

## COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE AND ITS FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS, 1850 to 1920

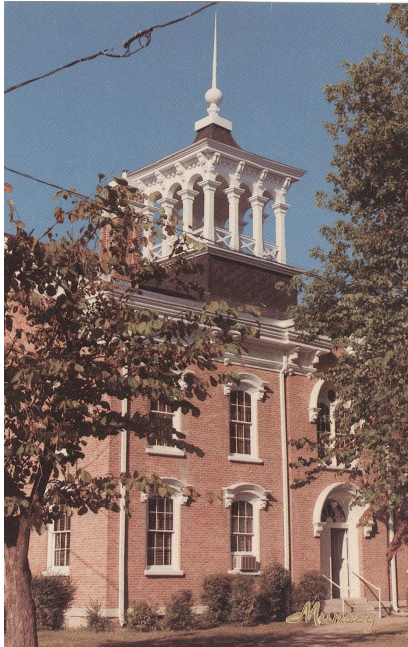


Photo 1. Coffee County Courthouse on the town square in Manchester, Tennessee (Manchester, TN: Chamber of Commerce, n.d.). Courtesy of Munsey Photography.

Before 1836, Coffee County, Tennessee did not exist. A new county was formed in that year “from parts of Bedford Warren, and Franklin counties.”<sup>1</sup> The decision to create a new county did not come quickly. Debate over the issue lasted for about six or seven years, according to John Hickerson in a letter that was written to his brother in January 1836 when the county was only seventeen days old.<sup>2</sup> The Tennessee Legislature honored the memory of General

John Coffee (see Photo 2), a Tennessee merchant, land speculator, and commander in the

War of 1812, and named the county—Coffee. General Coffee had important ties to Andrew Jackson. He married Mary Donelson, a niece of Mrs. Jackson. He also served under Jackson during the Natchez Expedition and led “the first attack against the British at the battle of New Orleans.”<sup>3</sup>

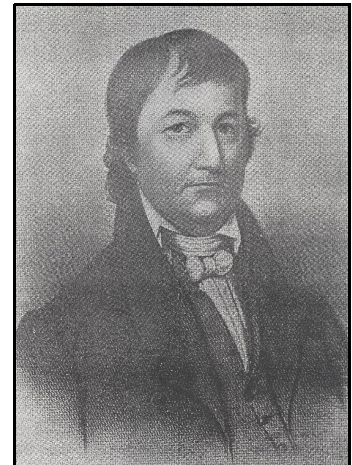


Photo 2. John Coffee, b. 1772, d. 1833, from Ewell, *History of Coffee County, Tennessee*, 9.

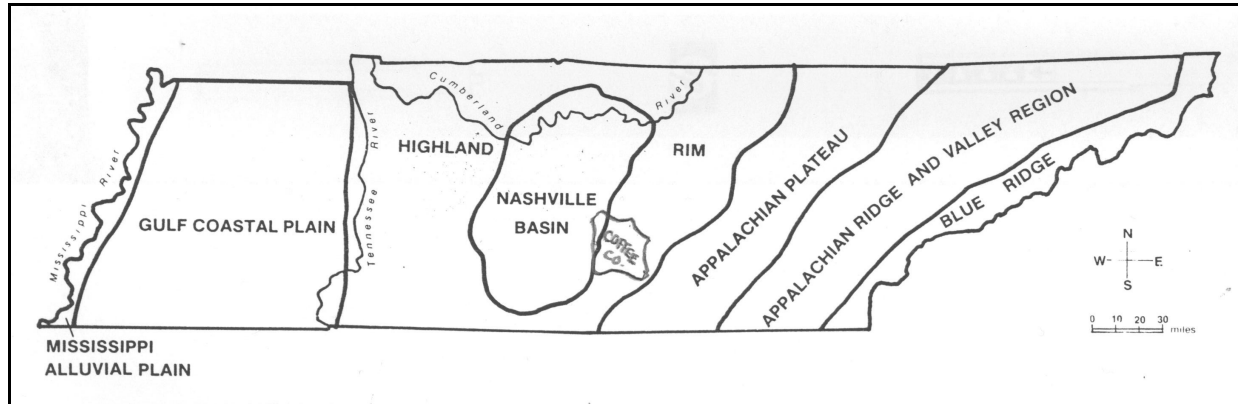
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<sup>1</sup>Carroll Van West, “Coffee County,” *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, ed. Carroll Van West (Nashville, TN: Rutledge Hill Press, 1998), 187.

<sup>2</sup>Connie Martinez, *Coffee County from Arrowheads to Rockets: A History of Coffee County, Tennessee* (Tullahoma, TN: Coffee County Conservation Board, 1969), 74.

<sup>3</sup>Leighton Ewell, *History of Coffee County, Tennessee* (Manchester, TN: Doak Printing Company, 1936), 10.

Coffee County covers approximately 435 square miles or roughly 278,000 acres of land in the southeastern part of Middle Tennessee. The county stretches across the eastern Highland Rim, skirts the Central or Nashville Basin on the west, and touches the base of the Cumberland or Appalachian Plateau on the east (see Map 1). Elevation in the county averages some 1,050



Map 1. Base Map from *State Maps on File: Southeast* (New York: Facts on File Publications, 1984), 9.06.

feet above sea level, and the surface terrain has diversified hills and valleys, with numerous fresh water springs, lakes, and rivers. Near Manchester, Barren and Bark Camp Forks join to form the Duck River. A number of streams empty into the Duck River—Dowdy, Riley, Cat, Brewer, Spring, Compton, Gatewood, Woolen, Gage, Norman, Garrison, McBride’s Branch, Bashaw, and Noah’s Fork. Other watercourses are Berry Fork, Bradley, Bean, Pond Spring Creek, and a portion of the Elk River.<sup>4</sup> These streams, along with waterfalls, wildflowers, forests, timber, caves, and diverse topography, make the area one of natural beauty.

A mild climate with long, warm summers and short, mild winters plus abundant rainfall results in excellent agricultural production. Agrarian vitality has not been consistent for all parts of the county (for example, “The Barrens” to the north and to the east of Manchester). But good

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<sup>4</sup>*The Goodspeed Histories of Cannon, Coffee, DeKalb, Warren and White Counties* (1887; repr., McMinnville, TN: Ben Lomond Press, 1972), 828.

response to lime and commercial fertilizers generally yields abundant corn and soybeans and sufficient pasture for grazing cattle and hogs.

