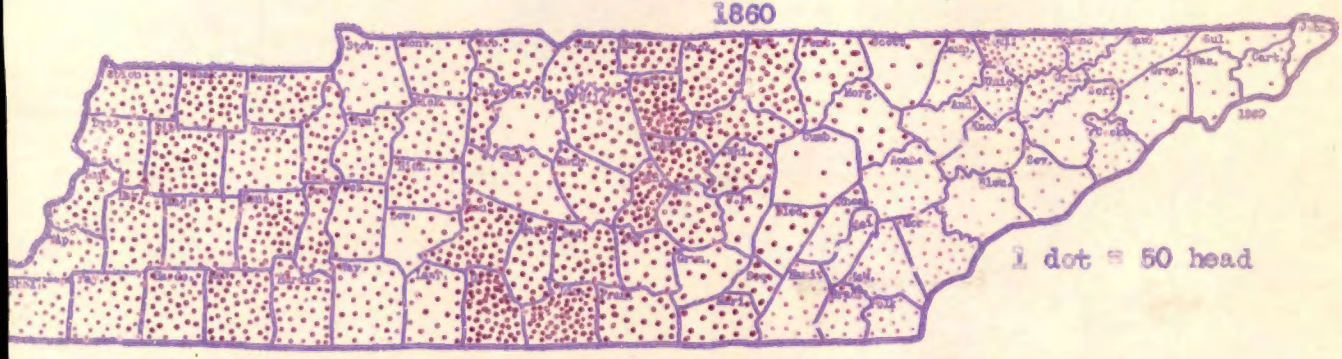
Map 35

WORKING OXEN: TOTAL NUMBER IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

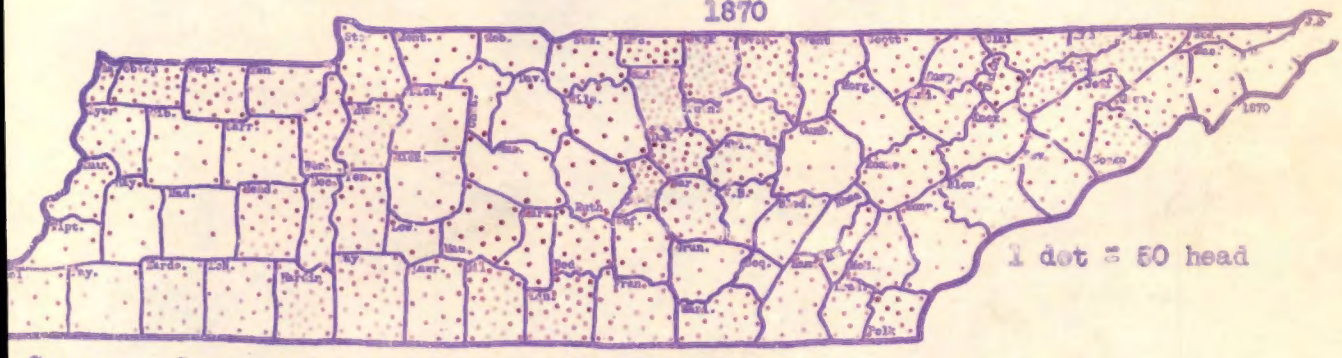
1850



1860



1870



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1850, 1860, and 1870

bith in Tennessee and the United States by 1870 (see Figure 8). It is significant to note that there were more work oxen than mules in Tennessee in 1850, and in the United States for all three periods. However mules were holding even and oxen were declining rapidly.

Number in Tennessee and Rank in the United States. Work oxen seem to have reached their zenith in 1860 and declined rapidly both in Tennessee and the United States. In 1850 Tennessee had 86,255 work oxen, ranking

Table LII

RANK OF STATES: NUMBER OF WORKING OXEN

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Tex.	132,407	9,168	51,285	25	Kans	20,774	21,551	-
2	Ky.	69,719	108,999	62,274	26	Ill.	19,766	90,380	76,156
3	Mo.	65,825	166,588	112,168	27	N.M.	19,774	25,266	12,257
4	N.Y.	64,141	121,703	178,909	28	W.Va.	18,957	-	-
5	Tenn.	63,970	103,158	86,255	29	S.C.	17,685	22,629	20,507
6	Me.	60,550	79,792	83,893	30	Ind.	14,088	117,687	40,221
7	Ala.	59,176	89,516	66,961	31	Dela.	6,888	9,530	9,797
8	Miss.	58,146	105,603	83,435	32	Fla.	6,292	7,361	5,794
9	Ga.	54,332	74,487	73,236	33	Calif.	5,944	26,004	4,780
10	Wisc.	53,615	93,652	42,801	34	Neb.	5,951	12,594	-
11	Va.	45,987	97,872	89,515	35	R.I.	5,821	7,857	8,189
12	N.C.	45,408	348	37,309	36	Colo.	5,566	-	-
13	Minn.	43,176	27,568	655	37	N.J.	3,850	10,067	12,070
14	N.H.	40,515	51,512	59,027	38	Utah	3,479	172,492	5,266
15	Conn.	39,639	47,959	46,988	39	Nev.	2,445	620	-
16	Mich.	36,409	61,686	55,350	40	Oreg.	2,441	7,469	3,114
17	Ark.	35,387	78,707	34,259	41	Wash.	2,181	2,571	-
18	La.	32,596	60,358	54,968	42	Dak.	2,125	48,511	-
19	Pa.	30,048	60,371	61,527	43	Mont.	1,761	-	-
20	Vt.	27,809	42,639	48,577	44	Wyo.	922	-	-
21	Mass.	24,450	38,221	46,611	45	Ariz.	587	-	-
22	Ohio	23,606	63,078	65,561	46	Ida.	522	-	-
23	Md.	22,491	34,524	34,135	47	D.C.	6	68	104
24	Ia.	22,058	56,964	21,892					
						U.S. total	1,319,271	2,254,911	1,700,744
						U.S. ave.	28,070	54,998	47,243

4th in the United States and 3rd in the South. For 1860 she had 102,158 oxen, ranking 7th in the United States and 4th in the South. Tennessee did not decline as rapidly from 1860 to 1870 as did the other state. With a total number of 63,970 oxen, she ranked 5th in the United States and 3rd in the South. If the census figures are correct New York was the leading state in 1850, Utah in 1860, and Texas in 1870. Kentucky and Missouri also outranked Tennessee in the South for 1870 (Table LII).

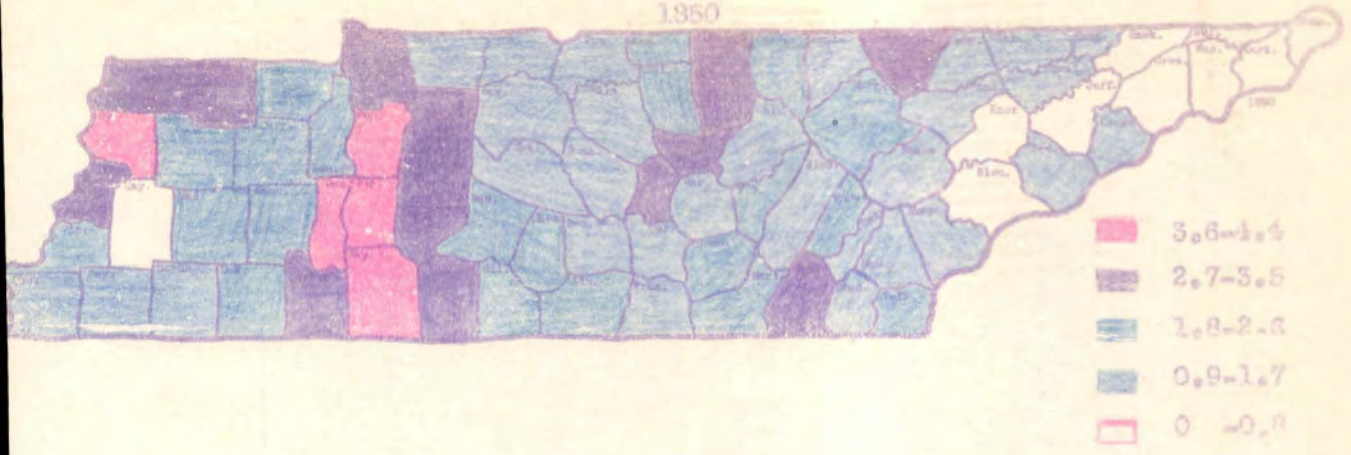
Average Number per 100 Acres of Improved Land. Per 100 acres of improved land, oxen were heaviest in the poorer soil areas of the State. Oxen could be bought or raised much more cheaply than either horses or mules, and could also be maintained very economically. The western part of Middle Tennessee, the Cumberland Plateau, and the northwest Tennessee counties were the sections where oxen were used in considerable numbers from 1850 to 1870. The East Tennessee Valley, the Central Basin, and the larger part of West Tennessee were low in 1850 and declined still more to 1870 (Map 36).

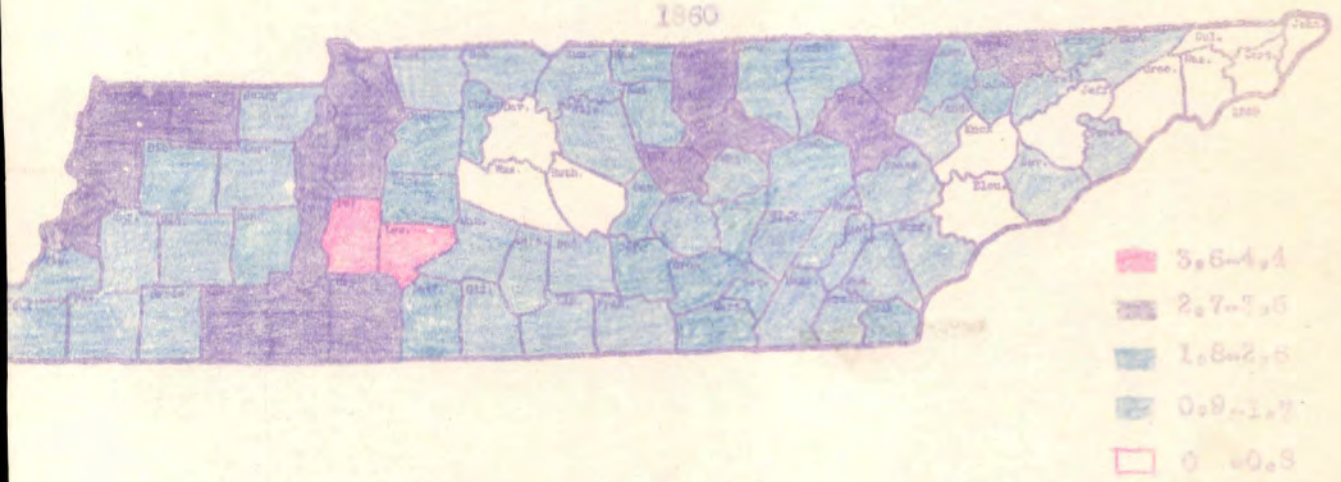
The average number of work oxen per 100 acres of improved land was 1.7 in 1850, 1.5 in 1860, and .9 in 1870. Morgan was the leading county in 1870 with 3.9 oxen, increasing each period, Cumberland was 2nd and also increased from 1860 to 1870. Marion, Fentress, Scott, Grundy, Cocke, Rhea, Johnson, Grainger, Blount, Carter, Greene, and Washington counties all increased in number of working oxen per 100 acres of improved land (Table LIII). The most of these counties are located in the areas of poorer soils where oxen were found to be more economical.

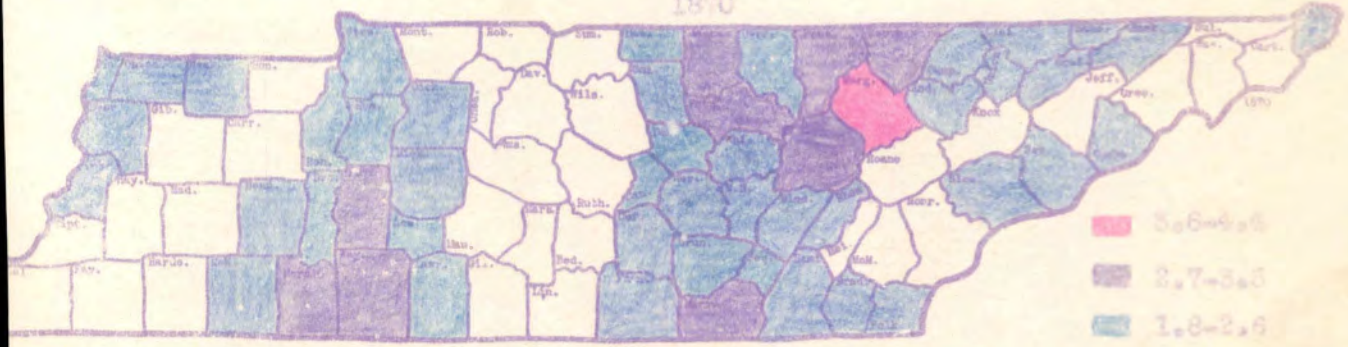
In the United States, Tennessee did not rank very high in number of oxen per 100 acres of improved land. The newly opened states in the west seemed to use a large number of oxen when getting started. Tennessee was

Map 36

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORK OXEN PER 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND, IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870







Source: Agricultural Census, 1850, 1860 and 1870

Table LIII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORK OXEN PER 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND IN TENNESSEE, 1850 - 1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Morg.	3.9	2.7	2.1	45	Lauder.	1.1	3.0	3.2
2	Cumber.	3.2	2.2	-	46	Warren	1.1	1.6	1.5
3	Perry	3.2	4.4	4.2	47	Frank.	1.0	1.5	1.6
4	Marion	3.1	2.5	2.0	48	Hickm.	1.0	2.6	3.3
5	Jacks.	3.0	3.1	2.9	49	Sevier	1.0	1.0	1.0
6	Fentr.	2.8	2.5	1.4	50	Union	1.0	2.0	-
7	Scott	2.8	2.7	3.1	51	Blount	.9	.7	.7
8	Wayne	2.8	3.0	3.8	52	Bradl.	.9	1.0	1.4
9	Hardin	2.7	3.1	3.5	53	Weak.	.9	2.8	2.7
10	Putn.	2.7	2.9	-	54	Giles	.8	1.4	2.1
11	Rhaph.	2.5	3.4	3.7	55	Henry	.8	1.5	2.1
12	Grundy	2.4	2.3	2.0	56	Meigs	.8	1.2	1.6
13	Bent.	2.3	3.4	2.3	57	Roane	.8	1.2	1.5
14	DeKalb	2.3	2.9	3.0	58	Carroll	.7	1.7	2.1
15	Lawr.	2.3	2.5	3.1	59	Carter	.7	.5	.1
16	Stew.	2.1	2.7	3.2	60	Cheat.	.7	2.1	-
17	Overt.	2.0	2.4	2.2	61	Harde.	.7	1.5	1.7
18	Lake	1.9	-	-	62	Jeffer.	.7	.7	.7
19	Macon	1.9	2.3	2.5	63	Linc.	.7	1.5	2.2
20	Sequat.	1.9	2.1	-	64	McMinn	.7	1.0	1.1
21	Cannon	1.8	2.4	2.9	65	Greene	.6	.4	-
22	Decat.	1.8	3.5	3.7	66	Knox	.6	.6	.6
23	Lewis	1.8	4.4	2.9	67	Bedf.	.5	1.0	1.7
24	Campb.	1.7	2.1	1.3	68	Hawk.	.5	1.2	.8
25	Claib.	1.7	3.3	1.4	69	Monroe	.5	1.0	1.0
26	Cocke	1.7	1.3	1.1	70	Gibson	.4	2.2	2.4
27	Hanc.	1.7	1.9	1.7	71	Maury	.4	1.3	1.9
28	Rhea	1.7	1.5	1.8	72	Montg.	.4	.9	1.7
29	Obion	1.6	2.8	3.3	73	Sumner	.4	1.2	1.1
30	Polk	1.6	2.1	1.9	74	Wash.	.4	.2	.1
31	Smith	1.6	2.1	2.6	75	Wilson	.4	.9	1.1
32	Bleds.	1.5	1.5	1.5	76	Fayet.	.3	1.0	1.4
33	V.Bur.	1.5	2.4	2.1	77	Marsh.	.3	1.1	2.0
34	Hender.	1.4	2.4	2.6	78	Ruther.	.3	.8	1.3
35	Ander.	1.3	1.5	1.3	79	Shelby	.3	1.0	1.6
36	Dicks.	1.3	2.3	3.0	80	Sulli.	.3	.3	.1
37	John.	1.3	.8	.5	81	Tipton	.3	1.4	2.1
38	McNairy	1.3	2.9	2.2	82	Willi.	.2	.8	1.1
39	White	1.3	1.6	1.6	83	David.	.1	.4	1.1
40	Grain.	1.2	1.0	1.2	84	Madis.	.1	1.3	1.8
41	Hamil.	1.2	1.5	2.8	85	Robert.	.1	.9	1.2
42	Coffee	1.1	1.9	1.6					
43	Dyer	1.1	3.2	3.7		St. total	.9	1.5	1.7
44	Hawk.	1.1	1.2	.8					

tied with Florida and Delaware for 21st in the United States and 7th in the South in 1850. For 1860 Tennessee, Vermont, and Delaware were tied for 20th place in the United States, and Delaware and Tennessee were tied for 5th in the South. For 1870 six states including Tennessee were tied for 24th rank among all states and Kentucky and Tennessee tied for 7th place in the South (Table LIV). Texas and Arkansas were high ranking states in the South.

Table LIV

WORKING OXEN: NUMBER HEAD PER 100 ACRES IMPROVED FARM LAND IN THE UNITED STATES, 1850 - 1870

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Wyo.	272.8	-	-	25	Neb.	.9	10.6	-
2	N.M.	15.8	16.9	7.4	26	N.C.	.9	0	8.0
3	Colo.	5.9	-	-	27	Tenn.	.9	1.5	1.7
4	Dakota	5.0	2295.6	-	28	Vt.	.9	1.5	1.9
5	Tex.	4.5	.3	8.0	29	Misc.	.9	2.5	4.1
6	Ariz.	4.0	-	-	30	Fla.	.8	1.1	1.7
7	Utah	2.9	223.4	32.2	31	La.	.8	.9	1.1
8	Nev.	2.6	4.4	-	32	Md.	.8	1.2	1.2
9	Conn.	2.4	2.6	2.6	33	Mich.	.7	1.6	2.9
10	Me.	2.1	3.0	4.1	34	Mo.	.7	2.7	5.7
11	Mont.	2.1	-	-	35	W.Va.	.7	-	-
12	Ida.	2.0	-	-	36	S.C.	.6	.5	.5
13	R.I.	2.0	2.3	2.3	37	Va.	.6	.8	.9
14	Ark.	1.9	4.0	4.4	38	N.Y.	.4	.8	1.4
15	Minn.	1.8	5.0	13.0	39	Pa.	.3	.6	.7
16	N.H.	1.7	2.2	2.6	40	Ia.	.2	1.5	2.6
17	La.	1.6	2.2	3.4	41	N.J.	.2	.5	.7
18	Mass.	1.4	1.8	2.2	42	Ohio	.2	.5	.7
19	Miss.	1.4	2.1	2.4	43	Oreg.	.2	.8	6.1
20	Ala.	1.2	1.4	1.5	44	Calif.	.1	1.1	14.7
21	Kans.	1.1	5.3	-	45	D.C.	.1	.4	.6
22	Wash.	1.1	3.1	-	46	Ill.	.1	.7	1.5
23	Dela.	1.0	1.5	1.7	47	Ind.	.1	1.4	.8
24	Ky.	.9	1.4	1.0					
						U.S. ave.	.7	1.4	1.6

Tennessee had 5.07% of the oxen in the United States in 1850. For 1860 she had 4.55% of the oxen and for 1870 the percentage had increased slightly to 4.85. Horses and mules declined faster in per cent of the total in all states than did oxen.

Number of Work Oxen per Farm. The average number of oxen per farm in 1860 was 1.3. This had declined to .5 for 1870. The cotton counties in West Tennessee all ranked high in number of oxen per farm in 1860. Oxen must have been used to a considerable extent in the cultivation of cotton in this period. Hardin and Lake were the leading counties in 1870 with 1.3 oxen per farm. The Cumberland Plateau counties of Cumberland, Morgan, and Fentress, were next with 1.2 work oxen per farm. Counties in the Central Basinhhad very few oxen averaging only .1 to .3 per farm (Table LV).

Rank of Counties. The average number of oxen per county in 1850 was 1092. For 1860 this had increased to 1216, and for 1870 decreased to 755. Giles was the leading county in 1850 with 3188 oxen. Lincoln ranked 2nd with 2960. For 1860 Lincoln was first with a total of 3066, and Maury ranked 2nd with 2707 oxen. By 1870 Jackson ranked first with only 2040 oxen, Smith was 2nd with 1979 and Overton 3rd with 1643 (Table LVI). There was much fluctuation in the numbers of oxen in the different counties at different periods. Oxen could be worked or fattened and used for meat. Thus they were more a dual purpose animal and could be used for work in peak periods and later killed.

Trends in Work Stock. Figure 8 shows the trends in numbers of work animals in the United States and Tennessee for 1850 to 1870. Due possibly largely to effects of the Civil War there was a decrease in all with oxen decreasing most rapidly, in Tennessee. Horses were dominant in both and were increasing rapidly in the United States. As pointed out before, work oxen were more numerous than mules in the United States and Tennessee for 1850 and in the United States for 1850 to 1870 but were falling rapidly. Mules failed to increase in the United States from 1860 to 1870, probably due to a cuttailment of production in the South during this period.

Table LV

AVERAGE NUMBER WORKING OXEN PER FARM IN TENNESSEE, 1860 AND 1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	Rank	County	1870	1860
1	Hardin	1.5	1.9	45	Roane	.6	1.5
2	Lake	1.3	-	46	John.	.6	.5
3	Cumber.	1.2	1.2	47	Coffee	.6	1.2
4	Fentr.	1.2	1.4	48	McMinn	.6	1.1
5	Morg.	1.2	1.2	49	Meigs	.6	1.2
6	Decat.	1.2	2.2	50	Sevier	.6	1.7
7	Wayne	1.1	1.7	51	Bradl.	.6	.9
8	Campb.	1.1	1.4	52	Greene	.6	.4
9	Jacks.	1.1	1.9	53	Jeffer.	.6	.7
10	Grundy	1.1	1.5	54	Obion	.6	1.4
11	Marion	1.1	2.5	55	Lauder.	.5	2.5
12	Bleds.	1.0	2.3	56	Monroe	.5	.9
13	Putn.	1.0	1.4	57	Hickm.	.5	1.6
14	Stew.	1.0	1.6	58	Carter	.5	.4
15	Humph.	1.0	1.5	59	Weak.	.5	1.6
16	DeKalb	1.0	1.6	60	Harde.	.4	2.0
17	Sequat.	1.0	.45	61	Bedf.	.4	1.0
18	Polk	1.0	1.9	62	Henry	.4	1.2
19	V.Buren	.9	1.2	63	Linc.	.4	1.5
20	Hamil.	.9	1.9	64	Dyer	.4	2.1
21	Scott	.9	1.2	65	Hawk.	.4	1.6
22	Bent.	.9	1.8	66	Hayw.	.4	1.8
23	Overt.	.9	1.8	67	Montg.	.3	1.1
24	Carroll	.9	1.4	68	Gibson	.3	1.7
25	Hanc.	.9	1.6	69	Wash.	.3	.2
26	Smith	.9	1.7	70	Cheat.	.3	1.4
27	Grain.	.9	1.2	71	Knox	.3	.6
28	Perry	.8	2.8	72	Sumner	.3	1.1
29	Lawr.	.8	1.2	73	Ruther.	.3	.9
30	Rhea	.8	1.5	74	Marsh.	.2	1.0
31	Cocke	.8	.7	75	Maury	.2	1.3
32	Claib.	.8	2.6	76	Wilson	.2	.8
33	Macon	.8	1.2	77	Sulli.	.2	.3
34	White	.8	1.3	78	Tipton	.2	1.4
35	Lewis	.7	2.5	79	Fayet.	.2	2.0
36	Blount	.7	.7	80	Gibson	.2	1.6
37	Dicks.	.7	1.2	81	Willi.	.2	.9
38	Cannon	.7	1.2	82	Shelby	.1	1.4
39	Frank.	.7	1.2	83	David.	.1	.5
40	McNairy	.7	2.1	84	Madis.	.1	1.4
41	Hender.	.7	1.6	85	Robert.	.1	.9
42	Warren	.7	1.5				
43	Union	.6	1.5		St.ave.	.5	1.3
44	Ander.	.6	1.1				

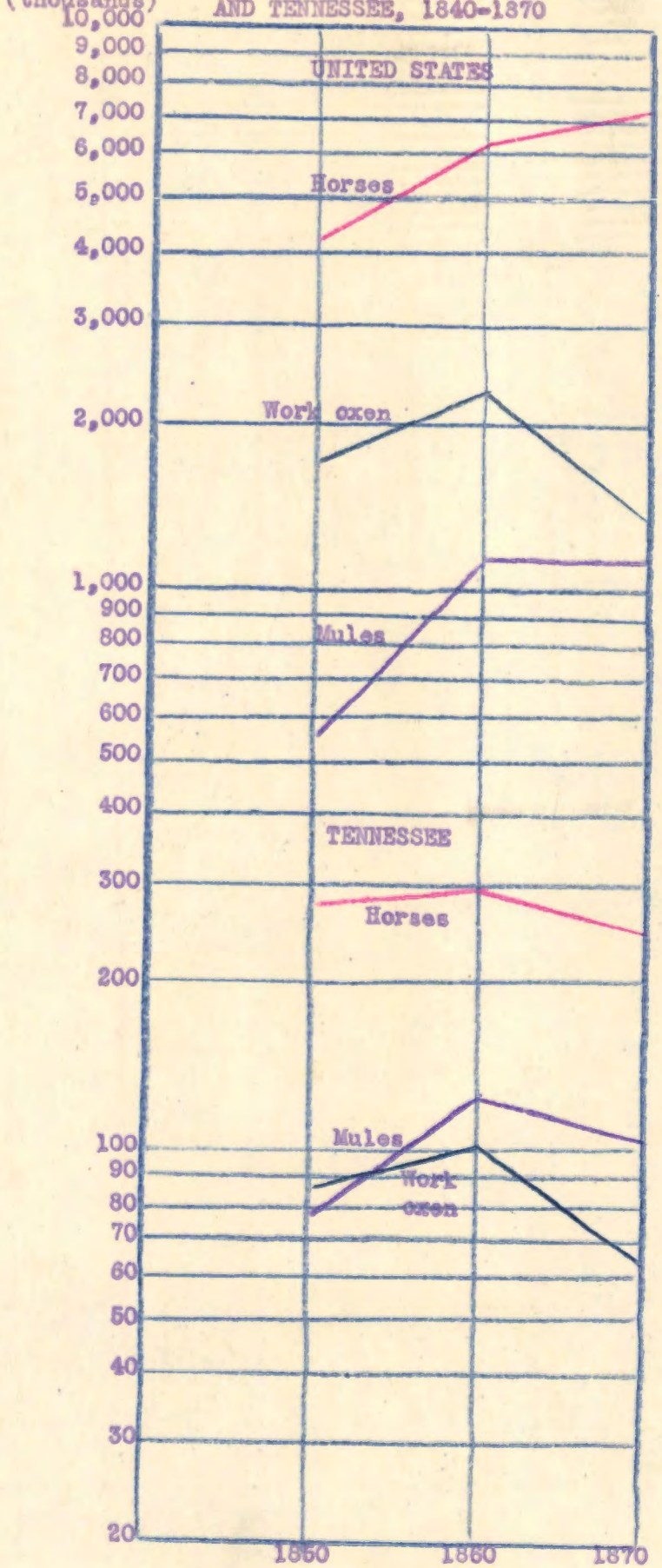
Table LVI

WORK OXEN: NUMBER IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Jacks.	2,040	2,002	1,949	45	Campb.	684	698	387
2	Smith	1,979	2,535	2,576	46	Hanc.	661	724	588
3	Overt.	1,643	1,760	1,542	47	Dicks.	655	1,291	917
4	Wayne	1,585	1,576	1,265	48	Bradl.	638	768	827
5	Giles	1,383	2,635	3,188	49	Ander.	636	644	511
6	Hardin	1,383	1,990	1,214	50	Lauder.	605	1,157	571
7	Linc.	1,371	3,066	2,900	51	Coffee	599	1,060	610
8	Putn.	1,364	1,449	-	52	Wilson	584	1,907	1,529
9	Hender.	1,308	2,571	1,701	53	Scott	579	358	269
10	Hawk.	1,298	1,207	754	54	Sevier	574	615	588
11	DeKalb	1,183	1,464	870	55	Montg.	562	1,217	1,693
12	Obion	1,169	1,699	855	56	Hickm.	549	1,558	1,482
13	Cocke	1,145	897	536	57	Rhea	542	494	400
14	Humph.	1,094	1,432	1,046	58	Shelby	542	1,368	1,914
15	Bent.	1,075	1,371	784	59	Polk	540	612	571
16	Weak.	1,047	2,228	1,652	60	Monroe	536	1,106	846
17	Cannon	1,046	1,341	1,175	61	Gibson	535	2,619	2,154
18	Greene	1,026	648	186	62	Cumber.	524	313	-
19	Marion	1,014	361	815	63	Bleds.	498	504	515
20	Harde.	1,007	1,687	1,868	64	Ruther.	496	1,520	2,010
21	Stew.	1,007	1,150	1,260	65	Morg.	473	479	313
22	Grain.	1,000	802	681	66	Wash.	462	260	56
23	Frank.	948	1,238	1,151	67	Union	460	707	-
24	Perry	928	1,264	929	68	V.Bur.	406	393	252
25	Dyer	923	1,429	849	69	Fayette	405	1,906	2,275
26	Warren	906	1,202	760	70	Marsh.	396	1,276	1,618
27	Henry	882	1,825	1,900	71	Willi	379	1,308	1,871
28	White	866	983	1,233	72	John.	369	200	86
29	Carroll	857	1,661	1,617	73	Hayw.	351	1,794	1,503
30	McNairy	827	2,388	1,459	74	Meigs	336	459	610
31	Roane	827	1,110	978	75	Grundy	298	401	277
32	Claib.	824	2,158	794	76	Sequat.	298	343	-
33	Fentr.	822	877	395	77	Cheat.	293	823	-
34	Blount	815	652	643	78	Sulli.	268	264	67
35	Macon	800	1,051	786	79	Lake	256	-	-
36	Hamil.	796	1,024	1,072	80	Carter	239	171	17
37	Lawr.	771	1,052	1,121	81	Tipton	184	931	998
38	Jeffer.	768	812	567	82	Lewis	165	431	564
39	Decat.	754	1,196	827	83	David.	138	559	1,256
40	Knox	744	751	679	84	Robert.	134	1,073	1,144
41	Bedf.	716	1,804	1,719	85	Madis.	101	2,037	2,107
42	McMinn	705	1,108	1,118					
43	Maury	695	2,707	2,765		St.total	65,970		86,255
44	Sumner	687	1,634	1,282				102,158	
						St. ave.	753	1,216	1,092

Figure 8

NUMBER OF SPECIFIED WORK STOCK PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES AND TENNESSEE, 1840-1870



Swine

Distribution. Swine were producted generally all over the state with the area of intense production in the Central Basin. West Tennessee was the next heaviest producing area. East Tennessee and the Cumberland Plateau did not produce so many hogs. The distribution changed very little over the period from 1840 to 1870. There was a gradual decline in number, which was rather general over the entire state. Production gradually spread a little more generally over the central part of Middle Tennessee from 1850 to 1870. East Tennessee held about even while the most noticeable decline was in the Central Basin. The cotton counties in West Tennessee had declined some after 1850, through 1860 and 1870 (Map 57).

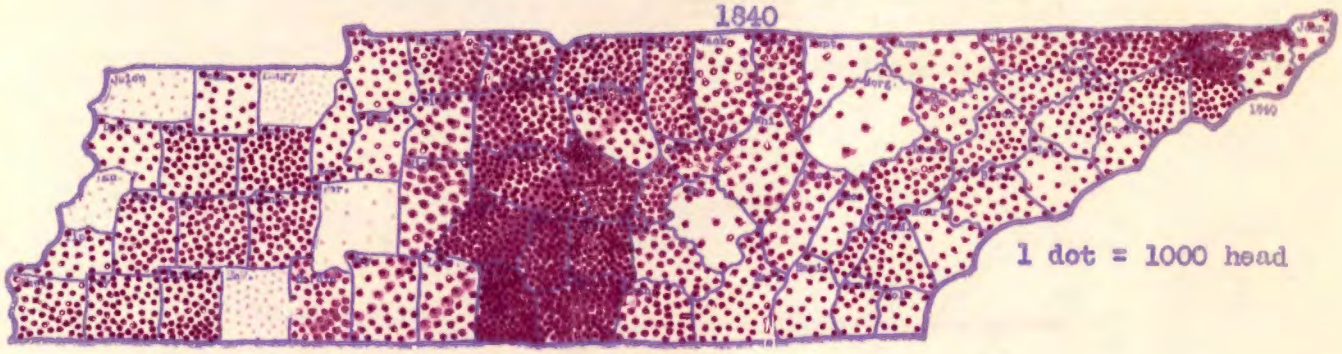
Number and Rank. Tennessee was the outstanding state in the raising of hogs during the early periods covered here. She ranked 1st in the United States and South in 1840 and 1850 with a total number of 2,926,607 hogs in 1840, and 3,104,800 in 1850. By 1860 Missouri had forged ahead in the South and Illinois and Indiana in the new corn belt area, causing Tennessee to drop in rank to 4th among all states and 2nd in the South with a total of 2,347,321 hogs. Kentucky had surpassed Tennessee by 1870 and at this time Tennessee ranked 5th in the United States and 3rd in the South with 1,828,690 hogs. No state had yet reached the number of hogs Tennessee had in her peak period in 1850 (Table LVII). Competition for production of hogs in the corn belt began to take away markets for Tennessee hogs. Depletion of the soil by heavy corn crops probably was a factor in decreased production of corn and hogs.

