

## 1: Tennessee in the American Civil War - Wikipedia

*In , Tennessee became part of the Territory South of the Ohio River, and in was granted statehood. After the War, hundreds more Revolutionary War veterans streamed into Tennessee, their total number unknown, but with over 2, known pensioners alone by (Federal Pension Rolls).*

He enlisted in Mecklenburg, County, N. Wade Hampton and Gen. He fought in the battle of Eutaw Springs. His discharge was burned when his home was burned. He was born Feb. From there he moved to Marion County, Tenn. He died in Marion County, Oct. He was born in Mecklenburg County, N. He volunteered under Capt. Alexander and Genenai Erwin. The Captain was nicknamed "Black Alexander. Gates wore velvet breeches and a pale blue coat with epaulettes. He rode a bay horse. Allison applied for pension April 22, He died March 2, He served under Capt. Paxton and was in the battles of Long Island and Fort Washington. He was taken prisoner and kept on a British ship. He married Martha McKinsley the name is indistinct and one can not be positive of the spelling. He was born in Maryland, July, When he was eight years old he moved with his parents to Loudoun County, VA. He enlisted again and moved to Botetourt County where he enlisted again. He moved to Greenbriar County, VA. He settled in Anderson County about the year In he was transferred to Indiana as he moved to that state. Whilte a resident of Guilford County, N. He had previously enlisted while a resident of York County, PA. He served two months under Capt. He was engaged in guarding prisoners, and said prisoners having been taken when Burgoyne surrendered. He then served two months with Pennsylvania troops and was engaged in capturing escaped prisoners. He served several short tours. After the close of the Revolution he moved with his father, the name not being given, to York District, S. He moved to Lincoln County, Tenn. He enlisted as a marine at Newberne, N. Pete Ferbish was mate. He was taken prisoner while on his way to St. Thomas and carried to Kingston, Jamaica where he was held as a prisoner until Peace was declared. He moved to Roane County, Tenn. He enlisted in Sussex County, Del. John Craton and Ensign James Brnton. He served three months and volunteered again in August for the purpose of guarding Sussex and adjoining counties from acts of depredation and incursions by British seamen on the Chesapeake Bay. He was born Dec. After the War he removed to Raleigh. He enlisted in in a North Carolina regiment under Capt. Alerander Brevard and Major Blount. He was in the battles of Eutaw Springs and Ninety-six. Rebecca, was about 56 in , so born about He died in Monroe County, June 9, His first wife, Rebecca, died in Buncombe County. He married Elizabeth, Masters Blount, Nov. The second wife died in Macon County, N. He was born in Virginia. He enlisted in August in Capt. He was discharged in Fauquier County, Va. After the Revolution he moved to Tennessee. He was born at Alexandria, VA. He was living in Maryland when he first enlisted. He enlisted again under Capt. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He guarded British prisoners. He left the service in October, In he enlisted again as a substitute for Jonathan Sparrow. He received his honorable discharge in writing which he sold to a merchant for five pounds in Maryland currency, payable in dry goods. He moved some years after the War to Cooke County, Tenn. His widow also drew a pension. He enlisted in in Capt. He was discharged in having served four full years. He moved after the War to Bledsoe County, Tenn. It is said that he was and some years of age and the oldest man who ever lived in the County. He was born in Cumberland County, Va. He was living in Buckingham County, Va. He was employed in guarding British prisoners. He declared that he could prove his service by Charles Thurman, a citizen of Bledsoe County,. He was stationed for a time near Albermarle and served near Guilford Court House before the battle. He moved to Bledsoe County, Tenn. His discharge was burned when his house was burned about He was born in Culpepper County, Va. He enlisted in Culpepper County under Col. John Barbour and Major Roebuck,. He entered service again under. William Rice and Lieut. He moved to Rhea County where he drew pension on the list. After his death his children drew the arrears of his pension. The widow died March 1, Phoebe, Butler Ford was 57 years of age. Her husband Edmund Ford, was also 57 in He was born in Amelia County. He married Elizabeth Noble, Dec. Sarah Pillow of Maury County stated that she was present at the marriage. Zachariah Butler died in Maury County, April 8, His widow, Elizabeth Butler, applied for a pension which was granted. She states that her oldest child was born Sept. He was born June 28, He enlisted in Maryland and

served in the Maryland Militia. Several years after the Revolution he moved to Sullivan County, Tenn. It is a coincidence that both their wives were named Elizabeth. He was born in Prince Edward County, Va.. He enlisted in Capt. Isaac Hampton and Col.