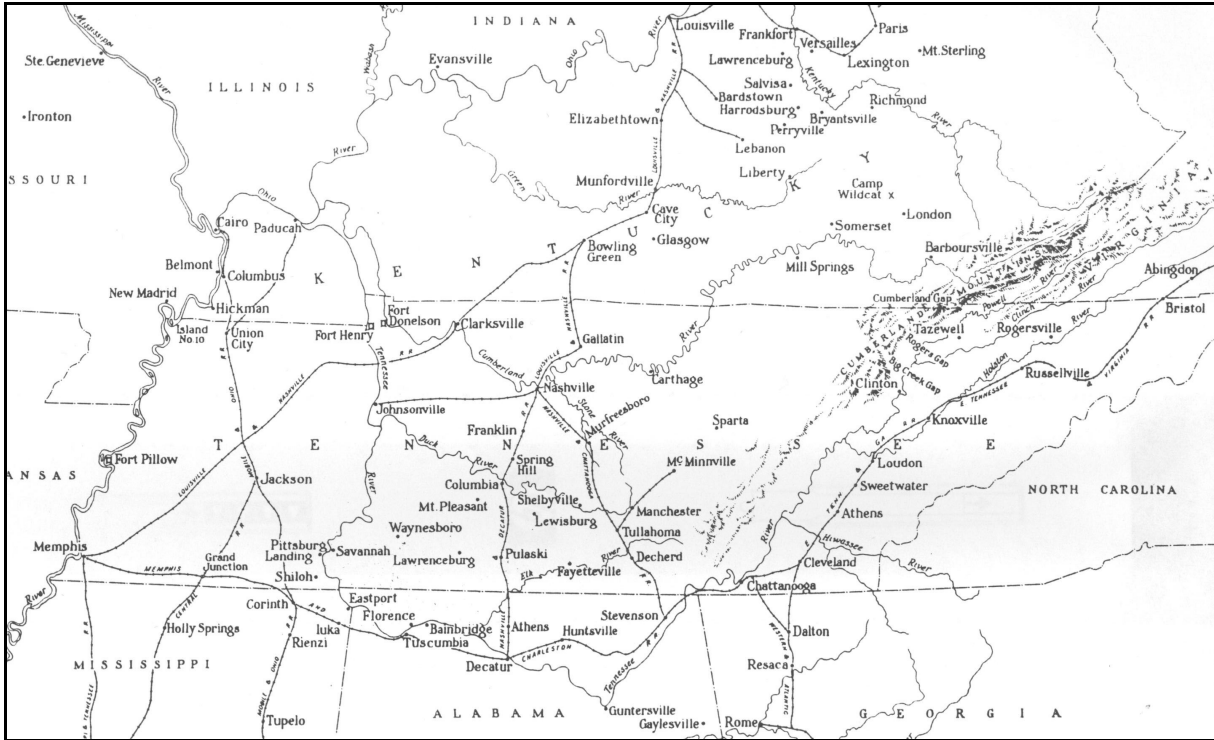
One issue that faced the first county commissioners immediately was the choice of a county seat. James Evans and Andrew Haynes took up the challenge by donating about 200 acres of land near the center of the county and close to Stone Fort at Manchester. This location won out over Pond Springs or Hillsboro. County officers were elected, a courthouse and jail were built, and civil districts were apportioned. The new county was in business. The original courthouse, built in 1837, was destroyed by fire in December 1870. A new structure was erected in 1871 on the site of the original.<sup>5</sup> The first jail, also built in 1837, was destroyed by fire as well. A new brick and stone jail was built in 1859. A replacement facility, the Coffee County Jail and Workhouse, was constructed in 1912 and renovated in 1956.<sup>6</sup> In the 1980s, the old Coffee County High School was renovated and expanded to house modern county administrative offices and confinement facilities.

Early settlements of the county included Manchester (ca. 1836), Tullahoma (ca. 1851), Hickerson Station at Crumpton's Creek, Dixie near Hills Chapel, Beech Grove and Noah, Summitville, and Hillsboro. Manchester and Tullahoma were the major towns as seen in their early and continued growth and importance. They formed the pivot of the "T" that connected the regional area with the main rail line from Nashville to Chattanooga (see Map 2).

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<sup>5</sup>*Goodspeed Histories of . . . Coffee . . .*, 831-832.

<sup>6</sup>Sophie Crane and Paul Crane, *Tennessee's Troubled Roots* (Old Hickory, TN: Earle-Shields Publishers, 1979), 17.



Map 2. "Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862-1864," *Atlas of American History*, 2<sup>nd</sup> rev. ed. (New York, NY: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1984), 153.

The county never experienced a geographical openness via waterways. The major navigable waterways—the Cumberland River and the Tennessee River—were well to the northwest and to the southeast of the county. Even now the closest navigable ports are Nashville, 64 miles northwest, and South Pittsburg, 40 miles southeast. By the turn of the twentieth century, Manchester's brief flirtation with industrial water power fizzled after it peaked briefly in the 1870s. Manchester and the surrounding area failed to attain the status anticipated for it and for which it was named (i.e., Manchester in northern England). Until the time of widespread use of gasoline powered modes of transportation, the railroad remained supreme. This time roughly spans the period for this study of foreign immigration from about the mid-1800s to the 1920s. It is not surprising, then, to find the trunk rail line from Tullahoma through Manchester to McMinnville defining the push and pull, or the give and take, of the movement of people and

goods through the county. This is not to argue that other transportation arteries did not have important uses; they did. But the main transportation impulse for the county in relation to the larger regional area was defined no doubt by the railroad.

The following list suggests economic, industrial, political, and cultural developments, or “pull factors,” for a few select areas of the county from the mid-1800s until about 1920.<sup>7</sup>

Manchester:

- 1830s First macadamized road built in state
- 1840s Town has two grist mills, three saw and corn mills, and two cotton gins
- 1850 McMinnville-Manchester railroad branch line chartered
- 1851 Four acres marked for public square and jail; Manchester-Tullahoma road planned
- 1855 Branch line of Nashville & Chattanooga railroad begins
- 1860 First newspaper, *Gospel Herald*, established by Rees Jones
- 1867 Manchester Male & Female College opened (closed 1899)
- 1870s Stone Fort Paper Company thrives
- 1873 Railroad changes to Nashville, Chattanooga, & St. Louis Railway
- 1873 J. E. Hough & Sons drugstore opened
- 1877 Charter changed; metes and bounds reduced by 10%
- 1878 Typhoid fever epidemic
- 1879 Hickerson and Wooten Paper Company began
- 1881 *Manchester Times* founded by F. N. Miller
- 1883 Railroad purchases charter for Sparta branch line
- 1886 Branch line completed
- 1895 Millinery and dressmaking business opened
- 1900s Established river industries wane and disappear
- 1905 Manchester reincorporated
- 1905 A. V. Boyce’s flour, corn, and feed mills thrive
- 1907 Peoples Bank & Trust Co. founded
- 1910 Population reaches 1,500
- 1911 Segel’s Department Store opened
- 1915 Through 1925, brick kiln operated on site of Pajama Corporation

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<sup>7</sup>See Ewell, *History of Coffee County, Tennessee*; Martinez, *Coffee County from Arrowheads to Rockets*; Carroll Van West, “Coffee County,” *Tennessee Encyclopedia*; and Judy F. West, *Manchester, Coffee County, Tennessee: A Business and Community Pictorial Heritage* (Chattanooga, TN: Judy F. West, 1986).