Average Number per 100 Acres of Improved Land. For production of hogs per 100 acres of improved land a different picture is shown. Northwest West Tennessee and the Highland Rim were the heaviest producing areas for

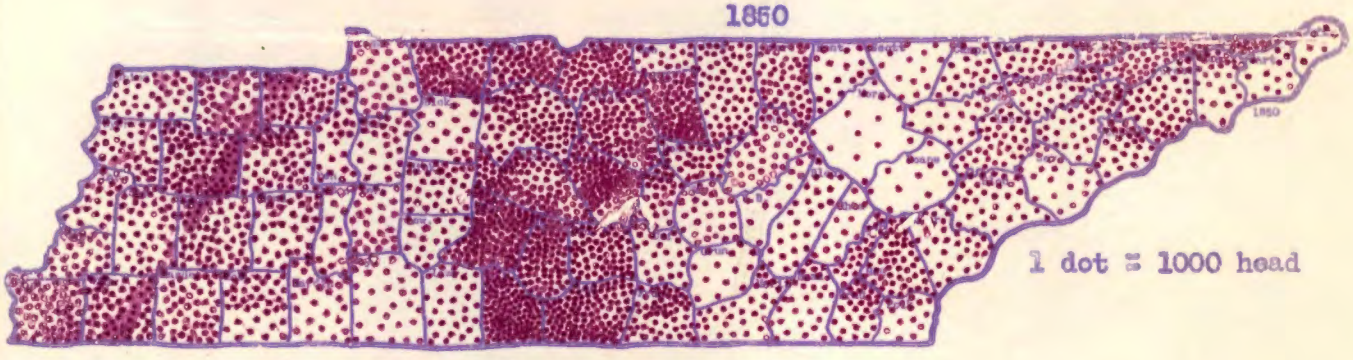
Map 37

SWINE: TOTAL NUMBER IN TENNESSEE, 1840-1870

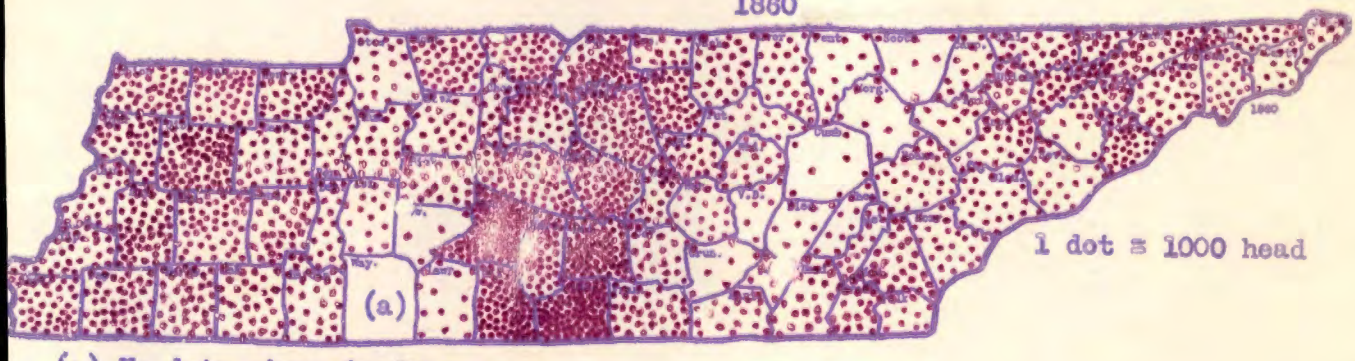
1840



1850

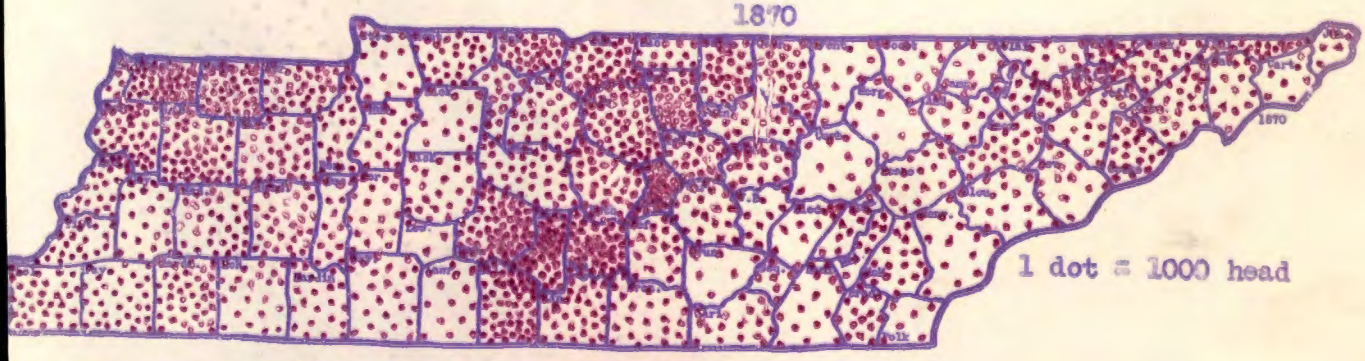


1860



(a) No data given in Census

1870



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1840, 1850, 1860 and 1870

Table LVII

RANK OF STATES: NUMBER OF SWINE
1850 - 1870

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Ill.	2,703,345	2,502,308	1,915,907	25	Fla.	158,908	271,742	209,455
2	Mo.	2,506,430	2,354,425	1,702,625	26	Minn.	148,475	101,571	754
3	Ind.	1,872,230	3,099,110	2,265,776	27	N.J.	142,565	236,089	250,570
4	Ky.	1,838,227	2,330,595	2,891,163	28	Oreg.	119,455	81,615	30,235
5	Tenn.	1,828,690	2,547,521	3,104,800	29	Neb.	59,449	25,369	
6	Ohio	1,728,968	2,251,655	1,964,770	30	Conn.	51,985	75,120	76,472
7	Ia.	1,353,908	934,820	525,247	31	Mass.	49,176	73,948	81,119
8	Tex.	1,202,445	1,371,552	692,022	32	Vt.	46,345	52,912	66,296
9	N.C.	1,075,215	1,885,214	1,812,813	33	Me.	45,760	54,785	54,598
10	Ga.	988,566	2,036,116	2,168,617	34	Dela.	39,818	47,848	55,261
11	Pa.	867,548	1,031,266	1,040,366	35	N.H.	33,127	51,935	63,487
12	Ark.	841,129	1,171,630	836,727	36	Wash.	17,491	6,385	
13	Miss.	814,381	1,532,768	1,582,754	37	R.I.	14,607	17,478	19,509
14	Ala.	719,757	1,748,321	1,904,540	38	N.M.	11,267	10,313	7,314
15	Va.	674,670	1,599,919	1,829,845	39	Colo.	5,509		
16	N.Y.	518,251	910,178	1,018,252	40	Nev.	3,295	3,571	
17	Wisc.	512,778	354,055	159,276	41	Utah	3,150	6,707	914
18	Calif.	444,617	456,396	2,776	42	Mont.	2,599		
19	Mich.	417,311	372,386	205,847	43	Ida.	2,316		
20	S.C.	395,999	965,779	1,065,505	44	Dak.	2,035	287	
21	La.	338,326	654,525	597,301	45	Ariz.	720		
22	W.Va.	268,031			46	D.C.	577	1,099	1,635
23	Md.	257,885	387,756	352,911	47	Wyo.	146		
24	Kans.	206,587	138,224			U.S. total	25,134,569	33,512,867	30,354,215
						U.S. ave.	534,776	817,587	845,173

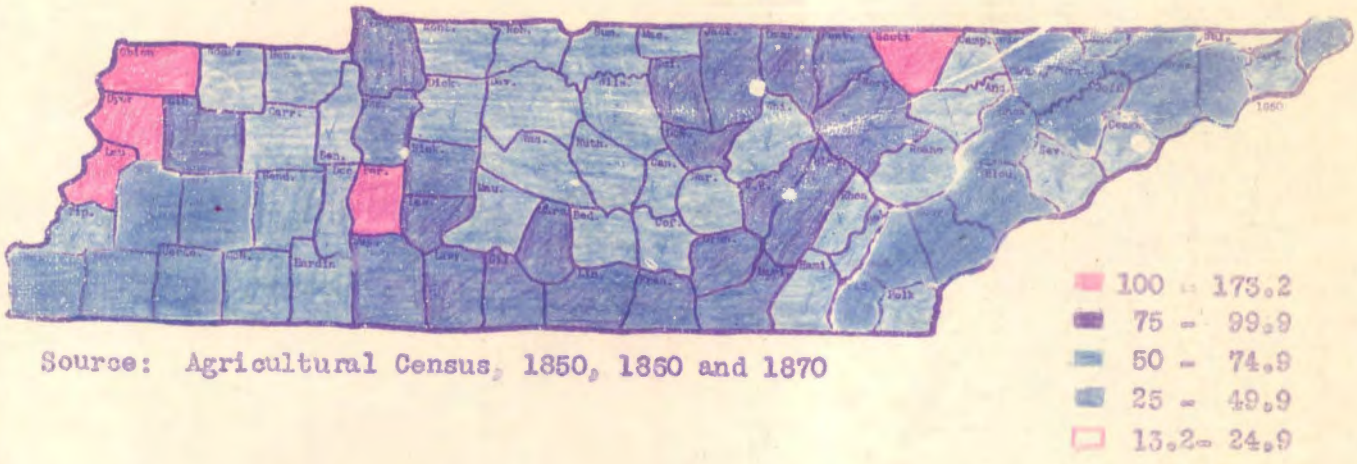
1850. By 1860 production on this basis was very general over the state with northwest West Tennessee, western Middle Tennessee, and Marion and Scott Counties the heaviest. For 1870 the Cumberland Plateau, Obion and Perry Counties were slightly the heaviest producing areas (Map 38).

Scott County ranked first in 1850 with 173.2 hogs per 100 acres of improved land. Dyer was 2nd with 141.5. For 1860 Dyer ranked 1st with 76.6 hogs. By 1870 Morgan ranked 1st with 77.8 hogs, Cumberland, Scott, Perry, Obion, and Marion were the only other counties with 50 or above. The average for the state for 1850 was 60.0; for 1860, 34.6; and for 1870, 26.7 hogs per 100 acres of improved land (Table LVIII).

Map 38

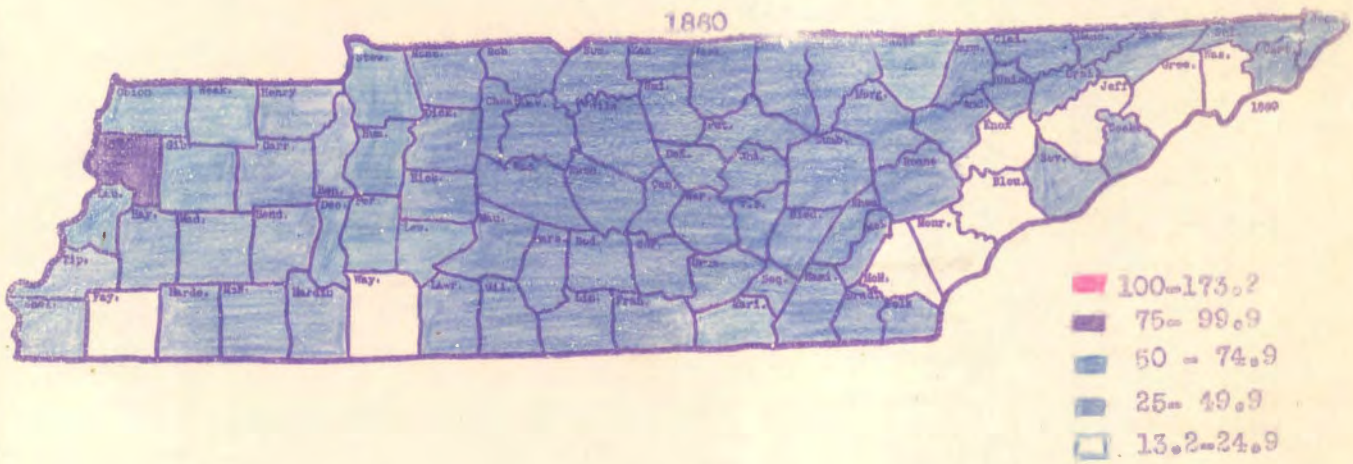
AVERAGE NUMBER OF SWINE PER 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND IN TENNESSEE, 1850 - 1870

1850



Source: Agricultural Census, 1850, 1860 and 1870

1860



1870

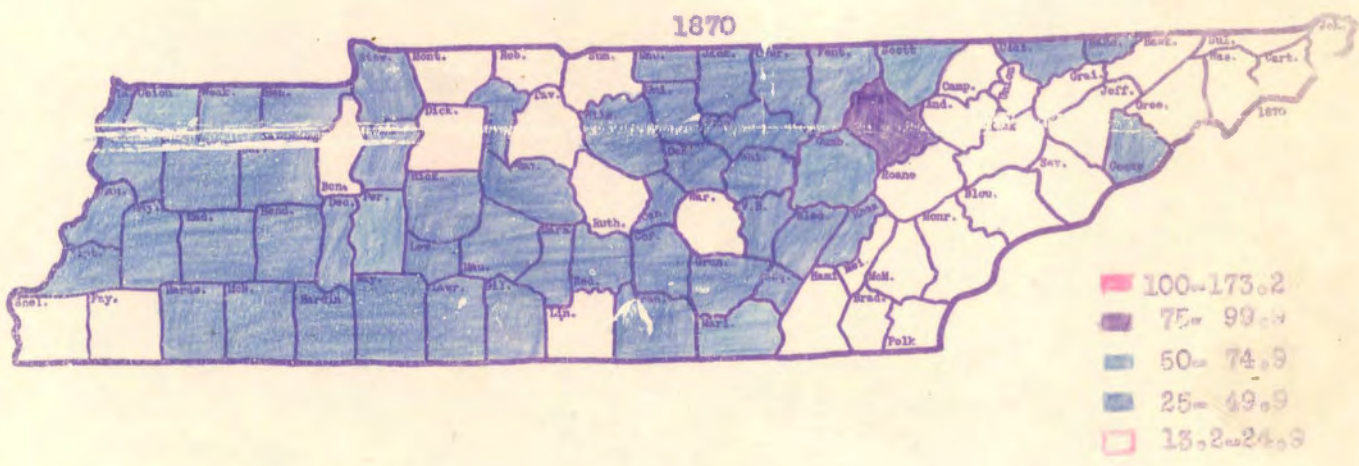


Table LVIII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF SWINE PER 100 ACRES IMPROVED LAND,
TENNESSEE, 1850 - 1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Morg.	77.8	48.4	90.1	45	Maury	27.1	46.9	72.1
2	Cumb.	63.8	48.9	-	46	Hayw.	27.0	33.2	47.5
3	Scott	63.8	52.0	173.2	47	Hanc.	26.9	34.6	56.4
4	Perry	61.3	57.1	120.0	48	White	26.9	26.1	55.8
5	Obion	58.5	70.2	137.8	49	Frank.	26.2	38.7	76.2
6	Marion	51.2	50.9	78.8	50	Willi.	26.2	35.9	54.3
7	Grundy	48.0	39.0	96.8	51	Giles	26.1	33.1	77.4
8	Lake	45.7	-	-	52	Hardc.	25.3	30.0	42.8
9	Wayne	43.6	-	97.5	53	Claib.	25.0	37.0	49.9
10	Dyer	43.5	76.6	141.5	54	Campb.	24.4	35.7	54.5
11	Jacks.	42.3	39.5	94.0	55	David.	23.5	27.6	37.7
12	Putn.	42.0	36.5	-	56	Dicks.	22.9	42.4	35.9
13	Humph.	41.8	51.9	89.3	57	Sevier	22.8	37.1	51.3
14	Hardin	41.6	42.9	71.4	58	Hamil.	22.3	31.5	74.0
15	Hickm.	41.5	41.2	76.6	59	Warren	21.9	25.7	50.9
16	Fentr.	41.4	36.9	80.1	60	Grain.	21.5	29.4	49.6
17	Lauder.	41.1	60.8	105.0	61	Robert.	21.2	31.8	51.4
18	DeKalb	40.8	44.2	99.5	62	Montg.	20.7	32.1	37.5
19	Lawr.	40.8	30.6	80.8	63	Sumner	20.6	31.0	34.2
20	Sequat.	40.0	45.2	-	64	Fayette	20.1	22.3	32.7
21	Cannon	39.8	40.0	66.4	65	Carter	19.9	37.6	34.6
22	Gibson	38.5	56.4	78.6	66	Meigs	19.7	34.7	32.9
23	Lewis	36.7	53.2	80.1	67	Ander.	19.3	31.4	32.8
24	Hender.	35.2	34.5	51.3	68	Shelby	18.9	30.6	46.1
25	Overt.	35.1	47.4	88.0	69	Hawk.	18.6	29.6	45.2
26	Cheat.	34.7	40.5	-	70	John.	18.6	30.0	25.8
27	Weak.	34.3	52.1	69.3	71	Ruther.	18.4	35.2	39.3
28	Madison	33.9	30.3	49.2	72	Bradl.	18.3	22.3	41.2
29	McNairy	33.7	35.3	58.2	73	Sulli.	17.7	26.4	23.4
30	Stew.	33.0	50.7	84.1	74	Roane	17.2	29.1	34.1
31	Decat.	32.8	52.5	66.4	75	Blount	17.1	24.7	34.3
32	Bleds.	32.6	26.6	75.0	76	Benton	16.8	48.8	66.8
33	V.Bur.	32.5	35.3	88.4	77	McMinn	16.8	23.8	49.0
34	Henry	31.2	32.4	54.5	78	Knox	16.6	24.3	35.3
35	Coffee	31.1	37.2	65.2	79	Polk	16.0	32.7	30.7
36	Macon	31.0	32.9	55.0	80	Greene	15.6	25.0	34.3
37	Tipton	30.0	41.6	64.4	81	Jeffer.	15.2	23.4	41.0
38	Wilson	29.7	28.0	59.6	82	Union	15.0	35.2	-
39	Cocke	28.7	47.1	50.5	83	Wash.	14.4	22.5	31.5
40	Rhea	28.2	30.8	60.1	84	Linc.	14.0	42.8	75.6
41	Marsh.	28.0	36.4	89.0	85	Monroe	13.2	22.2	40.0
42	Smith	28.0	32.8	84.1					
43	Carroll	27.5	37.1	62.3		St. total	26.7	34.6	60.0
44	Bedf.	27.1	37.3	61.6					

Tennessee ranked high among all states in number of hogs per 100 acres of improved land. For 1850 she was tied with Florida for 3rd place in the United States and South. Other states increased faster than Tennessee from 1850 to 1860 and she dropped in rank to 6th in the United States and 5th in the South. From 1860 to 1870 she raised in relative rank to 4th in the United States and 3rd in the South. The average for the U.S. was 22.2 hogs in 1850, 20.5 in 1860 and 16.1 for 1870 (Table LIX).

Table LIX

SWINE: NUMBER HEAD PER 100 ACRES IMPROVED LAND IN UNITED STATES, 1850 - 1870

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Ark.	45.2	59.1	107.1	25	Wisc.	8.7	8.9	15.2
2	Wyo.	43.2	-	-	26	Va.	8.3	14.0	17.7
3	Tex.	40.5	51.7	107.4	27	Mich.	8.2	10.7	10.7
4	Tenn.	26.7	34.5	60.0	28	N.M.	7.9	.1	4.4
5	Mo.	25.3	37.7	56.2	29	Pa.	7.5	9.8	12.1
6	Ky.	22.7	30.5	48.4	30	Calif.	7.2	18.5	8.6
7	Fla.	21.6	41.5	60.0	31	N.J.	7.2	12.1	14.2
8	N.C.	20.4	28.9	35.2	32	D.C.	7.0	6.3	10.0
9	Miss.	19.3	30.2	46.0	33	Minn.	6.4	18.2	14.6
10	Ind.	18.5	37.6	44.8	34	Colo.	5.8	-	-
11	La.	16.5	23.4	37.6	35	Dela.	5.7	7.5	9.7
12	Ga.	14.5	25.2	34.0	36	R.I.	5.1	5.2	5.5
13	Ia.	14.4	24.6	39.2	37	Ariz.	4.9	-	-
14	Ala.	14.2	27.4	42.9	38	Dakota	4.8	13.6	-
15	Ill.	14.0	19.1	38.0	39	Nev.	3.6	25.3	-
16	S.C.	13.2	21.1	26.2	40	N.Y.	3.3	6.3	8.2
17	Ohio	11.9	17.8	19.9	41	Conn.	3.2	4.1	4.3
18	Oreg.	10.7	9.1	22.6	42	Mont.	3.1	-	-
19	Kans.	10.5	34.1	-	43	Mass.	2.8	3.4	3.8
20	W.Va.	10.4	-	-	44	Utah	2.6	8.7	5.6
21	Neb.	9.2	21.4	-	45	Me.	1.6	2.0	2.7
22	Wash.	9.1	7.8	-	46	Vt.	1.5	1.9	2.5
23	Md.	8.8	12.9	2.7	47	N.H.	1.4	2.2	2.8
24	Ida.	8.7	-	-					
						U.S.ave.	16.1	20.5	22.2

The Average Number of Swine per Farm. The average number of swine per farm in Tennessee for 1860 was 30.19 and for 1870 just about half or

Table LX

AVERAGE NUMBER OF SWINE PER FARM IN TENNESSEE,
1860-1870

Rank	County	1870	1860
1	Carroll	36.47	29.35
2	Lake	30.49	-
3	Cumberland	24.49	26.19
4	Morgan	24.19	21.30
5	Bedf.	23.37	38.62
6	Bleds.	22.91	41.68
7	Grundy	21.66	24.48
8	Hayw.	21.44	45.58
9	Scott	21.25	25.08
10	Obion	20,72	35.02
11	Madison	20.63	32.89
12	Decatur.	20.62	32.26
13	Sequatchie	20.45	9.63
14	Hickman	20.19	26.04
15	Hardin	20.05	26.88
16	V.Buren	19.87	29.40
17	Lauder.	19.84	30.82
18	Marshall	19.52	33.28
19	Tipton	19.18	40.57
20	Fentress	18.60	21.18
21	Marion	18.16	31.68
22	McNairy	18.09	25.16
23	Hamil.	18.07	40.07
24	Wayne	17.73	*
25	Franklin	17.72	31.35
26	DeKalb	17.49	24.98
27	Maury	17.35	45.41
28	Benton	17.18	26.12
29	Montgomery	17.16	38.39
30	Coffee	17.15	24.05
31	Hender.	16.93	25.39
32	Willi.	16.90	45.58
33	Weak.	16.84	31.64
34	Humph.	16.62	23.14
35	Ruther.	16.60	39.46
36	Henry	16.51	26.04
37	Cheat.	16.49	26.36
38	Robert.	16.46	31.60
39	Putn.	16.28	17.62
40	Campb.	16.11	24.49
41	Jacks.	16.00	24.41
42	Overt.	15.93	26.69
43	Wilson	15.92	27.77
44	Dyer	15.77	50.92
45	Perry	15.77	37.24
46	Cannon	15.56	19.73
47	Stewart	15.46	30.47
48	David.	15.22	32.09
49	Grainger	15.16	35.19
50	Gibson	15.15	40.40
51	Hardeman	15.14	38.78
52	Lewis	15.07	30.23
53	White	15.05	14.79
54	Smith	14.83	25.74
55	Sumner	14.76	28.79
56	Lawrence	14.50	15.57
57	Hancock	14.10	28.96
58	McMinn	13.96	25.49
59	Meigs	13.77	34.54
60	Carter	13.76	25.62
61	Warren	13.71	24.02
62	Monroe	13.54	19.91
63	Greene	13.51	20.55
64	Dickson	13.48	22.55
65	Blount	13.44	25.07
66	Roane	13.19	31.69
67	Sevier	13.05	6.50
68	Cocke	12.78	30.20
69	Jeffer.	12.75	21.55
70	Macon	12.46	16.76
71	Giles	12.17	40.75
72	Sulli.	12.11	28.50
73	Bradl.	12.03	21.86
74	Fayette	11.00	45.66
75	Washington	10.95	20.67
76	Claiborne	10.85	28.67
77	Polk	10.04	30.13
78	Union	9.75	25.80
79	Ander.	9.45	22.75
80	Knox	9.39	21.53
81	Johnson	8.77	19. 26
82	Lincoln	7.84	41.40
83	Shelby	7.42	43.09
84	Hawkins	6.46	38.91
85	Rhea	4.69	30.06
	St. ave.	15.48	30.19

* None reported

15.48. Marion County had an average of 51.68 hogs per farm in 1860; Lauderdale averaged 50.82. For 1870 Carroll County was leading with 36.47 swine and Lake was 2nd with 30.49 (Table LX). The number of farms increasing and the number of swine decreasing in most counties caused wide fluctuations between the two periods.

Leading Counties. The average number of swine per county in 1840 was 40,647; for 1850 39,301; for 1860, 28,281; and for 1870, 21,514. Giles was the leading county in 1840 and 1850 with a total of 108,475 swine for 1840, and 116,834 for 1850. Maury was the leading county in 1860 and 1870, having 87,675 swine in 1860 and 55,124 in 1870. Gibson, Wilson, Giles, Obion, and Williamson all ranked high in 1870 (Table LXI).

Tennessee Production in Per Cent of the United States Production. In 1840 Tennessee was producing 11.13% of all the swine in the United States. For 1850 she was producing 10.25% of the nation's hogs. By 1860 the percentage had dropped to 7.00 and for 1870 was 7.28. The largest number of hogs was produced in 1850 but the greatest per cent was produced in 1840 (Table LXXXVIII). These two periods represent the zenith of hog production in Tennessee with relative importance to other states.

Marketing and Disposition. Hogs, like much of the other livestock, furnished their own transportation to market. Knoxville and Nashville were important concentration centers for shipment into the plantation areas of the lower South.[7] Grain was grown along the lines of travel and sold to drovers until the soil was worn out from the excessive production.[8]

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7 Grey, L. C., op. cit., p. 840.
8 Ibid.

Table LXI

SWINE: NUMBER IN TENNESSEE, 1840-1870
(000 omitted)

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	1840	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	1840
1	Maury	53.1	97.7	103.5	105.8	45	Humph.	18.4	22.1	25.1	21.5
2	Gibson	51.1	68.5	69.9	55.1	46	Jeffer.	18.0	46.1	32.9	27.7
3	Wilsón	48.7	60.1	32.1	48.1	47	Perry	18.0	16.3	26.6	13.7
4	Giles	47.7	62.9	116.8	108.5	48	Grain.	17.7	25.3	28.9	30.9
5	Obion	44.1	42.4	35.9	25.4	49	Roane	17.7	28.0	35.9	45.0
6	Willi.	41.7	61.7	92.1	96.9	50	White	17.3	16.1	44.1	34.3
7	Bedf.	39.0	68.9	82.6	84.7	51	Coffee	17.2	20.9	24.4	34.1
8	Weak.	38.9	41.7	42.9	24.1	52	Marion	17.0	17.9	31.5	46.8
9	Sumner	37.3	43.7	76.0	71.4	53	McMinn	16.6	25.8	47.6	57.7
10	Dyer	36.4	34.6	32.7	21.9	54	Blount	15.7	24.6	31.2	32.4
11	Carroll	35.0	35.5	47.6	65.3	55	Stew.	15.6	21.3	32.9	32.7
12	Hardin	34.9	33.6	45.8	59.4	56	Hamil.	15.4	21.3	28.6	23.4
13	Henry	34.4	38.3	49.7	49.3	57	Wash.	15.3	25.6	27.3	70.5
14	Smith	33.7	38.7	76.2	73.2	58	Cheat.	15.0	15.7	–	–
15	Ruther.	33.4	64.9	88.8	81. 4	59	Bradl.	13.6	17.8	25.5	19.1
16	Hender.	32.6	33.6	33.7	61.4	60	Lawr.	13.6	12.5	29.7	28.0
17	Marsh.	32.0	42.4	71.1	67.7	61	Decat.	13.5	17.7	14.8	–
18	Madis.	31.9	48.6	57.0	64.5	62	Monroe	13.4	24.3	33.5	17.3
19	Shelby	31.1	41.2	56.2	59.9	63	Macon	13.2	15.0	16.9	–
20	Fayette	30.8	41.1	52.1	53.8	64	Scott	13.2	7.0	14.9	–
21	Robert.	29.8	39.3	50.8	45.0	65	Sevier	13.1	22.6	20.4	19.9
22	David.	29.7	36.6	7912	90.3	66	Fentr.	12.0	12.9	17.3	12.7
23	Overt.	29.1	24.8	53.3	42.0	67	Claib.	11.9	23.9	28.0	30.9
24	Jacks.	29.1	25.5	62.6	41.2	68	Dicks.	11.5	23.4	20.2	26.6
25	Montg.	28.2	41.5	68.3	52.8	69	Bleds.	11.0	9.0	26.4	27.7
26	Linc.	26.6	87.2	101.9	98.7	70	Hanc.	10.7	12.9	19.7	–
27	Greene	25.3	34.7	42.7	49.0	71	Cumber.	10.3	6.8	–	–
28	Wayne	24.8	*	32.4	34.4	72	Campb.	9.8	12.1	19.0	22.8
29	Frank.	24.1	35.0	33.8	39.3	73	Ander.	9.8	13.6	21.3	18.7
30	Hickm.	23.8	21.4	34.2	36.4	74	Morgan	9.5	8.6	13.3	10.2
31	Cannon	23.6	22.1	26.8	29.0	75	Rhea	9.2	10.0	15.0	13.4
32	Knox	22.5	27.8	38.0	37.0	76	V.Bur.	8.6	5.8	10.7	–
33	Lauder.	22.1	23.4	18.5	13.7	77	Meigs	8.1	13.1	20.2	17.1
34	McNairy	21.8	28.9	37.3	41.3	78	Carter	7.3	12.7	12.9	11.3
35	Hawk.	21.7	29.3	42.0	54.3	79	Union	7.0	12.3	–	–
36	Putn.	21.6	18.0	–	–	80	Sequat.	6.2	7.3	–	–
37	Hardin	21.2	28.9	24.6	42.5	81	Grundy	5.9	6.8	13.5	–
38	DeKalb	21.0	22.3	29.1	22.0	82	Lake	5.9	–	–	–
39	Hayw.	20.5	45.8	44.5	53.9	83	Polk	5.5	9.6	15.0	10.9
40	Tipton	20.2	27.3	31.0	21.9	84	John.	5.3	7.8	7.3	4.3
41	Benton	20.0	19.7	22.6	23.3	85	Lewis	3.4	5.2	15.7	–
42	Cocke	19.3	31.8	24.5	15.2						
43	Warren	18.8	10.7	26.5	10.1		St.	1828.7		3104.8	
44	Sulli.	18.5	24.9	22.3	41.1		total	L 2347.5			2926.6
							St.ave.	21.3	28.3	39.3	40.6

* None reported

By about 1850 a packing establishment had been started at Gallatin, Tennessee, and railway shipment of pork was becoming important.[9] Hogs and pork from West Tennessee could be marketed on the Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers to the lower south and New Orleans.

Milch Cows

Distribution of Cows. Cattle were not separated in the census for 1840 but given as neat cattle whch included all cattle raised. The central portion of Middle Tennessee, and all of West Tennessee showed a heavy production of cattle for this period. The western edge of Middle Tennessee, the Cumberland Plateau and parts of East Tennessee were much lighter in production of cattle. Milch cows were rather evenly dixtributed over the state from 1850 to 1870. The Cumberland Plateau and western Middle Tennessee were a little the lightest areas, and the Central Basin just a little heavier in number than the remainder of the state (Map 39).

Number and Rank. In 1850 Tennessee had 250,456 milch cows and ranked 8th in the United States and 3rd in the South. Georgia and Virginia had more milch cows in the South in this period. For 1860 Tennessee ranked 11th among all states and 6th in the South with 249,514 cows. There was a slight decrease to 1870 when Tennessee had 245,197 cows and ranked 12th in the United States and 4th in the South (Table 62).

Although the South contained a high percentage of the cows of the United States, there was a noticeable lack of commercial dairying, some butter being produced, but almost no cheese.[10]

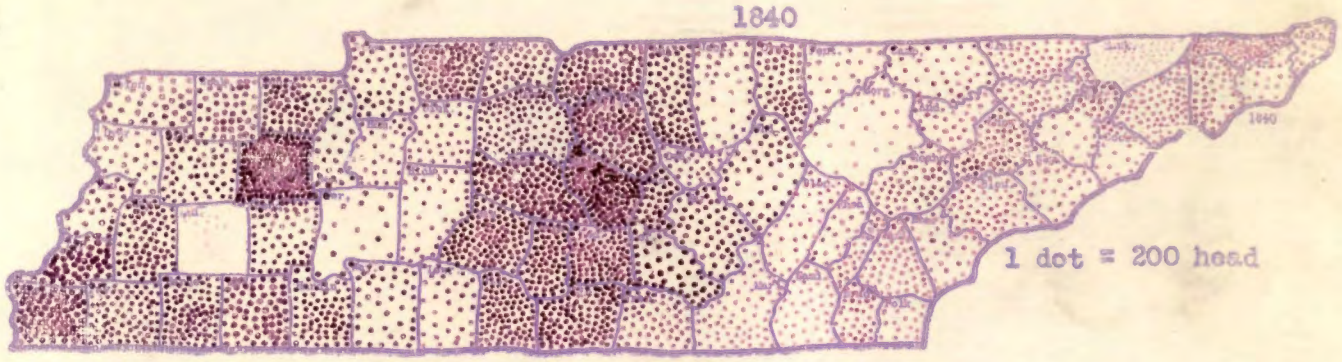
Average Number of Cows per 100 Acres of Improved Land. In number of cows per 100 acres of improved land the western edge of Middle Tennessee,

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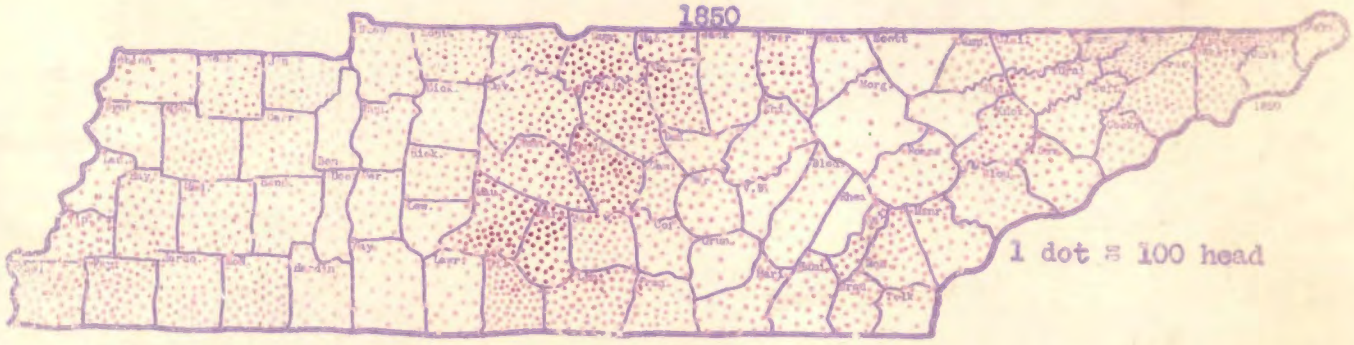
9 Grey, op. cit., p. 840-841.
10 Ibid., p. 851.

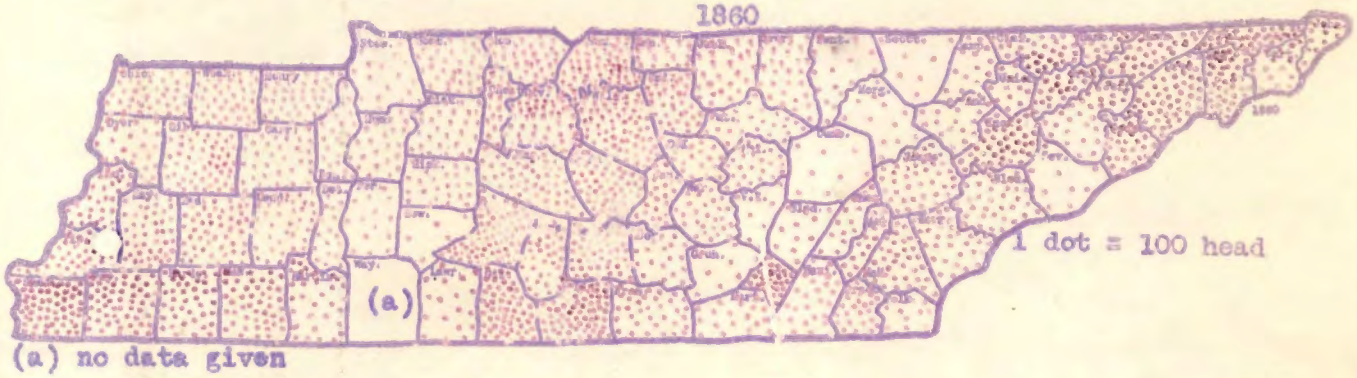
Map 39

NEAT CATTLE: (ALL CATTLE) TOTAL NUMBER, IN TENNESSEE

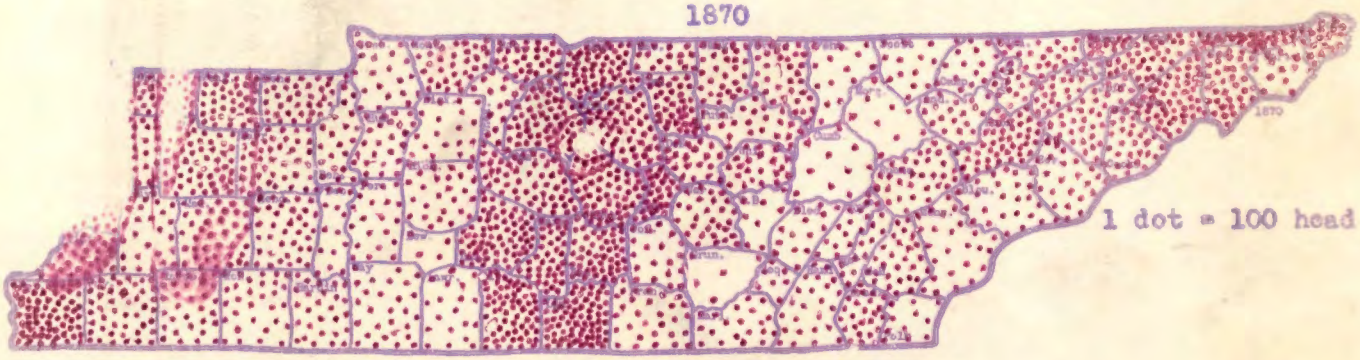


MILCH COWS: TOTAL NUMBER IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870





(a) no data given



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1840, 1850, 1860 and 1870

Table LXII

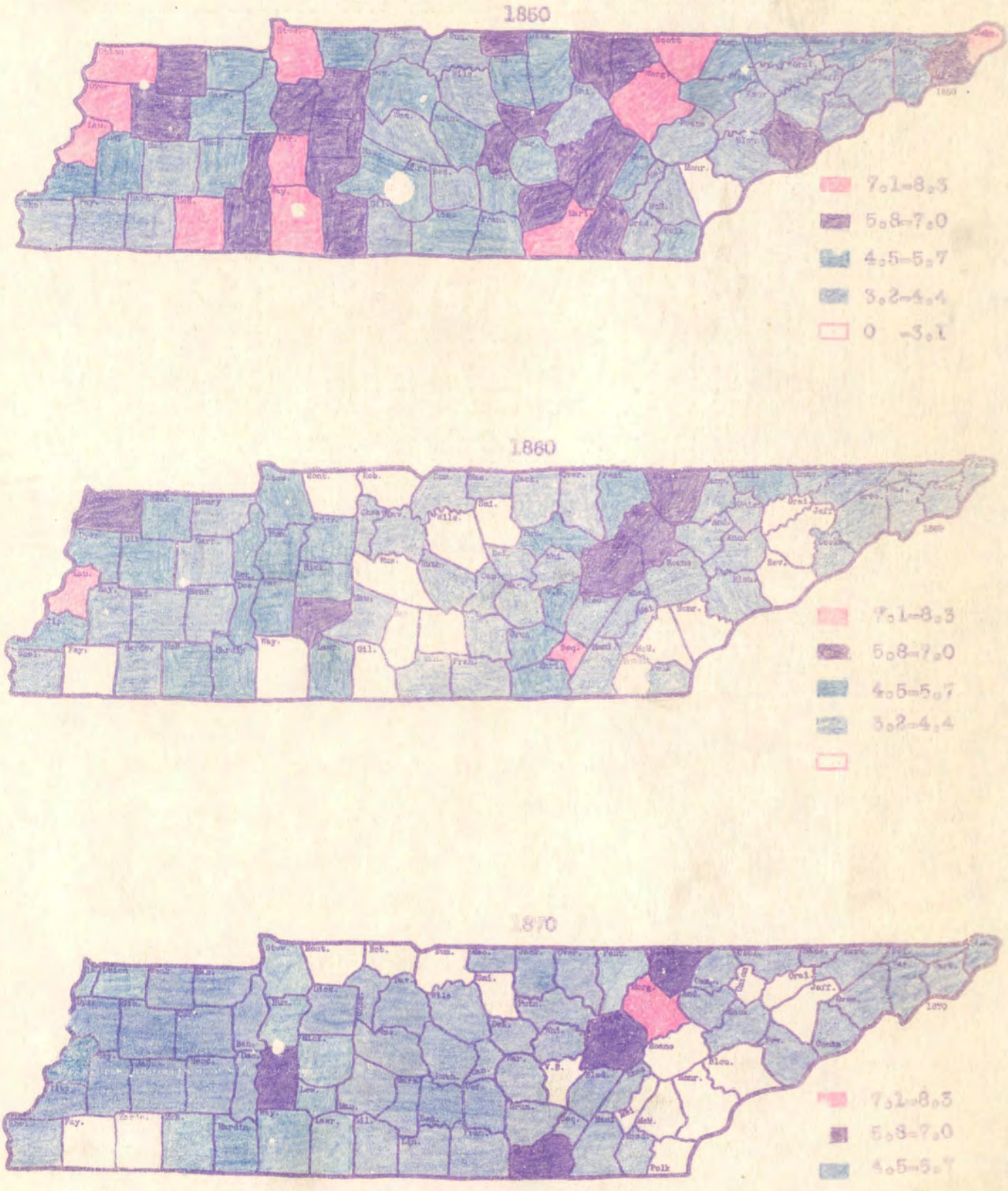
RANK OF STATES: NUMBER OF MILCH COWS
1850 - 1870

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	N.Y.	1,350,661	1,125,654	931,524	25	Mass.	114,771	144,492	130,099
2	Pa.	706,457	673,547	550,224	26	W.Va.	104,434		
3	Ohio	654,590	676,585	544,499	27	La.	102,076	129,662	105,576
4	Ill.	640,321	522,634	294,671	28	Conn.	98,889	98,877	85,461
5	Tex.	428,648	601,540	217,811	29	S.C.	98,695	163,958	193,244
6	Mo.	398,515	345,245	230,169	30	Md.	94,794	99,465	86,856
7	Ind.	395,756	365,555	284,554	31	N.H.	90,583	94,880	94,277
8	Ia.	369,811	189,802	45,704	32	Fla.	61,922	92,974	72,876
9	Wisc.	308,377	205,001	64,559	33	Oreg.	48,525	55,170	9,427
10	Mich.	250,859	179,543	99,676	34	Neb.	28,940	6,995	
11	Ky.	247,615	269,215	247,475	35	Colo.	25,017		
12	Tenn.	245,197	249,514	250,456	36	Dela.	24,082	22,595	19,248
13	Ga.	231,510	299,688	354,223	37	R.I.	18,806	19,700	18,698
14	N.C.	196,751	228,623	221,799	38	Utah	17,565	11,967	4,861
15	Va.	188,471	350,715	317,619	39	Wash.	16,958	9,660	
16	Vt.	180,285	174,667	146,128	40	N.M.	16,417	34,369	10,635
17	Miss.	175,899	207,646	214,231	41	Mont.	12,432		
18	Ala.	170,640	230,557	227,791	42	Nev.	6,174	947	
19	Calif.	164,095	205,407	4,280	43	Ida.	4,171		
20	Me.	159,259	147,514	133,556	44	Dak.	4,151	286	
21	N.J.	135,331	138,818	118,756	45	Ariz.	958		
22	Ark.	128,959	171,003	95,151	46	Wyo.	707		
23	Kans.	123,440	28,550		47	D.C.	657	639	813
24	Minn.	121,467	40,344	607					
						U.S. total	8,935,552	8,585,735	6,585,094
						U.S. ave.	190,115	209,408	177,564

the Cumberland Plateau, and the northwestern corner of West Tennessee were highest for 1850. The same general distribution remained through 1860 and 1870; however there were decreases in number generally all over the state (Map 40). For 1850 the average was 4.8 cows per 100 acres. By 1860 this had dropped to 5.9 cows and by 1870 was 5.6 cows per 100 acres of improved land. Morgan and Johnson Counties ranked 1st in 1850 with an average of 8.3 cows. Lauderdale ranked 1st in 1860 with 7.6 cows and for 1870 Morgan again ranked 1st with 7.7 cows per 100 acres of improved land. Scott, Perry, Cumberland, and Marion Counties all had 6 or above (Table XLIII).