## 2: Tennessee 4 Me - Soldiers Life

*Tennessee Soldiers in the Revolution [Allen] on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Besides its roster of Tennessee Revolutionary soldiers, this work includes wills of Washington County.*

This collection includes selected items from the holdings of the Tennessee State Library and Archives relative to the life of Alvin C. Digital Collections World War I photographs, journals, and documents following an American ambulance driver in France. Videos This small collection of large-format photographs highlights various aspects of the World War One-era Old Hickory Gunpowder plant. DuPont built and operated the plant, under contract for the United States government, to manufacture smokeless gunpowder for the Allied war effort. Ordering Information This page contains information and instruction when ordering World War I service abstracts. You may schedule an appointment, and we will digitally copy and help you preserve your World War I era manuscripts, artifacts, and photographs. You keep the originals. George Wright Puryear was a fighter pilot with the 95th Aero Squadron, was taken prisoner by the Germans, and subsequently became the first American officer to escape from a German prisoner of war camp. Digital Collections Record of Ex-Soldiers in World War I, Tennessee Counties, is a digital collection that consists of the compiled service records of over , soldiers and sailors from Tennessee who served in the First World War. Digital Collections The following Resource Guide has list of book, microfilm, and manuscript resources represents some of the vast collection of materials that the Tennessee State Library and Archives has amassed which makes tracking World War I soldiers and citizens possible. The photographs were chosen for their high quality and because they present a visual history of the 30th Old Hickory Division. Those researching this collection may find some of the images disturbing, especially the ones of dead soldiers. Some of the pictures were taken by individuals fighting in the war, while others were made by the U. They are arranged alphabetically and include information about the soldier such as date of birth, occupation, parents, branch of service, and date of death. Some files include additional information such as letters, pictures, and news clippings. The index gives the name and county where noted of each Tennessee soldier with a Gold Star file. The data contained in this site was taken from Record Group 36, the compiled service records of soldiers and sailors who served in the First World War from Tennessee. The data is arranged by county. The questionnaires are indexed alphabetically by the name of the soldier. The county listed in the index is the county of birth, if it is given; if not, then the county of enlistment is used. Name Indexes Tennessee State Library and Archives 7th Avenue North, Nashville, TN Our Mission Our mission is to exceed the expectations of our customers, the taxpayers, by operating at the highest levels of accuracy, cost-effectiveness and accountability in a customer-centered environment.

## 3: Catalog Record: Tennessee soldiers in the Revolution; a | Hathi Trust Digital Library

*"All of the early Davidson County marriage bonds and licenses were destroyed by fire, but the first two volumes of marriage registers compiled from the original bonds and licenses are intact.*