Hickerson:

1850s Railroad line completed; dark fired tobacco shipping point

Beech Grove:

1860s Civil War maneuvers

1869 Beech Grove College established

Summitville:

1850s Railroad town established at highest point between Tullahoma and Sparta

1884 Town nicknamed “lick skillet”

1901 Tennessee Cement & Lime Company opened; ships to South America

Tullahoma:

1854 Railroad line completed from Nashville to Chattanooga

1854 First train from Nashville to Chattanooga on January 6<sup>th</sup>

1850s McMinnville - Manchester - Tullahoma rail line completed

1860s Civil War fighting

1870s Hurricane Springs Resort opened

1871 Flour mill started

1874 Woolen mill growth (burned down in 1889)

1876 Hub, Spoke Rim, and Handle Works opened

1879 Tullahoma Laundry begun

1882 Cascade Distillery founded

1890 Campbell & Dann Manufacturing Company (wood products) started

1892 Jessie Mai Aydelott College founded

1900 Commerce, education on the increase

1900 Tullahoma Power System started

1903 Parker-Finney Furniture & Lumber Company opened

1911 Fitzgerald and Clarke preparatory school established

1914 Tullahoma Ice & Coal Company in production

Lannom Manufacturing Company in production

1919 Builders Supply opened

1920 Division HQ of Nashville, Chattanooga, & St. Louis RR in Tullahoma  
Campbell Lumber Company opened

Some developments are more significant than others, notably the building of the railroad and the fighting during the Civil War. Other developments illustrate local variations of broader regional or national trends, for example, growth in education, manufacturing, and service industries.

Collectively, they define a unique mix of factors that contributed to the evolution of Coffee County and its attraction for foreign immigrants. And these developments unfold out of the past through the present and into the future—a continuously evolving dynamic. For some areas, events move at the pace of a snail. For other areas, events scurry along like the proverbial jackrabbit. The immigrant data nicely illustrates this dialectic of time and geography. Some immigrants are in Coffee County for one census only. They leave a part of their past, and it becomes a part of the county's historical geography. Other immigrants come, settle down, and stay for decades. They raise children, they grow old, they die and are buried. They also become part of the county's past, but it is more enduring. Both groups, however, leave their mark, as they become part of the unique collective image of Coffee County.

From about 1850 through 1920, only 396 foreign immigrants domicile in Coffee County. They are almost all white (98.2%). Three-fourths are between ages 20 and 40 (76.2%). Two-thirds are males (63.4%). Over half and possibly four-fifths are lower class, that is, farmers, laborers, and domestic workers (60.6% ~ 89.5%). They hail from a great many places but generally they come from the British Isles, Germany, and Canada (80.0%). They locate in the towns and the "railroad belt" from Tullahoma to Summitville (83.3%). But their presence is proportionally small by way of comparison with the county's total population; it is less than one percent overall. Can their impact on the county be statistically minimized? Do they blend in, dwindle in significance, and fade away? With such a small number of immigrants for the period under study, their impact might be hard to demonstrate. But a few trends can be suggested. Notable persons of the county have either parents or grandparents coming from Europe.<sup>8</sup> There

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<sup>8</sup>See *Goodspeed Histories of . . . Coffee . . .*, 921-951.

is little exception to this. Some isolation for foreign immigrants does exist, for example, the large boarding houses filled with immigrant workers. But most take a job, start a family, and integrate into the community. A few are like gypsies and move on after a while, but even this leaves its impact on the county.

What about these Coffee County immigrants specifically? What are they doing in 1850? Daniel Crawly, who is 34 years old and from Ireland, lives in a boarding house in or near Tullahoma with 18 more Irish immigrants and five others—all men. There is only one woman at the boarding house, and she is Daniel's wife who was born in Tennessee. They have no children, so possibly they are married recently. Even though the group preserves its ethnic cohesiveness by boarding together (perhaps for economic or social reasons), Daniel has become a part of Tennessee society. What are these young Irish laborers doing in Tullahoma? They presumably are working on the railroad, but this cannot be proven for sure without more information. It is a good assumption, though. By the time the 1860 census rolls around, they are all gone. With the completion of the rail line from Nashville to Chattanooga, they need to find work. They move elsewhere but not without enriching the cultural heritage of Tullahoma and Coffee County.

We also meet Eliza Harrison who is 29 years old, from Ireland, and married to a man she found in Pennsylvania. She and her two children, who were born in Pennsylvania, come to Tennessee and settle somewhere in the 10<sup>th</sup> Civil District—either Summitville, Pochahontas, or Shady Grove. Here, in Tennessee, she gives birth to two more children. She and her family become part of Coffee County and, for Eliza, until her dying day. We find her in the 1860 census (with seven children), the 1870 census (with nine children), the 1880 census, and finally the 1900 census (when she is 80 years old). Over the years, her occupation changes from “domestic” or “keeping house” to “farmer” (in the 1900 census). Did her husband die and leave her with the



duties of the farm? Why did she and others leave Ireland in the first place? Why did they migrate from Pennsylvania to Tennessee?

Too often the census data raises more questions than can be answered, but a few general statements are apropos. Immigrants come to find work. Many are common laborers. Thomas, Melanie, and Henry Robinson first came from England to Ohio. They heard about a need for school teachers in Middle Tennessee, so they moved to Coffee County sometime prior to 1850 to teach in the Asbury School. W. N. Harris always looked ahead for a better opportunity. After leaving his home in England, he spent some time in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and then Illinois. Success in his job demanded frequent moves. When a conductor's position came open in Tullahoma, he jumped on it. By 1860, at the age of 39, he found himself in Middle Tennessee. While in his native Scotland, Andrew Wilson heard about possibilities in America. By 1870, he lived in Manchester and worked for the Stone Fort Paper Company. He was 45 years old. Whether as a primary or secondary motive, these immigrants took on employment in Coffee County, like Alex Koesis the factory watchman from Hungary, Charles Weaver the machinist from Germany, and Elizabeth Ohlemacher the boarding house keeper from Germany. And many immigrant workers imported their skills with them like Frederick Reuben the watchmaker from Switzerland, Richard Spencer the school teacher and printer from England, or Thomas Anderson the stone mason from Ireland [see 1880 census data].

Immigrants also came for land. Many are farmers, and if the domestic help of wives is included then at least one-third of immigrants to Coffee County came to till the soil. No fixed pattern of geographic distribution for farmers is to be noted, except that farmers do not locate in the towns. And farms are scattered throughout the county in all areas. Others, besides farmers, came for land. They came to buy, to show, to sell and trade. No longer shackled by Old World

restrictions to private ownership of property, they treasured the experience of proprietorship of either business or land. This gave many foreign immigrants new freedom and new courage.

Immigrants came because of the pull of family or friends. Christian Hansen, a coffin maker in Manchester, came to the United States in 1882. He was followed by his brother, a farmer, in 1886. In 1889, their parents immigrated to the United States and then to Tennessee. The main “pull factor” for the Hansens appears to be family. Alan Parker came to the United States in 1877. His brother Walter entered the country three years later in 1880. In 1900, Edwin and Elizabeth Webster lived on a farm in or near Tullahoma. Edwin, who was 68 years old, immigrated from England in 1835, but Elizabeth, who was 60 years old, immigrated from Ireland in 1867 or 32 years later. Did they know each other before Edwin immigrated, or did they meet and marry somewhere in the United States? This question the census data cannot answer.

Grace Tamburo left Italy for the United States in 1911, but her husband Andrew waited until 1912. By 1920, they had settled in Tullahoma and ran a fruit market. Ada Segel left Russia in 1902, but her husband Abraham did not come to the United States until 1904. Two of the Tamburo’s nephews, also from Russia, followed in 1912. By 1920, the four had made their way to Manchester, and they opened a dry goods business. In 1883, Frank B. Grosch left his wife Martha in Bavaria, and she joined him in the United States in 1888. In 1920, they both farmed a tract of land just outside of Manchester. Immigration strained families, since it called for hard decisions about separation. And there was the risk of loneliness and uncertainty. Some lingered for family near the port of entry and went elsewhere only after their loved ones had arrived. Others traveled to their chosen destination and then sent word for relatives to follow. There is little doubt, though, that people who were separated as a result of immigration came to America to be with family.

