

THE FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS OF KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE,
1850 TO 1880

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THE FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS OF KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE,
1850 TO 1880

Located at the confluence of the Holton and French Broad rivers, White's Fort, or Knoxville as it came to be called, was an important early frontier post where Avery's Trace originated. The central position of Knox County in respect to the Piedmont to the east and the Nashville and Bluegrass Basins to the west, however, did not counteract the relative isolation of the county due to its situation in the heart of East Tennessee's Great Ridge and Valley Region, or Appalachia proper. So while Knoxville played a key role both politically and geographically in the initial movement of settlers across the Appalachians, its mountain isolation caused a corresponding decline in its significance and growth in the first half of the nineteenth century (see the Chart in this paper comparing State & Knox County Population Growth, ii).

The area received only limited benefit from waterways. Knoxville was positioned at the end of the line of the Mississippi / Tennessee rivers passageway, which was hardly navigable from Chattanooga. Settlement into the territories favored the larger river arteries, such as the St. Lawrence, Mississippi, and Ohio Rivers. Early growth bypassed Appalachia altogether. Furthermore, rail connections had not developed into Appalachia. The closest railroads were 120 miles south at Chattanooga, 250 miles north at Cincinnati, 350 miles southeast at Columbia, 350 miles east at Raleigh, and 450 miles northeast at Richmond. However, Knox County's isolation dramatically changed during the second half of the nineteenth century.

The linkage of the East Tennessee & Virginia RR and the East Tennessee & Georgia RR in Knoxville during the 1850s established the city as a "strategic objective of no little importance" during the Civil War. It was vital for the Confederacy as a staging area for movement of troops and supplies into the Virginia theater. For the Union, the capture of

Knoxville would rally East Tennessee Unionists as well as threaten Rebel logistics. This strategic emergence of Knoxville and Knox County blossomed in the postwar period as the New South evolved via expanding commerce spurred by burgeoning industrialization.

In many ways Knoxville was in a perfect position to take advantage of the New South movement. Rail connections, natural resources, and a potential labor pool in the hinterland were all abundant; the elite of merchants, bankers, and professional men already had shown themselves to be accepting of what became the New South creed; the rapid deterioration of Civil War hostilities made the town attractive to northern investors; the black population was, by southern standards, comparatively small; the populace appeared to show little interest in politics, thus making elite control easier. Indeed, to Knoxvilleans and interested outsiders, it seemed that the once-sleepy town possessed all the ingredients necessary to become a major city of the New South (McDonald and Wheeler, 16).

As a result, Knoxville thrived. By 1885, it was fourth in the South behind only New Orleans, Atlanta, and Nashville as an important wholesale center. It boasted an annual volume of business between \$15 and \$20 million. By 1895, the city ranked an impressive third in wholesale commerce with annual sales reaching \$50 million. Population growth corresponded to this rise in economic activity. Foreign immigrants, predominately from the British Isles (Ireland, England, Scotland, and Wales) and the European Continental Heartland (Switzerland and Germany), came to work in all the multifaceted aspects of the flourishing economy.

By 1850, over a hundred French-speaking Swiss Protestants fled religious persecution in Europe and settled in the farming valleys of Knox County. By 1860, almost five hundred Irish abandoned their famine-ravaged island and found a new life as railroad laborers, farmers, and merchants in Tennessee. By 1870, about one-hundred fifty Germans, weary of war and tired of the Prussian aristocracy, brought their trades and farming skills with them to southern Appalachia. The Irish and the Swiss continued to come, as well as the English, the Welsh, the Scots, and others.

These immigrants took up trades as diverse as the developing economy. They worked a plethora of jobs both skilled and unskilled. There were farmers from Switzerland, Ireland, and Germany. There were machinists and engineers from Scotland and England. There were confectioners and toy makers from Italy. There were cabinetmakers, millers, and bakers from Germany. There were common laborers and stonemasons from Ireland. Only about fifteen percent of them worked in agriculture, but almost one-half of these immigrants worked as general labor or in a specific trade. Less than one-tenth worked in business or clerical jobs, and a very small number served in one of the professions.