Frontier The American Revolution Settlers in what is now Tennessee were by nature independent and sympathetic to the patriots in New England and Virginia. Indians living in Tennessee, for the most part, took the side of the British during the American Revolution. In response to Indian attacks, the Continental Congress sent militia to Tennessee. The militia destroyed many of the Cherokee Overhill towns. After the attacks, Cherokee leaders asked for a peace treaty. Dragging Canoe, however, refused to honor the treaty and established a new tribe, the Chickamaugans, near present day Chattanooga. They continued raiding settlements until , when a militia of men left Fort Watauga and destroyed the Chickamaugan villages. Tennesseans played little role in the Revolution until the s, when the British began an aggressive campaign against the southern colonies. Plagued by set-backs in the middle and northern colonies, the British hoped to place a stranglehold in the South by choking off the key port of Charleston, South Carolina. In , English forces, made up mainly of Tories colonials loyal to Britain and commanded by British Major Patrick Ferguson, pressed deep into the Carolinas. Their mission was to punish the settlers who resided west of the mountains in violation of the Proclamation of Ferguson sent a letter to the Tennessee settlements telling them that if they did not surrender, his army would march over the mountains, hang their leaders, and burn their homes and farms. Local leaders Issac Shelby and John Sevier decided that they needed to attack the British before they got to Tennessee. They called for volunteers, and on September 25, , nearly 1, men gathered at Sycamore Shoals where they met up with Virginians. On October 7, , the colonial leaders decided to attack. Like the Cherokee, the Chickasaws sided with the British during the war, mainly because Spanish forces bordering them sided with the Americans. In , a band of British citizens and Chickasaw warriors led by James Logan Colbert conducted a successful raid on Arkansas Post using West Tennessee as his base of operations. They later were overcome by Spanish-allied Quapaw Indians, and the prisoners were released. For Indians, including the Cherokee and the Chickasaw, siding with the British helped to doom them to removal. Settlers considered the Indians a vanquished foe, believing from the Revolutionary War onward that it was their right as victors to seize Native American territory. The fort was built to protect the Watauga settlers from Cherokee attacks during the American Revolutionary War. It was reconstructed in the s based on archaeological digs and is part of Sycamore Shoals State Park. It shows a column of British soldiers in military uniform marching while carrying their long guns and haversacks. An officer on horseback is shown in the foreground, while cabins and mountains are shown in the background. Tennessee State Museum Collection, Chappel in his work, Battles of America by Land and by Sea. New York Public Library.

### 4: Tennessee Civil War Research Sources | Tennessee Secretary of State

*Tennessee soldiers in the Revolution; a roster of soldiers living during the Revolutionary War in the counties of Washington and Sullivan. Taken from the Revolutionary army accounts of North Carolina.*

Tennesseans in the Civil War Nashville: Civil War Centennial Commission, 2 volumes Volume 1. Brief histories of each Tennessee unit in the Civil War. The information about the place of residence of most soldiers in each company is often useful. This information can help you distinguish between two soldiers of the same name who served in different units. This volume also includes a list of the units from each county. The Tennessee State Library and Archives will, for a fee, photocopy the listing for one specified unit from this volume. Two alphabetical lists of soldiers -- Confederate and Union. Compiled from service records, muster rolls, newspapers published during the war, and other sources. This volume is arranged by surname, and gives the name, rank, and unit of the soldier. The Library and Archives will, for a fee, photocopy the listing for one specified surname from this volume. These records generally give date and place of enlistment, dates when the soldier was present at muster, promoted, captured, hospitalized or killed. Sometimes further information is also in the file. Copies of the compiled service records are provided by mail to residents and non-residents of Tennessee; please see our page on ordering Civil War military records from the Library and Archives for details. Civil War service records are also available through the National Archives and Records Administration. This volume has separate lists of soldiers, widows, and black soldiers who received pensions. The applications often provide personal information about the soldiers and their families. List of Pensioners on the Roll January 1, Washington: Union soldiers and widows received their pensions from the federal government. The pension files have not been microfilmed and are only available in Washington, D. For copies of individual pension files, write to the National Archives. This published list of pensioners on the roll in is available in this library. It is arranged by county and provides the pension file number for access to the file at the National Archives.

## 5: Tennessee Soldiers in the Revolution

*Introduction --Index to Revolutionary soldiers --Revolutionary pensioners of Tennessee, Act of --Index to wills of Washington County, Tennessee --Abstracts of wills of Washington County --Marriage records of Blount County --Marriage records of Davidson County --Revolutionary grants of Davidson County.*