Map 40

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MILCH COWS PER 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND, IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870



Source: Agricultural Census, 1850, 1860 and 1870

Table LXIII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MILCH COWS PER 100 ACRES IMPROVED LAND, IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Morgan	7.7	6.8	8.3	45	Carter	3.6	4.1	6.6
2	Scott	6.8	6.2	7.5	46	Giles	3.6	2.8	4.3
3	Perry	6.7	5.4	8.0	47	Weakley	3.6	5.3	5.8
4	Cumber.	6.0	6.2	-	48	Cheat.	3.5	4.2	-
5	Marion	6.0	5.4	7.2	49	Decat.	3.5	3.5	5.9
6	Johnson	5.6	4.4	8.3	50	Hamil.	3.5	4.1	6.9
7	Lawr.	5.6	4.5	6.7	51	Hayw.	3.5	3.3	4.5
8	Humph.	5.4	5.6	7.0	52	Coffee	3.4	3.7	4.8
9	Hardin	5.2	4.8	6.9	53	Marsh.	3.4	3.1	5.6
10	Lauder.	5.2	7.4	7.6	54	Maury	3.4	3.6	4.7
11	Wayne	5.1	-	7.8	55	Wash.	3.4	3.3	4.6
12	Obion	4.9	6.4	8.0	56	Bradl.	3.3	3.0	4.2
13	Lewis	4.8	5.9	5.8	57	Frank.	3.3	4.0	4.8
14	Fentr.	4.7	4.7	6.9	58	Greene	3.3	3.3	4.2
15	Lake	4.6	-	-	59	Henry	3.3	3.5	4.5
16	McNairy	4.6	5.6	7.6	60	Knox	3.3	3.5	4.0
17	Stew.	4.6	4.8	7.3	61	Sulli.	3.3	3.7	3.8
18	Hickm.	4.5	4.6	6.0	62	White	3.3	3.8	4.3
19	Benton	4.4	5.7	5.4	63	Willi.	3.3	3.0	3.3
20	Claib.	4.4	4.6	4.8	64	Bedf.	3.2	2.7	4.4
21	Rhea	4.4	4.4	5.5	65	Carroll	3.2	3.7	5.0
22	Sequat.	4.4	16.2	-	66	Hawk.	3.2	3.3	4.6
23	David.	4.3	3.5	5.7	67	Ruther.	3.2	3.4	4.9
24	Cannon	4.2	4.2	6.3	68	Warren	3.2	3.6	4.6
25	Cocke	4.2	3.8	4.4	69	Wilson	3.2	3.0	4.4
26	Dyer	4.2	5.3	7.7	70	Polk	3.1	3.7	4.5
27	Grundy	4.2	4.6	6.4	71	Smith	3.1	3.1	4.9
28	Madis.	4.2	3.3	3.8	72	Fayette	3.0	2.9	3.4
29	Putn.	4.2	4.8	-	73	Roane	3.0	4.0	4.0
30	Gibson	4.1	4.5	6.3	74	Sumner	3.0	3.6	4.1
31	Tipton	4.1	5.7	5.7	75	V.Bur.	2.9	4.9	6.7
32	Bleds.	4.0	3.4	6.9	76	Blount	2.7	3.3	4.0
33	Jackson	4.0	4.1	5.7	77	Grain.	2.7	2.5	3.9
34	Overton	4.0	3.9	6.1	78	McMinn	2.7	3.0	3.7
35	Shelby	4.0	4.2	4.2	79	Union	2.7	3.3	-
36	DeKalb	3.9	3.8	6.1	80	Jeffer.	2.6	2.6	3.5
37	Hender.	3.9	3.7	4.7	81	Meigs	2.6	3.5	4.0
38	Sevier	3.9	1.5	6.0	82	Monroe	2.5	2.7	3.1
39	Dicks.	3.8	5.1	6.5	83	Montg.	2.4	2.8	4.6
40	Hanc.	3.8	3.9	5.5	84	Harde.	2.3	3.5	4.4
41	Ander.	3.7	3.8	5.1	85	Robert.	2.1	2.7	3.4
42	Campb.	3.7	4.2	5.7					
43	Linc.	3.7	3.4	4.8		State			
44	Macon	3.7	3.7	5.9		total	3.6	3.7	4.8

Areas heaviest in number of cows were lightest in number per 100 acres of improved land and vice versa. This is due to smaller percentages of the land being improved in counties where this occurs. For Morgan County, the highest ranking county in 1870, improved land was 8.9% of the total farm land and for Robertson County, the lowest in rank, improved land was 49.3% of the total farm land.

Table LXIV

MILCH COWS: NUMBER HEAD PER 100 ACRES IMPROVED FARM LAND IN THE UNITED STATES, 1850 - 1870

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Wyo.	209.2	-	-	25	La.	5.0	4.8	6.6
2	Colo.	26.4	-	-	26	Mich.	4.9	5.2	5.2
3	Ida.	15.7	-	-	27	Me.	4.8	5.4	6.5
4	Utah	14.8	15.5	30.0	28	Neb.	4.5	5.8	-
5	Mont.	14.7	-	-	29	Ohio	4.5	5.4	5.5
6	Tex.	14.4	22.7	33.8	30	Mo.	4.4	5.5	7.6
7	N.M.	11.5	23.0	6.4	31	Oreg.	4.3	5.9	7.0
8	Dakota	9.7	13.5	-	32	Miss.	4.1	4.1	6.2
9	Wash.	8.8	11.8	-	33	W.Va.	4.0	-	-
10	N.Y.	8.6	7.8	7.5	34	Ind.	3.9	4.4	5.8
11	Fla.	8.4	14.2	20.9	35	Iowa.	3.9	5.0	5.5
12	D.C.	7.9	3.6	5.0	36	N.H.	3.9	4.0	4.2
13	Ark.	6.9	8.6	11.9	37	N.C.	3.7	3.5	4.1
14	Nev.	6.7	6.7	-	38	Tenn.	3.6	3.7	4.8
15	N.J.	6.7	7.1	6.7	39	Ala.	3.4	3.6	5.1
16	Mass.	6.6	6.7	6.1	40	Dela.	3.4	3.5	3.3
17	R.I.	6.5	5.9	5.2	41	Ga.	3.4	3.7	5.2
18	Ariz.	6.4	-	-	42	Ill.	3.3	4.0	5.8
19	Kans.	6.3	7.0	-	43	S.C.	3.3	3.6	4.7
20	Pa.	6.1	6.4	6.1	44	Md.	3.2	3.3	3.1
21	Conn.	6.0	5.4	4.8	45	Ky.	3.1	3.5	4.1
22	Vt.	5.9	6.2	5.6	46	Calif.	2.6	8.3	13.2
23	Minn.	5.2	7.2	12.1	47	Va.	2.3	2.9	3.1
24	Wisc.	5.2	5.4	6.2					
						U.S.ave.	4.2	5.3	5.6

In the United States Tennessee ranked low in the number of cows per 100 acres of improved land. For 1850 Tennessee was tied with Connecticut for 28th among all states and ranked 9th in the South. She was tied with Georgia for 32nd in the United States and 7th in the South for 1860. For

Table LXV

AVERAGE NUMBER MILK COWS PER FARM IN TENNESSEE, 1860—1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	Rank	County	1870	1860
1	Carroll	4.2	2.9	45	Williamson	2.1	3.7
2	Lake	3.2	-	46	Lincoln	2.0	3.2
3	Rutherford	2.8	3.8	47	Hancock	2.0	3.3
4	Hamilton	2.8	3.2	48	Lewis	2.0	3.3
5	Bledsoe	2.8	3.3	49	Montgomery	2.0	3.3
6	Greene	2.8	2.9	50	Lawrence	2.0	2.3
7	Haywood	2.8	4.5	51	Claiborne	1.9	3.6
8	Davidson	2.8	4.1	52	Grainger	1.9	2.9
9	Bedford	2.7	2.8	53	Grundy	1.9	2.8
10	Johnson	2.7	2.8	54	Polk	1.9	3.4
11	Tipton	2.6	3.6	55	Henderson	1.9	2.7
12	Washington	2.6	3.1	56	Knox	1.9	3.1
13	Monroe	2.6	2.4	56	Cocke	1.9	2.5
14	Carter	2.5	2.6	58	Coffee	1.9	2.4
15	Hardin	2.5	2.9	59	Overton	1.8	3.1
16	Lauderdale	2.5	6.2	60	White	1.8	3.1
1 7	Madison	2.5	3.5	61	Anderson	1.8	2.8
18	McNairy	2.5	4.0	62	Meigs	1. 8	3.4
19	Morgan	2.5	2.9	63	Union	1.8	2.5
20	Campbell	2.4	2.9	64	Van Buren	1.8	4.1
21	Marshall	2.3	2.8	65	Obion	1.8	3.2
22	Roane	2.3	4.4	66	Weakley	1.8	3.2
23	Cumberland	2.3	3.3	67	Benton	1.7	3.0
24	Sevier	2.3	2.6	68	Perry	1.7	3.5
25	Scott	2.3	2.9	69	Henry	1.7	2.8
26	Franklin	2.2	3.3	70	Wilson	1.7	3.0
27	McMinn	2.2	3.3	71	Cheatham	1.7	2.7
28	Sequatchie	2.2	3.3	72	Giles	1.7	3.3
29	Dickson	2.2	2.7	73	DeKalb	1.7	2.1
30	Sullivan	2.2	3.9	74	Robertson	1.7	2.7
31	Hickman	2.2	2.9	75	Cannon	1.6	2.1
32	Jefferson	2.2	2.3	76	Putnam	1.6	2.3
33	Decatur	2.2	3.4	77	Smith	1.6	2.4
34	Bradley	2.2	2.9	78	Fayette	1.6	3.7
35	Fentress	2.1	3.3	79	Gibson	1.6	3.2
36	Humphreys	2.1	2.3	80	Shelby	1.6	3.8
37	Blount	2.1	3.3	81	Jackson	1.5	2.3
38	Marion	2.1	3.3	82	Dyer	1.5	3.3
39	Rhea	2.1	4.3	83	Macon	1.5	1.9
40	Warren	2.1	3.4	84	Hardeman	1.4	4.6
41	Stewart	2.1	2.9	85	Hawkins	1.1	4.4
42	Sumner	2.1	3.4				
43	Maury	2.1	3.3		St. ave.	2.1	3.2
44	Wayne	2.1	-				

1870 the rank was 38th in the United States and 9th in the South (Table LXIV).

Average Number Per Farm. The average number of cows per farm in 1860 was 3.2 and for 1870, 2.1. No county had an average of less than one and the highest in 1870 was only 4.2 cows. In 1860 Lauderdale had 6.2 cows per farm, and Macon was lowest with 1.9 (Table LXV). Milk and dairy products were produced mostly for home consumption.

Rank of Counties. The average number of milch cows per county was 3,170 in 1850; 2,970 in 1860; and 2,861 in 1870. Rutherford was the leading county in 1850 with 7,359 cows. Maury ranked first in 1860 with 7,446 cows, and Lincoln was first in 1870 with 6,954 cows. Maury, Shelby, Giles, and Rutherford were the next in order of rank for 1870 (Table LXVI). The Cumberland Plateau Counties ranked lowest in actual numbers of milch cows per county.

Quality of Livestock and Care and Management. Many attempts were made to improve the breeds of stock but except for a small minority the stock raisers in this early period would let fine blooded stock run out because of poor management.[11] As a result the average milch cow of this period was probably small and produced little milk. Pastures were good in the summer and much feed was available. This was the production period, for in the winter small amounts of roughage was not conducive to the production of any quality or quantity of milk.[12]

Mention should be made here of some of the importation and breeding of price stock in parts of Middle Tennessee about this time. Sumner County

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11 Grey, L. C., op. cit., p. 847.
12 Ibid., p. 845

Table LXVI

MILCH COWS IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Lincoln	6,934	6,842	6,320	45	Monroe	2,539	2,920	2,606
2	Maury	6,735	7,446	6,783	46	Blount	2,488	3,266	3,607
3	Shelby	6,629	5,611	5,151	47	Cannon	2,487	2,328	2,522
4	Giles	6,536	5,415	6,452	48	Bradley	2,455	2,586	2,453
5	Ruther.	5,862	6,249	7,359	49	Hamil.	2,395	2,742	2,647
6	David.	5,428	4,610	6,619	50	Humphreys	2,355	2,569	1,962
7	Gibson	5,470	5,426	5,606	51	Sevier	2,264	911	2,575
8	Sumner	5,378	5,437	4,881	52	Grain.	2,248	1,972	2,279
9	Greene	5,279	5,055	5,274	53	Putnam	2,166	2,572	-
10	Wilson	5,185	6,495	6,199	54	Stewart	2,158	2,028	2,853
11	Willi.	5,060	5,249	5,585	55	White	2,122	2,558	3,599
12	Bedford	4,568	4,964	4,497	56	Claib.	2,112	2,967	2,721
13	Knox	4,545	3,969	4,514	57	Benton	2,028	2,289	1,814
14	Fayette	4,534	5,349	5,465	58	DeKalb	2,002	1,977	1,786
15	Carroll	4,076	3,525	3,847	59	Marion	1,977	1,893	2,381
16	Weakley	4,062	4,269	3,575	60	Perry	1,971	1,535	1,764
17	Madison	3,931	5,255	4,588	61	Dickson	1,917	2,822	2,024
18	Marshall	3,881	3,554	4,471	62	Ander.	1,895	1,652	2,045
19	Obion	3,716	3,857	2,072	63	Coffee	1,881	2,071	1,789
20	Smith	3,715	3,644	4,439	64	Lawr.	1,867	1,828	2,470
21	Hawkins	3,705	3,278	4,276	65	John.	1,601	1,118	1,377
22	Hender.	3,649	3,577	3,050	66	Macon	1,599	1,687	1,880
23	Wash.	3,604	3,796	3,980	67	Cheat.	1,529	1,610	-
24	Henry	3,600	4,130	4,079	68	Hancock	1,514	1,468	1,906
25	Dyer	3,551	2,413	1,772	69	Campb.	1,488	1,410	1,876
26	Sulli.	3,405	3,485	3,616	70	Rhea	1,455	1,420	1,185
27	Overt.	3,360	2,962	3,692	71	Decat.	1,436	1,865	1,314
28	Montg.	3,272	3,567	4,667	72	Scott	1,400	854	842
29	Harde.	3,146	3,971	4,696	73	Fentr.	1,380	1,628	1,484
30	Jeffer.	3,097	2,845	2,807	74	Bleds.	1,354	1,150	2,413
31	Roane	3,064	3,856	2,673	75	Carter	1,326	1,380	1,557
32	Franklin	3,045	3,445	3,598	76	Union	1,264	1,169	-
33	Robert.	3,000	3,361	3,361	77	Meigs	1,069	1,308	1,540
34	McNairy	2,999	4,615	4,885	78	Polk	1,057	1,070	1,328
35	Wayne	2,898	*	2,587	79	Cumber.	964	864	-
36	Cocke	2,830	2,597	2,154	80	Morgan	940	1,199	1,235
37	Lauder.	2,799	2,858	1,372	81	V.Bur.	766	811	814
38	Tipton	2,784	3,752	2,725	82	Sequat.	680	2,638	-
39	Warren	2,781	2,660	2,414	83	Lake	615	-	-
40	Jackson	2,780	2,668	3,881	84	Grundy	521	795	897
41	Hayw.	2,681	4,560	4,221	85	Lewis	445	572	1,135
42	Hardin	2,670	3,097	2,861					
43	McMinn	2,653	3,298	3,555		St. total	245,197	249,514	250,456
44	Hickman	2,600	2,382	2,669		St. ave.	2,861	2,970	3,170

* None reported.

had Leviathan, the most popular draft stallion in America; Middle Tennessee boasted of the fine Durham Bull, Frederic, the famous Sam Patch, and another famous Stallion Belshazzar; Davidson County won the prize at London world's fair for the finest specimen of Saxony sheep; Maury County produced many fine race horses.[13]

Areas around the larger cities probably produced some dairy products in excess of their own immediate needs, and in seasons of most favorable production some products were marketed in the lower South.[14] Conditions were unfavorable to the making of butter and cheese and these products, of edible quality, were scarce.[15]

Other Cattle

Importance. All cattle other than work oxen and milch cows were classified as other cattle in the census. These probably consisted chiefly of beef and feeder cattle. Young cattle were grazed during the good pasture months and then driven to market. Cattle raising was the most important industry in sections like the Cumberland Plateau and constituted the chief source of income.[16] The grain raising farmers of East Tennessee bought large numbers of cattle and fattened them for market. The cattle were bought when three or four years old and put through the winter on roughage, then the following summer fattened on clover pastures and grain and driven to market.[17] Beside being a good market for grain this method of farming helped keep up the fertility of the land.

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13 Grey, L. C., op. cit., pp. 854,855.
14 Ibid., p. 882.
15 Ibid., pp. 838, 839.
16 Ibid., p. 884.
17 Ibid., p. 840.

Number, Rank, and Distribution per 100 Acres of Improved Land. Tennessee increased in importance in the South and among all states from 1850 to 1870 in the production of cattle. For 1850 the number for the State was 414,051, ranking Tennessee 15th among all states and 11th in the South. For 1860 she ranked 15th in the United States and 9th in the South with a total of 415,060 cattle. The number of cattle had declined by 1870 to 356,529 but Tennessee increased in rank to 12th in the United States and 5th in the South (Table LXVII). Texas, Missouri, Georgia, and Kentucky outranked Tennessee in the South in 1870. Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama, North and South Carolina were producing large numbers of cattle in 1850 but declined rapidly to 1870.

The distribution per 100 acres of improved land is shown on Map 41. The Cumberland Plateau is consistently high through all three periods. The western edge of Middle and West Tennessee averages fairly high through the three periods from 1850 to 1870. The areas where there is a high percentage of improved land are lowest on this basis.

Morgan County ranked highest in all periods with 17.3 in 1850; 16.2 in 1860; and 15.3 cattle in 1870. Perry County in Middle Tennessee ranked high with 14.4 cattle in 1870. The average for the state was 8.0 in 1850, 6.1 in 1860, and 4.9 cattle per 100 acres of improved land in 1870 (Table LXVIII).

Average Number per Farm. The average number of cattle per farm declined considerably from 1860 to 1870. The average number for 1860 was 5.3 and for 1870 only 2.9. Bledsoe County ranked highest in both periods with 24.4 in 1860 and 7.2 in 1870 (Table 69). Generally, the counties with the larger farms and larger number of improved acres per farm had the

Table LXVII

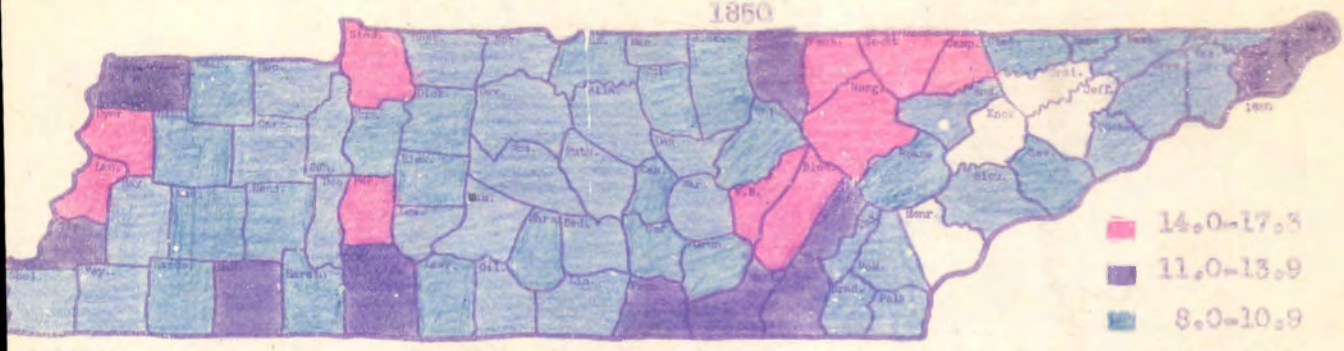
RANK OF STATES: NUMBER "OTHER CATTLE"
1850-1870

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Texas	2,933,588	2,761,736	661,018	25	Maine	143,272	149,827	125,890
2	Illinois	1,055,499	970,799	541,209	26	S.C.	132,925	320,209	563,935
3	Ohio	758,221	895,077	749,067	27	Vermont	112,741	155,144	154,143
4	Missouri	689,355	657,153	449,173	28	Md.	98,074	119,254	98,595
5	New York	630,522	727,857	767,406	29	N.Hamp.	91,705	118,075	114,606
6	Indiana	618,360	588,144	389,891	30	Mass.	79,851	97,201	83,284
7	Iowa	614,366	295,522	69,025	31	Conn.	79,485	95,091	80,226
8	Pa.	608,066	685,575	562,195	32	Oreg.	69,431	95,492	24,188
9	Calif.	461,361	948,731	253,599	33	N.J.	60,527	89,909	80,455
10	Georgia	412,261	631,707	690,019	34	Neb.	45,057	17,608	
11	Ky.	382,995	457,845	442,765	35	Colo.	40,153		
12	Tenn.	356,529	415,060	414,051	36	Wash.	28,155	16,228	
13	Wisc.	351,302	225,207	76,295	37	Nev.	22,899	5,904	
14	Fla.	322,701	287,725	182,415	38	Mont.	22,545		
15	N.C.	279,025	416,676	454,402	39	N.M.	21,543	29,094	10,085
16	Va.	277,285	615,882	669,157	40	Dela.	19,020	25,596	24,166
17	Miss.	269,050	416,660	456,254	41	Utah	18,158	12,959	2,489
18	Mich.	260,171	238,615	119,471	42	R.I.	9,748	11,548	9,575
19	Ala.	257,347	454,543	433,265	43	Wyo.	9,501		
20	Kans.	229,755	43,354		44	Dakota	6,191	167	
21	La.	200,589	326,787	414,798	45	Idaho	5,763		
22	Ark.	195,589	318,089	165,320	46	Ariz.	3,607		
23	W.Va.	178,309			47	D.C.	158	198	125
24	Minn.	145,736	51,345	740					
						U.S. total	13,566,005	14,779,373	10,293,069
						U.S. ave.	288,662	360,475	285,919

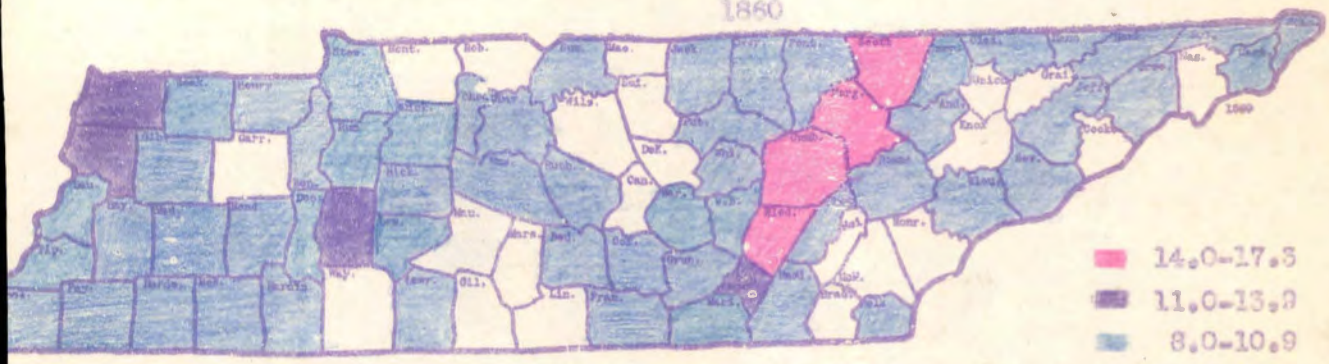
Map 41

AVERAGE NUMBER OF OTHER CATTLE* PER 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND, IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

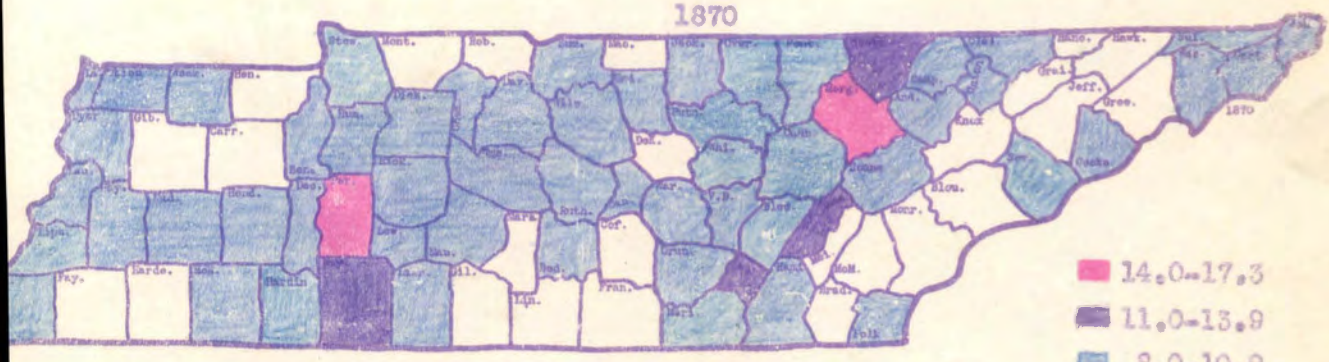
1850



1860



1870



* All cattle except dairy cows and work oxen.

Source: Agricultural Census, 1850, 1860 and 1870

Table LXVIII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF OTHER CATTLE PER 100 ACRES IMPROVED LAND, TENNESSEE, 1850--1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Morgan	15.3	16.2	17.3	45	Lewis	6.2	8.1	7.1
2	Perry	14.4	11.1	15.1	46	Dickson	6.0	9.6	8.0
3	Sequatchie	12.6	13.7	-	47	Union	6.0	4.8	-
4	Scott	12.2	15.8	14.9	48	Anderson	5.9	6.9	6.5
5	Wayne	12.1	-	13.7	49	Benton	5.9	6.9	7.4
6	Rhea	12.0	7.7	13.2	50	Claib.	5.8	7.8	8.7
7	Bledsoe	10.2	15.6	15.1	51	Bedford	5.7	7.3	6.9
8	Tipton	10.2	10.5	12.3	52	Hender.	5.7	6.8	9.9
9	Overton	10.0	7.7	12.7	53	Cheat.	5.6	7.0	-
10	Stewart	10.0	9.8	14.3	54	Cocke	5.5	4.2	7.2
11	Marion	9.9	9.0	13.5	55	David.	5.5	15.7	17.5
12	Cumberland	9.8	14.1	-	56	Dyer	5.5	13.4	16.2
13	Putnam	9.8	5.9	-	57	Jackson	5.5	5.8	9.1
14	Sevier	9.8	5.3	8.3	58	Maury	5.3	4.9	7.6
15	Shelby	8.4	7.8	6.9	59	Cannon	5.1	4.9	9.5
16	Fentress	8.3	7.4	16.2	60	Decat.	5.1	9.9	7.6
17	Sulli.	8.3	6.8	6.2	61	Gibson	4.8	7.5	10.2
18	White	8.1	5.7	9.0	62	Giles	4.7	4.1	6.9
19	Hardin	8.0	6.7	9.7	63	Hancock	4.7	5.0	9.9
20	Washington	7.9	4.3	6.2	64	Blount	4.6	5.6	6.4
21	Johnson	7.8	6.9	11.9	65	Hardeman	4.6	6.1	8.0
22	Lake	7.8	-	-	66	Grainger	4.4	3.7	4.9
23	Sumner	7.8	5.3	8.4	67	Knox	4.4	4.5	4.3
24	Humphreys	7.7	10.8	9.8	68	Macon	4.4	4.6	6.8
25	Lauder.	7.7	9.2	17.0	69	Robert.	4.4	3.2	5.0
26	Roane	7.7	6.4	9.6	70	Coffee	4.3	7.0	8.7
27	Wilson	7.7	3.6	7.0	71	Greene	4.3	5.4	5.2
28	Ruther.	7.5	6.7	6.0	72	Lincoln	4.3	4.4	7.2
29	Warren	7.5	10.1	7.9	73	Marshall	4.3	3.9	8.6
30	Willi.	7.5	5.2	5.9	74	DeKalb	4.2	3.9	7.3
31	McNairy	7.3	7.7	13.7	75	Franklin	4.2	6.0	11.2
32	Madison	7.2	6.3	9.2	76	Hawkins	4.1	5.9	6.5
33	Weakley	7.0	9.5	10.0	77	McMinn	3.8	4.2	6.1
34	Obion	6.9	12.5	12.9	78	Monroe	3.8	4.0	4.4
35	V.Buren	6.9	8.2	14.3	79	Bradley	3.8	4.8	5.1
36	Hickman	6.8	6.0	8.3	80	Carroll	3.5	4.5	6.7
37	Polk	6.7	7.0	5.9	81	Henry	3.4	5.5	6.4
38	Lawrence	6.6	6.4	9.1	82	Jeffer.	3.4	5.3	4.2
39	Smith	6.5	4.3	8.6	83	Meigs	3.4	4.1	7.2
40	Carter	6.4	8.5	12.3	84	Fayette	3.2	5.8	6.8
41	Campbell	6.3	9.4	14.5	85	Montg.	2.7	3.8	7.5
42	Grundy	6.2	5.4	8.7					
43	Hamilton	6.2	6.7	11.4		St.total	4.9	6.1	8.0
44	Haywood	6.2	6.6	7.7					

largest number of cattle per farm and vice versa.

Actual Number. There was a wide range between counties in number of other cattle. Maury, the leading county in 1870, had 10,400, and Lewis, the low ranking county, had 565. The average for the State was 5,241 for 1850; 4,917 for 1860; and 3,959 for 1870. Maury ranked 1st in 1850 and 1870 and Bedford ranked 1st in 1860. In 1860 Bedford with 13,443 cattle had the highest number in any county during the three periods 1850-1870. Sumner, Giles, Bedford, Lincoln, Rutherford, Wilson, and Shelby ranked in order after Maury in 1870 (Table LXX).

Marketing and Disposition. Considerable livestock was slaughtered each year as will be shown later. As stated before, after the cattle were fattened on pasture and grain they were driven to market, probably mostly in the lower South. Some cattle from West Tennessee were probably shipped down the Mississippi. Considerable quantities of beef were probably consumed at home during this time, as the farm furnished most of the food for home consumption. Much beef was being packed and shipped in the later periods from about 1850 on.[18]

Trends in the Production of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine. Figure 9 shows trends in production of cattle, sheep, and swine in the United States and Tennessee from 1840 where available, and from 1850 to 1870. Milch cows and sheep increased through each period in the United States. Sheep increased slightly from 1840 to 1850 in Tennessee, declined from 1850-1860 and had started on the upward trend again by 1870. All the other livestock shown here declined after 1850 or 1860 both in the United States and

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18 Grey, L. C., p. 841.