Of the approximately 2,700 foreign immigrants to Knox County, 1850 to 1880, the majority came from Ireland (40%), with Switzerland and Germany a close second (about 18% each). Sizeable numbers also came from England (10%) and Wales (4%). The countries of the British Isles together contributed about three-fifths of the total immigrants to Knox County (57%), while Germany and Switzerland comprised about one-third (35%). This represented a little less than three percent of the total population (2.5%). The impact was not great collectively, which was comparable with other interior southern urban areas at that time. On the whole, these foreign immigrants amalgamated in the heterogeneous matrix of Knox County.

NOTES ON CHART DATA

1. Data from census records are deemed accurate within a normal margin of error, plus or minus five percentage points.
2. Occupation categorization is functional but can be somewhat arbitrary. The attempt is to arrange data into agricultural, domestic, blue collar (labor / trades), white collar (business / clerical), and professional workers.
3. The percentage of each category of a given occupation group is based upon total number of occupations as listed in the census. The percentage of "Not Given" is based upon the total number of immigrants, which would include all women and children that do not list an occupation.
4. Abbreviations:

k	=	keeper
L. L.	=	?
neg.	=	negligible
P. O.	=	post office
R.	=	rolling
R. M.	=	rolling mill
RR	=	railroad
w.	=	worker

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KNOX COUNTY FACT SHEET¹

Present Statistics

Size:	509 square miles
Location:	Geographic center of the Great Valley of Tennessee
Waterways:	Tennessee River formed by union of the Holston and French Broad Rivers near the center of the county
Population:	1980 319,694 1990 225,749 1996 364,566
Voters:	Registered, 203,750 Voting, 141,018

Early History

1786	James White builds a fort five miles south of the fork of the French Broad and Holston Rivers. At that time, this is the southernmost point of the East Tennessee frontier
1791	Fort becomes territorial capital and named Knoxville in honor of Revolutionary War hero Brigadier General Henry Knox. The <i>Knoxville Gazette</i> begins publication as the first newspaper in Tennessee.
1792	On June 11, Knox County is created from parts of Greene and Hawkins Counties. Portions of Knox County later used to create Blount (1795), Anderson (1801), Roane (1801), and Union (1850) Counties.
1794	Blount College is established in Knoxville. In 1806 it becomes a state university with a federal grant. Name changes include East Tennessee College (1840), East Tennessee University (1850), and the University of Tennessee (1879).
1796	State convention meets at Knoxville to draft state constitution. On June 1, Tennessee admitted as 16 th State to the Union. Knoxville is the capital of the State, 1796-1812. It served as territorial capital, 1791-1796.

¹Compiled from Cotham, Deaderick, Goodspeed, McDonald and Wheeler, TBB, Vexler and Swindler.

State & Knox County Population Growth Compared

1790	35,691	10,000 / 28.0%	1860	1,109,801	22,813 / 2.1%
1800	105,602	12,446 / 11.8%	1870	1,258,520	28,990 / 2.3%
1810	261,727	10,171 / 3.9%	1880	1,542,359	39,124 / 2.5%
1820	422,823	13,034 / 3.1%	1890	1,767,518	59,557 / 3.4%
1830	681,904	14,498 / 2.1%	1900	2,020,616	74,302 / 3.7%
1840	829,210	15,485 / 1.9%	1910	2,184,789	94,187 / 4.3%
1850	1,002,717	18,807 / 1.9%	1920	2,337,885	112,926 / 4.8%