Other reasons for immigration can be inferred. Travel to a new place promised adventure, and looking for a new place to live brought excitement. There were also social and religious reasons. The motives were as varied as the people. Emotions sometimes prompted actions to either go or to stay. The basic catalysts for immigration, though, would be land, labor, love of freedom, and living with friends and family. More precise reasons for foreign immigrants to come to Coffee County may never be known unless a diary or letters or other documentation is discovered. For example, what pulled L. J. A. Burg, a physician from Sweden, and his wife Hannah to the Barren Plateau before 1850? We just do not know all the details? Certainly we know what brought Eliza Dreyer to Manchester from Hanover, Germany. She is only nine years old in 1860, so her parents brought her. By 1880, she is 27 years old and works for the Stone Fort Paper Company, if she is the same as Charlotte E. Dreyer. If not, where did she go, and why did she leave Manchester? In 1900, she was 46 years old and listed no occupation. In 1910, her reported age is 58, and she did seamstress work. This is the last tidbit of information that we can find about her. But even with this her story is more complete than with other immigrants, because we have several entries in the census data from which to work.

The story is not so complete about Thomas Crawford the revenue collector from Ireland, Louisa Woods the wife, mother, and housekeeper from Canada, and Augustus Meyers the cabinet maker from Germany [see 1870 census]. They appear only once in the census records. So we must be content to know little or nothing about the precise motives that brought them to Coffee County. Maybe reasons that brought them here—land, labor, love of freedom, or living with family and friends—pulled them away to another locale.

On the opposite side of the Atlantic Ocean, what caused these immigrants to leave? What pushed them away from their native lands? We may never know the specific reasons, but

we can speculate about some general factors. The events listed below can be regarded as possible “push factors” for these foreign immigrants.<sup>9</sup>

<u>Belgium:</u>	1885 1908	King Leopold II acquired Congo in Central Africa Belgian Congo established
<u>Canada:</u>	1867  1873 1880s	British North American Act created Dominion of Canada New Brunswick and Nova Scotia added to Confederation Prince Edward Island added to Confederation Armed uprising by <i>Metis</i> (mixed French and Indian people)
<u>Cuba:</u>	1899	Independence from Spain after two uprisings in 1868-1878 & 1895-1899
<u>Denmark:</u>	1864	War with Prussia and Austria over Schleswig and Holstein
<u>Finland:</u>	1861 1890s 1917-1918	Russian liberation of the serfs Harsh Russification policies of Tsar Nicolas II enacted Independence declared during Russian revolution
<u>France:</u>	1852 1870 1870s 1880s 1914-1918	Napoleon III coup and Second Empire declared War with Prussia Paris radical uprising; over 20,000 Communards died Political and financial corruption increased World War I; almost 1.4 million men killed
<u>Germany:</u>	1866 1870-1871 1914-1918	Austro-Prussian War Franco-Prussian War World War I
<u>Hungary:</u>	1914-1918	World War I
<u>Ireland:</u>	1845-1851  1870 1916 1918	The potato crop (an Irish staple) destroyed by fungal disease Great Famine Move for Irish Home Rule organized Easter Rising Sinn Fein majority established by general election Followed by unrest and guerrilla warfare

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<sup>9</sup>See Graham Bateman and Victoria Egan, eds., *Encyclopedia of World Geography: A Country by Country Guide* (New York, NY: Barnes & Noble Books, 1993); and *The Oxford Encyclopedia of World History* (Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 1998).

<u>Italy:</u>	1861	Reunification of Italy
<u>Poland:</u>	1863	Rebellion (preceded by rebellions in 1830 and 1846) Russian repression followed
	1914-1918	World War I; invasion by Austria and Germany
	1918	Second Polish republic established
<u>Russia:</u>	1853-1856	Crimean War
	1861	Serfdom abolished by Tsar Alexander II Social and political reforms enacted
	1880s	First wave of Jewish pogroms
	1903-1906	Second wave of Jewish pogroms
	1917-1921	Third wave of Jewish pogroms
	1917-1918	Bolshevik revolution
<u>Scotland:</u>	1875-1890s	Heavy industrialization; workers burdened
<u>Sweden:</u>	1846	Liberal reform - free trade established
	1865-1866	Liberal reform - two chamber parliament empowered
	1905	Oscar II dissolved the union between Sweden and Norway
<u>Switzerland:</u>	1840s	Forced secularization of Jesuit monasteries Forced union of Catholic cantons - Sonderbund
	1848	New constitution established
	1864	Geneva Convention begun

Some “push factors” are well understood like the Irish potato famine. Because “farmers could not pay their rents . . . they were evicted and their cottages destroyed” (see Photos 3 & 4). The



Photos 3 (on left) & 4 (on right). From Kerby Miller and Paul Wagner, *Out of Ireland: The Story of Irish Emigration to America* (Washington, DC: Elliott & Clark Publishing, 1994), 27, 33.

situation was dire. “Deaths from starvation were aggravated by an epidemic of typhus, from which some 350,000 died in the year 1846-47.” It is estimated that one million died and more than another million emigrated to the United States or elsewhere.<sup>10</sup> The Irish potato famine would be a definite push factor for emigration.

Another strong force for expulsion would be the Jewish pogroms in Russia. Tsarist led antisemitic repressions caused three extensive waves of pogroms between 1881 and 1884, 1903 and 1906, and 1917 and 1921.<sup>11</sup> “There were also outbreaks in Poland after it regained independence in 1918, and in Rumania from 1921.” As a result, “mass Jewish emigration began from Russia to the United States and other countries.”<sup>12</sup> Repeating the ancient biblical Exodus in

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<sup>10</sup>*Oxford Encyclopedia of World History*, 333.

<sup>11</sup>A pogrom is a riot or mob violence usually condoned by authorities and directed against ethnic minorities.

<sup>12</sup>“Pogroms,” *Encyclopedia Judaica* (Jerusalem, Israel: Encyclopaedia Judaica, 1971-1972), n.p.

three successive *Aliyahs*, Jews fled from harsh oppression, and the modern Zionist movement was born.

Corresponding to these two push factors, thirty-two from Ireland appear in the 1850 Coffee County census, and eight total from Russia in the 1910 and 1920 censuses. But unless we can link an immigrant to a particular expulsion, so as to establish a direct relationship, a person's precise rationale for departure may remain undisclosed. These are plausible reasons but still hypothetical reasons. Other credible causes like political change, social disturbances, illness and death, financial impoverishment, and religious ostracization could be cited as well. Another possibility would be a local event that impacted only a small village or one family and pushed the emigree to leave.

And it is important to examine positive events as well as negative events. Illustrations of positive events would be liberal social and political reforms, declarations of independence, and technological advancements with greater reliance on machines and mass production. These changes, seen by most to be beneficial, might disturb those traditionalists who are comfortable with the status quo and satisfied with the old ways. Such changes might very well push them to abandon the changing situation and search for an "unspoiled" place where they could transplant the type of life that would make them content and complacent.