Table LXIX

AVERAGE NUMBER OTHER CATTLE PER FARM IN TENNESSEE, 1860-1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	Rank	County	1870	1860
1	Bledsoe	7.2	24.4	45	Henderson	2.8	5.0
2	Lake	5.5	-	46	Hardeman	2.7	4.2
3	Hamilton	5.0	8.6	47	Overton	2.7	6.1
4	Haywood	5.0	9.0	48	White	2.7	4.7
5	Bedford	5.0	7.5	49	Cheatham	2.7	4.6
6	Carroll	5.0	3.6	50	Williamson	2.7	6.3
7	Morgan	5.0	7.2	51	Warren	2.7	9.4
8	Carter	4.4	5.6	52	Claiborne	2.5	6.1
9	Madison	4.4	6.8	53	Lewis	2.5	4.6
10	Sequatchie	4.2	2.9	54	Stewart	2.5	5.8
11	Campbell	4.1	6.4	55	Bradley	2.5	4.6
12	McNairy	4.1	5.5	56	Knox	2.5	3.9
13	Monroe	3.9	3.6	57	Hancock	2.5	4.2
14	Tipton	3.9	10.2	58	Cocke	2.5	2.7
15	Hardin	3.8	4.2	59	V.Buren	2.5	6.8
16	Cumberland	3.8	7.6	60	Obion	2.5	6.2
17	Fentress	3.8	4.3	61	Lincoln	2.4	4.2
18	Rutherford	3.8	7.6	62	Wilson	2.4	3.6
19	Greene	3.7	4.8	63	Coffee	2.4	4.5
20	Johnson	3.7	4.4	64	Meigs	2.4	4.1
21	Rhea	3.6	7.5	65	Benton	2.3	3.7
22	Blount	3.6	5.6	66	Lawrence	2.3	3.2
23	Roane	3.6	7.0	67	Polk	2.3	6.4
24	Dickson	3.6	5.1	68	Montgomery	2.3	4.5
25	Davidson	3.5	6.6	69	Giles	2.2	5.1
26	Marion	3.5	9.2	70	Putnam	2.2	2.8
27	Sumner	3.5	4.9	71	Union	2.1	3.5
28	Sullivan	3.5	7.3	72	Jackson	2.1	3.6
29	Maury	3.4	4.7	73	Perry	2.0	7.2
30	Washington	3.4	3.9	74	Dyer	2.0	8.9
31	Sevier	3.4	9.3	75	Cannon	2.0	2.4
32	Hickman	3.3	3.7	76	Gibson	1.8	5.4
33	Decatur	3.2	6.1	77	Smith	1.8	3.4
34	Scott	3.2	7.6	78	DeKalb	1.8	2.2
35	Grainger	3.1	4.5	79	Macon	1.8	2.3
36	McMinn	3.1	4.5	80	Henry	1.8	4.4
37	Humphreys	3.1	4.8	81	Fayette	1.7	11.4
38	Anderson	3.0	4.9	82	Robertson	1.7	3.2
39	Lauderdale	3.0	7.7	83	Shelby	1.7	10.9
40	Marshall	2.9	3.5	84	Weakley	1.7	5.7
41	Jefferson	2.9	4.9	85	Hawkins	1.4	7.8
42	Wayne	2.8	-				
43	Franklin	2.8	4.8		St. ave.	2.9	5.3
44	Grundy	2.8	3.4				

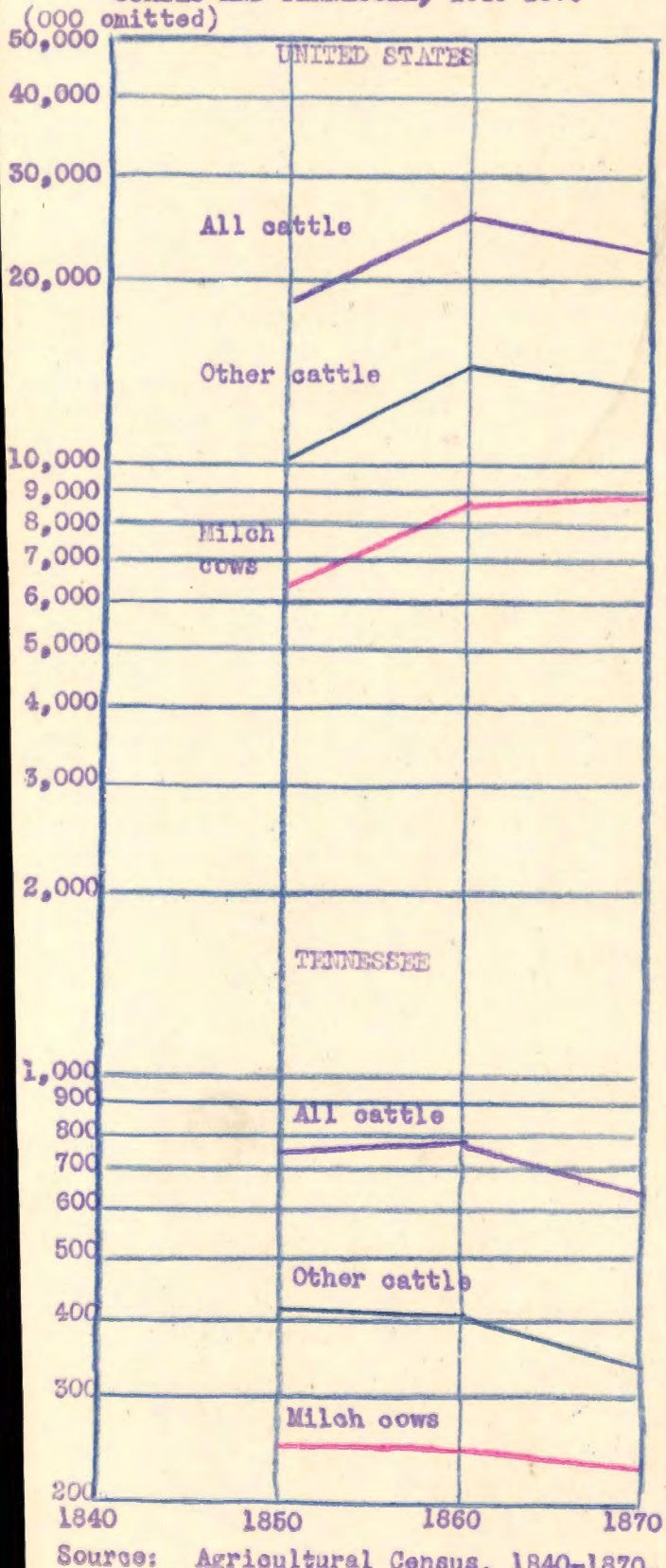
Table LXX

NUMBER OF OTHER CATTLE IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

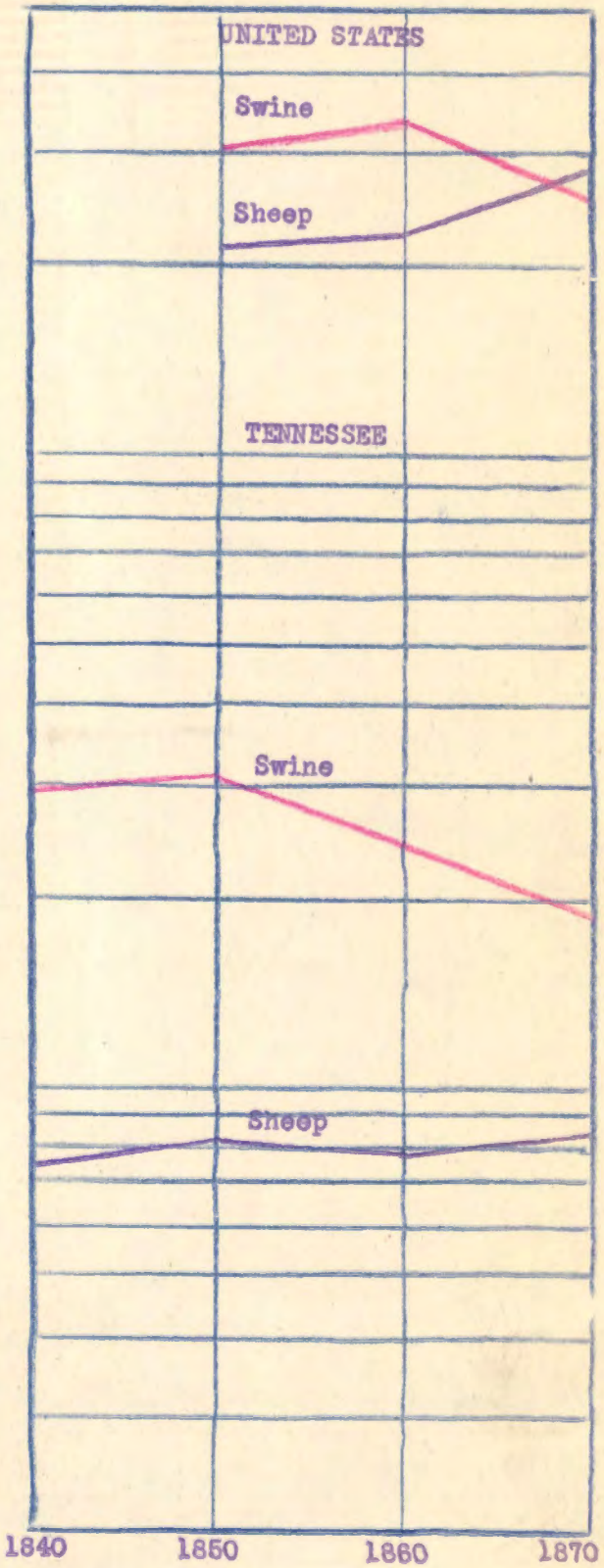
Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Maury	10,400	10,214	10,961	45	McMinn	3,720	4,567	5,948
2	Sumner	8,814	7,514	9,906	46	Grainger	3,670	2,955	2,867
3	Giles	8,503	7,804	10,588	47	Warren	3,658	7,410	4,136
4	Bedford	8,200	13,443	7,008	48	Bledsoe	3,471	3,265	3,284
5	Lincoln	8,099	8,867	9,681	49	Humphreys	3,394	4,588	2,757
6	Ruther.	7,668	12,439	8,952	50	Sevier	3,376	3,222	3,320
7	Wilson	7,399	7,828	9,846	51	Marion	3,275	3,169	3,406
8	Shelby	7,256	10,474	8,362	52	Robertson	3,157	3,405	4,929
9	Greene	6,982	8,155	6,526	53	White	3,109	3,529	7,101
10	David.	6,903	7,539	8,808	54	Dickson	3,043	3,293	2,478
11	Madis.	6,742	10,087	10,718	55	Cannon	3,022	2,705	3,829
12	Willi.	6,609	8,957	10,008	56	Anderson	2,999	2,976	2,606
13	Gibson	6,350	9,100	9,100	57	Putnam	2,865	2,906	-
14	Harde.	6,291	6,803	8,586	58	Bradley	2,859	3,802	2,974
15	Knox	6,051	5,123	4,600	59	Claiborne	2,789	5,036	4,882
16	Hender.	5,318	6,667	6,496	60	Benton	2,719	2,787	2,501
17	Sulli.	5,267	6,586	5,879	61	Stewart	2,588	4,117	5,602
18	Obion	5,219	7,558	5,353	62	Campbell	2,509	3,180	4,280
19	Overt.	4,977	5,684	7,670	63	Rhea	2,484	2,483	2,854
20	Marsh.	4,878	4,528	6,889	64	Cheatham	2,439	2,724	-
21	Fayette	4,872	10,755	10,826	65	Fentress	2,422	2,589	3,489
22	Wash.	4,848	4,921	5,358	66	Coffee	2,380	3,920	3,254
23	Roane	4,796	6,171	6,409	67	Carter	2,314	2,857	2,918
24	Hawkins	4,795	5,884	6,035	68	Perry	2,297	3,158	3,354
25	McNairy	4,737	6,301	6,772	69	Lawrence	2,215	2,606	3,356
26	Haywood	4,674	9,056	7,204	70	Johnson	2,210	1,759	1,969
27	Dyer	4,648	6,038	5,754	71	DeKalb	2,164	1,975	2,126
28	Carroll	4,505	4,353	5,079	72	Decatur	2,115	3,330	1,690
29	Hamil.	4,244	4,557	4,391	73	Scott	1,958	2,117	1,284
30	Blount	4,205	5,550	5,804	74	Macon	1,896	2,075	2,092
31	Smith	4,156	5,993	7,751	75	Hancock	1,879	1,879	3,461
32	Tipton	4,151	6,867	5,947	76	Morgan	1,878	2,874	2,566
33	Lauder.	4,122	3,545	3,059	77	Cumber.	1,581	1,967	-
34	Hardin	4,094	4,337	3,336	78	Union	1,527	1,694	-
35	Jeffer.	4,080	5,945	3,369	79	Meigs	1,365	1,556	2,749
36	Wayne	3,973	*	4,552	80	Sequat.	1,282	2,226	-
37	Hickman	3,889	3,067	3,719	81	Polk	1,274	2,041	1,738
38	Monroe	3,879	4,349	3,697	82	V.Buren	1,061	1,345	1,730
39	Weakley	3,866	7,559	6,198	83	Lake	1,045	-	-
40	Franklin	3,830	5,125	7,904	84	Grundy	766	932	1,219
41	Jackson	3,751	3,765	6,090	85	Lewis	585	788	1,394
42	Henry	3,749	6,527	5,837					
43	Cocke	3,721	2,867	3,498		St.total	336,529		414,051
44	Montg.	3,721	4,875	7,598				413,080	
						St. ave.	3,959	4,917	5,241

Figure 9

NUMBER OF MILCH COWS, OTHER CATTLE AND ALL CATTLE PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES AND TENNESSEE, 1840-1870



NUMBER OF SWINE AND SHEEP PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES AND TENNESSEE, 1840-1870



Source: Agricultural Census, 1840-1870.

Tennessee. The greatest drop was in swine in Tennessee from 1850 through 1870 and for the United States from 1860 to 1870. Declines from 1860 to 1870 again show the effects of the Civil War on agriculture, both on Tennessee and the United States.

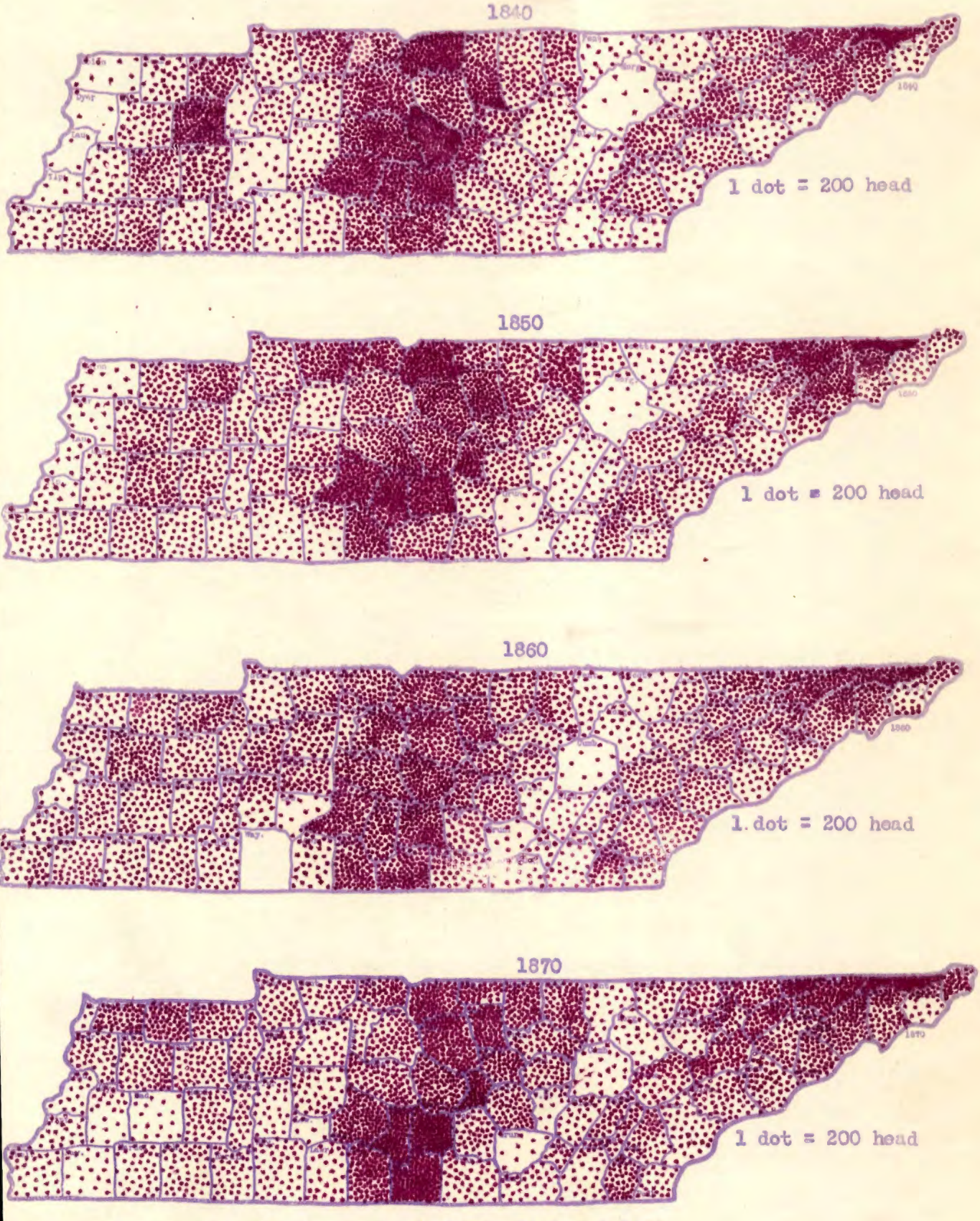
Sheep

Distribution. Sheep growing tended to be more steady through 1840-1870 than most other livestock enterprises. Very little change is noticed from period to period, over the State with only a few minor shifts and changes within the State. For 1840 the central portion of Middle Tennessee was very heavy; also Carroll, Hawkins, and Sullivan Counties. Production seemed to shift from Davidson County, about 1850, to Robertson, Montgomery, and Rutherford Counties. There was another shift from the southern section of West Tennessee to the north. Cotton developing in the southern section was probably largely responsible for driving sheep northward. There was a rather steady increase in the number of sheep in the western section of Middle Tennessee, the Cumberland Plateau and northeast East Tennessee (Map 42).

Number, Rank, and Percentage of U. S. Total in Tennessee. Tennessee decreased in relative importance in sheep raising in the United States from 1840 to 1870. Production increased from 741,593 in 1840 to 811,591 for 1850 when Tennessee ranked 9th among all states and 3rd in the South. For 1860 Tennessee had dropped to 11th in the United States and 5th in the South with 773,317 sheep. By 1870 she had dropped to 12th in the United States but was back to 3rd place in the South with 826,783 sheep (Table LXXI). The 1840 production was 3.84% of the total United States production for that time. The percentage dropped steadily for each period, being 3.74

Map 42

SHEEP: TOTAL NUMBER IN TENNESSEE, 1840 - 1870



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1840, 1850, 1860 and 1870

Table LXXI

RANK OF STATES: NUMBER OF SHEEP, 1850-1870

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Ohio	4,928,635	5,546,787	5,942,929	25	Ark.	161,007	202,753	91,256
2	California	2,768,187	1,088,002	17,574	26	Minn.	152,548	15,044	80
3	New York	2,181,578	2,617,855	5,453,241	27	Maryland	129,697	155,765	177,902
4	Michigan	1,985,908	1,271,745	746,455	28	S.Carolina	124,594	235,509	285,551
5	Penn.	1,794,801	1,651,540	1,822,357	29	Colo.	120,928		
6	Indiana	1,612,680	991,175	1,122,493	30	N.Jersey	120,037	135,228	160,488
7	Illinois	1,568,286	769,135	894,045	31	Louisiana	118,602	181,253	110,535
8	Missouri	1,352,001	957,445	762,511	32	Kansas	109,088	17,589	
9	Wisconsin	1,069,282	552,954	124,696	33	Conn.	85,884	117,107	174,181
10	Kentucky	936,765	958,990	1,102,091	34	Mass.	78,560	114,829	188,651
11	Iowa	855,495	259,041	149,960	35	Utah	59,672	37,532	3,282
12	Tennessee	826,785	775,517	811,591	36	Wash.	44,065	10,157	
13	Texas	714,551	755,365	100,550	37	Florida	26,598	30,158	25,511
14	New Mexico	619,438	830,116	377,271	38	R.Island	25,958	32,624	44,296
15	Vermont	580,347	752,201	1,014,122	39	Nebraska	22,725	2,555	
16	W.Virginia	552,327			40	Delaware	22,714	18,857	27,505
17	N.Carolina	465,435	545,749	595,249	41	Nevada	11,018	376	
18	Maine	454,666	452,472	451,577	42	Wyoming	6,409		
19	Georgia	419,465	512,618	560,455	43	Montana	2,024		
20	Virginia	370,145	1,045,269	1,510,004	44	Dakota	1,901	193	
21	Oreg.	318,123	86,052	15,582	45	Idaho	1,021		
22	N.Hampshire	248,760	310,534	384,756	46	Ariz.	805		
23	Alabama	241,934	370,156	371,880	47	D.C.	604	40	150
24	Mississippi	252,732	352,652	304,929		U.S.total	28,477,951	22,471,275	21,725,220
						U.S.ave.	605,914	548,080	605,425

for 1850, 3.44 for 1860, and 2.90 for 1870 (Table LXXXVIII). Ohio, and the Western States, where the large ranges were favorable to raising of sheep, were increasing rapidly by 1860 and 1870.

Number of Sheep per 100 Acres of Improved Land, and per Farm. The Highland Rim, Cumberland Plateau, and northern East Tennessee had the highest number of sheep per 100 acres of improved land from 1850 to 1870, averaging from about 14 to 56 sheep per unit. The cotton counties in West Tennessee, the Central Basin, and Valley of East Tennessee, were generally lowest with an average of from about 1 to 14 sheep (Map 45).

Scott County ranked 1st in 1850 and 1860 with an average of 56.2 and 55.6 sheep. Morgan was 1st in 1870 with 55.2, and Scott 2nd with 51.9 sheep per 100 acres of improved land. The average for the State was 15.7 in 1850, 11.4 in 1860, and 12.1 in 1870 (Table LXXII).

In the United States Tennessee ranked 16th in 1850 and 1860, and 19th in 1870; in the South she ranked 4th in 1850 and 1860, and 3rd in 1870 (Table LXXIII). Texas and Missouri outranked Tennessee from 1850 to 1870 and Kentucky outranked her in 1850 and 1860.

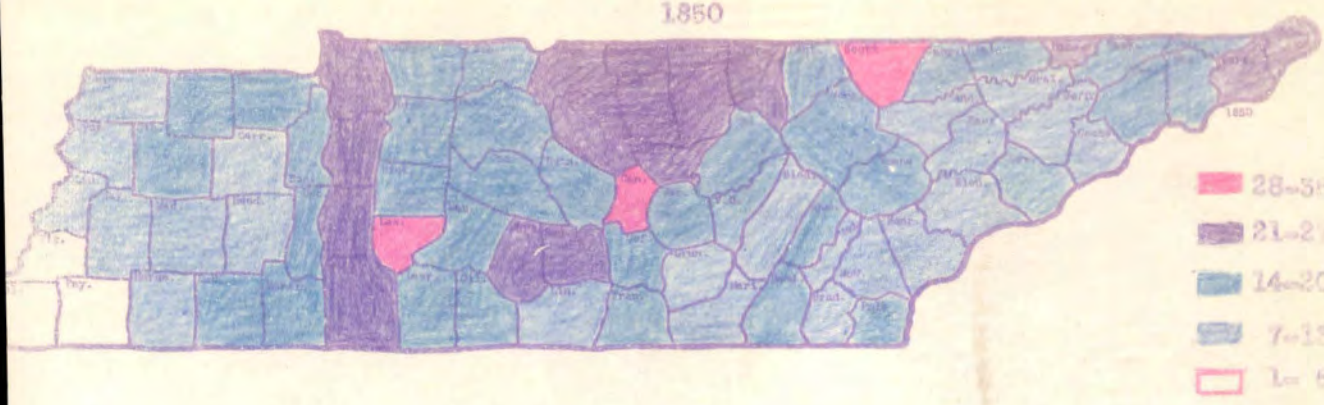
Number per Farm. Tennessee had an average of 9.95 sheep per farm in 1860 and for 1870 the average had dropped to 7. Hawkins County with 22.4 and Sevier with 22 were the high counties in 1860. Bedford County was highest in 1870 with 15.1 sheep per farm (Table LXXIV). A marked increase in number of farms after the War again shows up, decreasing the number of sheep per farm while the actual number of sheep had increased from 1860 to 1870.

Rank of Counties. Rutherford County ranked 1st in number of sheep for 1840, with 35,625, and in 1860 with 25,133. Wilson was 1st in 1850 with 32,109, and Lincoln ranked 1st in 1870 with 27,075 sheep. The average number

Map 43.

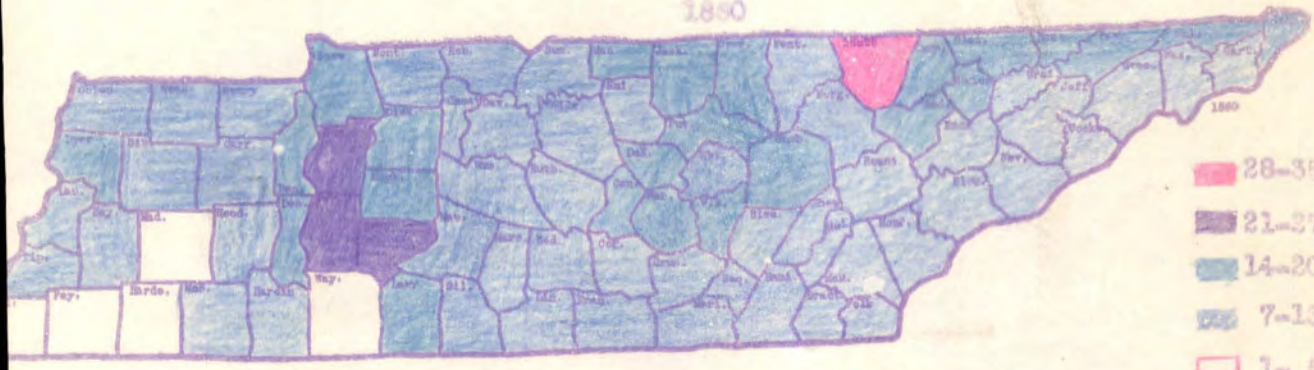
AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHEEP PER 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND, IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

1850



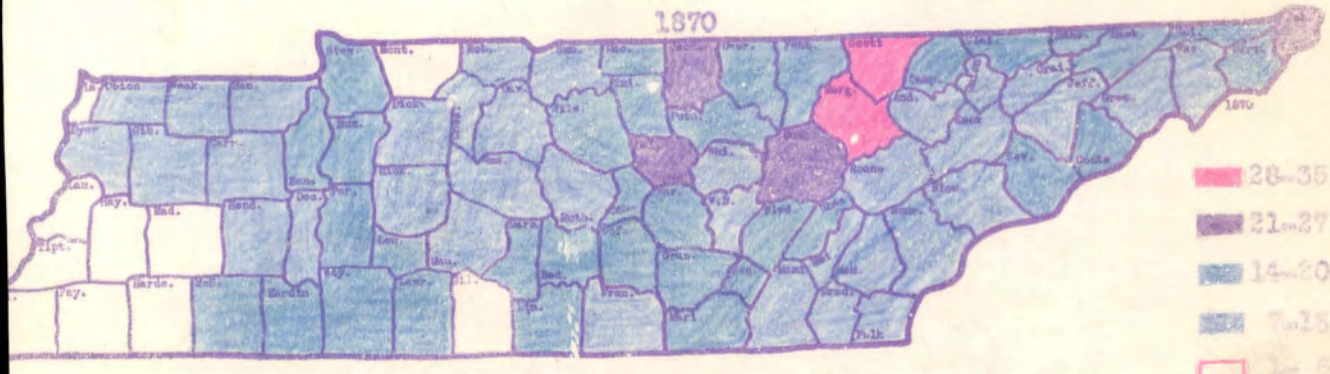
28-35.6
21-27.9
14-20.9
7-13.9
1- 6.9

1860



28-35.6
21-27.9
14-20.9
7-13.9
1- 6.9

1870



28-35.6
21-27.9
14-20.9
7-13.9
1- 6.9

Source: Agricultural Census, 1850, 1860 and 1870

Table LXXII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHEEP PER 100 ACRES IMPROVED LAND, TENNESSEE, 1850 - 1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Morgan	55.2	8.1	15.4	45	Polk	13.4	11.9	15.0
2	Scott	31.9	35.6	36.2	46	Greene	13.0	12.5	16.2
3	Cumberland	27.6	19.0	-	47	White	12.7	9.4	15.5
4	DeKalb	22.5	16.0	27.2	48	Wash.	12.4	10.9	16.8
5	Jackson	22.3	16.3	24.9	49	Bradley	12.3	9.5	13.2
6	Johnson	21.1	15.2	27.8	50	V.Buren	12.3	14.7	18.7
7	Overton	20.8	16.1	23.1	51	Hickman	12.1	17.3	18.2
8	Cannon	20.6	15.4	29.3	52	Ander.	11.9	16.0	13.3
9	Putnam	20.4	15.0	-	53	Grain.	11.8	8.8	13.1
10	Humphreys	20.3	22.3	22.2	54	Blount	11.8	11.1	11.7
11	Claiborne	19.9	16.9	16.9	55	Weak.	11.5	13.4	14.3
12	Sequatchie	19.2	10.9	-	56	Sumner	11.3	13.1	21.8
13	Macon	19.1	14.0	21.0	57	Cheat.	11.2	11.3	-
14	Stewart	18.9	17.1	26.8	58	Hender.	11.0	9.4	13.9
15	Hancock	18.5	14.0	21.8	59	Maury	10.9	10.2	18.0
16	Lewis	18.3	26.5	34.0	60	Meigs	10.7	9.7	11.6
17	Perry	18.2	24.1	27.0	61	Gibson	10.6	13.8	18.9
18	Bedford	17.6	11.6	21.3	62	Dyer	10.5	14.9	11.3
19	Fentress	17.3	13.6	20.2	63	Roane	10.5	12.8	15.6
20	Wayne	17.0	-	23.0	64	McMinn	10.0	8.3	10.6
21	Marion	16.9	9.8	9.9	65	Knox	9.9	9.0	11.4
22	Benton	16.8	16.4	15.4	66	Henry	9.9	11.7	14.6
23	Campbell	16.7	15.7	16.4	67	Hamilton	9.8	7.6	14.2
24	Sevier	16.7	12.6	16.7	68	Jeffer.	9.8	12.3	12.6
25	Lawrence	16.6	14.4	19.5	69	Willi.	9.8	11.1	14.3
26	Bledsoe	16.4	12.4	12.9	70	David.	9.7	12.0	18.3
27	Rhea	16.2	11.0	14.8	71	Frank.	9.6	11.1	15.4
28	Hardin	15.8	12.1	19.3	72	Ruther.	9.5	12.5	17.1
29	Grundy	15.5	11.7	12.5	73	Carroll	8.5	10.7	13.6
30	McNairy	15.3	10.9	16.1	74	Monroe	8.2	9.5	10.2
31	Sullivan	15.0	15.6	16.8	75	Robert.	7.9	9.5	14.0
32	Carter	14.9	12.2	24.8	76	Haywood	6.9	8.4	7.0
33	Coffee	14.7	12.7	17.3	77	Tipton	6.9	8.3	6.7
34	Wilson	14.7	9.8	22.8	78	Lake	6.1	-	-
35	Smith	14.6	11.5	24.3	79	Montg.	5.9	8.1	16.5
36	Warren	14.6	14.6	17.2	80	Lauder.	5.8	7.2	9.5
37	Cocke	14.4	9.6	13.8	81	Harde.	5.2	6.8	9.2
38	Lincoln	14.3	9.6	12.0	82	Madis.	3.8	6.9	12.6
39	Hawkins	14.2	17.1	18.3	83	Shelby	3.3	5.4	5.1
40	Marshall	14.2	12.3	24.4	84	Fayette	2.3	6.1	5.3
41	Obion	13.9	11.2	11.8	85	Giles	1.0	8.2	14.7
42	Decatur	13.7	17.3	16.2					
43	Dickson	13.7	16.8	17.3					
44	Union	13.6	13.4	-		St. total	12.1	11.4	15.7

Table LXXIII

SHEEP: NUMBER HEAD PER 100 ACRES
IMPROVED FARM LAND IN U.S.,
1850- 1870

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Wyo.	1896.2	-	-	25	Ark.	8.6	10.2	11.7
2	N.M.	433.2	556.0	227.0	26	R.I.	8.5	9.7	12.4
3	Colo.	127.8	-	-	27	Ill.	8.1	5.9	17.7
4	Utah	50.2	48.5	20.0	28	D.C.	7.5	.2	.9
5	Calif.	44.5	44.1	54.2	29	Georgia	6.1	6.4	8.8
6	Mich.	39.0	36.6	38.7	30	N.U.	6.1	7.0	9.1
7	Ohio	34.1	28.1	40.0	31	La.	5.8	6.7	6.9
8	Oreg.	28.5	9.6	11.5	32	Minn.	5.7	2.3	1.6
9	Texas	24.1	28.4	15.6	33	Ariz.	5.5	-	-
10	Wash.	22.9	12.4	-	34	Kans.	5.5	15.0	-
11	W.Va.	21.4	-	-	35	Miss.	5.5	7.0	8.8
12	Vt.	18.9	26.6	39.0	36	Conn.	5.1	6.4	9.8
13	Wisc.	18.1	8.9	12.0	37	Ala.	4.8	5.8	8.4
14	Ind.	16.0	12.0	22.2	38	Mass.	4.6	5.3	8.8
15	Pa.	15.6	15.6	21.1	39	Va.	4.5	9.1	12.6
16	Me.	14.9	16.7	22.1	40	Md.	4.4	5.2	6.4
17	Mo.	14.8	15.0	25.2	41	Dakota	4.4	9.1	-
18	N.Y.	14.0	18.2	27.8	42	S.C.	4.1	5.1	7.0
19	Tenn.	12.1	11.4	15.7	43	Idaho	3.8	-	-
20	Nev.	11.9	2.7	-	44	Fla.	3.6	4.6	6.7
21	Ky.	11.6	12.3	18.5	45	Neb.	3.5	2.0	-
22	N.H.	10.6	15.1	17.1	46	Dela.	3.2	3.0	4.7
23	Ia.	9.1	6.8	18.2	47	Mont.	2.4	-	-
24	N.C.	8.8	8.4	10.9					

for the state was 10,300 for 1840; 10,273 for 1850; 9,317 for 1860; and 9,727 sheep for 1870. Lincoln, Bedford, Wilson, Maury, and Greene were the highest ranking counties in order for 1870 (Table LXXV).

Sheep were kept mostly for the wool they produced, and for mutton. Some were driven to market[19] and sold for meat. They were generally poorly cared for, especially during winter months[20] and as a result were neither large in size nor good producers of wool.

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19 Grey, L. C., op. cit., p. 840.
20 Ibid., p. 845.

Table LXXIV

AVERAGE NUMBER SHEEP PER FARM IN TENNESSEE, 1860-1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	Rank	County	1870	1860
1	Bedford	15.11	11.38	45	Hardin	7.59	7.59
2	Bledsoe	11.54	19.35	46	Lewis	7.52	15.40
3	Greene	11.28	11.15	47	V.Buren	7.52	12.21
4	Campbell	10.99	10.76	48	Meigs	7.46	9.67
5	Morgan	10.94	12.28	49	Hamilton	7.15	9.84
6	Scott	10.61	17.17	50	White	7.07	7.77
7	Cumberland	10.60	10.19	51	Maury	6.97	9.85
8	Carter	10.30	8.31	52	Grundy	6.91	7.32
9	Sullivan	10.24	16.87	53	Wayne	6.91	*
10	Johnson	9.99	9.79	54	Benton	6.69	8.79
11	Sequatchie	9.81	2.33	55	Franklin	6.49	9.00
12	Marshall	9.78	11.40	56	Cocke	6.45	6.19
13	Hancock	9.72	11.75	57	Davidson	6.27	13.98
14	DeKalb	9.56	9.06	58	Williamson	6.17	13.51
15	Sevier	9.55	22.00	59	Robertson	6.16	9.37
16	Overton	9.46	12.75	60	Marion	5.98	9.95
17	Washington	9.45	10.05	61	Hickman	5.88	10.92
18	Blount	9.25	11.27	62	Anderson	5.86	11.55
19	Warren	9.11	13.61	63	Lawrence	5.81	7.14
20	Union	8.85	11.28	64	Weakley	5.64	8.16
21	Stewart	8.83	10.27	65	Knox	5.61	8.00
22	Claiborne	8.64	13.08	66	Haywood	5.44	11.58
23	Decatur	8.62	10.64	67	Cheatham	5.31	7.32
24	Rutherford	8.55	14.07	68	Henderson	5.28	6.95
25	Jackson	8.42	10.05	69	Henry	5.22	9.39
26	Polk	8.42	10.98	70	Hawkins	4.95	22.44
27	Grainger	8.38	10.56	71	Obion	4.93	5.59
28	McMinn	8.29	8.89	72	Montgomery	4.88	9.64
29	Jefferson	8.25	11.29	73	Giles	4.78	10.16
30	McNairy	8.19	7.73	74	Perry	4.68	15.73
31	Dickson	8.08	8.95	75	Tipton	4.43	8.05
32	Sumner	8.08	12.11	76	Lake	4.25	-
33	Bradley	8.07	9.29	77	Gibson	4.18	9.92
34	Coffee	8.07	8.21	78	Monroe	3.91	8.50
35	Humphreys	8.07	9.94	79	Dyer	3.82	9.92
36	Cannon	8.06	7.61	80	Hardeman	3.09	8.78
37	Lincoln	7.98	9127	81	Lauderdale	2.60	5.96
38	Putnam	7.90	7.26	82	Madison	2.50	7.47
39	Roane	7.88	13.91	83	Fayette	1.57	11.96
40	Wilson	7.85	9.73	84	Shelby	1.57	7.54
41	Fentress	7.77	7.82	85	Carroll	1.13	8.48
42	Smith	7.74	9.01				
43	Macon	7.70	7.12		St. ave.	7.00	9.95
44	Rhea	7.69	10.71				

* Not reported

Table LXXV

SHEEP: NUMBER IN TENNESSEE
1840 - 1870
(000 omitted)

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	1840	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	1840
1	Linc.	27.1	19.5	16.1	22.1	45	Monroe	8.5	10.4	8.5	5.7
2	Bedford	25.2	21.4	21.7	21.0	46	Macon	8.2	6.4	6.5	-
3	Wilson	24.0	21.0	32.1	19.5	47	White	8.1	5.8	12.3	9.0
4	Maury	21.5	21.2	25.9	27.3	48	Coffee	8.1	7.1	6.5	8.2
5	Greene	21.1	18.8	20.2	17.2	49	Hardin	8.0	7.9	6.7	7.6
6	Sumner	20.4	18.4	25.8	28.8	50	Montg.	8.0	10.4	16.7	13.1
7	Giles	18.7	15.7	22.2	14.0	51	Benton	7.8	3.6	5.2	3.6
8	Smith	17.6	13.6	22.0	20.9	52	Hancock	7.4	5.3	7.6	-
9	Overton	17.3	11.8	14.0	11.0	53	Hardeman	7.1	7.6	9.8	10.3
10	Ruther.	17.2	23.1	25.6	35.6	54	Hickman	6.9	9.0	8.1	8.0
11	Hawkins	16.6	16.9	17.0	18.9	55	Dickson	6.8	9.3	5.4	6.4
12	Marshall	16.2	14.5	19.5	16.6	56	Hamilton	6.7	5.1	5.5	3.6
13	Sulliv.	15.6	14.7	16.0	14.1	57	Campbell	6.7	5.3	4.8	5.0
14	Jackson	15.3	10.5	16.6	13.8	58	Scott	6.6	4.8	3.1	-
15	Willi.	15.2	19.1	24.3	32.1	59	Union	6.3	5.4	-	-
16	Gibson	14.1	16.8	11.5	8.8	60	Anderson	6.1	6.9	5.4	5.5
17	Knox	13.4	10.3	12.2	11.6	61	Johnson	6.0	3.9	4.6	3.8
18	Wash.	13.2	12.4	14.6	12.0	62	Shelby	5.7	7.2	6.3	4.7
19	Weak.	13.0	10.7	8.8	5.9	63	Decatur	5.6	5.8	3.6	-
20	Warren	12.5	10.7	9.0	9.7	64	Marion	5.6	3.4	4.0	3.7
21	David.	12.2	15.9	21.3	25.1	65	Bledsoe	5.6	4.2	4.5	3.8
22	Cannon	12.2	8.5	11.8	9.7	66	Lawrence	5.5	5.7	7.2	6.1
23	Jeffer.	11.6	13.6	10.1	10.0	67	Carter	5.4	4.1	5.9	5.5
24	DeKalb	11.5	8.1	7.9	5.8	68	Perry	5.3	6.9	6.0	3.9
25	Robert.	11.1	11.7	13.8	12.0	69	Rhea	5.3	3.6	3.2	2.8
26	Henry	10.9	13.3	13.4	12.1	70	Haywood	5.2	11.6	6.6	5.2
27	Blount	10.8	11.1	10.7	11.1	71	Fentress	5.0	4.7	4.4	3.0
28	Carr.	10.8	10.3	10.4	30.0	72	Cheatham	4.8	4.4	-	-
29	Roane	10.6	12.3	10.3	11.0	73	Tipton	4.7	5.4	3.2	1.2
30	Obion	10.3	6.8	3.1	1.5	74	Polk	4.6	3.5	4.4	1.8
31	Putnam	10.3	7.4	-	-	75	Cumber.	4.5	2.7	-	-
32	Hender.	10.2	9.2	9.1	10.5	76	Meigs	4.4	3.7	4.4	4.2
33	McNairy	9.9	8.9	10.3	6.1	77	Morgan	4.3	4.9	2.3	1.6
34	McMinn	9.6	9.0	10.3	8.2	78	Fayette	3.8	11.3	8.4	10.8
35	Grain.	9.6	7.0	7.8	9.1	79	Madis.	3.6	11.1	14.6	17.6
36	Cocke	9.7	6.3	6.7	2.9	80	V.Buren	3.2	2.4	2.3	-
37	Wayne	9.7	*	7.6	5.0	81	Lauder.	3.1	2.8	1.7	0.8
38	Sevier	9.6	7.7	6.7	5.3	82	Sequat.	3.0	1.8	-	-
39	Claib.	9.3	10.9	9.3	9.2	83	Grundy	1.9	2.0	1.7	-
40	Bradley	9.1	7.6	7.7	5.4	84	Lewis	1.7	2.6	6.6	-
41	Stew.	8.9	7.2	10.3	7.0	85	Lake	0.8	-	-	-
42	Humph.	8.9	9.3	6.2	6.0		St. total	826.8	775.3	811.6	741.6
43	Dyer	8.8	6.7	2.6	0.9		St. ave.	9.7	9.3	10.3	10.3
44	Frank.	8.8	9.3	10.9	9.5						

* None reported

Poultry

For some reason poultry was not reported after 1840, to 1870. Poultry was rather important in Tennessee for 1840, as indicated by the estimated value. The total value of all kinds of poultry was given in the Census of 1840 as $606,969. Lincoln County had the highest value for poultry, $24,065. Middle Tennessee was the most important section of the state with a value of $269,339, compardd with $163,420 for East Tennessee, and $174,210 for West Tennessee. The flocks were probably all small farm flocks and just kept for home consumption.