Selective Developments, Mid-1800s to the Turn of the Century

- 1842 On February 10, Knoxville celebrates semi-centennial anniversary.
- 1850s Opening of East Tennessee & Virginia RR and the East Tennessee & Georgia RR spurs industrial growth and wholesale businesses, notably dry goods and general merchandise (Cowan & Dickinson, McClung, Wallace & Co., Walker, O'Keef & Co.), and grocers (Wallace & McPherson, Harvey Ault, C. Powell & Co.).
- 1852 Bank of East Tennessee opens but due to wild speculation fails by 1856. Miners & Manufacturers Bank is founded. Maxwell, Briggs & Co. erects a large machine shop. Williams, Moffett & Co. begin a foundry and stove factory.
- 1854 Bank of Knoxville is opened. Cholera epidemic breaks out across the state.
- 1855 A large steam flouring-mill is built upon the site of the Knoxville Rolling Mill, but it is soon destroyed by fire. It is replaced by Knoxville City Mills.
- 1858 The Cumberland Mt. Coal & Land Co. is organized along the Knoxville & Ohio RR.
- 1859 Ocoee Bank is moved from Cleveland to Knoxville.
- 1860s Civil War divides the state. East Tennessee favors the Union. Knox County suffers from devastation of war but inversely prospers, i.e., as commercial center, especially in wholesale, as developing manufacturing region, as important connecting point between East and West.

- 1865 Knoxville Foundry & Machine Shops are established by J. W. North & Co.
- 1869 Knoxville Iron Company is incorporated. “The close proximity of large deposits of valuable iron ore, and the best coal, combined with a central location, render Knoxville one of the most desirable sites in the U.S. for the manufacture and manipulation of iron in all its forms, while an abundance of all kinds of timber adds another most important factor in many branches of industrial enterprise.” [Goodspeed, 856]
- 1870 J. F. Horne & Co. begins wholesale liquor business.
- 1873 Howe Bros. open a furniture firm, succeeded by William Caswell & Co. The Knoxville Marble Co. is organized.
- 1880s Knoxville’s greatest manufacturing boom occurs. During the decade, almost 100 new factories are built. [McDonald and Wheeler, 21]
- 1880 D. M. Rose & Co. moves lumber mill from Sevier County to Knoxville.
- 1881 Southern Car Company (freight and mining cars) is organized.
- 1885 The Knoxville City Mills Co. is completed in January. It is a “mammoth mill” with a capacity to produce 150 barrels of fine grade flour per day.
- by 1886 Knoxville trade equals \$500,000 in *iron and nail*, \$25,000 in *stoves and tinware*, \$140,000 in *wool goods*, \$125,000 in *cotton goods*, \$1,500,000 in *dry goods*, \$600,000 in *clothing*, \$1,000,000 in *boots, shoes, and hats*, \$2,000,000 in *groceries*, \$200,000 in *queensware*, \$100,000 in *books and stationery*, \$400,000 in *drugs and paints*, \$50,000 in *candy*, \$100,000 in *leather*, \$300,000 in *harness and saddlery*, \$125,000 in *furniture*, \$300,000 in *agricultural implements*, \$800,000 in *timber and lumber*, \$100,000 in *sash, doors, and blinds*, \$50,000 in *ax and hammer handles*, \$25,000 in *wagons and buggies*, \$200,000 in *engines and boilers*, \$400,000 in *cars and car-wheels*, \$50,000 in *foundry and machine works*, \$1,000,000 in *marble and coal*, \$100,000 in *zinc spelter*, all for a total commerce of \$11,285,000. “It is universally conceded that no other city of equal size in America has so large a wholesale trade as Knoxville. The area tributary to this city embraces, in whole or in part, the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, while in some lines it includes the entire South.” [Goodspeed, 851]

SELECTED “PUSH” FACTORS FOR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES²