Finally, a word must be said about what might be called the commercialization of immigration. According to Reynolds, the "first iron-hulled steamship crossed the Atlantic Ocean in 1843."<sup>13</sup> Better technology for shipping meant a shorter voyage from Europe to America, and the costs of travel fell sharply. Steamship companies began to promote immigration to America.

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<sup>13</sup>Nora Davison Reynolds, *Coping with Immigrant Parents* (New York, NY: Rosen Publishing Group, 1993), 89.

Letters from relatives in the Americas beckoned for their European cousins to come. And many did come as indentured servants under contracts for usually four years in exchange for payment of passage. In the 1860s, citizenship in the United States was easy to obtain, since the only requirement was five years as a resident. Even the Civil War attracted foreign-born volunteers who fought mostly for the Union. In short, immigration became a business, and this must be viewed as an important contributing factor.

Except for the consistent influx of foreign immigrants from the British Isles, Germany, Ireland, and Canada, trends for Coffee County during the Era of Immigration are difficult to substantiate. The largest groups to come are the Irish in 1850, the Germans in 1880, and the English and Canadians in 1900, and these can be attributed to famine, war, and industrialization, respectively. But this is an obvious generalization that needs more research. Interesting, though, is the fact that Coffee County does not mimic exactly the overall national or even the regional pattern, that is, the large influx of Southern Europeans, notably Italians, toward the end of the nineteenth century. The large number of female immigrants for Coffee County in the 1900 census does match the national trend, but total numbers are too small to be certain about any conclusion from this. In this respect, Coffee County functions geographically as out-of-the-way or backwoods, a repository for Northern European immigrant, a conclave for those whose native tongue is English, and of course a few Germans.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>14</sup>There are a number of family histories, immigrant passenger lists, and newspaper extractions available for research, but finding corroborating information in these incomplete records is like searching for the proverbial needle in a haystack. It is time consuming and generally fruitless.



COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE: FOREIGN IMMIGRANT DATA  
FOR DECADES ENDING 1850 THROUGH 1920

Settlement of foreign immigrants in Coffee County, Tennessee is charted for eight decades, 1850 through 1920, referred to as “the period of mass migration.”<sup>15</sup> The data includes civil district, name, age, gender, color, occupation, place of birth, and the date of immigration (from 1900). Summaries by country of origin are given for each decade. An overall summary for each category for the entire period also is provided. The following abbreviations are used:

b. = born  
C = Colored  
CD = Civil District  
ch = child or children  
DNA = data not available, or not compiled  
Eng. = English (Canada)  
F = Female  
fact. = factory  
Fr. = French (Canada)  
hh = household (i.e., living in)  
hqt. = headquarters  
l = living  
M = Male (gender)  
M = Mulatto (color)  
MA = Manchester  
N/G = not given  
propr. = proprietor  
R.R. = railroad  
states = common two letter designation, i.e., TN = Tennessee  
TU = Tullahoma  
W = White  
w. = with  
w/in = within (of marriage)

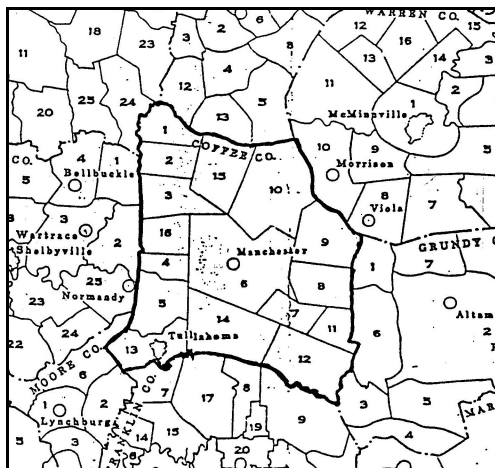
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<sup>15</sup>David Ward, “Population Growth, Migration, and Urbanization, 1860-1920,” *North America: The Historical Geography of a Changing Continent*, eds. Robert D. Mitchell and Paul A. Groves (Savage, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 1990), 299.

More data is given for the decades ending 1850, 1860, and 1870, since printed compilations were available. The birth place of the immigrant's spouse and children is noted, and this can help track an immigrant's movement prior to coming to Tennessee. But interpreting these bits and pieces of information can be tricky, since immigrant mobility often eludes accurate tracking. At best, general patterns can be suggested, and caution is to be used.

Note that Civil Districts (CDs) change over time. The additions and dates to the county's Civil Districts are as follows:

Before 1850	Census Reports 12 Civil Districts
Before 1860	13 <sup>th</sup> Civil District Added, from Part of the 5 <sup>th</sup>
Before 1870	14 <sup>th</sup> Civil District Added, from Part of the 6 <sup>th</sup>
Before 1880	15 <sup>th</sup> Civil District Added, from Part of the 10 <sup>th</sup>
Before 1895	16 <sup>th</sup> Civil District Added, from Part of the 4 <sup>th</sup>
From 1895 to 1970	Census Reports 16 Civil Districts



Map 4. Coffee County Civil Districts, Post-1895, Date & Source Unknown. Courtesy of Manchester Public Library.

These changes can be confusing, so it is important to remember that the original twelve districts in the county change only in size but not in location.<sup>16</sup> Entries for Manchester city and Tullahoma city are tabulated as given in the census records. For compilations, though, Manchester is included with the 6<sup>th</sup> CD and Tullahoma with the 13<sup>th</sup> CD. Not every census clearly distinguishes each city from its CD, so this approach is

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<sup>16</sup>See the maps in Betty Anderson Bridgewater, "1850 Federal Census of Coffee County, Tennessee," *Coffee County Historical Society Quarterly* 18, nos. 3 & 4 (Manchester, TN: Coffee County Historical Society, 1987), ii; and Betty Anderson Bridgewater, "1870 Federal Census of Coffee County, Tennessee," *Coffee County Historical Society Quarterly* 14, nos. 2, 3, & 4 (Manchester, TN: Coffee County Historical Society, 1983), 98.

taken to help avoid mistakes in interpreting the data. Also note that CD data is not given in the charts when the person resides in the same household as the previous entry.

Names are recorded in the charts as written on the census records. No coordination or correction based on previous or later censuses is done. Some of the differences in names are variants by the census takers, but most are transcription mistakes due to faded ink, stained copy, or poor handwriting. The rest of the data should be considered accurate with compilations deviating up to three percent (3%) plus (+) or minus (-) the standard margin of error. If any data is not given, it is either not provided on the census record or simply unknown. Commonly, the occupation for females is not given unless it deviates from domestic work or house keeping.

COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE: FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS FOR DECADE ENDING 1850<sup>17</sup>

CD	Name	Age	M/F	W/C/M	Occupation	Place of Birth
5	R. Sullivan living w. James Dean, b. SC wife & 3 ch b. TN, 1 ch AL	25	M	W	Laborer	Manchester, England
5	Daniel Crawly wife b. TN hh 23 total, 18 b. Ireland	34	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	John Driscal	28	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	L. Goold	25	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	P. Reid	30	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	E. Sappleton	27	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	R. Sullivan	26	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	J. Hutchinson	28	M	W	Laborer	England
	John Barney	30	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	M. Roach	25	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	J. Waly	28	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	Danl. Murly	26	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	D. Manning	26	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	J. Stewart	27	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	T. Donaman	25	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	M. O. Garney	26	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	R. Hopkins	23	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	J. Cannon	26	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	J. Harris	25	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	J. Welch	27	M	W	Laborer	Ireland

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<sup>17</sup> *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.* National Archives Microfilm Publications, Microcopy No. 432. Population Schedules of the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850. Roll 875, Tennessee: Coffee and Davidson Counties. Washington, DC: The National Archives, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, 1964.