Value of Livestock

Tennessee ranked high both in the United States and in the South in value of livestock. For 1850 she ranked 5th in the United States and 2nd

Table LXXVI

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK: BY STATES,
1850-1870
(In thousands)

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	N.Y.	$175,885	$103,856	$73,570	25	Conn.	$17$545	$11,511	$7,467
2	Ill.	149,757	72,501	24,209	26	Ark.	17,225	22,097	6,648
3	Ohio	120,301	80,585	44,122	27	W.Va.	17,175	-	-
4	Pa.	115,647	69,673	41,500	28	Mass.	17,049	12,758	9,648
5	Mo.	84,285	55,694	19,888	29	La.	15,929	24,547	11,152
6	Ind.	83,777	41,856	22,479	30	N.H.	15,247	10,925	8,872
7	Iowa	82,987	22,476	3,689	31	S.C.	12,444	23,954	15,060
8	Ky.	66,287	61,868	29,66h	32	Oreg.	6,829	5,946	1,876
9	Tenn.	55,084	60,211	29,978	33	Neb.	6,551	1,129	-
10	Mich.	49,810	25,715	8,009	34	Fla.	5,212	5,553	2,880
11	Wis.	45,311	17,807	4,897	35	Dela.	4,257	5,145	1,849
12	Cali.	37,965	35,585	3,351	36	R.I.	3,135	2,042	1,535
13	Tex.	37,425	42,825	10,415	37	Colo.	2,871	-	-
14	Ga.	30,156	38,373	25,728	38	N.M.	2,383	4,500	1,495
15	Miss.	29,940	41,892	19,404	39	Utah	2,150	1,517	547
16	Va.	28,188	47,803	33,657	40	Wash.	2,105	1,100	-
17	Ala.	26,690	45,412	21,690	41	Mont.	1,819	-	-
18	Vt.	25,889	16,458	9,706	42	Nev.	1,445	178	-
19	Me.	25,357	15,458	9,706	43	Dak.	780	39	-
20	Kans.	25,175	5,352	-	44	Ida.	521	-	-
21	N.C.	21,994	31,151	17,718	45	Wyo.	442	-	-
22	N.J.	21,445	16,155	10,679	46	Ariz.	144	-	-
23	Minn.	20,118	3,845	93	47	D.C.	115	110	72
24	Md.	18,434	14,668	7,938		U.S. total	1,525,276	1,089,330	544,181

in the South. For 1860 she ranked 6th in the United States and 2nd in the South. Virginia outranked Tennessee in 1850 and Kentucky outranked her in 1860. In 1870 Missouri and Kentucky reported hgher values for all livestock (Table LXXVI).

PART II

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

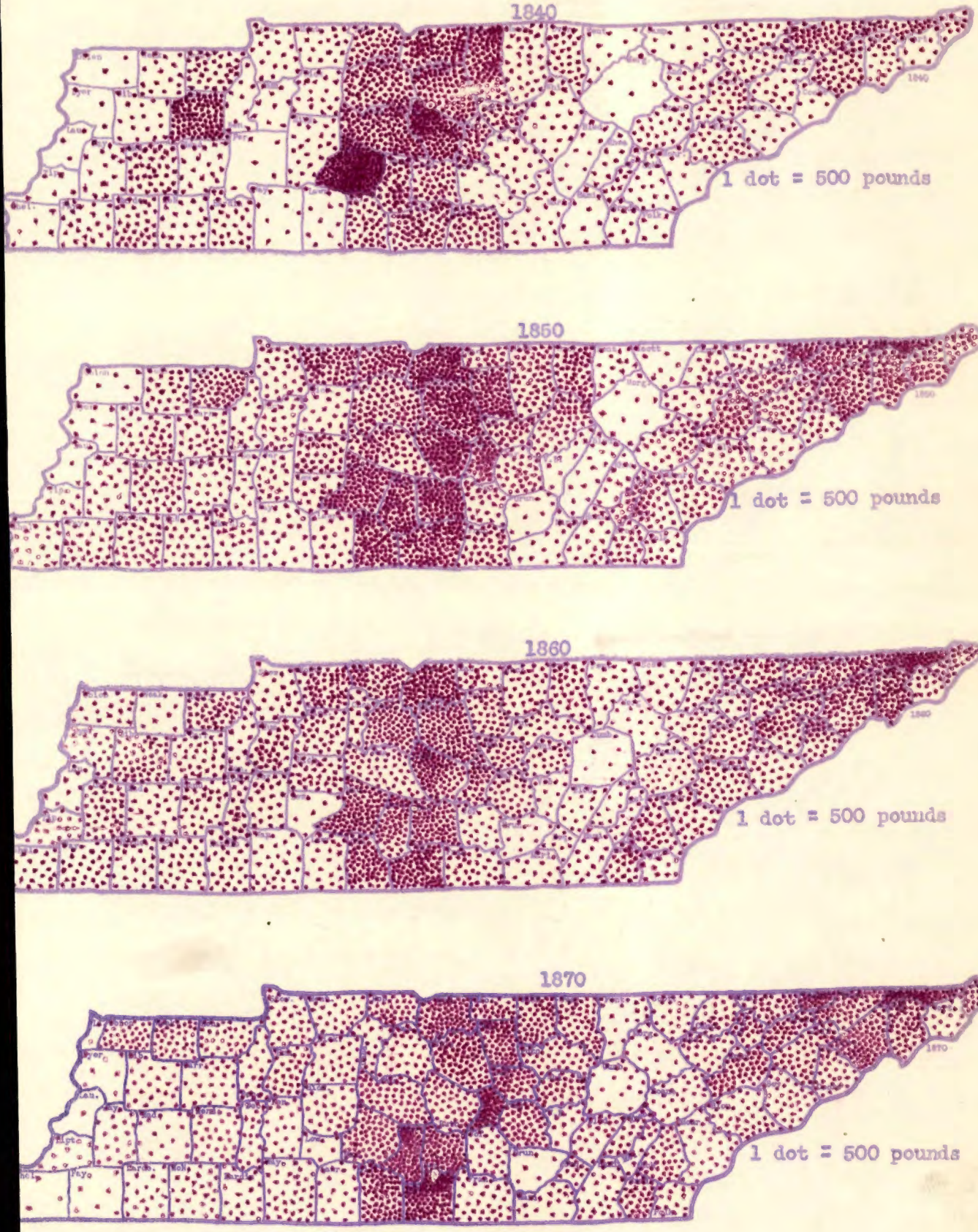
Wool

Distribution. We would expect to find the production of wool having the same general distribution as sheep. Some difference between the yields of wool per sheep occurred between the different counties, but the distribution and shifts in production were practically the same as for sheep. The middle section of Middle Tennessee was the heaviest throughout all periods. Maury County was the most concentrated area in 1840. Production seemed to spread more generally over Marshall, Giles, Lincoln, and Bedford during the next three periods. The Cumberland Plateau and the north west part of West Tennessee increased in amount of wool produced, through to 1870 (Map 44).

Production per Sheep. The average production per sheep for 1840 was 1.4 pounds; for 1850, 1.7 pounds; for 1860, 1.8 pounds; and for 1870, 1.7 pounds of wool. The production is low but possibly not all the sheep reported were clipped[1] and the fleeces are not so heavy on sheep raised in warm climates as on those raised in colder climates. Davidson County ranked 1st in 1870 with an average of 2.5 pounds per sheep. Five of the cotton producing counties in West Tennessee were producing less than 1.0 pound of wool per sheep in 1870 (Table LXXVII).

Map 44

WOOL: TOTAL NUMBER OF POUNDS IN TENNESSEE, 1840-1870



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1840, 1850, 1860 and 1870

Table LXXVII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF POUNDS OF WOOL PER SHEEP IN TENNESSEE, 1840—1870

Rank	County	1860	1860	1850	1840	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	1840
1	David.	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.7	45	Jacks.	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.2
2	Madis.	2.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	46	Macon	1.7	1.5	1.6	-
3	Dickson	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.5	47	Maury	1.7	2.2	1.8	3.2
4	Hickm.	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.5	48	Montg.	1.7	2.5	1.8	.7
5	Ander.	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.1	49	Rhea	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4
6	Bleds.	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.4	50	Robert.	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8
7	Marsh.	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.2	51	Sevier	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.3
8	Morgan	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.5	52	Sulli.	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.1
9	Knox	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.2	53	Union	1.7	1.3	-	-
10	Perry	2.0	1.6	1.6	.6	54	Bradl.	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
11	Sequat.	2.0	2.5	-	-	55	Claib.	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.3
12	Wash.	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.1	56	Coffee	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.1
13	Willi.	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.6	57	Grain.	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.2
14	Cumber.	1.9	1.8	-	-	58	Hawk.	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3
15	Greene	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.2	59	Hender.	1.6	1.7	1.6	.8
16	Hamil.	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	60	Humph.	1.6	1.7	1.9	.8
17	Hanc.	1.9	2.1	1.6	-	61	Marion	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.3
18	Hayw.	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	62	Obion	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.7
19	Jeffer.	1.9	1.8	1.8	.9	63	Polk	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.4
20	John.	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.3	64	Carter	1.5	2.4	2.9	1.1
21	Lawr.	1.9	2.0	1.6	.9	65	Cocke	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.0
22	Scott	1.9	2.0	1.5	-	66	Henry	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.4
23	Smith	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.0	67	Overt.	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4
24	Sumner	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.2	68	Weak.	1.5	.5	1.5	1.5
25	Warren	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.1	69	Wilson	1.5	2.4	1.6	2.2
26	White	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.5	70	Bedf.	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.0
27	Campb.	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4	71	Harde.	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6
28	Carrm	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.4	72	McNairy	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.8
29	DeKalb	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.1	73	Ruther.	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.4
30	Fentr.	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.5	74	Bent.	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.4
31	Frank.	1. 8	1.9	1.7	2.5	75	Hardin	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.7
32	Giles	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.5	76	Roane	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2
33	Lewis	1.8	1.4	1.3	-	77	Carroll	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.5
34	Linc.	1. 8	2.0	2.9	1.5	78	Tipton	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.9
35	McMinn	1.8	2.0	1.5	.9	79	Lake	1.0	-	-	-
36	Monroe	1.8	1.6	1.8	.8	80	Meigs	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.3
37	Putnam	1.8	1.9	-	-	81	Fayette	.9	1.6	1.8	1.1
38	Stew.	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	82	Gibson	.9	1.5	1.6	1.0
39	V.Bur.	1.8	2.0	2.0	-	83	Dyer	.4	1.6	1.8	1.7
40	Wayne	1.8	*	1.5	.9	84	Shelby	.2	1.5	1.6	.7
41	Blount	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	85	Lauder.	.1	1.6	1.5	2.1
42	Cheat.	1.7	1.5	-	-						
43	Decat.	1. 7	1.8	1.6	-		St. ave.	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4
44	Grundy	1.7	2.6	2.2	-						

* Sheep not reported

Production per County. The average production of wool per county from 1840 to 1870 was 14,700 pounds, 17,300 pounds, 16,700 pounds, and 16,400 pounds respectively. Lincoln County was first in 1870 with 48,000 pounds. Maury established an all time high production for this period in 1840, producing 88,000 pounds, Wilson ranked 1st in 1850 and 1860 with 52,000, and 50,000 pounds of wool respectively (Table LXXVIII).

Production and Rank of Tennessee. Tennessee ranked 11th in the United States and 4th in the South with 1,364,000 pounds of wool in 1850. Missouri, Kentucky, and Virginia outranked Tennessee. For 1860 the rank was 14th among all states and 4th in the South with 1,405,000 pounds of wool produced. By 1870 the rank had dropped again in the United States to 15th and was still 4th in the South with a production of 1,390,000 pounds of wool.

Prices and Marketing Facilities. The average farm price of wool in Maryland was generally good from 1844 to 1846. In 1847 it dropped below an index number of 100 based on a 1909-1913 average. Prices were above 100 again from 1848 to 1854. For 1855 prices went to the lowest for the period, 19¢ per pound or an index of 79. Prices remained low then until 1859 when they were 29¢, a slight drop in 1860, and then higher prices to 1870, reaching a peak of 142 in 1866.[21] Prices were very likely similar in Tennessee. However most of the wool was produced from small flocks and considerable difficulty was experienced, by the small producers, in getting fair prices. There were no wool markets and local buyers would cooperate in keeping down the price.[22]

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21 Arthur G. Peterson, Historical Study of Farm Prices Received in Virginia, 1801-1927, pp. 177 and 190.

22 Grey, L. C., op. cit., p. 842.

Table LXXVIII

NUMBER OF POUNDS OF WOOL IN TENNESSEE
1840 - 1870
(000 omitted)

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	1840	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	1840
1	Lincoln	48	39	47	33	45	Montg.	14	26	30	9
2	Greene	40	34	33	21	46	Hanc.	14	11	12	-
3	Sumner	39	38	45	34	47	Macon	14	9	11	-
4	Wilson	37	30	32	42	48	McNairy	14	16	14	11
5	Maury	36	47	47	38	49	Carroll	13	18	15	45
6	Bedf.	36	43	37	21	50	Hamilt.	13	10	10	5
7	Marshall	35	30	35	19	51	Ander.	13	11	10	6
8	Giles	34	30	36	20	52	Gibson	13	25	19	9
9	Smith	33	20	31	43	53	Coffee	13	11	12	9
10	David.	30	37	38	43	54	Scott	13	10	5	-
11	Willi.	30	25	30	30	55	Campb.	12	8	8	7
12	Sulli.	27	27	16	15	56	Bleds.	11	8	8	5
13	Wash.	27	24	24	13	57	John.	11	8	10	5
14	Knox	26	19	22	14	58	Union	11	7	-	-
15	Jacks.	26	17	28	17	59	Lawr.	11	12	11	6
16	Hawk.	26	25	22	25	60	Perry	10	11	10	2
17	Overt.	26	19	24	15	61	Hardin	10	14	13	13
18	Warren	24	19	16	11	62	Benton	10	9	9	5
19	Ruther.	23	43	39	49	63	Hayw.	10	21	10	8
20	Jeffer.	22	24	19	5	64	Hardeman	10	13	17	16
21	Cannon	21	17	20	14	65	Decat.	10	10	6	-
22	DeKalb	20	16	15	12	66	Morg.	9	10	5	2
23	Weak.	20	5	13	9	67	Marion	9	7	24	12
24	Robert.	19	24	26	22	68	Rhea	9	6	6	4
25	Putn.	19	14	-	-	69	Fentr.	9	11	7	4
26	Blount	18	21	17	18	70	Madis.	9	12	20	20
27	McMinn	18	18	16	7	71	Cumber.	8	5	-	-
28	Wayne	18	13	12	5	72	Cheat.	8	6	-	-
29	Obion	17	10	4	2	73	Carter	8	10	17	4
30	Henry	16	25	28	17	74	Polk	8	6	3	2
31	Frank.	16	18	19	24	75	V.Buren	6	5	5	-
32	Sevier	16	14	11	7	76	Sequat.	6	4	-	-
33	Stew.	16	11	13	9	77	Tipton	5	10	6	2
34	Graing.	16	13	14	11	78	Meigs	4	6	9	5
35	Hender	16	13	14	9	79	Dyer	3	11	5	2
36	White	16	13	24	13	80	Fayette	3	19	13	12
37	Monroe	13	16	16	13	81	Lewis	3	3	8	-
38	Claib.	13	17	10	12	82	Grundy	3	3	4	-
39	Cocke	13	14	10	3	83	Shelby	1	11	10	3
40	Dicks.	13	18	10	10	84	Lake	1	-	-	-
41	Hickm.	13	16	17	12	85	Lauder.	-	3	3	2
42	Bradley	13	11	11	4						
43	Humph.	13	16	12	3		St.total	1390	1495	1384	1060
44	Roane	14	19	17	13		St.ave	16.4	16.7	17.3	14.7

Butter and Cheese

Production and Distribution. Production of butter was very evenly distributed over the State. The areas of denser population having the heaviest production and areas like the Cumberland Plateau were low (Map 45). Cheese was not so evenly distributed. For 1850 production of cheese was rather general over Middle and East Tennessee with the heaviest areas on the Southern Rim and northeast East Tennessee. For 1860 production was largely confined to Davidson County in Middle Tennessee and a few counties in the East Tennessee Valley. For 1820 production of cheese was largely confined to Shelby County in West Tennessee and Davidson County, with a general distribution over East Tennessee (Map 46).

Tennessee produced an average of about 10,000,000 pounds of butter annually for 1850-1870. She ranked 11th in 1850, 15th in 1860, and 15th in 1870, among all states, and 3rd in the South for all three periods. Production of cheese was of minor importance in the South.

Production per Farm and per Capita. The average production of butter per farm for 1860 was 128.9 pounds, and for 1870 only 81.0 pounds. Only 1.7 pounds of cheese was produced in 1860 and 1.2 pounds in 1870. Rutherford County ranked first in 1860 with an average of 280.3 pounds of butter per farm. Hawkins was first in 1870 with an average production of 349.6 pounds (Table LXXIX). Per capita production of butter was very low, being only 8.1 pounds in 1850, 9.0 pounds in 1860, and 7.6 pounds in 1870.

Conditions in the South were very unfavorable for making butter or cheese. Lack of adequate equipment and facilities for cooling, made the production of quality products near impossible. Little butter was produced for market except possibly in the vicinity of the larger cities.

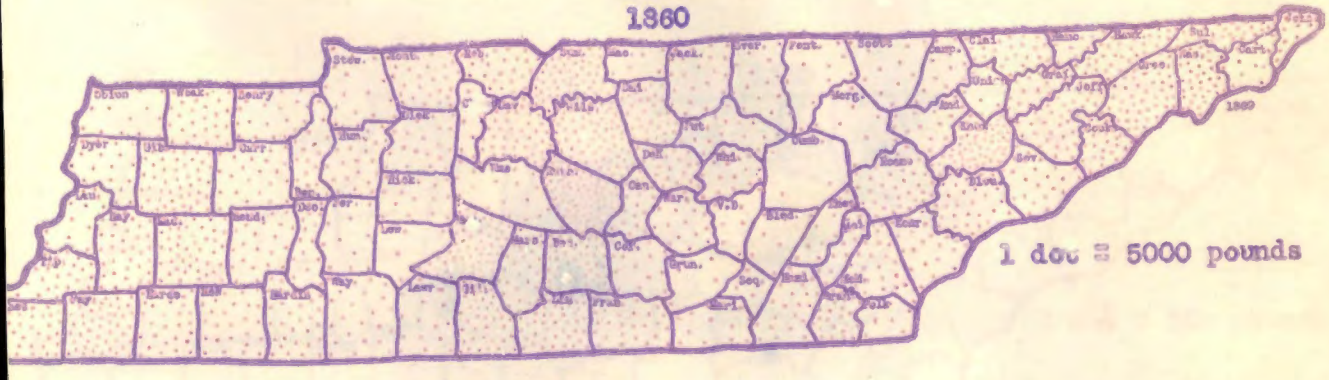
Map 45

BUTTER: TOTAL NUMBER OF POUNDS, TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

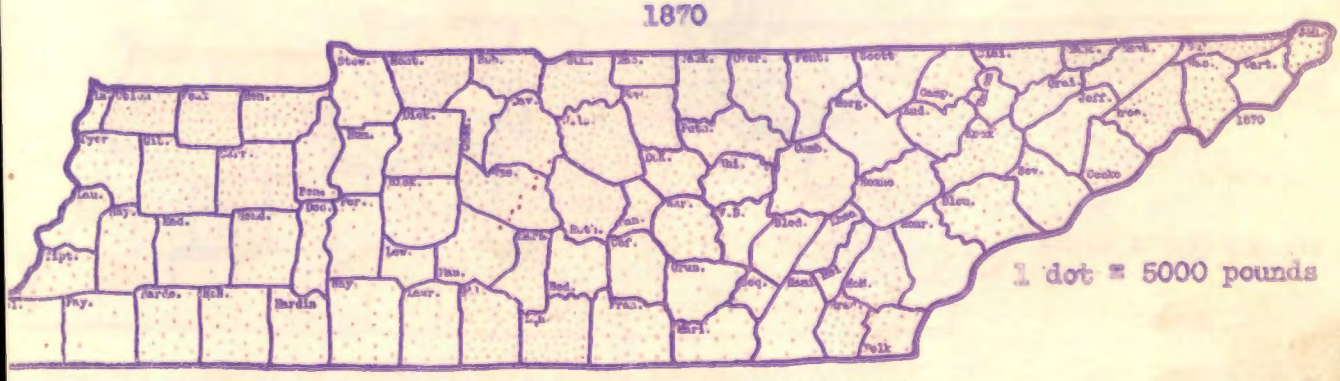
1850



1860



1870

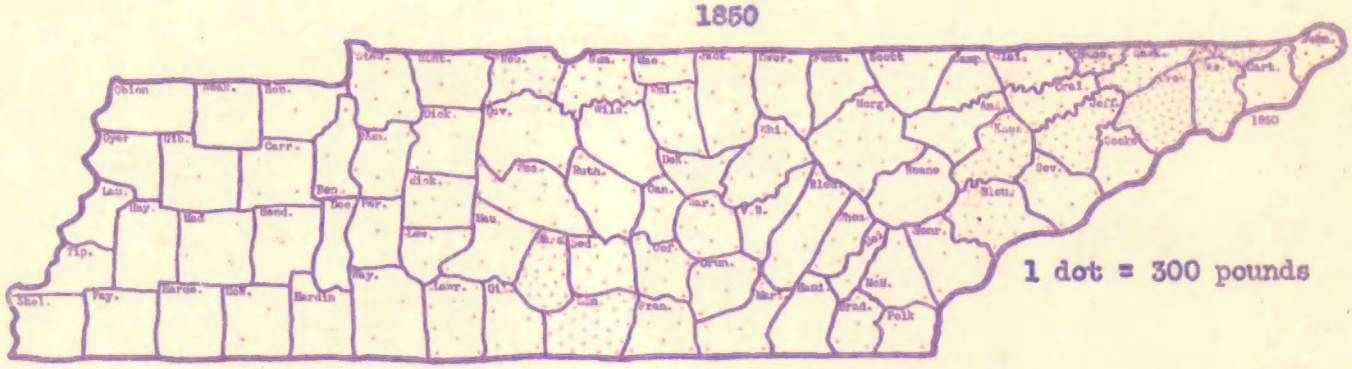


Source: Census of Agriculture, 1850, 1860 and 1870

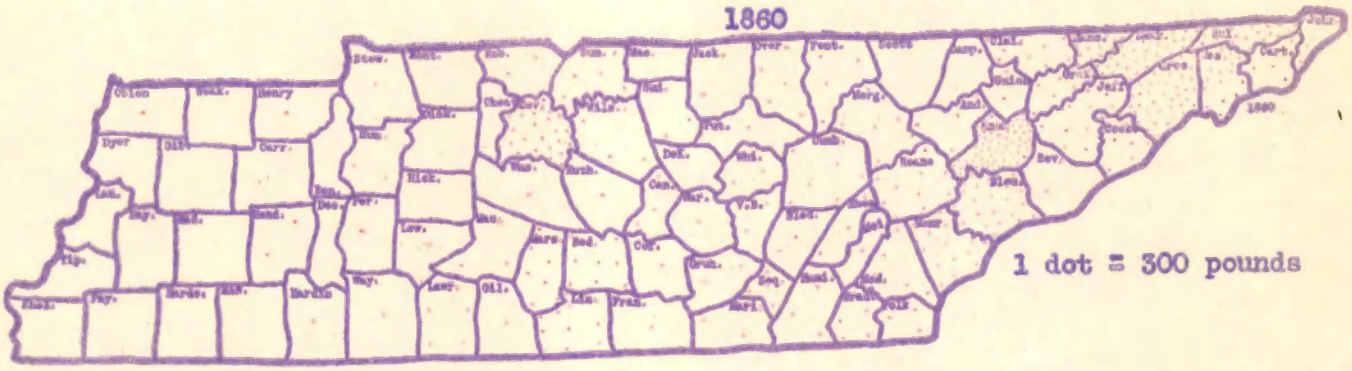
Map 46

CHEESE: TOTAL NUMBER OF POUNDS IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

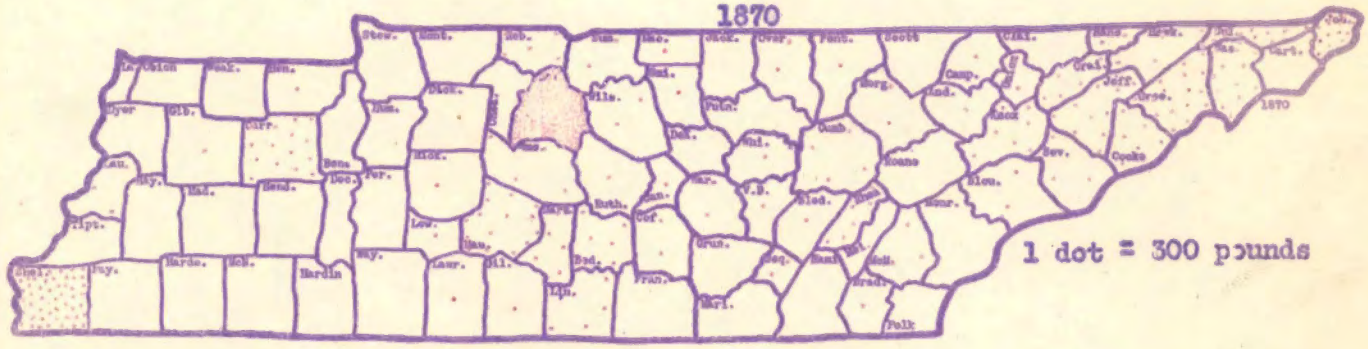
1850



1860



1870



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1850, 1860, and 1870

Table LXXIX

AVERAGE NUMBER OF POUNDS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE PER FARM, BY COUNTIES, 1860 AND 1870

Rank	County	Butter		Cheese		Rank	County	Butter		Cheese	
		1870	1860	1870	1860			1870	1860	1870	1860
1	Hawk.	349.6	221.2	4.0	13.5	45	White	80.1	101.3	.1	.6
2	Carroll	283.4	97.7	4.7	.4	46	Sevier	78.9	336.4	1.0	1.6
3	Decat.	147.1	138.9	.1	.2	47	Macon	78.1	54.7	.2	-
4	Ruther.	145.1	280.3	.1	.2	48	Wayne	77.1	130.2	-	.3
5	Greene	145.3	138.5	2.6	7.3	49	V.Bur.	75.9	166.8	.7	2.6
6	Cumber.	137.0	76.9	2.8	7.8	50	Willi.	75.8	68.1	.5	.1
7	Montg.	132.6	126.5	-	-	51	Ander.	75.1	118.2	.3	2.7
8	Wilson	130.5	152.8	.2	.6	52	Fentr.	75.0	92.3	.5	2.2
9	Roane	122.0	194.3	-	3.6	53	Rhea	74.8	159.6	2.7	2.8
10	Bradl.	120.0	144.7	.2	1.8	54	Union	74.3	78.8	.7	1.4
11	John.	119.9	129.0	6.3	7.1	55	Hender.	74.3	74.3	-	.4
12	Wash.	119.8	152.6	2.8	4.3	56	Morg.	74.2	111.2	1.4	3.7
13	Scott	115.6	217.5	.1	.3	57	Hanc.	72.6	109.9	.8	8.6
14	Dicks.	115.3	95.1	-	.1	58	Gibson	72.3	137.3	.1	-
15	Smith	112.6	106.3	.1	.8	59	Tipton	70.9	185.1	-	-
16	Sulli.	112.6	159.7	2.1	2.1	60	Cannon	69.4	75.1	.1	.9
17	Weak.	111.7	97.6	-	-	61	Marion	69.1	180.1	.1	2.4
18	Blount	110.7	149.0	.6	.7	62	Overt.	66.5	93.8	.3	1.7
19	Campb.	107.6	113.6	.3	-	63	Benton	66.1	122.3	-	-
20	Obion	106.9	117.3	-	.2	64	Grundy	64.6	79.8	.6	2.3
21	McMinn	104.7	117.7	.7	1.8	65	Lewis	64.4	134.4	.8	1.6
22	Bleds.	104.4	164.7	.3	1.6	66	Grain.	59.7	109.2	1.3	3.3
23	DeKalb	104.0	105.8	-	.2	67	Cocke	58.3	114.1	1.2	2.0
24	Sequat.	103.7	29.0	1.7	1.8	68	Giles	58.4	131.8	.1	.1
25	Hick.	103.2	94.4	.2	.2	69	Bedf.	57.8	136.9	1.0	1.3
26	Marsh.	102.9	102.0	1.0	1.8	70	Maury	54.7	139.7	1.4	.3
27	Polk	102.3	109.9	-	2.7	71	Jeffer.	53.6	140.6	2.4	2.8
28	David.	98.9	198.3	4.3	7.2	72	Coffee	53.4	78.2	.3	.3
29	Warren	98.0	104.1	.4	.3	73	Jacks.	48.6	101.3	-	.3
30	Putnam	95.0	80.0	-	.4	74	Dyer	42.9	125.3	.1	-
31	Frank.	94.2	127.2	.1	.2	75	Perry	40.1	124.8	.1	.4
32	Linc.	93.9	101.3	.3	1.3	76	Hards.	36.4	168.1	.1	-
33	Hayw.	93.8	169.2	-	-	77	Cheat.	36.3	62.6	-	-
34	Hamil.	93.2	207.3	-	1.2	78	Lauder.	18.3	127.3	.9	-
35	Knox	92.6	144.4	.9	14.3	79	Madis.	17.0	149.2	-	-
36	McNairy	92.0	112.9	-	.1	80	Humph.	15.8	116.8	-	.8
37	Sumner	88.7	175.0	.3	1.3	81	Lake	13.3	-	-	-
38	Lawr.	87.7	92.3	.3	1.7	82	Fayet.	4.4	259.3	-	-
39	Robert.	85.9	101.3	.8	.6	83	Carter	4.2	120.9	-	2.2
40	Claib.	85.3	137.7	-	3.1	84	Shelby	3.2	135.0	3.3	-
41	Henry	83.3	75.1	.1	.2	85	Monroe	1.1	84.6	.1	3.3
42	Hardin	82.1	145.2	-	.3						
43	Stew.	80.3	104.4	-	.6		St. total	9571	10018		
44	Meigs	80.1	159.6	-	.3		St. ave.	81.0	128.9	1.2	1.7

During the winter months there were few families producing enough for their own consumption.[23]

Livestock Slaughtered or Sold for Slaughter

Value. Tennessee increased rapidly in the value of livestock slaughtered or sold for slaughter. The total value for 1850 was $6,402,000 giving Tennessee a rank of 7th in the United States and 3rd in the South. For 1860 with a total value of $12,451,000 the rank was 5th in the United States and 1st in the South. There was a substantial increase in value to $15,857,000 for 1870 but a slight decrease in relative rank to 9th in the United States and 3rd in the South (Table LXXX).

Distribution. The steady increase and distribution can be seen on Map 47. The Central Basin was the heavy producing area in 1850, probably having a surplus for market. There was a considerable increase in value of animals slaughtered in East and West Tennessee by 1860. There was an increase in the central part of Middle Tennessee, and the extreme east border of the State. The cotton section of West Tennessee decreased while the northern part of that section increased.

A considerable portion of this livestock was probably in the form of beef and pork for home consumption.

Value of Animals Slaughtered per Farm. The value of animals slaughtered per farm decreased from $159.89 in 1860 to $154.22 in 1870. This is due to the increased number of farms and the reduced size of farms after the Civil War. Roane County with $286.92 had the highest value for 1860, Hawkins with $585.04, the highest for 1870 (Table LXXXI). The counties with the high values of livestock slaughtered probably had a

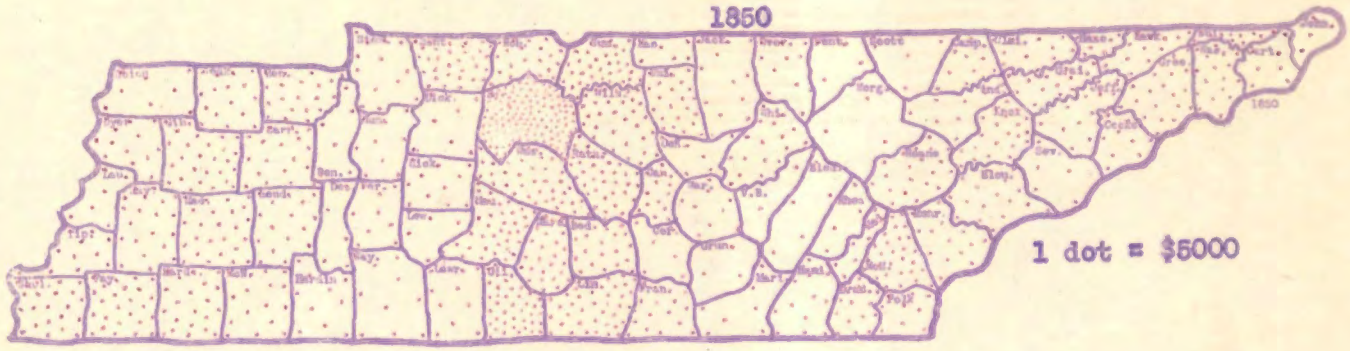
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23 Grey, L. C., op. cit., p. 858.