John Bell " , Constitutional Union Party presidential candidate Initially, most Tennesseans showed little enthusiasm for breaking away from a nation whose struggles it had shared for so long. In , they had voted by a slim margin for the Constitutional Unionist John Bell , a native son and moderate who continued to search for a way out of the crisis. A vocal minority of Tennesseans spoke critically of the Northern states and the Lincoln presidency. The newspaper expressed the view that Florida, Georgia, and Alabama were exercising the highest right of all by taking control of all forts and other military establishments within the area" the right to self-defense. Harris convened an emergency session of the Tennessee General Assembly in January During his speech before the legislative body on January 7, he described the secession of the Southern states as a crisis caused by "long continued agitation of the slavery question" and "actual and threatened aggressions of the Northern States Furthermore, he regarded laws passed by Congress that made U. Governor Harris proposed holding a State Convention. Wisener against the proposal. He declared passing any law reorganizing and arming the state militia to be inexpedient. The centrality of the question of slavery to the secession movement was not doubted by people at the time of the Civil War, nor was it ignored by the contemporary press. Especially in the case of the pro-slavery papers, this question of the possibility of the eventual granting of equal rights for people of color was not couched in diplomatic phraseology: The election, be it remembered, takes place on the 9th, and the Delegates meet in Convention on the 25th instant. If you think you have rights and are the superiors of the black man then vote for the men who will not sell you out, body and soul to the Yankee Republicans - for men who would rather see Tennessee independent out of the Union, then in the Union subjugated. In it was revealed a comprehensive plan by pro-slavery Tennesseans and others to launch a propaganda campaign to convince Tennesseans that the strength of the pro-secessionist movement was overwhelming: Dear Sir " Our earnest solicitude for the success of the Great Southern Rights movement to secure an immediate release from the overwhelming dangers that imperil our political and social safety, will we trust, be a sufficient apology for the results which we beg to impose on you. The sentiment of the Southern heart is overwhelming in favor of the movement. Light only is wanted that men many see their way clearly and the prayer of every true patriot will eventually be realized. Tennessee will be a unit. Although the time be so very short, this object may yet be accomplished, if a few men only, the more the better, however in each county, will devote their entire energies to it during the canvass for Delegates. We earnestly beg your attention, therefore, to the following suggestions: Be sure that no submissionist, under whatever pretext of compromising our rights, or of waiting beyond the 4th of March for new guarantees, impose himself on you. Our only hope of peace and safety consists in decided action before the inauguration of Mr. Do not wait for general meetings of citizens, but get together immediately a few active, intelligent, discreet but thoroughgoing, uncompromising, true-hearted, "Southern-Rights Anti-Coercion" friends and appoint Committees and Canvassers, who are willing to devote themselves entirely and unceasingly to the great and perilous work, from this hour up to the close of the election. Appoint Committees, also, for each Civil District, of men known to coincide with you and ourselves in sentiment. These we confidently trust you will send immediately to the District Committees, who on the hour of delivery, start out on the work of distribution, and this though there be but half a dozen copies for each district. Write as many letters to your friends [as] possible, and urge them by every consideration of patriotism, to work, work, work. Our hearts would link within us, at the bare thought of the degradations and infamy of abandoning our more Southern brethren united to us by all the views so sympathy and interest, and of being chained to the car of Black Republican States, who would themselves despise us for our submission; and worse than all, by moral influences alone, if not by force of legal enactment destroy our entire social fabric, and all real independence of thought and action. Your own good judgment will suggest many things we can not now allude to. The secessionists replied with their own demonstrations and a