CD	Name	Age	M/F	W/C/M	Occupation	Place of Birth
5	John Welch wife b. GA, wed w/in yr	42	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
5	George Hodgenson wife b. TN, brother b. GA	23	M	W	Laborer	England
5	William McKemis 3 ch b. TN	30	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
5	J. Warnock hh 16 total, 6 b. Ireland	35	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	J. Lennet	46	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	Charles Smith	40	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	Patrick Murphy	35	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	I. Diggin	35	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
	P. Dunn	40	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
2	Richard Foreman wife b. TN, 2 ch b. TN	34	M	W	B. Mason	England
1	Owen Emolony wife b. NC, ch b. TN	37	M	W	Farmer	Ireland
3	Neely S. Patton 4 ch b. TN	68	M	W	Farmer	Ireland
4	Eliza Daniel husband b. VA, 6 ch b. TN	36	F	W		England
MA	Nancy Bashaw husband b. TN, 6 ch b. TN	43	F	W		Canada
12	William H. Johnson wife b. TN 1 ch b. AL, 4 ch b. TN	52	M	W	Farmer	England
11	Terry Foggerty wife b. TN, 2 ch b. TN	30	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
11	Michael Levins wife b. TN, 2 ch b. TN	30	M	W	Tanning	Ireland
8	Thomas Robinson 4 other ch, 1 b. OH, 3 b. TN	32	M	W	School Teacher	England
	Melanie Robinson	30	F	W	School Teacher	England
	Thomas Robinson	8	M	W		England
	Henry Robinson	29	M	W	School Teacher	England

CD	Name	Age	M/F	W/C/M	Occupation	Place of Birth
8	L. J. A. Burg	41	M	W	Physician	Sweden
	Hannah Burg	29	F	W		Sweden
8	Peter Norry daughter-in-law b. TN, 3 ch b. TN	42	M	W	Laborer	Ireland
10	Eliza Harrison husband b. PA 2 ch b. PA, 2 ch b. TN	29	F	W		Ireland

COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE: SUMMARY OF IMMIGRATION DECADE ENDING 1850

Country of Origin	# of Immigrants	% of Total Immigrants	% of Total Population
Ireland	32	71.1%	0.38%
England	10	22.2%	0.12%
Sweden	2	4.4%	0.02%
Canada	1	2.2%	0.01%

COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE: MIGRATION FROM OTHER STATES  
 DECADE ENDING 1850<sup>18</sup>

State of Birth	Number of Migrations	Percentage of Total (1445)
North Carolina	541	37%
Virginia	321	22%
South Carolina	210	15%
Georgia	119	8%
Kentucky	81	6%
Alabama	66	5%
[Unknown]	45	3%
Illinois	12	0.8%
Pennsylvania	12	0.8%
Missouri	10	0.7%
Maryland	9	0.6%
Mississippi	8	0.5%
Ohio	3	0.2%
Indiana	2	0.1%
Arkansas	2	0.1%
Connecticut	2	0.1%
Texas	1	0.05%
Delaware	1	0.05%

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**Total Percentage Migration From Other States (Excluding “Unknown”)**

Including Slave Population	16.8%
Excluding Slave Population	19.8%

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<sup>18</sup>Ibid.

COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE: CENSUS SUMMARY FOR DECADE ENDING 1850<sup>19</sup>

Dwellings	1179 (1182)		
Families	1195 (1201)		
White male population	3588		43.1%
White female population	3473		41.7%
Total white population	7061		84.8%
Colored male population	8		0.1%
Total colored population	8		0.1%
Slave male population	609		7.3%
Slave female population	650		7.8%
Total slave population	1259 (1263)		15.1%
Total population	8328		
Deaths	130		
Total deaths	130		

BY WAY OF COMPARISON

*“The town of Manchester had only 130 residents in 1850; Tullahoma did not exist then.  
 But Shebyville had 1,615 and Murfreesboro had 1,917 population at that time.”<sup>20</sup>*

<sup>19</sup>Betty Anderson Bridgewater, “1850 Federal Census of Coffee County, Tennessee,” *Coffee County Historical Society Quarterly* 18, nos. 3 & 4 (Manchester, TN: Coffee County Historical Society, 1987). Corrected figures are given in parentheses, but these are not used in percentage calculations.

<sup>20</sup>*Ibid.*, vi.



COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE: FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS FOR DECADE ENDING 1860<sup>21</sup>

CD	Name	Age	M/F	W/C/M	Occupation	Place of Birth
2	Thomas Anderson wife b. TN, 3 ch b. TN	40	M	W	Farmer	Ireland
MA	David Cinwoth	26	M	W	Cooper	Germany
MA	Ann Bashaw husband b. TN, 2 ch b. TN	55	F	W	Domestic	Canada
MA	John H. Beckman 2 ch b. OH, w ch b. TN	37	M	W	Miller	Germany
	Rebecca Beckman	34	F	W	Domestic	Germany
	Dorah Shrader	18	F	W	Domestic	Germany
6	Henry Shrader	60	M	W	Tailor	Germany
	Margrett Shrader	61	F	W	Domestic	Germany
	H. Dryer	37	M	W	Miller	Germany
	Richie Dryer	37	F	W		Germany
	Eliza Dryer	9	F	W		Germany
	Henry Schrouder	21	M	W	Farmhand	Germany
6	A. U. Whiffen wife b. TN, 4 ch b. TN	33	M	W	Farmer	England
6	John Lowry wife b. NC, 3 ch b. TN	35	M	W	Common labor	Ireland
6	W. Caely wife b. TN, 2 ch b. TN	32	M	W	Common labor	Ireland [1850, Franklin County]
TU	B. Archerman 1 ch b. NY, 1 ch b. OH	34	M	W	Silversmith	England
	Foibie Archerman	35	F	W	Domestic	England
TU	W. N. Harris 4 ch—1 b. MA, 2 b. CT, 1 b. IL	39	M	W	R. R. Conductor	England
	Ruth Harris	33	F	W	Domestic	England

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<sup>21</sup> Betty Anderson Bridgewater, "1860 Federal Census of Coffee County, Tennessee," *Coffee County Historical Society Quarterly* 11 (Manchester, TN: Coffee County Historical Society, 1980).