<u>Canada</u>	1867	British North American Act created Dominion of Canada
		New Brunswick and Nova Scotia added to Confederation
	1873	Prince Edward Island added to Confederation
	1880s	Armed uprising by <i>Metis</i> - mixed French and native Indian people
<u>Denmark</u>	1864	War with Prussia and Austria over Schleswig and Holstein
<u>Finland</u>	1861	Russian liberation of the serfs
	1890s	Harsh Russification policies of Tsar Nicolas II enacted
<u>France</u>	1852	Napoleon III coup and Second Empire declared
	1870	War with Prussia
	1870s	Paris radical uprising; over 20,000 Communards died
	1880s	Political and financial corruption increased
<u>Germany</u>	1866	Austro-Prussian war
	1870-71	Franco-Prussian war
<u>Ireland</u>	1845-51	The potato crop - the Irish staple food - destroyed by fungal disease Great Famine
	1870	Move for Irish Home Rule organized
<u>Italy</u>	1861	Reunification of Italy
<u>Poland</u>	1863	Rebellion (preceded by rebellions in 1830 and 1846) Russian repression followed
<u>Russia</u>	1853-56	Crimean War
	1861	Serfdom abolished by Tsar Alexander II
		Social and political reforms enacted
	1880s	First wave of Jewish pogroms
<u>Scotland</u>	1875-95?	Heavy industrialization; workers burdened
<u>Sweden</u>	1846	Liberal reform - free trade established
	1865-66	Liberal reform - two chamber parliament empowered
<u>Switzerland</u>	1840s	Forced secularization of Jesuit monasteries Forced union of Catholic cantons - Sonderbund
	1848	New constitution established
	1864	Geneva Convention begun

²Compiled from Bateman and Egan, Oxford EWH.

KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE
SUMMARY OF FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS
DECADE ENDING 1850³

Country of Origin	# of Immigrants	% of Total
Switzerland	114	58.8%
Ireland	40	20.6%
Germany	18	9.3%
England	11	5.7%
Canada	2	1.0%
Scotland	2	1.0%
Africa	1	0.5%
Caribbean Sea	1	0.5%
Cuba	1	0.5%
Denmark	1	0.5%
Mexico	1	0.5%
Russia	1	0.5%
Wales	1	0.5%

TOTAL 1850 FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS: 194 or 1.0% of Total Population

³*Seventh Census of the United States. Original Returns of the Assistant Marshals. First Series. White and Free Colored Population. Containing the Count of June 30, 1850. Population Schedules of the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850. Microcopy No. 432, Roll 886, Tennessee: Johnson, Knox, Lauderdale, and Lawrence Counties. Washington, DC: The National Archives, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, 1964.*

KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE
 SUMMARY OF IMMIGRANT OCCUPATIONS
 DECADE ENDING 1850⁴

Agriculture, Total 35 / 43.2%

Farmer, 35			
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Domestic, Total 0 / 0%

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Labor / Trades, Total 34 / 41.9%

Carpenter, 5	Cooper, 1	Hatter, 1	Laborer, 13
Machinist, 3	Mill wright, 1	Painter, 1	Paper maker, 1
Stone cutter, 2	Tailor, 2	Weaver, 3	Wool cutter, 1

Business / Clerical, Total 6 / 7.4%

Clerk, 3	Grocer, 1	Merchant, 2	
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Professional, Total 6 / 7.4%

Druggist, 2	Minister, 1	Physician, 1	Teacher, 2
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Miscellaneous, Total 0 / 0%

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Not Given, Total 113 / 58.2%

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⁴Ibid.

KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE
SUMMARY OF FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS
DECADE ENDING 1860⁵

Country of Origin	# of Immigrants	% of Total
Ireland	496	55.2%
Switzerland	137	15.3%
Germany	130	14.5%
England	77	8.6%
Scotland	20	2.2%
France	12	1.3%
Brazil	7	0.8%
Canada	6	0.7%
Italy	4	0.4%
Denmark	2	0.2%
India	2	0.2%
Caribbean Sea	1	0.1%
Cuba	1	0.1%
Holland	1	0.1%
Poland	1	0.1%
Sweden	1	0.1%

TOTAL 1860 FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS: 898 or 3.9% of Total Population

⁵*Population Schedules of the Eighth Census of the United States, 1860*. Microcopy No. 653, Roll 1259, Tennessee. Volume 11, Johnson and Knox Counties. Washington, DC: The National Archives, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, 1967.

KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE
 SUMMARY OF IMMIGRANT OCCUPATIONS
 DECADE ENDING 1860⁶

Agriculture, Total 49 / 10.3%

Dairy mart, 1	Farm boy, 1	Farmer, 45	Vine dresser, 2
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Domestic, Total 31 / 6.5%

Boardinghouse k., 4	Chambermaid, 5	Domestic, 3	Gardner, 7
House servant, 11	Servant, 1		

Labor / Trades, Total 348 / 73.4%

Apprentice, 1	Baker, 1	Blacksmith, 12	Bookbinder, 2
Butcher, 6	Cabinetmaker, 3	Candlemaker, 1	Canvas maker, 2
Carpenter, 16	Cashier, 1	Confectioner, 2	Cook, 3
Cooper, 2	Iron founder, 1	Laborer, 71	Machinist, 9
Marble cutter, 3	Mechanic, 3	Miller, 7	Moulder, 7
Overseer on streets, 1	Paper maker, 1	Plasterer, 1	Porter, 4
Printer, 1	RR Engineer, 2	RR Laborer, 148	RR Watchman, 1
Seamstress, 4	Shoemaker, 10	Stonecutter, 9	Tailor, 3
Wagoner, 6	Wall digger, 1	Washer, 3	

Business / Clerical, Total 34 / 7.2%

Bookkeeper, 1	Clerk, 11	Grocer, 4	Merchant, 13
Patent agent, 1	P.O. Clerk, 1	RR Agent, 1	RR Superintendent, 1
Salesman, 1			

Professional, Total 10 / 2.1%

Druggist, 1	Judge, 1	Nurse, 1	Physician, 2
Politics, 1	Professor, 1	Teacher, 3	

⁶Ibid.

KNOX, IMMIGRANT OCCUPATIONS SUMMARY, DECADE ENDING 1860 (CONT.)

Miscellaneous, Total 2 / 0.4%

Jack-of-all-trades, 1	Overseer on streets, 1	Sexton, 1	
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Not Given, Total 424 / 47.2%

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KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE
 SUMMARY OF FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS
 DECADE ENDING 1870⁷

Country of Origin	# of Immigrants	% of Total
Ireland	281	36.2%
Germany	164	21.1%
Switzerland	112	14.4%
England	85	10.9%
Wales	50	6.4%
France	25	3.2%
Scotland	21	2.7%
Canada	19	2.4%
Africa	3	0.4%
Sweden	3	0.4%
Europe	2	0.3%
Italy	2	0.3%
Poland	2	0.3%
South America	2	0.3%
Austria	1	0.1%
Denmark	1	0.1%
Finland	1	0.1%
Hungary	1	0.1%
Ocean	1	0.1%

TOTAL 1870 FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS: 776 or 2.7% of Total Population

⁷*Population Schedules of the Ninth Census of the United States, 1870.* Microcopy No. 593, Roll 1541, Tennessee. Volume 16, Knox County. Washington, DC: The National Archives, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, 1965.

KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE
 SUMMARY OF IMMIGRANT OCCUPATIONS
 DECADE ENDING 1870⁸

Agriculture, Total 88 / 13.8%

Dairyman, 5	Farmer, 67	Farmhand, 9	Gardner, 4
Herdsmen, 1	Livery stable k., 1	Milkman, 1	

Domestic, Total 236 / 37.2%

Keeping house, 236			
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Labor / Trades, Total 243 / 38.3%

Baker, 6	Barber, 2	Barkeeper, 2	Basketmaker, 1
Boatbuilder, 1	Bookmaker, 3	Blacksmith, 8	Brewer, 1
Brick mason, 1	Burner, 3	Butcher, 6	Cabinetmaker, 6
Car builder, 1	Car shop boss, 1	Carpenter, 25	Cemetery keeper, 1
Confectioner, 3	Cook, 2	Corporation hand, 1	Ditch digger, 1
Dressmaker, 1	Engineer, 3	Foundry manager, 1	Foundry worker, 1
Gas worker, 1	Hatter, 1	Hotel caterer, 1	Jeweler, 2
Laborer, 50	Lime burner, 2	Locksmith, 1	Machinist, 13
Mechanic, 2	Miller, 3	Mill hand, 2	Marble cutter, 4
Moulder, 3	Nail cutter, 1	Painter, 7	Porter, 2
R. mill boss, 1	R. mill puddler, 7	R. mill roller, 9	RR Grader, 1
RR Hand, 9	RR Master, 2	RR Repairman, 2	Saddler, 1
Salonist, 2	Seamstress, 2	Shoemaker, 5	Silversmith, 1
Street boss, 1	Stonecutter, 4	Tailor, 8	Tanner, 2
Tinner, 1	Upholsterer, 2	Wagon maker, 1	Washer, 2
Watchman, 4			

⁸Ibid.