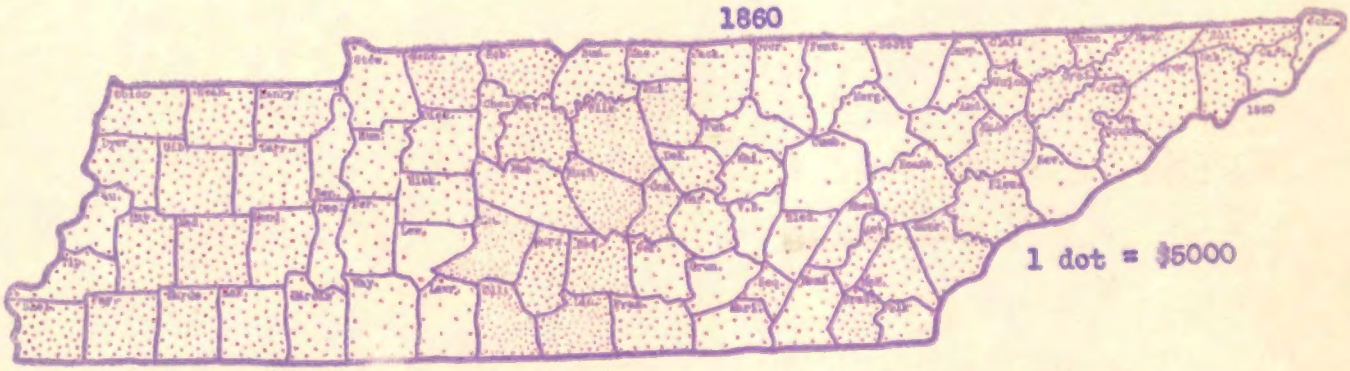
Map 47

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED: TOTAL VALUE, IN TENNESSEE
1850 - 1870

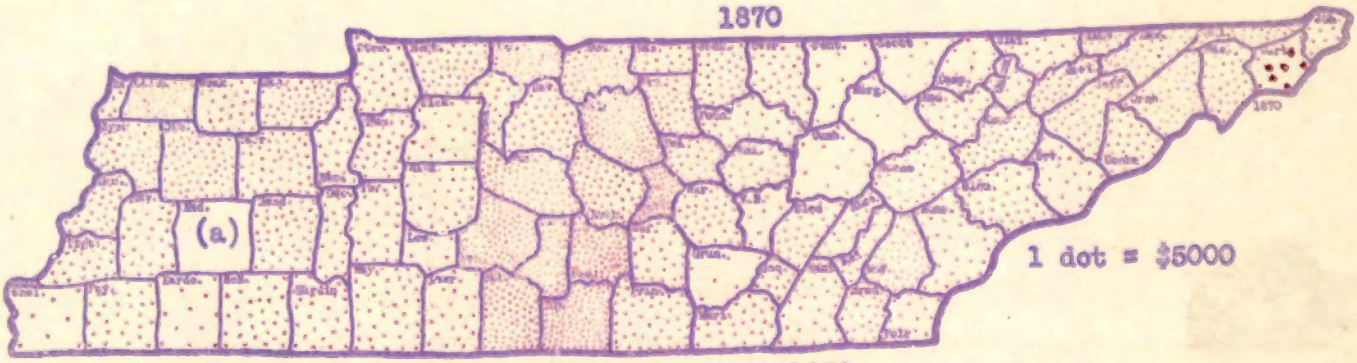
1850



1860



1870



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1850, 1860, and 1870

(a) Less than $1000

surplus of meat to be either marketed near the area of production, or shipped down the Mississippi as pickeled pork[24] and barreled beef.[25] Along with the large number of livestock that were marketed on foot, a very valuable source of income was had by the early farmers of Tennessee.

Table LXXX

VALUE OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN UNITED STATES, 1850-1870
(In thousands)

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Ill.	$56,719	$15,052	$4,972	25	Kans.	$4,156	$ 558	$ -
2	Ohio	40,498	14,726	7,459	26	Miss.	4,091	7,809	3,637
3	Ind.	30,247	9,824	6,568	27	Ark.	3,844	3,379	1,165
4	Pa.	28,415	15,899	8,220	28	N.H.	3,720	3,788	1,523
5	N.Y.	28,226	15,841	15,574	29	Minn.	3,077	752	3
6	Iowa	25,781	4,450	821	30	S.C.	2,507	6,073	3,503
7	Ky.	24,122	11,641	6,465	31	Oreg.	1,366	648	165
8	Mo.	23,627	9,844	3,367	32	Dela.	997	573	374
9	Tenn.	15,857	12,451	6,402	33	Neb.	855	98	-
10	Wisc.	11,915	3,365	920	34	La.	818	2,095	1,459
11	Mich.	11,712	4,093	1,528	35	R.I.	756	712	667
12	Va.	8,376	11,491	7,505	36	Fla.	521	1194	515
13	N.C.	7,983	10,415	5,768	37	Wash.	292	81	-
14	N.J.	6,982	4,120	2,639	38	Colo	252	-	-
15	Ga.	6,854	10,908	6,400	39	N.M.	225	347	82
16	Calif.	6,113	3,450	107	40	Utah	172	245	68
17	Me.	4,959	2,780	1,647	41	Mont.	169	-	-
18	W.Va.	4,915	-	-	42	Nev.	104	9	-
19	Conn.	4,882	3,182	2,202	43	Idaho	58	-	-
20	Tex.	4,855	5,144	1,118	44	Dakota	22	-	-
21	Ala.	4,670	10,237	4,823	45	Wyoming	12	-	-
22	Md.	4,621	2,822	1,955	46	Ariz.	9	-	-
23	Mass.	4,525	2,915	2,501					
24	Vt.	4,321	2,611	1,861		U.S.total	$298,956	215,619	

24 Tennessee Farmer, I, p. 110.

25. Grey, L. C., op. cit., II, pp. 840 and 841.

Table LXXXI

AVERAGE VALUE OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED PER FARM IN TENNESSEE, 1860-1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	Rank	County	1870	1860
1	Hawkins	585.04	215.08	45	Sumner	130.80	209.14
2	Carroll	525.74	146.45	46	Grainger	130.28	175.50
3	Bledsoe	275.78	207.79	47	Cheatham	128.63	142.17
4	Bedford	268.68	165.57	48	Davidson	125.74	222.44
5	McMinn	245.61	171.86	49	Gibson	123.99	151.58
6	Marshall	216.28	188.81	50	Giles	123.09	287.81
7	Cannon	211.26	151.51	51	Bradley	122.85	181.15
8	Maury	209.48	257.81	52	White	120.87	110.84
9	Sequatchie	205.05	105.17	53	Henderson	120.74	127.26
10	Robertson	201.29	180.75	54	Warren	120.73	158.11
11	Wilson	199.73	191.50	55	Campbell	120.56	111.51
12	Lincoln	183.53	184.48	56	Lawrence	119.82	88.68
13	Hamilton	179.92	238.53	57	Carter	116.19	110.16
14	Franklin	178.57	174.41	58	Dyer	116.04	181.16
15	Haywood	169.95	216.50	59	Cumberland	115.29	88.90
16	Stewart	169.12	168.35	60	Smith	113.94	139.38
17	Rutherford	167.59	259.77	61	Benton	112.99	105.22
18	Lake	167.31	-	62	Perry	112.97	204.86
19	Monroe	165.25	137.59	63	Sullivan	109.27	157.88
20	Decatur	165.13	133.03	64	Sevier	107.57	70.71
21	DeKalb	161.69	105.52	65	Macon	105.17	64.08
22	Hickman	157.50	125.54	66	Jackson	104.57	103.25
23	Coffee	156.52	115.25	67	Union	102.33	120.88
24	Blount	155.34	169.60	68	V. Buren	100.85	108.96
25	Humphreys	153.34	110.24	69	Knox	100.38	164.29
26	Wayne	151.58	129.33	70	Anderson	100.14	123.12
27	Jefferson	151.06	140.69	71	Putnam	95.92	78.91
28	Roane	146.74	286.92	72	Morgan	95.17	81.29
29	Montgomery	145.05	228.47	73	Hancock	91.99	119.98
30	Obion	144.75	125.54	74	Cocke	91.51	103.46
31	Polk	144.73	194.50	75	Overton	86.82	100.48
32	Greene	144.48	113.98	76	Scott	84.80	130.35
33	Marion	143.11	200.53	77	Claiborne	74.78	134.72
34	Lewis	141.86	112.35	78	Johnson	74.37	84.16
35	Henry	140.27	105.57	79	Fentress	72.61	70.69
36	Lauderdale	139.63	156.06	80	Weakley	62.96	147.16
37	Meigs	138.57	212.57	81	Williamson	61.08	179.98
38	Grundy	135.79	114.68	82	Fayette	54.57	238.41
39	Washington	134.20	124.35	83	Hardeman	27.91	228.77
40	Hardin	132.22	135.74	84	Shelby	9.19	196.41
41	Tipton	132.18	175.71	85	Madison	.53	176.36
42	Rhea	132.05	203.37				
43	Dickson	131.81	110.33		St. ave.	134.22	159.89
44	McNairy	131.32	163.05				

Honey

Importance. Beekeeping evidently was an important enterprise in Tennessee during these early periods, the production of honey reaching a total of over a million and a half pounds in 1860. Map 48 gives the distribution over the state from 1850 to 1870. Northeast East Tennessee and the Eastern and Southern Rim were the areas of heaviest production in 1850. Production had spread out much more generally over the State for 1860 and 1870.

Rank in the United States. Tennessee ranked very high in the United States in the amount of honey produced. For 1850 she ranked 4th, and

Table LXXXII

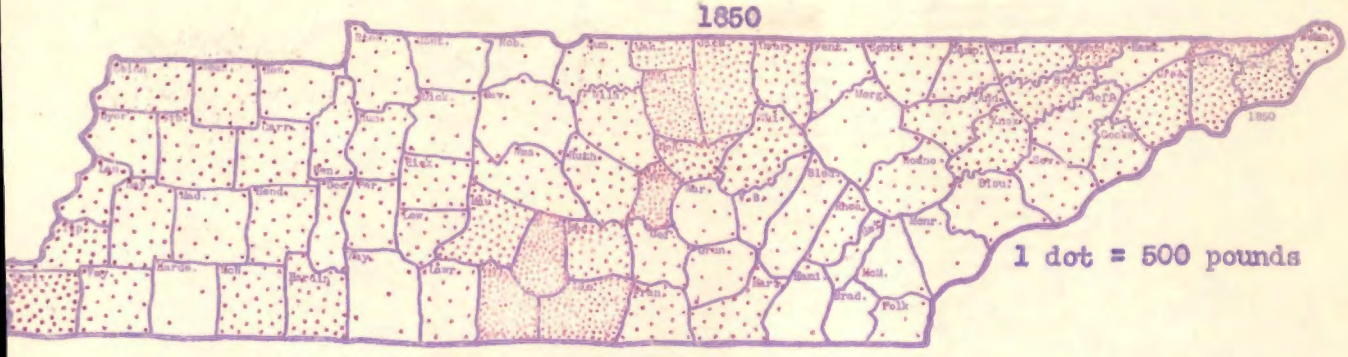
POUNDS OF HONEY PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1850-1870
(In thousands)

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	Illinois	1547	1404	869	23	Vermont	145	221	249
2	N.Carolina	1404	2226	512	24	Maryland	119	200	75
3	Kentucky	1172	1857	1158	25	Kans.	111	18	-
4	Missouri	1156	1665	1529	26	Minnesota	93	36	-
5	Tennessee	1040	1519	1057	27	Oregon	67	1	-
6	New York	896	2491	1756	28	N.Jersey	61	194	157
7	Iowa	853	952	522	29	N.Hampshire	57	180	117
8	Penn.	797	1455	840	30	Florida	51	126	19
9	Ohio	765	1513	804	31	Louisiana	38	276	97
10	Georgia	611	1016	733	32	Delaware	35	68	41
11	Virginia	505	1526	881	33	Conn.	32	67	93
12	Indiana	395	1259	955	34	Nebraska	28	6	-
13	W.Virginia	377	-	-	35	Washington	26	6	-
14	Alabama	321	148	897	36	Mass.	25	62	60
15	Wisconsin	299	215	131	37	R.Island	6	6	6
16	California	294	15	-	38	Utah	1	-	-
17	Michigan	280	811	559	39	Nevada	-	-	-
18	Arkansas	277	857	192	40	S.Dakota	-	-	-
19	Texas	275	622	381					
20	Mississippi	200	751	397		U.S.total	14705	25366	14854
21	S.Carolina	194	567	216		U.S.ave.	367	649	495
22	Maine	156	323	190					

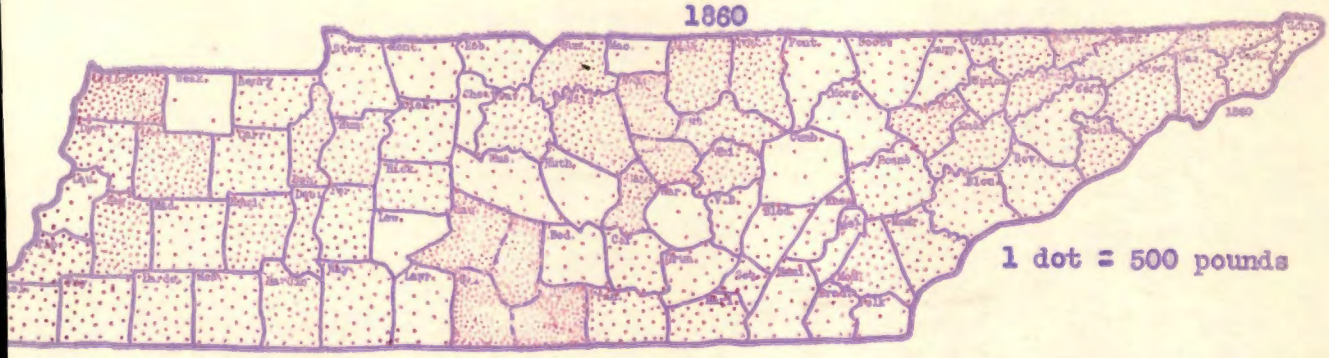
Map 48

BEESWAX AND HONEY: TOTAL NUMBER OF POUNDS, IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

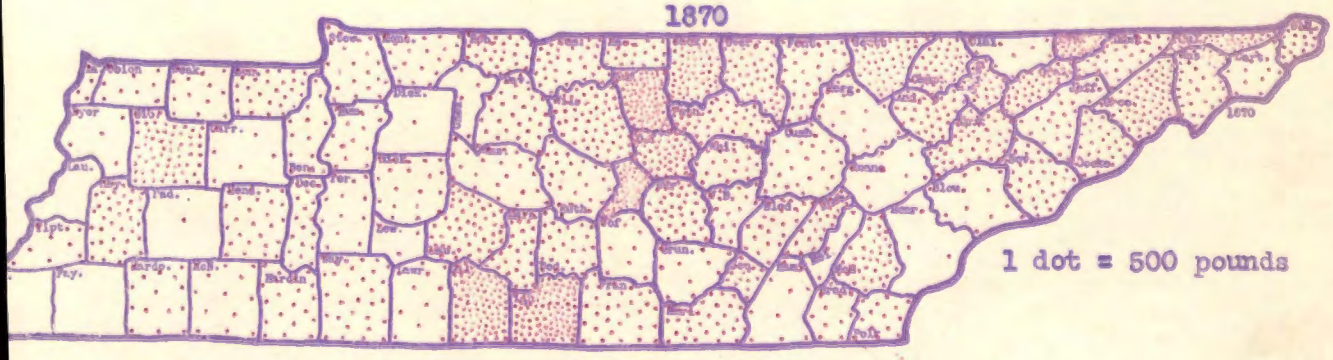
1850



1860



1870



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1850, 1860, and 1870

Table LXXXIII

POUNDS OF HONEY PRODUCED IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Linc.	44,838	81,897	61,455	45	Montg.	9,932	6,788	2,215
2	Giles	40,515	58,706	55,355	46	White	9,921	15,180	13,213
3	Smith	39,061	48,521	51,827	47	Hardin	9,491	21,846	15,068
4	Greene	30,197	30,083	27,055	48	Johnson	9,122	8,259	6,978
5	Gibson	29,170	45,190	11,681	49	Macon	8,994	1,356	15,633
6	Jacks.	26,384	38,975	38,851	50	Stew.	8,954	11,928	7,898
7	Wilson	25,628	45,122	13,621	51	Rick.	8,811	13,206	8,994
8	Cannon	25,599	26,005	35,924	52	Morg.	8,119	9,452	5,256
9	Maury	23,269	51,918	31,639	53	Decat.	7,819	12,525	4,822
10	DeKalb	22,735	28,811	19,911	54	V.Buren	7,606	6,043	3,920
11	Overt.	22,610	31,046	18,455	55	Hards.	7,142	15,605	1,440
12	Scott	22,268	12,940	10,485	56	Polk	7,060	3,064	2,339
13	Wqsh.	22,134	22,162	27,698	57	Sequat.	6,569	4,715	-
14	Knox	19,305	19,450	17,965	58	Humph.	6,483	13,365	8,724
15	McMinn	19,241	17,168	1,756	59	Weak.	6,425	1,168	7,814
16	Putnam	18,945	25,030	-	60	Carter	6,251	13,753	28,536
17	Haywood	18,184	35,506	15,690	61	Benton	6,240	22,057	7,510
18	Sulliv.	18,120	24,656	20,855	62	McNairy	6,073	14,910	14,206
19	Hanc.	17,295	22,805	15,570	63	Blount	5,869	14,902	5,504
20	Grain.	17,242	16,256	18,702	64	Perry	5,655	16,226	5,762
21	Campb.	17,091	5,557	10,078	65	Bradl.	5,584	6,081	214
22	Warren	16,569	3,110	4,485	66	Lawr.	5,486	8,123	6,733
23	Hawk.	16,562	25,857	5,175	67	Hamil.	5,050	9,903	1,585
24	Wumner	15,668	34,075	9,155	68	Roane	4,702	17,765	9,923
25	Sevier	15,529	14,888	8,221	69	Grundy	4,640	7,724	4,456
26	Ander.	15,054	22,965	15,471	70	Coffee	4,445	10,249	7,173
27	David	14,650	20,617	6,143	71	Obion	4,325	21,713	8,800
28	Henry	14,310	13,719	5,097	72	Tipton	4,208	15,216	12,050
29	Wayne	14,218	16,442	2,966	73	Claib.	4,190	17,101	13,526
30	Marion	14,150	12,952	11,817	74	Carroll	3,185	17,917	10,417
31	Frank.	14,129	20,315	9,637	75	Dyer	2,425	13,606	5,110
32	Fentr.	13,815	12,143	5,683	76	Meigs	1,953	3,804	1,326
33	Cocke	13,343	18,291	7,754	77	Lake	1,852	-	-
34	Union	13,188	10,047	-	78	Cheat.	1,720	2,072	-
35	Marshall	13,040	44,771	34,051	79	Monroe	1,640	14,969	814
36	Robert.	12,926	10,678	320	80	Lewis	1,440	745	6,993
37	Jeffer.	12,922	16,007	8,916	81	Dicks.	543	11,868	4,242
38	Hender.	12,331	25,310	10,084	82	Madis.	220	14,551	6,986
39	Rhea	11,802	4,493	6,954	83	Shelby	200	12,360	25,007
40	Ruther.	11,782	4,931	12,857	84	Fayette	75	14,225	10,340
41	Bedf.	11,730	5,571	20,492	85	Lauder.	40	6,441	5,451
42	Cumber.	11,440	5,364	-					
43	Willi.	10,370	9,780	12,280		St.total	1,039,550		1,036,572
44	Bleds.	10,027	6,488	6,451			1,519,320		
45	Montg.	9,932	6,788	2,215		St.ave.	12,230	18,088	13,121

3rd in the South. For 1860 the relative rank among all states was 6th and in the South 4th. By 1870 the rank was 5th in the United States and 3rd in the South. Kentucky and Missouri consistently outranked Tennessee in the South (Table LXXXII).

Production by Counties. The average production per county for 1850 was 13,121 pounds; for 1860, 18,088 pounds; and for 1870, 12,250 pounds. Lincoln County ranked first in all three periods with a production of 61,455 pounds in 1850; 81,897 pounds in 1860; and 44,838 pounds in 1870 (Table LXXXIII).

Marketing. With the high production of honey there must have been considerable of the product for market. Mention is made of honey and bees wax in articles of export in many instances.[26] Honey was used extensively for home consumption, and great care was exercised in taking the honey and caring for the bees.[27]

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26 Grey, L. C., op. cit., II, pp. 870, 882, 884.
27 Tennessee Farmer, p. 288.

Chapter V

USE OF FARM MACHINERY AND FARM LABOR

Machinery and Implements Available for Use. When Tennessee was settled few implements were in common use for cultivation, or harvesting of crops. Before the invention of the cast iron plow, in 1797,[1] very crude heavy plows were used to break up the ground. The cradle was not invented until 1794.[2] Mowing and reaping machines were invented in 1851 and 1853.[3] However it was not before 1845 that there was much known about these machines and by 1855 there were only about 10,000 of these machines in use.[4] The binder was not successful until after 1870.[5] A threshing machine was reported as doing good work as early as 1836 and a corn planter had been invented.[6]

Even though several inventions and improvements had been carried on in different lines of machinery, adoption and distribution of the different machines was probably not general until the 40's and 50's. The cotton gin came into use probably more rapidly than other machinery in Tennessee.

Value of Machinery. By 1850 Tennessee ranked fairly high among all states in the value of farm implements and machinery, and was above the U.S. average for the three periods 1850 to 1870. Tennessee ranked 10th in the United States and 5th in the South for 1850 and 1860 with a total value of $5,360,000 for 1850 and $8,466,000 for 1860. The rank dropped to 11th in the United States but raised to 3rd in the South for 1870 with a value of $8,199,000 (Table LXXXIV).

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1 World Almanac, 1934, p. 777.
2 Agricultural Yearbook, 1899, p. 318.
3 Ibid.
4 Ibid., pp. 318-319.
5 Ibid.
6 Tennessee Farmer, p. 235.

Table LXXXIV

VALUE OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY IN UNITED STATES, 1850 - 1870
(000 omitted)

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850
1	N.Y.	45,998	29,167	22,085	25	N.H.	5,460	2,685	2,314
2	Pa.	35,658	22,443	14,723	26	Texas	3,397	6,259	2,152
3	Ill.	34,577	17,255	6,406	27	Ala.	3,237	7,435	5,126
4	Ohio	25,695	17,559	12,751	28	Conn.	3,247	2,559	1,895
5	Iowa	20,510	5,327	1,173	29	S.C.	2,285	6,152	4,156
6	Ind.	17,677	10,458	6,704	30	Ark.	2,257	4,175	1,601
7	Mo.	15,596	8,712	3,982	31	W.Va.	2,113	-	-
8	Wisc.	14,259	5,759	1,642	32	Neb.	1,550	206	-
9	Mich.	13,712	5,820	2,891	33	Oreg.	1,294	952	185
10	Ky.	8,575	7,475	5,169	34	Dela.	1,202	818	510
11	Tenn.	8,199	8,466	5,360	35	R.I.	786	587	497
12	N.J.	7,888	5,747	4,426	36	Fla.	505	901	659
13	La.	7,159	18,648	11,577	37	Utah	291	243	84
14	Minn.	6,721	1,018	16	38	Wash.	281	190	-
15	Calif.	5,317	2,559	105	39	Colo.	275	-	-
16	Md.	5,259	4,011	2,465	40	Nev.	164	11	-
17	Vt.	5,250	3,666	2,739	41	Mont.	145	-	-
18	Mass.	5,001	3,895	3,210	42	Dak.	143	16	-
19	Va.	4,924	9,392	7,022	43	N.M.	121	195	78
20	Me.	4,809	3,298	2,285	44	Ida.	59	-	-
21	Ga.	4,615	6,844	5,894	45	D.C.	59	54	40
22	Miss.	4,457	8,827	5,763	46	Ariz.	20	-	-
23	N.C.	4,082	5,674	3,932	47	Wyo.	6	-	-
24	Kans.	4,053	728	-					
						U.S. total	336,878	246,118	151,588
						U.S. ave.	7,168	6,003	4,211

The average value of machinery per county in Tennessee was $67,900 for 1850, $100,800 for 1870, and $96,500 for 1870. Fayette County ranked highest in 1850 with a value of $204,800, Maury ranked 1st in 1860 with a value of $281,900 and in 1870 with $277,900 (Table LXXXV).

The average value of machinery per acre of improved land for 1850 was $1.05; for 1860, $1.25; and for 1870, $1.19. Madison County ranked 1st in 1870 with an averge value of $2.01. The range was from $0.39 in Union County to $2.01 in Madison (Table LXXXVI). For 1850 the Central

Table LXXXV

VALUE OF FARM MACHINERY IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870
(000 omitted)

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Maury	$277.9	$281.9	$181.5	45	Grain.	$71.3	$65.4	$40.1
2	Shelby	254.6	250.6	201.7	46	Tipton	69.1	112.1	92.0
3	Willi.	253.9	217.1	174.5	47	Wayne	67.5	58.0	34.0
4	Harde.	253.2	172.3	117.8	48	Overt.	65.9	55.5	48.9
5	Ruther.	252.6	265.9	158.9	49	Hardin	65.7	84.8	39.8
6	Wilson	229.4	291.4	174.5	50	Hickm.	60.6	79.3	55.1
7	Sumner	217.1	182.4	101.1	51	Ander.	60.1	82.1	38.7
8	Carroll	215.9	115.0	81.7	52	White	59.8	51.2	45.2
9	David.	211.7	208.1	177.4	53	Coffee	58.8	53.0	27.4
10	Robert.	196.2	150.1	86.4	54	Benton	55.8	49.5	24.0
11	Bedf.	193.4	156.5	87.5	55	Sevier	55.1	75.2	39.5
12	Madis.	189.3	255.5	179.4	56	Rhea	55.0	42.9	21.6
13	Giles	188.6	200.2	173.0	57	Cocke	54.1	80.1	45.2
14	Greene	180.9	192.3	110.5	58	Marion	51.8	41.9	31.9
15	Linc.	174.0	230.8	155.5	59	Dicks.	50.0	73.8	27.2
16	Montg.	161.9	140.9	103.1	60	Jacks.	49.5	47.7	52.4
17	Knox	156.9	202.3	104.3	61	Perry	47.2	36.5	29.7
18	Marsh.	151.9	156.2	86.6	62	Decat.	45.4	45.6	22.7
19	Wash.	149.3	154.7	101.7	63	Claib.	45.3	58.1	29.1
20	Smith	141.6	105.6	82.9	64	Lawr.	45.2	48.7	44.4
21	Obion	135.3	108.0	32.1	65	Campb.	39.8	26.9	17.9
22	Dyer	135.0	76.2	31.6	66	John.	37.4	25.9	17.6
23	Jeffer.	126.7	170.1	73.8	67	Macon	36.5	38.8	22.8
24	Sulli.	125.6	124.7	73.0	68	Bleds.	34.7	34.7	21.7
25	Blount	121.9	140.9	80.8	69	Putn.	34.1	45.6	-
26	Weak.	119.7	137.8	64.4	70	Sequat.	31.0	16.1	-
27	Roane	118.3	116.3	56.5	71	Polk	29.8	34.1	27.8
28	Cannon	114.6	69.2	48.5	72	Carter	28.3	37.6	51.7
29	Hender.	114.5	113.9	74.4	73	Cumber.	27.2	12.5	-
30	McMinn	113.2	129.6	89.7	74	Fentr.	26.5	24.6	13.0
31	Fayette	112.1	237.7	204.8	75	Cheat.	25.1	31.9	-
32	Hays.	109.6	192.2	120.0	76	Stew.	24.8	52.0	44.3
33	Lauder.	107.0	67.5	26.1	77	Hanc.	23.9	24.4	30.9
34	Frank.	103.5	82.4	78.8	78	Morg.	20.1	18.8	10.1
35	Henry	99.3	118.8	86.0	79	Union	18.3	28.9	-
36	Gibson	96.9	195.1	124.7	80	Meigs	16.5	45.3	18.4
37	Warren	87.1	63.5	40.5	81	V.Bur.	16.3	14.3	7.8
38	Hamil.	86.5	72.3	42.4	82	Lake	14.7	-	-
39	Hawk.	86.5	86.8	60.8	83	Scott	10.8	12.1	14.2
40	McNairy	84.5	105.6	67.0	84	Lewis	7.5	13.5	20.6
41	Bradl.	83.4	91.3	52.2	85	Grundy	7.5	19.7	11.6
42	Monroe	80.9	124.9	83.6					
43	DeKalb	73.5	58.8	27.3		St.total	8199.5	8465.8	5360.2
44	Humph.	72.1	53.4	22.8		St.ave.	96.5	100.8	67.9
						U.S.ave.	7167.6	8002.9	4210.8

Table LXXXVI

AVERAGE VALUE OF MACHINERY PER ACRE OF IMPROVED LAND IN TENNESSEE, 1850-1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	1850	Rank	County	1870	1860	1850
1	Madison	2.01	1.59	1.54	45	Greene	1.12	1.27	.89
2	Sequatchie	2.00	.99	-	46	Decatur	1.10	1.51	1.02
3	Lauderdale	1.99	1.75	1.45	47	Lake	1.10	-	-
4	Cannon	1.94	1.25	1.20	48	Jeffer.	1.07	1.53	.92
5	Anderson	1.83	1.89	.99	49	Coffee	1.06	.94	.75
6	Hardeman	1.83	1.54	1.10	50	Hickm.	1.06	1.55	1.19
7	Obion	1.79	1.79	1.23	51	Weak.	1.06	1.72	1.04
8	Cumber.	1.68	.89	-	52	Bleds.	1.06	1.03	.82
9	Rhea	1.68	1.32	.99	53	Giles	1.03	1.05	1.15
10	Davidson	1.67	1.57	1.52	54	Tipton	1.03	1.71	1.95
11	Humphreys	1.64	1.25	.81	55	Camph.	.99	.80	.61
12	Morgan	1.64	1.06	.68	56	Dickson	.99	.86	.88
13	Williamson	1.63	1.26	1.03	57	Warren	.99	.86	.78
14	Dyer	1.61	1.69	1.37	58	Sevier	.96	1.23	.99
15	Perry	1.61	1.28	1.34	59	Claib.	.95	.90	.52
16	Marion	1.56	1.19	.80	60	White	.95	.83	.55
17	Shelby	1.55	1.84	1.65	61	Lincoln	.92	1.13	1.15
18	Haywood	1.44	1.39	1.28	62	Fentr.	.91	.71	.60
19	DeKalb	1.43	1.17	.94	63	Henry	.90	1.00	.94
20	Maury	1.42	1.35	1.26	64	Grain.	.86	.83	.69
21	Robertson	1.40	1.22	.88	65	Polk	.86	1.17	.94
22	Washington	1.40	1.36	2.17	66	Macon	.85	.85	.74
23	Wilson	1.40	1.36	.99	67	Lewis	.82	1.38	1.05
24	Ruther.	1.39	1.44	.95	68	Cocke	.80	1.18	.89
25	Lawrence	1.36	1.19	1.21	69	Monroe	.79	1.14	1.00
26	Bedford	1.35	.85	.86	70	Overt.	.79	.76	.81
27	Blount	1.33	1.41	.90	71	Carter	.78	1.12	2.19
28	Marshall	1.33	1.34	1.08	72	Hawkins	.74	.88	.66
29	Johnson	1.32	1.01	1.06	73	Fayet.	.73	1.29	1.28
30	McNairy	1.31	1.29	1.04	74	Gibson	.73	1.61	1.40
31	Hamilton	1.25	1.07	1.10	75	Jacks.	.72	.74	.79
32	Hardin	1.25	1.30	1.16	76	Carroll	.69	1.20	1.07
33	Hender.	1.24	1.17	1.14	77	Putnam	.66	.93	-
34	Benton	1.20	1.23	.71	78	V.Bur.	.62	.87	.65
35	Sullivan	1.20	1.32	.77	79	Grundy	.61	1.14	.83
36	Sumner	1.20	1.30	.85	80	Cheat.	.60	.82	-
37	Montgomery	1.19	1.09	1.02	81	Hanc	.60	.65	.87
38	Smith	1.18	.89	.92	82	Scott	.52	.91	1.65
39	Wayne	1.18	1.10	1.02	83	Stew.	.52	1.24	1.13
40	Knox	1.15	1.77	.97	84	Meigs	.40	1.20	.48
41	McMinn	1.15	1.20	.92	85	Union	.39	.83	-
42	Roane	1.15	1.21	.85					
43	Franklin	1.13	.97	1.12		St.total	1.19	1.25	1.03
44	Bradley	1.12	1.14	.90					

Map 49

AVERAGE VALUE OF MACHINERY PER ACRE OF IMPROVED LAND, IN TENNESSEE,
1850 - 1870

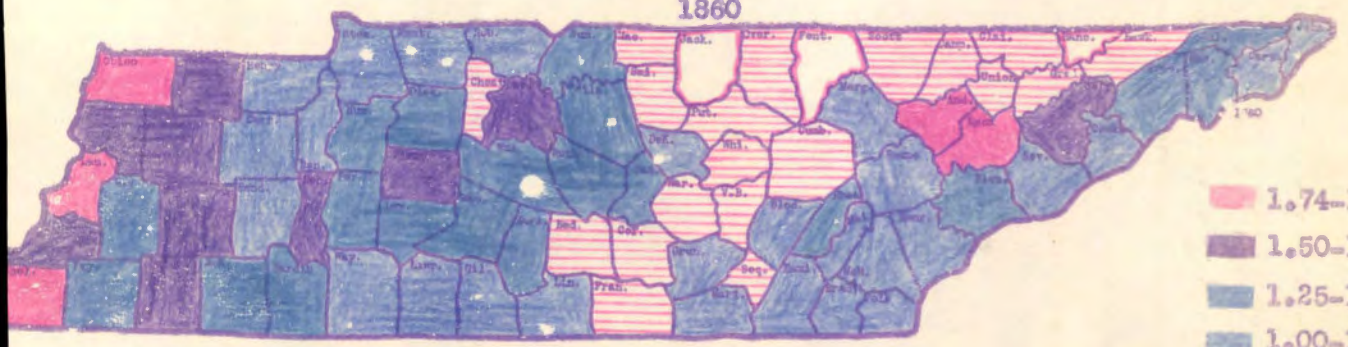
1850



1.75-2.19
1.50-1.74
1.25-1.49
1.00-1.24
.75- .99
.39 -.74

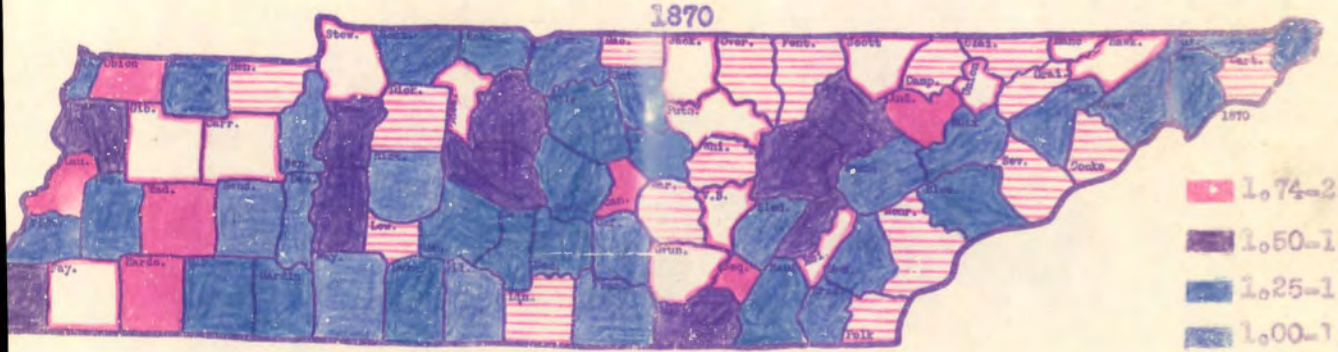
Source: Agricultural Census, 1850, 1860, and 1870

1860



1.74-1.89
1.50-1.74
1.25-1.49
1.00-1.24
.75- .99
.39- .74

1870



1.74-2.01
1.50-1.74
1.25-1.49
1.00-1.24
.75- .99
.39- .74

Basin and West Tennessee were high and East Tennessee, with the exceptions of Washington and Carter counties, were very low. The East Tennessee Valley and parts of the Cumberland Plateau developed rapidly, while several counties in West Tennessee declined rapidly during 1860 to 1870 (Map 49).

A decline in actual value of machinery and also value per acre took place from 1860 to 1870. It is possible that values of machinery had fallen below the 1860 level by 1870 or prices of machinery being high after the War, little machinery was bought until 1870 when the machinery on hand had depreciated, making the value reported less than that for 1860.

Extent to Which Machinery Was Used. Rural customs and life are so constructed as to be slow to adopt anything new. When the first cast iron plow was introduced there was fear that it would poison the ground.[7] With this situation to face it was a long time after an implement or piece of machinery was invented before it came into general use. The cotton gin seemed to be an exception to this, however.

In the cotton and tobacco producing counties more machinery was used about 1850, as indicated by the value of machinery per improved acre of land. Markets were more available and with the cash crops, more machinery could be purchased and used. In the Valley of East Tennessee the value of machinery was low as was the eastern Highland Rim and the Cumberland Plateau. It is very probable that a large part of the grain and grass was planted by hand, cut with a cradle or scythe and thrashed with a flail or fed in the straw.

By 1860 the valley had increased considerably in value of machinery per improved acre of land. Reapers and mowers had probably been put to

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7 Louis Bernard Schmidt and Earl Dudly Ross, Readings in the Economic History of American Agriculture, p. 357.

use by this period. A thrashing machine had been used with success by or before 1836.[8] The failure of farmers to avail themselves of new and more efficient machinery is voiced by a writer in the Boston Courier who says, "Many a farmer and gardener loses much of his time for want of suitable implements. Great improvements in the construction of farming utensils have been made within the last twenty years and many new ones have been invented. Yet there are many who have never availed themselves of the advantages thus offered, and who still toil on after the old fashion, with only half tools enough to answer their purpose and these often of heavy and clumsy construction."[9]

Thus, although much labor saving machinery was available from 1850 to 1870 it is doubtful as to whether or not it was used to a great extent. At least the farmers in the mountainous areas, distant from market, were still clinging to the old methods of plowing, cultivation, and harvesting.