celebratory ball. If a State Convention had been held, it would have been very heavily pro-Union. The proponents of the slavocracy were embarrassed, demoralized and politically disoriented but not willing to admit defeat: Faxon, [19] surmised that the margin by which the "No Convention" vote won would have been even greater, had Union men not been afraid that if a State Convention were not called then, then Isham Harris would have again called for a State Convention when more state legislators were "infected with the secession epidemic" [ The Union maj[ority] in the State will almost defy computation [ . The Union and American [Nashville, TN pro-secessionist paper [20] ] Stands rebuked and damned before the people of the State" [21] On March 7, the Memphis Daily Appeal wrote that the abolitionists were attempting to deprive the South of territories won during the U. It pointed out that the slave states had furnished twice as many volunteers as the free states and territories, though it did not note that slave states were the ones who most supported the war. Historian Daniel Crofts thus reports: Unionists of all descriptions, both those who became Confederates and those who did not, considered the proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand troops "disastrous. Tennessee secedes[ edit ] In the June 8, referendum, East Tennessee held firm against separation, while West Tennessee returned an equally heavy majority in favor. The deciding vote came in Middle Tennessee , which went from 51 percent against secession in February to 88 percent in favor in June. Having ratified by popular vote its connection with the fledgling Confederacy , Tennessee became the last state to declare formally its withdrawal from the Union. Tennessee relied on northbound riverboats to receive staple commodities from the Cumberland and Tennessee valleys. Grant and the United States Navy captured control of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers in February and held off the Confederate counterattack at Shiloh in April of the same year. Control was confirmed at the battle of Murfreesboro in early January After Nashville was captured the first Confederate state capital to fall Andrew Johnson, an East Tennessean from Greeneville , was appointed military governor of the state by Lincoln. During this time, the military government abolished slavery but with questionable legality. The Confederates continued to hold East Tennessee despite the strength of Unionist sentiment there, with the exception of strongly pro-Confederate Sullivan and Rhea Counties. Many of the Confederate defeats can be attributed to the poor leadership of General Braxton Bragg , who led the Army of Tennessee from Shiloh to the Confederate defeat at Chattanooga. Historian Thomas Connelly concludes that although Bragg was an able planner and a skillful organizer, he failed repeatedly in operations, in part because he was unable to collaborate effectively with his subordinates. Battles in Tennessee[ edit ]].

### 6: North Carolina and Tennessee, Early Land Records,

*Tennessee Soldiers in the Revolution. A Roster of Soldiers Living During the Revolutionary War in the Counties of Washington and Sullivan. Penelope Johnson Allen.*

### 7: Tennessee Soldiers in the Revolution | Penelope Johnson Allen

*This long awaited book gives information on some men who served in the Revolutionary War and who later settled in Bedford County. It also gives similar information on a number of other men who served in the Revolutionary War and moved into Bedford County for a brief period before moving elsewhere.*

### 8: Some Tennessee Heroes of the Revolution

*Tennessee Soldiers in the Revolution. a Roster of Soldiers Living During the Revolutionary War in the Counties of Washington and Sullivan (Allen) SAVE ON ALL CLEARANCE BOOKS 40% Off When You Buy Any 3 Items, 25% Off Any 2 Items.*

### 9: Table of Contents: Tennessee soldiers in the Revolution;

*During the Revolution our pioneers in what is now East Tennessee had three foes to face: British, Tories, and*

*British-sympathetic Indians. Our Revolutionary Soldiers fought against all three.*

*The findings of Dr. Meade Layne Mysteries marvels of the animal world Karen Gorman and Heather Amery Practical Network Cabling (Practical) Image of health first edition by barrington and stamm The self-invited Guest. OXFORD BLOOD (JEMIMA SHORE MYSTERY) Ancient india by rs sharma Empty Lovers Yoga Dspl Linguistic and artistic Shoubiyya : the beginnings The hikikomori by Hiromi Goto Saintly influence A Manual of Instruction in Latin The Man Without Content (Meridian: Crossing Aesthetics) Building sentences The bedroom : a sacred place The spy in question Largemouth Bass Fly-Fishing Geographic Information 1993/94 Badger Brain Twisters New from old : recycling with style Xp window Cold river bywilliam judson Algebras and their arithmetics. The medical and health encyclopedia volume 1 (volume 1) Breaking the Power Workbook A Zora Neale Hurston Reader The signed English school book Globalization and the transformation of foreign economic policy WinRef 98-95 In~Your~Pocket The public school law of North Carolina Lasers and electro-optics fundamentals and engineering davis Endgame Adam Gopnik Oh, Deres Somebody Knockin at de Do On Wings of the Dawn Featherless Bipeds Teach students how to summarize Concepts in Biology (Cram101 Textbook Outlines Textbook NOT Included) Historians in public From inquiry to academic writing 4th edition The bear-baiting.*