KNOX, IMMIGRANT OCCUPATIONS SUMMARY, DECADE ENDING 1870 (CONT.)

Business / Clerical, Total 39 / 6.1%

Bookkeeper, 3	Book merchant, 1	Clerk, 8	Freight agent, 1
Grocer, 8	Iron merchant, 1	Liquor dealer, 2	Merchant, 12
RR Foreman, 1	Salesman, 1	Tobacco merchant, 1	

Professional, Total 24 / 3.8%

Architect, 1	Clergy, 2	Dentist, 1	Jailor, 3
Justice of Peace, 1	Lawyer, 1	Minister, 1	Musician, 1
Nurse, 1	Physician, 2	Policeman, 2	Priest, 1
Swiss Consul, 1	Teacher, 6		

Miscellaneous, Total 5 / 0.8%

Boys L. L., 1	Pauper, 2	Retired, 1	Sexton, 1
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Not Given, Total 141 / 18.2%

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KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE
 SUMMARY OF FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS
 DECADE ENDING 1880⁹

Country of Origin	# of Immigrants	% of Total
Ireland	282	33.2%
Germany	164	19.3%
Switzerland	130	15.3%
England	111	13.1%
Wales	50	5.9%
Scotland	24	2.8%
Canada	22	2.6%
Sweden	22	2.6%
France	15	1.8%
Italy	7	0.8%
Europe	5	0.6%
Hungary	5	0.6%
Brazil	4	0.5%
Austria	3	0.4%
Caribbean Sea	2	0.2%
Denmark	1	0.1%
East India	1	0.1%
West Indies	1	0.1%

TOTAL 1880 FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS: 849 or 2.2% of Total Population

⁹*Population Schedules of the Tenth Census of the United States, 1880.* Microfilm. Tennessee. Volume 18, Johnson and Knox Counties. Washington, DC: The National Archives, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, n.d.

KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE
 SUMMARY OF IMMIGRANT OCCUPATIONS
 DECADE ENDING 1880¹⁰

Agriculture, Total 90 / 13.1%

Cheese maker, 1	Dairyman, 3	Farmer, 58	Farm worker, 14
Gardner, 9	Horticulturist, 2	Livery stable w., 1	Milkman, 1
Yard worker, 1			

Domestic, Total 270 / 39.3%

House servant, 12	Keeping house, 258		
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Labor / Trades, Total 235 / 34.2%

Baker, 3	Barber, 1	Bartender, 5	Blacksmith, 8
Boarding house k., 2	Boat maker, 1	Brass moulder, 1	Brewer, 1
Brick mason, 1	Butcher, 3	Cabinetmaker, 5	Car inspector, 1
Car wheel foundry, 1	Carpenter, 9	Carriage maker, 1	Cigar manufacturer, 5
Confectioner, 6	Cooper, 1	Dragman, 2	Dressmaker, 2
Driver, 1	Drug store worker, 1	Engineer, 5	Foundry worker, 1
Fuller and colorer, 1	Furniture store w., 1	Gunsmith, 1	Harness maker, 1
Heater in R. M., 3	Hotel keeper, 1	Iron mill worker, 4	Janitor, 1
Laborer, 58	Lumber worker, 1	Machine shop w., 1	Machinist, 10
Manufacturer, 2	Miller, 5	Mill worker, 1	Moulder, 2
Nail cutter, 1	Nail mill worker, 1	Packs drugs, 1	Painter, 6
Pattern maker, 1	Peddler, 1	Porter, 2	Provisions store w., 1
Puddler, 5	Restaurant worker, 1	Rolling mill worker, 6	RR Foreman, 1
RR Shop hand, 1	RR Watchman, 1	RR Worker, 3	Saddlemaker, 1
Saddler apprentice, 1	Saloon keeper, 7	Shoemaker, 6	Soap manufacturer, 1
Steel smelter, 1	Stonecutter, 7	Stonemason, 3	Street hand, 2

¹⁰Ibid.