Value of Wages Paid for Farm Labor. The value of wages paid for farm labor is shown in Table LXXXVII. Labor was hired to the greatest extent in the cotton and tobacco regions. On the Cumberland Plateau and other areas of poor soils the value of wages paid per county was very low. Before 1870, no wages paid for farm labor was reported in the Census. Most of the labor up to 1860 was done by slaves or in the areas where slaves were few, the labor probably being mostly done by the farmer and his family. There was a spirit of cooperation existing at this time and farmers helped each other out in peak periods of work.

In the cotton and tobacco sections after 1860 much labor was hired to pick the cotton and gather in the tobacco. This work had formerly been

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8 Tennessee Farmer, p. 235.
9 Ibid., p. 106.

Table LXXXVII

TOTAL AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID FOR FARM LABOR, INCLUDING VALUE OF FOOD, 1870

Rank	County	Amount	Rank	County	Amount	Rank	County	Amount
1	Haywood	$466,645	30	Franklin	$66,023	59	Ander.	$30,080
2	Davidson	583,441	31	Greene	65,679	60	Cheat.	28,967
3	Marion	354,008	32	Marshall	63,186	61	Hardin	25,934
4	Sumner	353,798	33	Maury	55,098	62	Lawr.	22,657
5	Tipton	294,130	34	Sulliv.	49,611	63	Dyer	22,340
6	McNairy	284,731	35	Hawkins	47,011	64	Putn.	22,258
7	Giles	284,429	36	Decatur	45,757	65	John.	21,860
8	Shelby	277,604	37	Obion	45,308	66	Polk	21,766
9	Ruther.	268,768	38	Warren	44,708	67	Hanc.	21,416
10	Willi.	228,425	39	Cocke	43,126	68	Carter	20,940
11	Montg.	210,341	40	Lake	42,358	69	Benton	20,815
12	Robert.	185,756	41	Grain.	42,168	70	Meigs	20,404
13	Harde.	181,679	42	Monroe	42,101	71	Rhea	20,066
14	Bedf.	170,004	43	Hender.	41,931	72	McMinn	19,401
15	Lauder.	156,795	44	Coffee	40,862	73	Sevier	18,707
16	Lincoln	153,640	45	Hickm.	38,882	74	Union	16,705
17	Wilson	126,619	46	Cannon	38,859	75	Cumber.	16,609
18	Gibson	122,628	47	Dicks.	38,108	76	Overt.	16,255
19	Fayette	114,090	48	White	38,034	77	Scott	15,893
20	Smith	98,849	49	DeKalb	36,056	78	Sequat.	15,578
21	Wash.	97,321	50	Macon	35,932	79	Fentr.	14,361
22	Knox	92,227	51	Campb.	35,149	80	Claib.	13,961
23	Henry	89,112	52	Stew.	34,012	81	Grundy	9,500
24	Hamil.	86,472	53	Jacks.	33,901	82	Morgan	8,545
25	Blount	81,923	54	Wayne	33,622	83	V.Bur.	7,896
26	Madis.	79,931	55	Bradley	32,498	84	Lewis	7,406
27	Jeffer.	75,127	56	Humph.	32,137	85	Carroll	3,960
28	Roane	71,604	57	Perry	30,228			
29	Hamil.	70,127	58	Bleds.	30,194		St.total	7,118,003
							St.ave.	83,741

done mostly by slaves. The areas of poorer soils showed little hired labor. There were few cash crops and mostly livestock in these areas. Not so much labor was required and also probably not much money to hire labor.

With the limited amount of machinery during the early periods of her agriculture Tennessee did well to produce the enormous crops and large numbers of livestock that have been enumerated. Slave labor was not used extensively except in limited areas, as will be shown later. The people of Tennessee were industrious farmers and made history for Tennessee agriculture that is hard to equal.

Chapter VI

SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF THE AGRICULTURE

Indication by Crops Grown. Flax, hemp, and sugar were grown largely for home use in the early periods; also cotton, which was grown in small patches for home use exclusively or grown on larger plots and some used for home manufacture, the remainder being sold in the market. Very little money was necessary for existence. As late as 1800 families were living on as little as ten dollars a year, buying only salt, nails, and a few other necessities that were impracticable to make at home.[1]

Situation at Different Periods. As population increased and markets became available self-sufficing farming declined. There was a range frm the entirely or almost entirely commercial plantation to the small strictly self-sufficing farms in isolated areas in the mountains and back country far from markets.[2] The larger farms and plantations near markets were probably out of the self-sufficing class as early as 1820-1830 when cotton began to be produced in considerable quantity while the small isolated farm was very likely almost wholly self-sufficing as late as 1870.

Home Manufacturing. An idea of the degree of self-sufficiency can be obtained by the value given to home manufactures in the different counties. For 1840 and 1850 home manufacturing was generally distributed over the state. Stewart and Robertson counties showed very low values

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1 Grey, L. C., op. cit., pp. 451-452.
2 Ibid.

for 1840 and possibly the growing of tobacco would account somewhat for the low value. The Cumberland Plateau did not show up heavy in total value of home manufactures but showed up high in value per farm. The very steady decline in value of home manufactures in the West Tennessee counties along the Mississippi River, shows the rise of commercial farming and decline of self-sufficiency.

Home manufacturing increased in value on the Eastern Highland Rim, the eastern part of West Tennessee and parts of East Tennessee from 1840 to 1870 (Map 50).

The average value of home manufacturing per farm is probably a better basis for comparison than the total value as counties having a large number of farms might show a high value for the county and have a low value per farm or per family, and vice versa. Table LXXXVIII and Map 51 give the average values per farm and distribution. A decrease is shown generally from 1860 to 1870 and the state average decreased from $40.84 per farm to $2347. There seems to be little explanation for some of the shifting and sharp increases or decreases in some of the counties from one period to another. Van Buren County ranked highest in 1870 with an average value of $118.98 per farm. DeKalb was first in 1860 with 103.34. For 1860 Van Buren County had an average value of only $49.44 and DeKalb for 1870 had an average value of $87.85 per farm. Fayette and Shelby Counties averaged less than $100 per farm for 1870, Fayette having almost no home manufactures, if the census material gives a correct picture.

Home manufacturing included almost everything the family needed to wear, eat and to till the soil. All the clothing was home spun from the hemp, flax, and cotton grown, butter and cheese were made, and even most of the implements for carrying on the farm work in the most self-sufficing

Map 50

Home Manufactures: Total Value in Tennessee
1840-1870



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870.

areas were made by the farmer. He was a manufacturer, mechanic, laborer, and bread winner. Scarcely any money was needed for general living and if the family was thrifty a large herd of livestock could be built up or a neat sum of money.

Table LXXXVIII

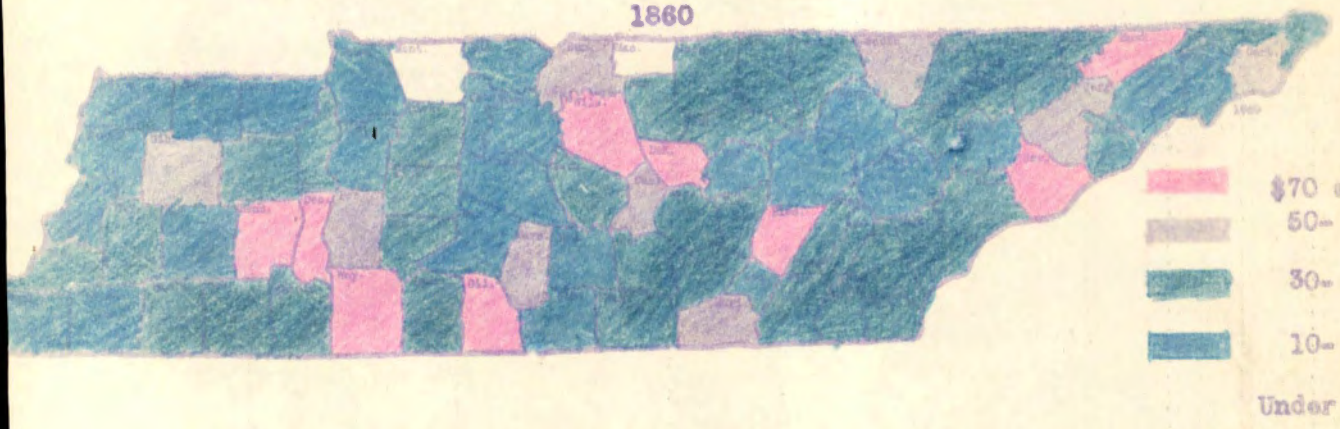
AVERAGE VALUE OF HOME MANUFACTURES PER FARM IN TENNESSEE, 1860 - 1870

Rank	County	1870	1860	Rank	County	1870	1860
1	Van Buren	118.98	49.44	45	Smith	22.89	30.57
2	Carroll	91.10	32.60	46	Meigs	22.59	33.55
3	DeKalb	87.85	103.54	47	Grainger	22.40	38.37
4	Decatur.	70.97	91.02	48	Warren	22.31	36.93
5	Putnam	70.02	38.41	49	McMinn	21.96	33.12
6	Henderson	69.04	92.51	50	Knox	21.93	25.98
7	Sequatchie	67.15	12.10	51	Bedford	21.18	13.54
8	Scott	64.75	60.45	52	Grundy	20.49	35.56
9	Cumberland	56.16	27.84	53	Dickson	20.32	30.53
10	Campbell	55.52	41.33	54	Jefferson	19.45	68.30
11	Hawkins	51.24	75.56	55	Humphreys	19.25	22.61
12	Hickman	51.14	30.09	56	Washington	19.21	24.28
13	McNairy	50.92	36.08	57	Coffee	18.94	32.75
14	Fentress	50.09	32.06	58	Monroe	18.13	38.08
15	Hardin	49.90	46.10	59	Lincoln	17.84	28.70
16	Morgan	48.70	25.41	60	Weakley	16.41	27.56
17	Claiborne	44.13	40.69	61	Wilson	15.01	102.74
18	White	43.82	23.98	62	Cocke	14.73	37.10
19	Perry	42.66	52.28	63	Obion	14.04	14.61
20	Bledsoe	42.09	77.14	64	Cheatham	13.66	13.77
21	Cannon	41.88	61.15	65	Giles	13.62	77.79
22	Hancock	37.72	42.60	66	Montgomery	13.37	9.92
23	Hamilton	36.33	39.60	67	Carter	12.76	62.45
24	Johnson	34.53	48.42	68	Rutherford	11.63	38.78
25	Wayne	34.50	86.29	69	Stewart	11.63	25.08
26	Benton	33.78	39.06	70	Sumner	11.55	55.14
27	Jackson	33.45	31.27	71	Tipton	9.61	39.32
28	Lawrence	33.17	33.95	72	Haywood	9.51	30.81
29	Marion	31.99	63.99	73	Hardeman	9.15	34.82
30	Sevier	31.33	90.76	74	Henry	9.09	26.30
31	Rhea	30.84	31.44	75	Davidson	8.08	15.64
32	Sullivan	30.62	42.71	76	Robertson	7.17	21.66
33	Lewis	30.53	44.35	77	Gibson	6.97	54.33
34	Blount	30.02	42.85	78	Madison	6.60	23.77
35	Anderson	29.14	42.57	79	Lake	6.43	-
36	Greene	28.75	22.67	80	Willi.	5.94	13.29
37	Macon	28.52	8.73	81	Maury	5.33	29.51
38	Overton	28.34	44.62	82	Lauderdale	4.85	14.21
39	Union	28.30	31.73	83	Dyer	2.45	26.89
40	Marshall	27.54	51.27	84	Shelby	0.94	10.91
41	Polk	27.17	45.40	85	Fayette	0.01	23.60
42	Roane	25.28	18.94				
43	Bradley	24.93	35.66		St. ave.	23.47	40.84
44	Franklin	23.16	35.23				

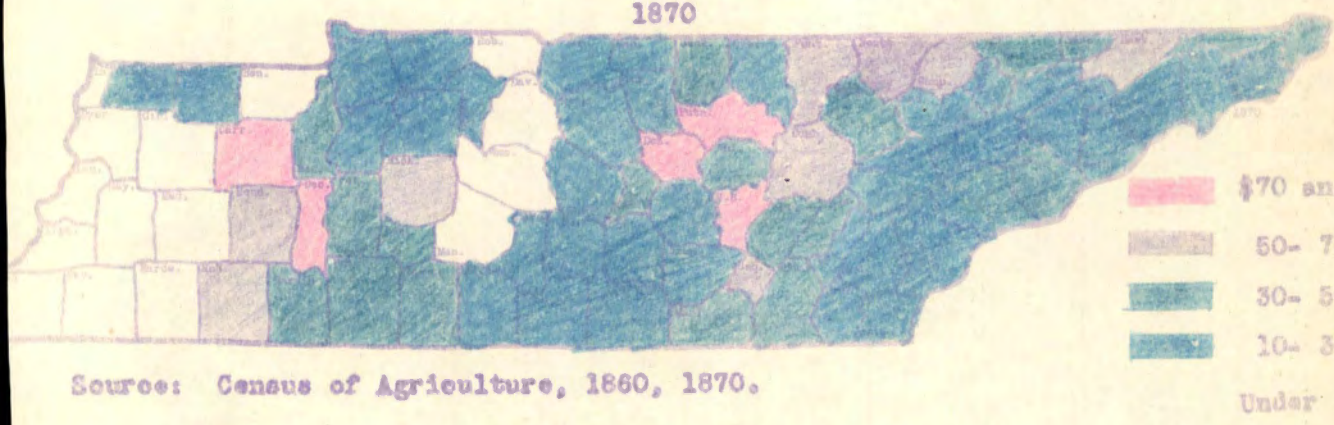
Map 51

Average Value of Home Manufactures Per Farm in Tennessee
1860-1870

1860



1870



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1860, 1870.

Reasons for Self-Sufficiency. Some of the reasons the early agriculture was self-sufficing have already been indicated. Lack of transportation facilities and markets were the primary reasons. True, small quantities of products such as ginseng, butter, honey, lard, eggs, nuts, furs, dried meats and whiskey were shipped from isolated areas along with larger quantities of tobacco that could be rolled in hogsheads, and cattle that could be driven on foot.[3] As indicated before, the money received for these articles was used to buy more stock, while all clothing was made in the home and food grown on the farm. By degrees as transportation developed, and isolated areas could more easily reach markets, contentment with a self-sufficing economy began to break down.[4] Manufacturing began to develop and gradually the manufacturing center moved from the home to factories, causing a more complex system of marketing and distribution.

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3 Grey, op. cit., p. 451.
4 Ibid., p. 452.

Chapter VII

FACTORS AFFECTING THE AGRICULTURE

Soil.[1] Soil is one of the biggest factors affecting the agriculture of Tennessee. As stated before there is a wide variety of soils in Tennessee varying from the very rich river bottoms to the poor thin soils on the Plateau, and mountains. Soil along with climate and topography determines the kind of crops or type of farming to be followed in different sections. The rich soils of West Tennessee along the Mississippi are highly productive and will produce corn and cotton readily. Thin soils like those on the Cumberland Plateau and the mountains of East Tennessee are generally covered with wild grasses and can be used to best advantage by grazing. Some of these thin soils produce excellent crops, however, when properly fertilized. Lime and phosphate have been found to be necessary in building up these soils.[2]

Due to bad soil management practice, much of the very best soil in the state had been cropped so heavily without any return to the land, that it had become impoverished and would not yield in abundance as before.

Topography. Another important factor affecting the agriculture of the state is the topography of the land. A variation from 400 feet elevation in West Tennessee to over 6,600 feet in the mountains of East Tennessee gives a wide variety of altitudes where sub-tropical plants and plants native to Canada can grow. Cotton growing in West Tennessee and the Central Basin, and trees and plants of northern climates growing on the high mountains give evidence of the great variety of climates to be found in Tennessee.

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1 For detailed information on soils of Tennessee see thesis by W. P. Cotton, University of Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station.

2. Circular of Information, No. 5, University of Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Knoxville, p. 5.

Climate. Climate is rather closely tied up with topography and soil, as another important factor affecting the agriculture. Height above sea level has the same affect on climate as increasing the distance from the equator.[3] From the variations in elevation can be realized the wide variation in temperature and rainfull that exists within the state.

The mean annual temperature of the state is about 59 degrees, comparing favorably with Spain, Southern France, Italy, Greece, Smyrna, China, and Japan.[4] The variations in summer and winter, however, are much greater in Tennessee, making it too cold in winter for oranges, lemons, or olives to mature, but with the greater summer heat making much more favorable climate for the production of corn, tobacco, cotton, and melons.[5]

Rainfall is ample and well distributed, the mean annual amount of precipitation being about 50 inches.[6] With a fair distribution over the state, few damaging droughts occur.[7]

Transportation. As indicated before transportation was a problem in the early periods of Tennessee agriculture. Many parts of the state were isolated and distant from market, causing crops to be grown that could be easily transported. Tobacco could be rolled in hogsheds, products of high value and little bulk like butter, eggs, lard, honey, nuts, dried meat, and whiskey could be marketed in small quantities. Large quantities of livestock were raised, as they could be fed with the crops grown and marketed on foot.

Later when railroads were built, products like grain, meat, and livestock had an outlet to the coast.[8] Access to market was subject to

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3 James M. Safford, A.M.,Ph.D.,M.D., and J.B. Killebrew, A.M., Ph. D.
4 Ibid., pp. 27-29.
5 Ibid.
6 Ibid., p. 31.
7 Ibid.
8 Grey, L. C., op. cit., pp. 816, 841, and 869.

exceedingly high cost and resulted in very low prices for products.[9]

Markets. Lack of markets was the big factor in the self-sufficing agriculture existing in the State. Areas situated favorably for marketing products produced cash crops like cotton and tobacco. These areas were generally located near rivers. Getting products to market was a very slow and laborious process often requiring months to complete the operation.

With all these difficulties of distant markets, poor transportation, and isolation, combined with the favorable factors of good soils, and climate, Tennesseeans made excellent progress along most of the agricultural lines they chose to follow.

Chapter VIII

SUMMARY
BY
PERIODS IN THE HISTORY OF TENNESSEE AGRICULTURE

1. Period of Settlement, 1778-1820. Tennessee was settled largely by Scotch-Irish people from Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Pennsylvania.[1] Leaving the province of Ulster because of oppression, these stern, strict, liberty-loving Presbyterians came to America in large numbers.[2]

Population was constantly moving westward. These strong energetic people extended the frontier settlements of Virginia, thinking they were still within the boundaries of that state but afterward discovering that they were in what was then a part of North Carolina and now Sullivan County, Tennessee.[3]

British oppression was reaching its peak in North Carolina about 1768, causing these energetic pioneering people to seek new lands out of reach of British rule. Under the leadership of James Robertson (called the Father of Tennessee) the first permanent settlements were made.[4]

The agriculture was of a subsistance self-sufficing type. Corn and possibly a few garden vegetables being grown, and the woods were full of game, furnishing plenty of meat. Development, however, was rapid and as population spread over the State slavery began to develop. Less than thirty years after the first settlement, cotton was being produced in

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1 Garrett and Goodpasture, History of Tennessee, p. 49.
2 Ibid., pp. 50 and 51.
3 Ibid.
4 Ibid., p. 53.

considerable quantity in the Central Basin (Figure 4, p. 88).

Considerable difficulty was had with the Indians when the settlements were small. While one man was working others had to stand guard to watch for savages.[5] Being as careful as possible many of the settlers were killed by roving Indians.

Transportation was another problem of these early times. Few roads had been built, bridges were few and streams to be crossed numerous. This with the savage Indians made travel and transportation slow and dangerous. Some goods were exported by wagon to the Eastern States and a large proportion of imports continued to come from Philadelphia by wagon.[6] Transportation by water was also uncertain because of the sluggishness of the streams, products often being detained for long periods awaiting a rain to swell the streams.[7] Small keel-boats were the predominating type of craft.[8]

Marketing could not develop faster than transportation facilities. Areas near navigable rivers especially in West Tennessee had an advantage over other localities by being able to ship directly down the Mississippi. Products from Middle and East Tennessee had a long route down the Tennessee to the Ohio and then to the Mississippi River before getting to markets in the lower South. Cotton and tobacco were the principle market products. Livestock were probably becoming important toward the end of the period but were generally driven to market.

Agriculture was the most important and almost the only occupation engaged in. Some hunting and trapping was done in the winter months. The

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5 McGee, G. R., A History of Tennessee, 1663-1919, p. 91-92.
6 Grey, L. C., op. cit., p. 882.
7 Williams, S. C., Beginnings of West Tennessee, p. 165.
8 Ibid.

products of the land furnished the settler with food, clothing, and shelter. Outside of these necessities he had little or cared for little because he asked of life only a good living for him and his family.

Schools and churches were few. Population was so scattered that it was impossible to have much organization. Before the Indian wars were ended it was out of the question to have school outside the fort.[9] After the wars, log cabins were built to be used as school houses and churches. Few books were available and good teachers scarce.[10] By about 1779 Samuel Dook, who was educated at Princeton, came to Tennessee and did much for the advancement of education and the church.[11]

By 1820 population had spread over the state, the 48 counties then formed having a population of 422,771. The population had increased at a rapid rate, from 35,691 in 1790. The Central Basin attracted large numbers of the population because of the very rich soil there. As early as 1800 most of the counties in the Basin had surpassed the counties in East Tennessee in population. In 1820 Maury County ranked first in total population with 22,089. Greene County had ranked first in population for 1790 with 7,741 but had dropped to 15th rank by 1870 (Table LXXXIX).

The slave population developed rapidly also. Starting in East Tennessee and spreading rapidly to Middle Tennessee, where cotton and tobacco were developing rapidly. Slave population increased from 3,417 in 1790 to 80,107 in 1820 (Table XC). Slave population increased faster than the total population. For 1790 the slave population was only 9.6% of the total population; for 1800 it had increased to 12.9%; for 1810 to 17.0%; and for 1820 to 18.9% of the total population.

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9 McGee, G. R., op. cit., p. 108.
10 Ibid., pp. 108-110.
11 Ibid., pp. 110-111.

Table LXXXIX

TOTAL POPULATION IN TENNESSEE, 1790 - 1820

Rank	County	1820	1810	1800	1790	Rank	County	1820	1810	1800	1790
1	Maury	22,089	10,359	-	-	25	Jackson	7,593	5,401	-	-
2	Williamson	20,640	13,153	2,868	-	26	Overton	7,128	5,643	-	-
3	Davidson	20,154	15,608	9,965	3,459	27	Sullivan	7,015	6,847	10,218	4,447
4	Rutherford	19,552	10,265	-	-	28	Hickman	6,080	2,583	-	-
5	Sumner	19,211	15,792	4,616	2,196	29	Claiborne	5,508	4,798	-	-
6	Wilson	18,730	11,952	3,261	-	30	Dickson	5,190	4,516	-	-
7	Smith	17,580	11,649	4,294	-	31	Cocke	4,892	5,154	-	-
8	Franklin	16,571	5,730	-	-	32	Carter	4,835	4,190	4,813	-
9	Bedford	16,012	8,242	-	-	33	Sevier	4,772	4,595	3,419	3,619
10	Lincoln	14,761	6,104	-	-	34	Anderson	4,668	3,959	-	-
11	Knox	13,034	10,171	12,446	-	35	Campbell	4,244	2,668	-	-
12	Giles	12,558	4,546	-	-	36	Rhea	4,215	2,504	-	-
13	Montgomery	12,219	8,021	2,899	1,387	37	Humphreys	4,067	1,511	-	-
14	Blount	11,258	8,839	5,587	-	38	Bledsoe	4,005	3,259	-	-
15	Greene	11,324	9,713	7,610	7,741	39	Marion	3,888	-	-	-
16	Hawkins	10,949	7,643	6,563	6,970	40	Lawrence	3,271	?	-	-
17	Warren	10,348	7,270	4,280	-	41	Monroe	2,529	-	-	-
18	Robertson	9,958	7,270	4,280	-	42	Wayne	2,459	-	-	-
19	Washington	9,557	7,740	6,379	5,872	43	Perry	2,384	-	-	-
20	Jefferson	8,953	7,309	9,017	-	44	Morgan	1,676	-	-	-
21	White	8,701	4,028	-	-	45	McMinn	1,623	-	-	-
22	Stewart	8,397	4,262	-	-	46	Hardin	1,462	-	-	-
23	Roane	7,895	5,581	-	-	47	Hamilton	821	-	-	-
24	Grainger	7,651	6,397	7,367	-	48	Shelby	364	-	-	-
							St. total	422,771	261,727	105,602	35,691
							St. ave.	8,808	6,988	6,212	4,461

Table EC

SLAVE POPULATION OF TENNESSEE, 1790-1820

Rank	County	1820	1810	1800	1790	Rank	County	1820	1810	1800	1790
1	Davidson	7,899	6,505	3,067	659	25	Jackson	750	481	-	-
2	Williamson	6,972	5,985	693	-	26	Hickman	700	245	-	-
3	Maury	6,420	2,626	-	-	27	Overton	665	355	-	-
4	Sumner	5,762	3,734	1,284	348	28	Grainger	656	537	497	-
5	Rutherford	5,187	2,701	-	-	29	White	593	283	-	-
6	Montgomery	4,663	2,629	821	154	30	Humphreys	542	132	-	-
7	Franklin	4,167	709	-	-	31	Cocke	468	436	-	-
8	Wilson	3,844	2,297	729	-	32	Claiborne	377	327	-	-
9	Bedford	3,590	1,180	-	-	33	Bledsoe	361	206	-	-
10	Smith	3,554	2,201	597	-	34	Anderson	349	260	-	-
11	Giles	3,261	755	-	-	35	Carter	345	262	208	-
12	Robertson	2,520	1,608	883	-	36	Rhea	334	214	-	-
13	Lincoln	2,250	720	-	-	37	Sevier	290	294	162	163
14	Knox	1,825	1,271	1,298	-	38	Perry	223	-	-	-
15	Stewart	1,352	779	-	-	39	Lawrence	204	-	-	-
16	Hawkins	1,331	950	811	80	40	Marion	167	-	-	-
17	Dickson	1,305	980	-	-	41	Monroe	156	-	-	-
18	Blount	1,050	805	345	-	42	McMinn	153	-	-	-
19	Washington	979	850	553	535	43	Hardin	136	-	-	-
20	Warren	950	476	-	-	44	Campbell	116	103	-	-
21	Jefferson	892	283	695	-	45	Shelby	113	-	-	-
22	Sullivan	836	773	491	297	46	Wayne	72	-	-	-
23	Greene	829	655	471	454	47	Morgan	46	-	-	9
24	Roane	814	670	-	-	48	Hamilton	39	-	-	-
							St. total	80,107	44,535	13,584	3,417
							St. ave.	1,669	1,172	799	427

This period is characterized by a brave and fearless people settling, clearing, and preparing the land for the rapid rise in agricultuml production that is to be discussed in the next period. These pioneers were constantly confronted with hardship, danger, and isolation and it was only due to their pioneering, progressive, and unconquerable spirits that they clung to the land despite the efforts of the Indians to drive them back or kill and destroy after they were settled, emerging at last victorious over mountain barriers, forests and Indians ready to produce large quantities of agricultural products and make even greater agricultural history.

2. Period of Development, 1820-1840. During this period Tennessee agriculture developed with amazing rapidity, both in the production of crops and livestock. As we have seen, enormous crops of conn were produced and along with the corn crop hogs were raised to consume the feed. Tennessee ranked first among all states in the production of both corn and hogs. Cotton production developed rapidly in Middle and West Tennessee. East Tennessee began to produce high quality grains and livestock.

Very little attention was paid to conserving or building up soil fertility. This was probably one of the main reasons for the decline in agricultural production in later years. The value and importance of keeping the soil in condition was fully realized but land was still cheap. and plentiful. This was not conducive to fertility maintenance and as a result most of the farm land was cropped heavily year after year until the natural virgin elements were exhausted and lower yields resulted.

It was during this period that a great many labor-saving machines were invented. The mower, reaper, and harvester were all invented during

the period but few of these machines had come into general use until a later period, except on the larger plantations. Much improvement was made on the plow, and numerous other implements for cultivation were coming into use.[12]

Population, both total and slave, continued to increase rapidly. The total population increased from 422,771 in 1820 to 681,904 in 1830 and to 829,210 for 1840 (Table XCI). Slave population increased from 80,107 in 1820 to 141,603 in 1830 and to 183,059 in 1840. Middle Tennessee was still high in number of slaves but the West Tennessee counties had increased very rapidly during this period. The average number of slaves per county had increased from 10,998.5 to 11,516.8 from 1830 to 1840 (Table XCII). The slave population had increased from 18.9% of the total population in 1820 to 20.8% in 1830, and to 22.1% in 1840.

Transportation and marketing facilities had developed considerably by the end of this period. Railroads were being built and steamboats on the rivers were becoming more common. Somewhere probably near the end of the period Knoxville and Nashville were connected with the coast by railroad[13] allowing a much more rapid and cheaper outlet for the products of the East Tennessee Valley and Middle Tennessee.

Self sufficiency had possibly declined to a slight extent in the most advanced areas and on the larger plantations but a considerable portion of the area of the state was still very likely on a partially or almost wholly self sufficing basis. The value of home manufactures per capita had declined from $6.46 in 1810[14] to $3.48 in 1840. Some of the farms were

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12 Grey, L. C., op. cit., pp. 792-796.
13 Ibid., p. 883.
14 Ibid., p. 456.

Table XCI

TOTAL POPULATION IN TENNESSEE, 1830-1850

Rank	County	1840	1830	Rank	County	1840	1830
1	Davidson	30,509	28,122	37	Grainger	10,572	10,066
2	Maury	28,186	27,665	38	Weakley	9,870	4,797
3	Williamson	27,006	26,658	39	Claiborne	9,474	8,470
4	Wilson	24,460	25,472	40	McNairy	9,385	5,697
5	Rutherford	24,280	26,134	41	Overton	9,279	8,242
6	Sumner	22,445	20,569	42	Hickman	8,618	8,119
7	Fayette	21,501	8,652	43	Stewart	8,587	6,968
8	Giles	21,494	18,703	44	Hardin	8,245	4,868
9	Lincoln	21,493	22,075	45	Coffee	8,184	-
10	Smith	21,179	19,906	46	Hamilton	8,175	2,276
11	Bedford	20,546	30,396	47	Wayne	7,705	6,013
12	Montgomery	16,927	14,349	48	Perry	7,419	7,094
13	Madison	16,530	11,594	49	Bradley	7,385	-
14	Greene	16,076	14,410	50	Cannon	7,093	-
15	Knox	15,485	14,498	51	Lawrence	7,121	5,411
16	Hawkins	15,035	13,683	52	Dickson	7,074	7,265
17	Henry	14,906	12,249	53	Cocke	6,992	6,017
18	Shelby	14,721	5,648	54	Tipton	6,800	5,517
19	Hardeman	14,563	11,655	55	Sevier	6,442	5,717
20	Marshall	14,555	-	56	Campbell	6,149	5,110
21	Haywood	13,870	5,334	57	Marion	6,070	5,508
22	Robertson	13,801	13,272	58	DeKalb	5,868	-
23	Gibson	13,689	5,801	59	Bldsoe	5,676	4,648
24	Jackson	12,872	9,698	60	Anderson	5,658	5,310
25	McMinn	12,719	14,460	61	Carter	5,372	6,414
26	Carroll	12,362	9,397	62	Humphreys	5,195	6,187
27	Jefferson	12,076	11,801	63	Obion	4,814	2,099
28	Monroe	12,056	13,708	64	Meigs	4,794	-
29	Franklin	12,033	15,620	65	Benton	4,772	-
30	Henderson	11,875	8,748	66	Dyer	4,484	1,904
31	Washington	11,751	10,995	67	Rhea	3,985	8,186
32	Blount	11,745	11,028	68	Polk	3,570	-
33	Roane	10,948	11,341	69	Fentress	3,550	2,748
34	Warren	10,803	15,210	70	Lauderdale	3,435	-
35	White	10,747	9,967	71	Morgan	2,660	2,582
36	Sullivan	10,736	10,073	72	Johnson	2,658	-
					St.total	829,210	681,904
					St.ave.	11,517	10,999

Table XCII

SLAVE POPULATION IN TENNESSEE, 1830-1840

Rank	County	1840	1830	Rank	County	1840	1830
1	Davidson	12,348	11,662	37	Dyer	1,042	601
2	Williamson	11,251	10,505	38	Sullivan	1,037	1,187
3	Maury	11,002	9,434	39	Lauderdale	1,010	-
4	Fayette	10,885	3,178	40	Greene	1,006	1,070
5	Rutherford	9,072	8,649	41	Blount	945	1,024
6	Sumner	7,286	7,257	42	White	933	923
7	Montgomery	7,059	5,801	43	Grainger	917	909
8	Shelby	7,043	2,049	44	Washington	915	1,040
9	Giles	7,030	5,958	45	Overton	889	842
10	Haywood	6,257	1,829	46	Monroe	864	1,053
11	Madison	6,073	4,167	47	Hardin	826	416
12	Wilson	5,988	5,944	48	McNairy	763	577
13	Hardeman	5,433	3,662	49	Humphreys	739	725
14	Smith	4,388	4,384	50	Lawrence	735	552
15	Bedford	4,295	5,648	51	Perry	698	408
16	Lincoln	4,221	4,091	52	Cocke	634	608
172	Robertson	3,790	3,601	53	Claiborne	624	615
18	Henry	3,677	2,960	54	Cannon	618	-
19	Tipton	3,132	1,732	55	Obion	587	337
20	Franklin	3,085	3,547	56	Hamilton	584	115
21	Marshall	3,075	-	57	Bledsoe	538	419
22	Gibson	2,969	1,281	58	Wayne	529	278
23	Carroll	2,218	1,672	59	DeKalb	459	-
24	Stewart	2,117	1,400	60	Anderson	425	471
25	Henderson	1,954	1,433	61	Bradley	401	-
26	Knox	1,934	2,033	62	Marion	390	268
27	Weakley	1,796	848	63	Rhea	377	647
28	Dickson	1,687	1,659	64	Sevier	354	382
29	Hawkins	1,499	1,659	65	Carter	352	460
30	Hickman	1,379	1,212	66	Polk	304	-
31	Warren	1,349	1,556	67	Meigs	284	-
32	Roane	1,298	1,118	68	Campbell	264	245
33	Jefferson	1,282	1,222	69	Benton	247	-
34	McMinn	1,241	1,282	70	Johnson	161	9
35	Jackson	1,226	1,019	71	Morgan	84	60
36	Coffee	1,105	-	72	Fentress	80	119
					St. total	183,059	141,603
					St. ave.	2,543	2,284

easily reached by rail and boat and had started to import some manufactured goods but areas like the Cumberland Plateau, Rim, and mountains of East Tennessee were still remote from market.

The period 1820-1840 saw the greatest development of agriculture in the history of the state. After 1840 there was a decline in the rate of production due to competition from western states and a decrease in the fertility of the soil due to heavy cropping and little return of plant foods to the soil.

In 1840 there were 227,739 people employed in agriculture and 17,815 employed in manufacturing and other trades, giving a total of 245,554 gainfully employed. This gives a percentage of 92.7 employed in agriculture and only 73 employed in manufacturing and other trades. From these figures it is seen that agriculture reigned supreme furnishing a livelihood for almost the entire population. Nashville was the only city reported in the census, with a population of 5,566 in 1830 and 6,929 in 1840, making less than one per cent of the entire population urban for this period.

3. Westward Expansion Before the Civil War, 1840-1860. Between 1840 and 1860 the frontier had been extended to the Pacific Coast. The new states opened and settled began to produce crops and livestock in abundance. Tennessee, with possibly some of her best farm population moving west, her land considerably impoverished, and this rapid development in the new states, began to decline in rank in the production of crops and livestock, dropping from 1st place in the amount of corn produced, to 6th, from 1st to 4th in hog production, and still holding 1st rank in number of mules.

Railroads and other transportation facilities continued to develop, making markets easier to reach, decreasing the isolated areas and putting

the farmer in a better position to market his products and buy machinery, slaves, and necessities.

It was in this period that cotton production shifted largely from the Central Basin to West Tennessee where the climate was probably more favorable. Livestock largely displaced cotton, especially in the northern portion of the Basin. The blue grass area here ranked with that of Kentucky in production of fine livestock.[15] Continuous cropping of cotton and tobacco was exhausting the soil, along with low prices of coton at this time, are other reasons for substituting grazing for these cash crops.[16]

The size of farms were large during this period, ranging from 101 acres in Morgan County to 714 acres in Sevier County. The average size of farms for the state was 266 acres. The grazing and general farm practices with probably some large plantations in the cotton and tobacco sections, required fairly large acreages per unit.

Agriculture, although declining in production and relative rank in the United States, still reigned supreme in Tennessee. Only 2.2% of the entire population was urban for 1850 and 4.8% for 1860. Of all persons employed 70.7% were employed in agriculture in 1850 and 60.3% in 1860. On the eve of the Civil War Tennessee was among the greatest of the agricultural states, judging from the percentage of employed persons in agriculture (Table XCIII).

The total population had increased to over a million by 1850 and by 1860 was 1,109,801. Slave population was still increasing rapidly, the total for 1850 being 239,459 and for 1860 275,719. For 1850 the slave population had increased to 23.9% of the total population and by 1860 was

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15 Grey, L. C., op. cit., p. 837-838.
16 Ibid., p. 878.