CD	Name	Age	M/F	W/C/M	Occupation	Place of Birth
TU	James Canfield 1 ch b. TN	40	M	W	Cooper	Ireland
	Joanna Canfield	22	F	W	Domestic	Ireland
	W. O. Durgey (?)	28	M	W	Cooper	Ireland (Dengey?)
TU	H. Masson wife b. TN, 1 ch b. TN	54	M		Teacher	France [1850, Franklin County]
TU	George H. Norton	38	M		R. R. agent	England
	Mary E. Norton	38	F		Domestic	England
	Charles Norton	14	M		[deaf & dumb]	West Ind. Islands
TU	Don Hayes wife b. TN	44	M	W	Cooper	Ireland
5	Joseph Essman 3 ch-1 b. AL, 1 b. GA, 1 b. TN	30	M	W	Farmhand	Germany
	Louisa Essman	31	F	W	Domestic	Germany
8	Jane Helton 1 w/F. Warren, 5 ch all b. TN	65	F	W	Domestic	Scotland
10	Eliza Harrison husband b. PA, 7 ch-2/PA, 5/TN	38	F	W	Domestic	Ireland

# COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE: SUMMARY OF IMMIGRATION DECADE ENDING 1860

Country of Origin	# of Immigrants	% of Total Immigrants	% of Total Population
Germany	12	38.7%	0.12%
Ireland	8	25.8%	0.08%
England	7	22.6%	0.07%
Canada	1	3.2%	0.01%
France	1	3.2%	0.01%
Scotland	1	3.2%	0.01%
West Ind. Islands	1	3.2%	0.01%

COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE: CENSUS SUMMARY FOR DECADE ENDING 1860<sup>22</sup>

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White male population	4108	42.4%
White female population	4042	41.7%
Total white population	8150	84.1%

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Colored male population	10	0.1%
Total colored population [1 black male, 9 mulatto]	10	0.1%

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Slave male population	745	7.7%
Slave female population	784	8.1%
Total slave population [1305 blacks, 224 mulattos]	1529	15.8%

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Total population	9689	
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<sup>22</sup>Ibid.

COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE: FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS FOR DECADE ENDING 1870<sup>23</sup>

CD	Name	Age	M/F	W/C/M	Occupation	Place of Birth
2	Thomas Anderson wife b. TN, 4 ch b. TN	46	M	W	Farmer	Ireland
3	John H. Bokeman 1 ch b. OH, 4 ch b. TN	49	M	W	Miller	Prussia, Germany
	Rebecca M. Bokeman	44	F	W	Keeping house	Prussia, Germany
3	William Srader wife b. TN, 3 ch b. TN	31	M	W	Miller	Prussia, Germany
3	James Kirk living in hh of 5	50	M	W	Farmer	Ireland
5	Florian Baker 6 ch b. MI	38	M	W	Farmer	Baden, Germany
	Bridget Baker	34	F	W	Keeping house	Ireland
6	Philip Newdecker 6 ch b. OH	43	M	W	Carpenter	Baden, Germany
	Catharine Newdecker	40	F	W	Keeping house	Baden, Germany
6	Andrew Wilson living in hh of 5	45	M	W	Paper mill worker	Scotland
6	Dora Huggins husband b. SC, 3 ch b. TN	28	F	W	Keeping house	Hanover, Germany
6	Alfred Cook wife b. OH, 4 ch-2/OH, 2/TN	56	M	W	Brass molder	England
6	Henry Drier	46	M	W	Farmer	Hanover, Germany
	Fredirica Drier	45	F	W	Keeping house	Hanover, Germany
	Eliza Drier	18	F	W	At home	Hanover, Germany
	Henry Swader	69	M	W	Farmer	Hanover, Germany
	Catharine Swader	70	F	W	Keeping house	Hanover, Germany
6	William Casley wife b. TN, 3 ch b. TN	48	M	W	Farmer	Ireland

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<sup>23</sup> Betty Anderson Bridgewater, "1870 Federal Census of Coffee County, Tennessee," *Coffee County Historical Society Quarterly* 14, nos. 2, 3, & 4 (Manchester, TN: Coffee County Historical Society, 1983).

CD	Name	Age	M/F	W/C/M	Occupation	Place of Birth
7	Mathew Swann wife b. OH, 1 ch b. TN	35	M	W	Farmer	England
9	Louisa Woods husband b. OH, 1 ch/PA, 2 ch/OH	30	F	W	Keeping house	Lower Canada
10	Eliza Harrison husband b. PA, 2 ch b. PA, 5 ch b. TN, 2 other ch b. TN (?)	50	F	W	Keeping house	Ireland
10	Washington Miles father & mother b. NY	13	M	W		Canada
	Idamina Miles	7	F	W		Canada
13	Elizabeth Simpson husband b. OH	47	F	W	Keeping house	Canada West
13	Augustus Meyers wife b. TN, 1 ch b. TN	38	M	W	Cabinet maker	Germany
13	Thomas Quayle wife b. TN, 5 ch b. TN	36	M	W	Farmer	Ile of Man [England]
13	Thomas Crawford wife b. AL, 1 ch b. TN 1 house servant, black, b. TN	25	M	W	Revenue collector	Ireland
13	George Norton 1 ch b. OH, 2 ch b. TN	48	M	W	R. R. agent	England
	Mary Norton	55	F	W	Keeping house	England
14	Mathew Cothram wife b. PA, 2 ch b. PA	30	M	W	Farmer	Poland
14	Martha Taylor parents? b. TN, 4 siblings b. TN	5	F	W		England
14	George Pretheroe wife b. PA, 1 ch b. PA	21	M	W	Farmer	England
14	Joseph Essman 5 ch b. TN, 1 ch b. GA	39	M	W	Farmer	Germany West
	Louisa Essman	41	F	W	Keeping house	Germany West
14	Philip Disque wife b. TN, 5 ch b. TN	38	M	W	Cooper	Germany, Bavaria

COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE: SUMMARY OF IMMIGRATION DECADE ENDING 1870

Country of Origin	# of Immigrants	% of Total Immigrants	% of Total Population
Germany	15	42.8%	0.15%
England	8	22.8%	0.08%
Ireland	6	17.1%	0.06%
Canada	4	11.4%	0.04%
Scotland	1	2.9%	0.01%
Poland	1	2.9%	0.01%

COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE: CENSUS SUMMARY FOR DECADE ENDING 1870<sup>24</sup>

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White male population	4305	42.6%
White female population	4382	43.4%
Total white population	8687	86.0%

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Black male population	673	6.7%
Black female population	737	7.3%
Total black population	1410	14.0%

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Total population	10,097	
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<sup>24</sup>Ibid.

COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE: FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS FOR DECADE ENDING 1880<sup>25</sup>

CD	Name	Age	M/F	W/C/M	Occupation	Place of Birth
1	Michael McCard	50	M	W	Farmer	Ireland
3	Thomas Anderson	55	M	W	Stone mason	Ireland
5	Richard Spencer	37	M	W	School teacher & printer	England
5	Thomas Gary	45	M	W	Stone cutter	Ireland
MA	Frederick Reuben	51	M	W	Watchmaker	Switzerland
MA	Charles Weaver	40	M	W	Machinist	Germany
MA	Dora Stone	39	F	W	Keeping house	Germany
MA	Elizabeth Ohlemacher	43	F	W	Boarding house keeper	Germany
MA	William Burbrey	28	M	W	Hub & spoke factory	England
MA	John Dreyer	56	M	W	Laborer	Germany
	Frederika Dreyer	54	F	W	Keeping house	Germany
	Charlotte E. Dreyer	27	F	W	Paper mill worker	Germany
	James A. Dreyer	52	M	W	Millwright	Germany
6	Philip Newdecker	52	M	W	Farmer	Germany
	Catharine Newdecker	49	F	W	Keeping house	Germany
6	Clara Fitzgerald	35	F	W	Keeping house	Nova Scotia [Canada]
6	? Schraeder	79	M	W		Germany
TU	John C. Walker ?	59	M	W	Cooper	Germany
TU	W. von Urchiensky	12 ?			Painter	Russia
TU	John Freeze	29	M	W	Tailor	Hanover, Germany
TU	Frank Corzelius	50	M	W	Hotel proprietor	Italy
TU	Geo. N. Norlin	58	M	W	R. R. Hqt.	England
	Mary Norlin	68	F	W	Keeping house	England
TU	Elizabeth Sting	50	F	W	Keeping house	Wurttemberg [GE]
TU	Alex Koesis	55	M	W	Watchman in wool fact.	Hungary

<sup>25</sup> *Tenth Census of the United States: 1880. Tennessee. Vol. 5: Coffee, Crockett, Cumberland Counties.* Microfilm. Washington, DC: The National Archives.