KNOX, IMMIGRANT OCCUPATIONS SUMMARY, DECADE ENDING 1880 (CONT.)

Labor / Trades (Cont.)

Street hand overseer, 1	Tailor, 5	Tanner, 2	Tinner, 3
Wash woman, 1	Watchmaker, 1	Well digger, 1	

Business / Clerical, Total 65 / 9.5%

Bookkeeper, 4	Clerk, 14	Contractor, 1	Furniture dealer, 1
Grocer, 10	Liquor sales, 2	Lumber business, 2	Marble dealer, 2
Merchant, 23	Publisher, 1	RR Agent, 1	RR Clerk, 1
RR Contractor, 1	Retail services, 1	Salesman, 1	

Professional, Total 23 / 3.3%

Attorney, 1	Banker, 1	Clergy, 1	Drummer, 1
Fireman, 1	Minister, 2	Nurse, 1	Physician, 3
Preacher, 1	Priest, 2	Professor, 1	Rector, 1
Teacher, 7			

Miscellaneous, Total 4 / 0.6%

Asylum worker, 1	Loafer, 1	Sexton, 1	Wise wacker, 1
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Not Given, Total 162 / 19.1%

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KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE
OVERVIEW OF FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS
ERA OF IMMIGRATION, 1850 - 1880

Country	1850	1860	1870	1880	Total / %
Ireland	40	496	281	282	1099 /40.4%
Switzerland	114	137	112	130	493 /18.1%
Germany	18	130	164	164	476 /17.5%
England	11	77	85	111	284 /10.4%
Wales	1	-	50	50	101 / 3.7%
Scotland	2	20	21	24	67 / 2.5%
France	-	12	25	15	52 / 1.9%
Canada	2	6	19	22	49 / 1.8%
Sweden	-	1	3	22	26 / 0.9%
Italy	-	4	2	7	13 / 0.5%
Brazil	-	7	-	4	11 / 0.4%
Hungary	-	-	1	5	6 / 0.2%
Denmark	1	2	1	1	5 / 0.2%
Austria	-	-	1	3	4 / 0.1%
India	-	2	-	1	3 / 0.1%
Poland	-	1	2	-	3 / 0.1%
Cuba	1	1	-	-	2 / neg.
Finland	-	-	1	-	1 / neg.
Holland	-	1	-	-	1 / neg.
Mexico	1	-	-	-	1 / neg.
Russia	1	-	-	-	1 / neg.
West Indies	-	-	-	1	1 / neg.

KNOX, FOREIGN IMMIGRANT OVERVIEW, IMMIGRATION ERA 1850 - 1880 (CONT.)

Area	1850	1860	1870	1880	Total
Europe	-	-	2	5	7 / 0.3%
Africa	1	-	3	1	4 / 0.1%
Caribbean Sea	1	1	-	2	4 / 0.1%
South America	-	-	2	-	2 / neg.
Ocean	-	-	1	-	1 / neg.

TOTAL 1850 - 1880 FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS: 2,717 or 2.5% of Total Population

KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE
OVERVIEW OF IMMIGRANT OCCUPATIONS
ERA OF IMMIGRATION, 1850 - 1880

Category	1850	1860	1870	1880	Total / %
Agriculture	35	49	88	90	262 / 13.9%
Domestic	-	31	236	270	337 / 28.6%
Labor / Trades	34	348	243	345	860 / 45.8%
Business / Clerical	6	34	39	65	144 / 7.8%
Professional	6	10	24	23	63 / 3.3%
Miscellaneous	-	2	5	4	11 / 0.6%
Not Given	113	424	141	162	840 / 30.9%