Table XCIII

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYED, IN AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840 - 1870

Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	1840	Rank	State	1870	1860	1850	1840
1	Miss.	81.3	61.7	67.0	95.2	25	Ohio	47.2	46.8	50.9	76.2
2	Ark.	80.4	67.4	71.0	94.0	26	Mich.	46.3	52.8	60.4	86.6
3	Ala.	79.8	59.8	68.3	93.0	27	Oreg.	43.2	49.9	44.0	-
4	S.C.	78.5	53.9	60.3	93.2	28	Dak.	42.8	52.3	-	-
5	N.C.	76.6	54.2	58.8	92.2	29	Dela.	39.6	31.9	35.7	74.9
6	Ga.	75.6	57.7	67.6	94.2	30	Me.	39.4	39.1	47.4	75.1
7	Tenn.	72.6	60.3	70.7	91.0	31	N.H.	38.8	38.6	50.2	78.4
8	Tex.	70.3	58.9	59.0	-	32	Wash.	38.6	31.6	-	-
9	Fla.	70.0	45.8	45.5	83.4	33	Colo.	36.8	.8	-	-
10	W.Va.	64.2	-	-	-	34	Md.	31.1	25.6	22.9	70.8
11	N.M.	63.6	41.2	45.5	-	35	Pa.	25.5	28.1	30.5	60.0
12	Ky.	62.9	57.7	60.2	86.6	36	N.Y.	25.1	28.1	35.3	66.1
13	Iowa	61.1	61.8	66.5	79.8	37	Conn.	22.6	26.4	32.9	61.5
14	Va.	59.3	47.1	47.8	82.0	38	Ariz.	21.3	-	-	-
15	Kans.	59.1	61.0	-	-	39	N.J.	21.3	23.4	25.5	62.6
16	Ind.	58.1	59.5	65.6	84.8	40	Calif.	20.1	16.5	2.7	-
17	Minn.	56.7	52.4	24.1	-	41	Mont.	15.0	-	-	-
18	La.	55.2	25.7	24.2	80.6	42	Idaho	13.4	-	-	-
19	Wisc.	54.5	53.9	52.4	66.6	43	R.I.	13.3	16.9	19.5	39.9
20	Vt.	53.3	52.9	52.4	81.8	44	Mass.	12.6	14.1	18.9	41.3
21	Neb.	52.7	38.6	-	-	45	Nev.	7.9	6.7	-	-
22	Mo.	52.2	55.1	51.1	83.9	46	D.C.	2.8	2.6	3.8	11.6
23	Ill.	50.7	50.9	65.5	84.8	47	Wyo.	2.5	-	-	-
24	Utah	48.5	53.8	50.4	-						
							U.S.ave.	47.4	40.3	44.7	77.5

24.8%. Shelby County had surpassed Davidson in total population by 1860; both Shelby and Fayette had surpassed Davidson in number of slaves by 1850 (Tables SCIV and XCV, and Map 52).

A steady increase in slave labor can be noticed in the cotton and tobacco sections of the state and a decrease in the general farming and grazing areas. The counties with the better land and those with the greater number of people correlate closely.

Self sufficiency as indicated by the values of home manufactures had become negligible in the more advanced counties while in the poorer counties not so near markets there was still a considerable amount of home

Table XCIV

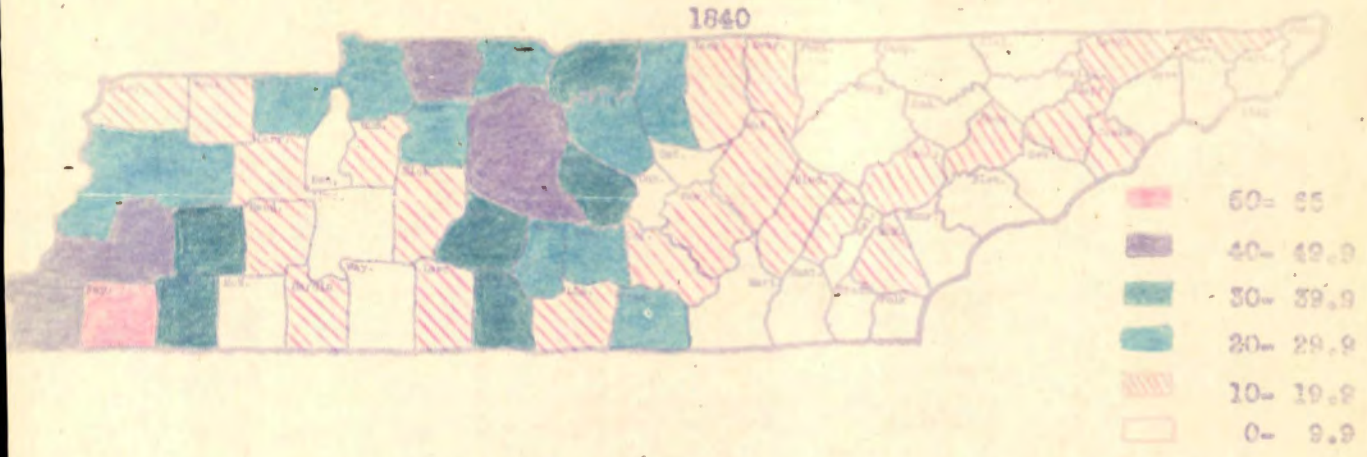
TOTAL POPULATION IN TENNESSEE, 1850 AND 1860

Rank	County	1860	1850	Rank	County	1860	1850
1	Shelby	48,092	31,157	44	Tipton	10,705	8,887
2	Davidson	47,055	38,882	45	DeKalb	10,573	8,016
3	Maury	32,498	29,520	46	Dyer	10,536	6,361
4	Rutherford	27,918	29,122	47	Cocke	10,408	8,300
5	Giles	26,166	25,949	48	Dickson	9,982	8,404
6	Wilson	26,072	27,445	49	Stewart	9,896	9,719
7	Fayette	24,327	26,719	50	Coffee	9,669	8,351
8	Williamson	23,827	27,201	51	Claiborne	9,645	9,369
9	Lincoln	22,828	23,492	52	Cannon	9,509	8,982
10	Knox	22,813	18,807	53	White	9,381	11,444
11	Sumner	22,050	22,717	54	Lawrence	9,320	9,280
12	Gibson	21,777	19,548	55	Hickman	9,312	9,397
13	Bedford	21,584	21,511	56	Sevier	9,122	6,920
14	Madison	21,535	21,470	57	Wayne	9,115	8,170
15	Montgomery	20,895	21,045	58	Humphreys	9,096	6,422
16	Haywood	19,232	17,259	59	Polk	8,726	6,338
17	Henry	19,133	18,233	60	Putnam	8,558	-
18	Greene	19,004	17,824	61	Benton	8,463	6,315
19	Weakley	18,216	14,608	62	Lauderdale	7,559	5,169
20	Hardeman	17,769	17,456	63	Macon	7,290	6,948
21	Carroll	17,437	15,967	64	Cheatham	7,258	-
22	Smith	16,357	18,412	65	Carter	7,124	6,296
23	Hawkins	16,162	13,370	66	Anderson	7,068	6,938
24	Jefferson	16,043	13,204	67	Hancock	7,020	5,660
25	Robertson	15,265	16,145	68	Campbell	6,712	6,068
26	Washington	14,829	13,861	69	Decatur	6,276	6,003
27	McNairy	14,752	12,864	70	Marion	6,190	6,314
28	Marshall	14,592	15,616	71	Union	6,117	-
29	Henderson	14,491	13,164	72	Perry	6,042	5,821
30	Franklin	13,848	13,768	73	Fentress	5,054	4,454
31	Roane	13,583	12,185	74	Johnson	5,018	3,705
32	McMinn	13,555	13,906	75	Rhea	4,991	4,415
33	Sullivan	13,552	11,742	76	Meigs	4,667	4,879
34	Hamilton	13,258	10,075	77	Bledsoe	4,459	5,959
35	Blount	13,270	12,424	78	Scott	3,519	1,905
36	Obion	12,817	7,633	79	Cumberland	3,460	-
37	Overton	12,657	11,211	80	Morgan	3,353	3,430
38	Monroe	12,607	11,874	81	Grundy	3,093	2,775
39	Jackson	11,725	15,673	82	V.Buren	2,581	2,674
40	Bradley	11,701	12,259	84	Sequatchie	2,120	-
41	Hardin	11,214	10,328				
42	Warren	11,147	10,179		St.total	1,109,801	1,002,717
43	Grainger	10,962	12,370		St.ave.	13,057	11,957

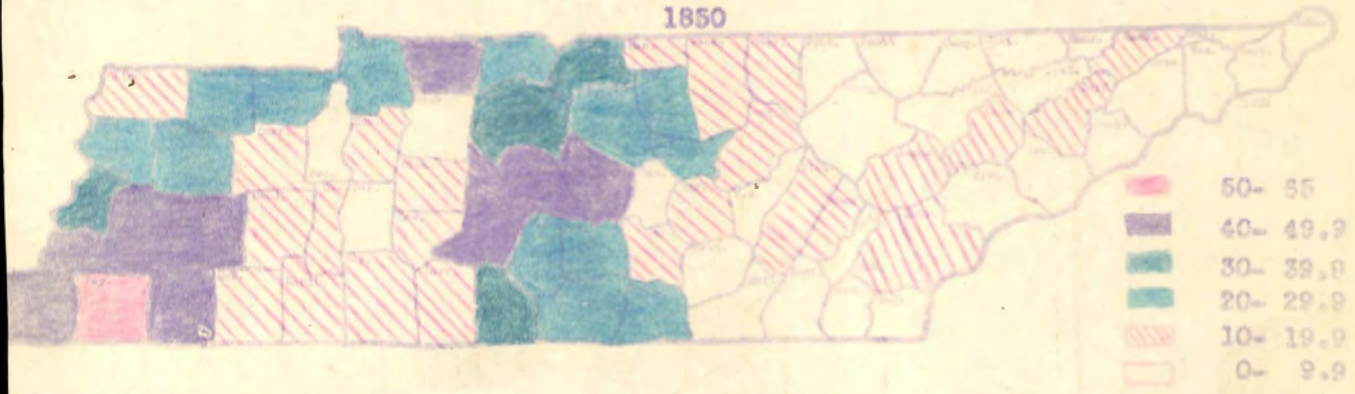
Map 52.

Negro Population in Percentage of Total Population, in Tennessee 1840-1870

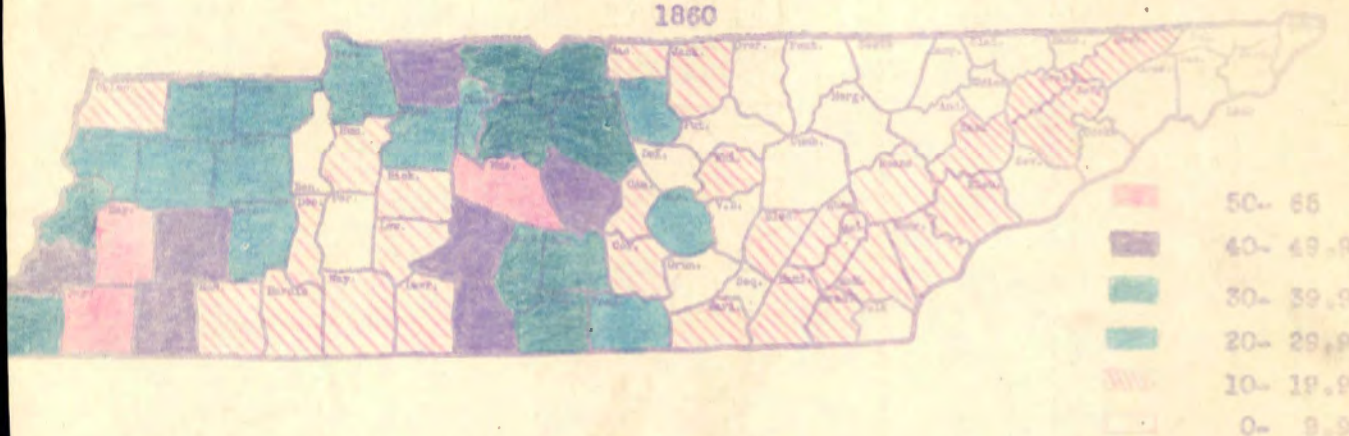
1840



1850



1860



1870



Source: Population Census, 1840-1870.

Table XCV

SLAVE POPULATION OF TENNESSEE,
1850 AND 1860

Rank	County	1860	1850	Rank	County	1860	1850
1	Shelby	16,953	14,360	43	Humphreys	1,463	1,097
2	Fayette	15,475	15,264	44	Hamilton	1,419	672
3	Davidson	14,790	14,175	45	Blount	1,365	1,084
4	Maury	14,654	12,670	46	Greene	1,297	1,093
5	Rutherford	12,984	11,978	47	Wayne	1,269	930
6	Williamson	12,367	12,864	48	Jackson	1,212	1,558
7	Haywood	11,026	8,498	49	Bradley	1,173	744
8	Giles	10,848	9,358	50	Lawrence	1,160	1,162
9	Madison	10,012	8,552	51	White	1,145	1,214
10	Montgomery	9,554	9,071	52	Overton	1,087	1,065
11	Wilson	7,964	7,127	53	Sullivan	1,074	1,004
12	Sumner	7,700	8,006	54	Grainger	1,065	1,055
13	Hardeman	7,256	7,108	55	DeKalb	1,025	668
14	Lincoln	6,847	5,621	56	Cannon	974	845
15	Bedford	6,744	5,502	57	Washington	952	950
16	Gibson	6,141	4,194	58	Macon	929	766
17	Henry	5,530	4,821	59	Cocke	849	719
18	Tipton	5,288	4,192	60	Decatur	784	725
19	Robertson	4,861	4,616	61	Claiborne	745	660
20	Marshall	4,480	2,634	62	Bledsoe	689	827
21	Smith	4,228	4,517	63	Putnam	682	-
22	Weakley	4,215	3,070	64	Marion	678	551
23	Carroll	4,064	3,135	65	Meigs	658	395
24	Franklin	3,551	5,625	66	Rhea	615	436
25	Henderson	3,283	2,592	67	Anderson	585	506
26	Lauderdale	2,854	1,766	68	Perry	548	513
27	Dyer	2,641	1,468	69	Sevier	538	403
28	Stewart	2,415	2,575	70	Benton	534	363
29	Obion	2,399	1,057	71	Polk	434	400
30	Knox	2,370	2,193	72	Carter	374	355
31	Warren	2,320	1,710	73	Campbell	366	318
32	Dickson	2,201	2,118	74	Grundy	286	256
33	Jefferson	2,096	1,628	75	Lewis	247	736
34	Hawkins	1,925	1,690	76	Hancock	246	202
35	McMinn	1,909	1,568	77	V.Buren	239	175
36	McNairy	1,900	1,393	78	Johnson	235	206
37	Cheatham	1,882	-	79	Sequatchie	201	-
38	Hickman	1,753	1,816	80	Fentress	187	148
39	Roane	1,748	1,544	81	Union	182	-
40	Hardin	1,625	1,257	82	Cumberland	121	-
41	Monroe	1,600	1,188	83	Morgan	120	101
42	Coffee	1,529	1,267	84	Scott	59	37
					St.total	275,719	239,459
					St.ave.	3,282	3,031

manufacturing.

4. Period During War and Recovery, 1860-1870. Tennessee agriculture, during the Civil War, must have been greatly retarded, as most of the man power was in the army.[17] However, much of the farm work was taken up by the women and children.[18] Throughout the South there was a tendency to grow food products instead of tobacco and cotton.[19] The production of cotton fell from over 4 1/2 millions of bales in 1860 to less than half a million bales in 1865, while there seemed to be an abundance of grain.[20] Crops and property were destroyed by marching armies; horses and mules had been taken for use in the army; hogs and cattle had been killed for meat; very little money was had;[21] conditions were critical in the South by 1865.

The total value of farms, machinery, and livestock for 1850 was $133,188,438. For 1860 this had increased to $340,082,602. For 1870 when values had probably not fallen as low as the 1860 average the value of farms, machinery, and livestock had decreased to $282,027,289. Implements and machinery had depreciated or been destroyed. Livestock had been killed and destroyed or eaten, in some sections the buildings on the farms were very likely destroyed. By 1870 recovery was not sufficient to bring the value of these back to the 1860 level.

In the South slaves constituted a considerable part of the investment in farms, especially the large plantations where there were large slave

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17 McGee, G. R., op. cit., p. 201.
18 Sanford, A. H., The Story of Agriculture in the United States, pp. 204-205.
19. Schmidt and Ross, Readings in the Economic History of American Agriculture, p. 522.
20 Ibid., pp. 522-524.
21 McGee, op. cit., p. 217.

holdings. The freeing of these slaves, taking $600[22] as an average value per slave, represented a lost of $165,431,400 to the farmers and planters of Tennessee in slave property. It can readily be seen that the southern agriculture was facing no small problem in readjustment to new conditions. Tennessee was in a better position than most of the southern states as the areas of concentrated slave labor were confind to two areas in the state; the cotton section in West Tennessee and the central part of Middle Tennessee, the remainder of the state, except for a narrow strip in the east Tennessee Valley had few slaves (See Map 54).

Evidently the large plantations were broken down into smaller units and farms generally were reduced in size from 1860 to 1870. The average size of all farms decreased from 265.8 acres to 169.6 acres. Most of the farms in the cotton growing area were reduced from 1/3 to 1/4 their size in 1860. Shelby County farms fell from an average of 330 acres to 85.1 acres per farm, Fayette County farms decreased from an average of 385.7 acres to 113.5 acres per farm. Farms in the plateau section and mountainous areas increased in size, as shown in Chapter II.

The large cities of the state were all connected with the outside world by rail or water making markets available for products that could be transported within the state to these shipping centers. Grain and livestock were the main market crops from East Tennessee; Middle Tennessee was very diversified, growing cotton, tobacco and practicing grain and livestock farming; West Tennessee had cotton for a staple with some tobacco.

Agriculture had increased in importance from 1860 to 1870 on the

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22 Grey, L. C., op. cit., p. 666.

basis of people employed in agriculture in relation to all employed increasing from 60.3 to 72.6%. The slaves after the war tended to remain in rural areas as 90.2% were rural in 1870.

Urban population as indicated by the population of the larger cities had increased from 4.3% in 1860 to 6.8% in 1870. Urban population was increasing steadily but was a very small part of the total population in 1870. The distribution and numbers of colored and white population is shown on Maps 53 and 54 and Tables XCVI and XCVII. Shelby and Davidson Counties increased some in negro population showing a movement of some of the colored population to the cities.

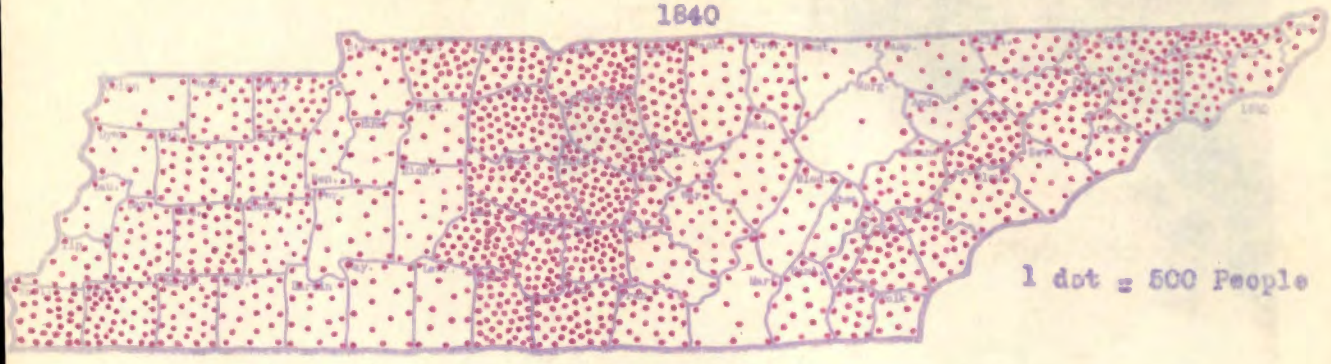
As there was an increase in the proportion of employed people in agriculture, there was an increase in the amount of home manufacturing from 1860 to 1870, as indicated by value, and relation to the value produced in the United States. The actual value of home manufactures almost doubled between these periods. However, an increase in values may account for some of the increase. Self-sufficiency in the strictest sense must have passed largely out of the picture in the highly developed counties, and still remaining to a considerable degree in the most isolated counties distant from the more modern transportation facilities.

Table XCVIII gives a summarized picture of the amount and value of productions and the per cent of the United States productions in Tennessee for 1850 to 1870. Although there is a steady decline in the percentage in most cases because of the drain by western states and the effects of the Civil War, Tennessee agriculture was very important,within the state, in the United States and in world trade at the end of this period.

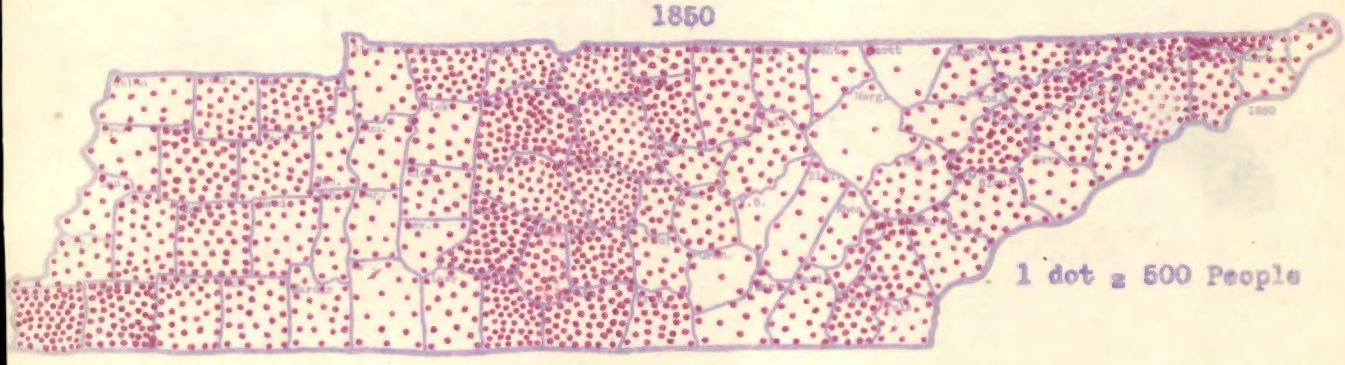
Map 53.

Total Population in Tennessee
1840-1870

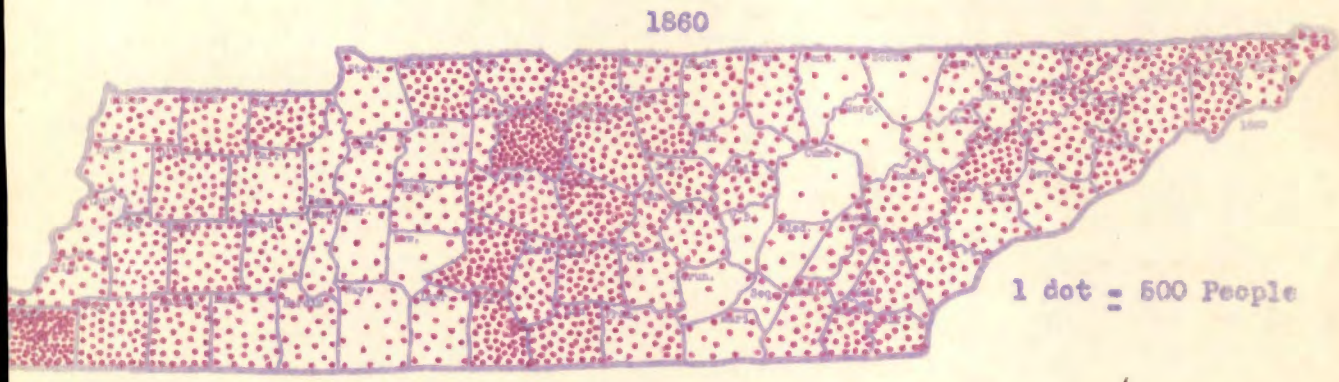
1840



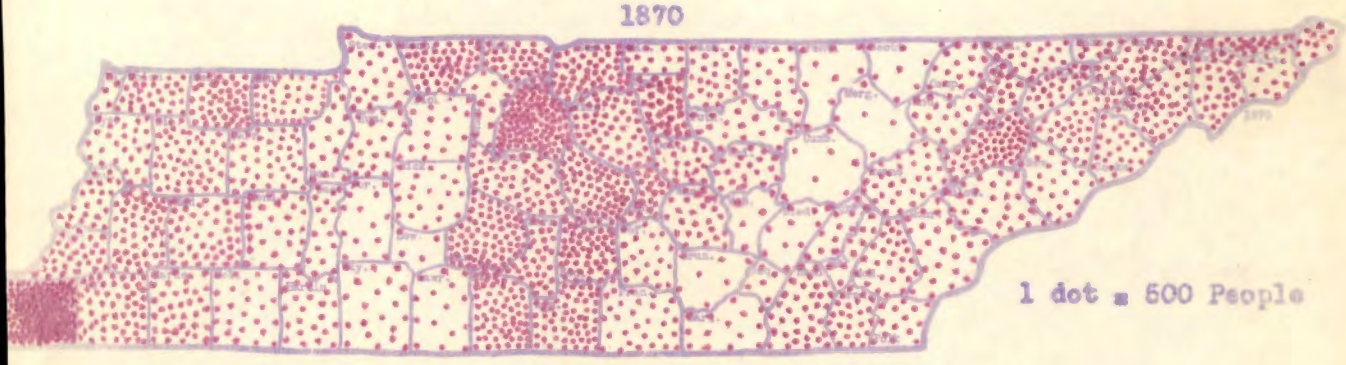
1850



1860



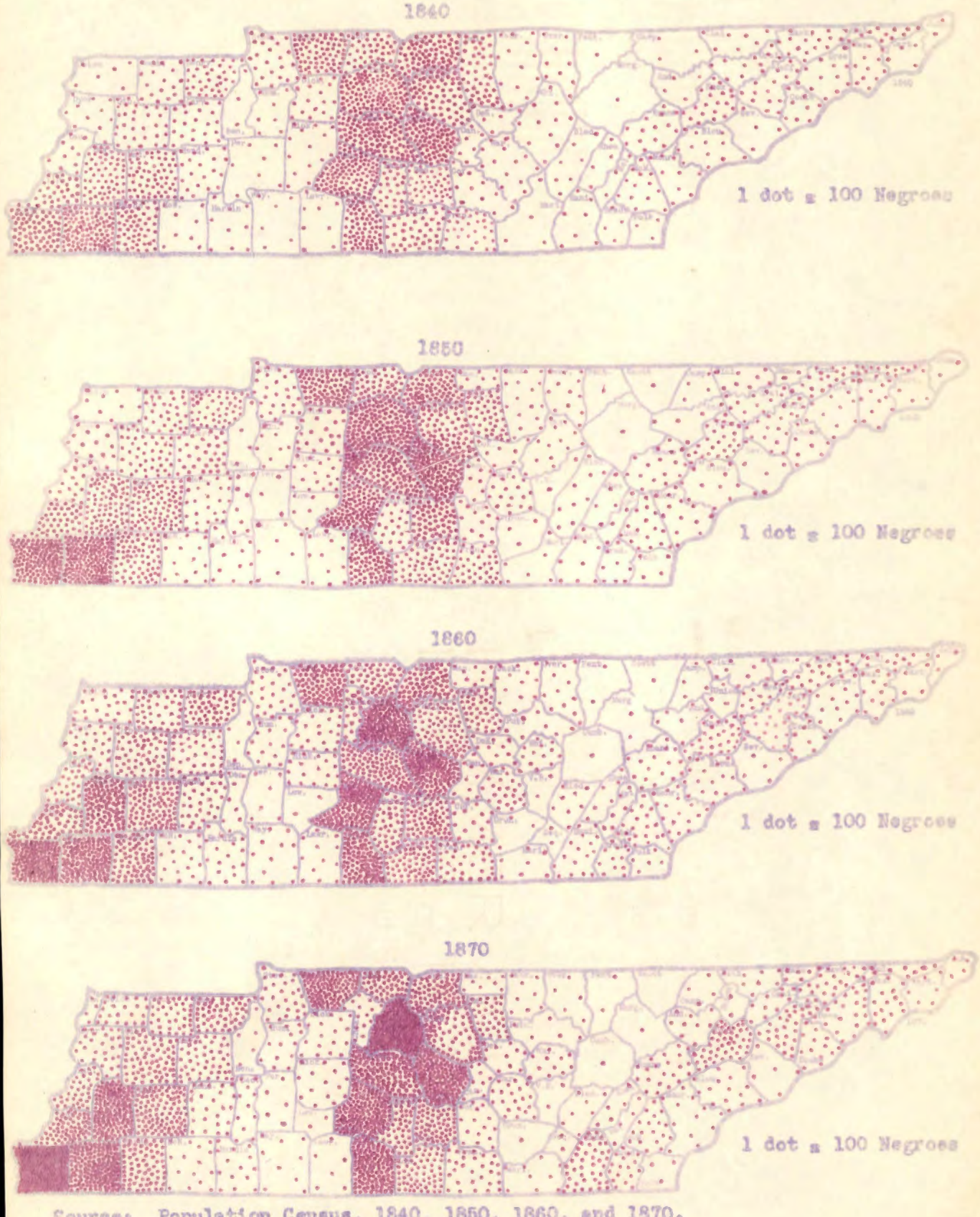
1870



Source: Population Census, 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870.

Map 54.

Negro Population in Tennessee
1840-1870



Source: Population Census, 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870.

Table XCVI

NEGRO POPULATION IN TENNESSEE, 1870

Rank	County	1870	Rank	County	1870
1	Shelby	36,840	45	Blount	1,456
2	Davidson	25,412	46	Hardin	1,447
3	Fayette	16,987	47	Humphreys	1,295
4	Rutherford	16,478	48	Cocke	1,274
5	Maury	16,265	49	Monroe	1,235
6	Haywood	13,832	50	DeKalb	1,104
7	Giles	12,738	51	White	1,080
8	Montgomery	11,670	52	Decatur	1,056
9	Williamson	11,411	53	Grainger	1,030
10	Madison	10,152	54	Anderson	928
11	Sumner	7,777	55	Cannon	927
12	Wilson	7,331	56	Marion	915
13	Tipton	6,891	57	Wayne	893
14	Gibson	6,865	58	Sullivan	857
15	Hardeman	6,854	59	Macon	791
16	Bedford	6,484	60	Jackson	767
17	Lincoln	5,953	61	Claiborne	758
18	Henry	5,204	62	Bledsoe	709
19	Knox	4,840	63	Hancock	585
20	Robertson	4,813	64	Carter	573
21	Carroll	4,799	65	Lawrence	565
22	Marshall	4,385	66	Overton	550
23	Hamilton	4,188	67	Sevier	533
24	Weakley	3,899	68	Rhea	531
25	Smith	3,536	69	Putnam	530
26	Lauderdale	3,484	70	Perry	472
27	Franklin	2,972	71	Benton	452
28	Jefferson	2,910	72	Meigs	436
29	Dyer	2,893	73	Campbell	428
30	Stewart	2,700	74	Johnson	418
31	Henderson	2,408	75	Lake	393
32	Obion	2,182	76	Polk	313
33	Roane	2,128	77	Union	214
34	Greene	2,064	78	Lewis	188
35	Warren	1,955	79	Sequatchie	175
36	Hawkins	1,889	80	Fentress	170
37	McMinn	1,830	81	Van Buren	156
38	Bradley	1,700	82	Grundy	137
39	Dickson	1,677	83	Morgan	101
40	Washington	1,614	84	Cumberland	98
41	Coffee	1,501	85	Scott	39
42	McNairy	1,500			
43	Hickman	1,471		St. total	322,331
44	Cheatham	1,470		St. ave.	3,792
				Rural	290,821

Table XCVII

TOTAL POPULATION IN TENNESSEE, 1870

Rank	County	1870	Rank	County	1870
1	Shelby	76,378	45	Hardin	11,768
2	Davidson	62,897	46	Bradley	11,562
3	Maury	36,289	47	DeKalb	11,425
4	Rutherford	33,289	48	Overton	11,297
5	Giles	32,413	49	Sevier	11,028
6	Knox	28,990	50	Lauderdale	10,838
7	Lincoln	28,050	51	Cannon	10,502
8	Fayette	26,145	52	Coffee	10,257
9	Wilson	25,881	53	Wayne	10,209
10	Gibson	25,666	54	Hickman	9,856
11	Williamson	25,328	55	White	9,375
12	Haywood	25,094	56	Dickson	9,340
13	Montgomery	24,747	57	Humphreys	9,326
14	Bedford	24,333	58	Claiborne	9,321
15	Sumner	23,711	59	Anderson	8,704
16	Madison	23,480	60	Putnam	8,698
17	Greene	21,668	61	Benton	8,234
18	Weakley	20,755	62	Carter	7,909
19	Henry	20,380	63	Decatur	7,772
20	Jefferson	19,476	64	Union	7,605
21	Carroll	19,447	65	Lawrence	7,601
22	Hardeman	18,074	66	Campbell	7,445
23	Hamilton	17,241	67	Polk	7,369
24	Washington	16,317	68	Hancock	7,148
25	Marshall	16,207	69	Perry	6,925
26	Robertson	16,166	70	Marion	6,841
27	Smith	15,994	71	Cheatham	6,678
28	Hawkins	15,857	72	Macon	6,653
29	Roane	15,622	73	Johnson	5,852
30	Obion	15,584	74	Rhea	5,538
31	Franklin	14,970	75	Bldsoe	4,870
32	Tipton	14,884	76	Fentress	4,717
33	Blount	14,237	77	Meigs	4,511
34	Henderson	14,217	78	Scott	4,054
35	McMinn	13,969	79	Cumberland	3,461
36	Dyer	13,706	80	Grundy	3,250
37	Sullivan	13,136	81	Morgan	2,969
38	McNairy	12,726	82	Van Buren	2,725
39	Warren	12,714	83	Lake	2,428
40	Monroe	12,589	84	Sequatchie	2,335
41	Jackson	12,583	85	Lewis	1,986
42	Cocke	12,458			
43	Grainger	12,421		St. total	1,258,520
44	Stewart	12,019		St. age.	14,806

Table XCVIII

PERCENTAGE TENNESSEE PRODUCTION IS OF UNITED STATES PRODUCTION, 1850-1870

Item	1850			1860			1850		
	Total Tennessee	Total U.S.	Per cent	Total Tennessee	Total U.S.	Per cent	Total Tennessee	Total U. S.	Per cent
	Number	Number		Number	Number		Number	Number	
Horses	270,636	4,336,719	6.24	290,882	6,249,174	4.65	247,254	7,145,370	3.46
Asses & mules	75,303	559,331	13.46	126,345	1,150,248	10.98	102,983	1,125,415	9.15
Work oxen	86,255	1,700,744	5.07	102,158	2,254,911	4.53	63,970	1,319,271	4.85
Milch cows	250,456	6,385,094	3.92	249,514	8,585,735	2.91	243,197	8,935,332	2.72
Other cattle	414,051	10,293,069	4.02	413,060	14,779,373	2.79	336,529	13,566,005	2.48
Swine	3,104,800	30,354,213	10.23	2,347,321	33,512,867	7.00	1,828,690	25,134,569	7.28
Sheep	811,591	21,723,220	3.74	773,517	22,471,275	3.44	826,783	28,477,951	2.90
Total	4,923,092	75,352,390	6,53	4,302,597	89,003,583	4.83	3,649,406	85,693,913	4.26
Value of livestock	$29,978,016	$544,180,516	5.51	$60,211,425	$1,089,329,915	5.53	$55,084,075	$1,525,276,457	3.61
Corn (bu.)	52,276,225	592,071,104	8.83	52,089,926	838,792,740	6.21	41,343,614	760,944,549	5.43
Oats (bu.)	7,703,086	146,584,179	5.26	2,267,814	172,643,185	1.31	4,513,315	282,107,157	1.60
Wheat (bu.)	1,619,386	100,485,944	1.61	5,459,268	173,104,924	3.15	6,188,916	287,745,626	2.15
Irish potatoes (bu.)	1,067,844	65,797,896	1.62	1,182,005	111,148,867	1.06	1,124,337	145,337,473	.78
Sweet potatoes (bu.)	2,777,716	38,268,148	7.26	2,604,672	42,095,026	6.19	1,205,683	21,709,824	5.55
Cotton (bales of 400# ginned)	194,532	2,445,793	7.95	296,464	5,387,052	5.50	181,842	3,011,996	6.04
Tobacco (lbs.)	20,148,932	199,752,655	10.09	43,448,097	434,209,461	10.01	21,465,452	262,735,341	8.17
Hay (tons)	74,091	13,838,642	.54	145,499	19,083,896	.75	116,582	27,316,048	.43
Barley	2,757	5,167,015	.05	25,144	15,825,898	.16	75,068	29,761,305	.25
Rye	89,137	14,188,813	.63	257,989	21,101,380	1.22	223,335	16,918,795	1.32
Total	85,620,384	1178,600,189	7.26	107,774,878	1,833,392,429	5.88	76,458,144	1,855,288,114	4.11
Value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter	$6,401,765	$111,772,142	5.73	$12,430,768	$213,618,692	5.82	$15,856,880	$398,956,376	3.97
Value of home manufacturing	$3,137,790	$ 27,493,644	11.41	$ 1,519,390	$ 24,546,870	6.19	$2,773,820	$ 23,423,332	11.84

Although public schools did not begin in Tennessee until 1875,[23] considerable advance had been made since the beginnings in the small log school houses. Blount College founded in 1794, located near Knoxville, was removed to the present site in 1826, and in 1840 the name was changed to East Tennessee University. It was not until 1879 that it became the University of Tennessee.[24] In 1869 a Federal fund was given to the University of establishing an agricultural and mechanical department.[25] Tennessee was now ready to make further progress by applying science to agriculture.

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