CD	Name	Age	M/F	W/C/M	Occupation	Place of Birth
TU	George Dixon	32	M	W	Works in wool factory	Scotland
TU	David Davies	38	M	W	Propr. hub & spoke fact.	England
TU	Char. Shrivvers	40	M	W	Work at livery stable	Canada
13	Wm. Baring	56	M	W	Farmer	England
13	Jemries ? Butterfield	58	F	W	Farmer	England
13	Levina Brawn	36	F	W	Keeping house	Canada
13	William Durrell	54	M	W	Farmer	England
13	Chas. Huguelet	40	M	W	Laborer	Switzerland
13	Joseph Essman	54	M	W	Farmer	Prussia
	Louisa Essman	52	F	W	Keeping house	Prussia
13	Imo Bosseman	72	M	W	Gardner	Baden, Germany
14	Charles Selberleck	59	M	W	Brick maker	Germany
14	Henry Freeburg	26	M	W	Farmer	Prussia
14	James Yates	49	M	W	Farmer	England
	Mary A. Yates	47	F	W	Keeping house	England
14	Jacob Ramee	57	M	W	Farm laborer	Wurttemberg [GE]
	Mary Ramee	45	F	W	Keeping house	Wurttemberg [GE]
14	Thurman Gemsin ?	37	M	W	Farmer	Norway
	John Norgaard	26	M	W	Farm laborer	Norway
14	Frank Schetler	52	M	W	Farmer	Wurttemberg [GE]
	Amelia Schetler	43	F	W	Keeping house	Wurttemberg [GE]
12	Wm. Krause	35	M	W	Farmer	Germany
9	Garvey ? Kirks	56	M	W	Tanner	Ireland
9	Henry Hise	20	M	W	Laborer	Switzerland
9	John Rotan	56	M	W	Farmer	France
	Lepole Rotan	28	M	W		France
	Maurice Rotan	22	M	W		France
	Matilda Rotan	20	F	W		France
	Jane Rotan	18	F	W		France
	Albert Rotan	16	M	W		France



CD	Name	Age	M/F	W/C/M	Occupation	Place of Birth
10	Eliza Harrison	59	F	W	Keeping house	Ireland
10	Idis M. Cunningham	17	F	W	Keeping house	Canada
10	George W. Miles	23	F	W	Farming	Canada

COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE: SUMMARY OF IMMIGRATION DECADE ENDING 1880

Country of Origin	# of Immigrants	% of Total Immigrants	% of Total Population
Germany	23	39.6%	DNA
England	10	17.2%	DNA
France	6	10.3%	DNA
Ireland	5	8.6%	DNA
Canada	5	8.6%	DNA
Switzerland	3	5.2%	DNA
Norway	2	3.4%	DNA
Italy	1	1.7%	DNA
Hungary	1	1.7%	DNA
Scotland	1	1.7%	DNA
Russia	1	1.7%	DNA

COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE: FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS FOR DECADE ENDING 1890<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>26</sup>DNA. The following contains only limited entries with no data about place of birth. *Eleventh Census of the United States: 1890. Schedules Enumerating Union Veterans and Widows of Union Veterans of The Civil War.* Tennessee, Bundle 167. Washington, DC: The National Archives, 1948.

COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE: FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS FOR DECADE ENDING 1900<sup>27</sup>

CD	Name	Age	M/F	W/C/M	Occupation	Place of Birth / Date of Immigration
2	William E. Wilburn	66	M	W		Ireland
5	Stinson ? Truxer ?	77	M	W		Germany / 1850
	Emma Truxer ?	41	F	W		Germany / 1897
6	Mary Nieburg	15	F	W	Cook	Holland
6	John Drier	76	M	W		Germany / 1857
	Eliza Drier	46	F	W		Germany / 1857
6	Dora Stone	57	F	W		Germany
6	William R. Prentiss	54	M	W	Farmer	Canada
6	Andrew Anderson	38	M	W	Farmer	Denmark
6	Mary L. Friend	62	F	W		France / 1839
6	Carl Hansen	30	M	W	House painter	Denmark / 1891
6	Occo ? Nieburg	45	M	W	Farm laborer	Holland / 1891
	Lena Nieburg	40	F	W		Holland / 1891
	Mary Nieburg	15	F	W		Holland / 1891
6	Antony Rogalle	38	M	W	Farmer	France / 1887
6	Margaret Ogden	34	F	W		Scotland
6	Robert A. Wolfe	38	M	W	Landlord	Ireland / 1879
6	Martin Hansert	46	M	W	Farmer	Germany / 1875
6	Catharine Newdecker	69	F	W		Germany
6	Mary E. Rogers	35	F	W		Canada
6	Etta Farmer	12	F	W		Canada, Eng.
	Frank Farmer	11	M	W		Canada, Eng.
	Elmer B. Farmer	8	M	W		Canada, Eng.
6	Joseph H. Patterson	70	M	W	Farmer	Ireland / 1848

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<sup>27</sup>*Twelfth Census of the United States: 1900. Tennessee. Vol. 9: Cocke, Coffee Counties. Microfilm.*  
 Washington, DC: The National Archives.

CD	Name	Age	M/F	W/C/M	Occupation	Place of Birth / Date of Immigration
	Edith J. Patterson	18	F	W		Canada, Fr.
	Elmer B. Patterson	24	M	W		Canada, Fr.
	Martha Patterson	27	F	W		Canada, Fr.
	Albert Patterson	26	M	W		Canada
6	? Hansen	59	M	W	Coffin maker	Denmark / 1889
	Caroline Hansen	59	F	W		Denmark / 1889
	Christian Hansen	37	M	W	Coffin maker	Denmark / 1882
	William Hansen	33	M	W	Farmer	Denmark / 1886
	Emma Hansen	20	F	W		Denmark / 1889
7	Emma Page	38	F	W		Germany
7	Eliza Mills	56	M	W	Farmer	England / 1860
7	Charles Stealy	46	M	W	Farmer	Canada, Fr. / 1892
	Mary J. Stealy	40	F	W		Canada, Eng.
	Percival A. Stealy	20	M	W	Farm laborer	Canada, Eng.
	Ethel E. Stealy	14	F	W	At school	Canada, Eng.
	Myrtle S. Stealy	12	F	W	At school	Canada, Eng.
	Viola Stealy	10	F	W	At school	Canada, Eng.
7	James Mims	65	M	W	Farmer	Canada / 1882
	Anna Mims	49	F	W		Canada
8	Jerry E. Lanchas	33	M	W	Farmer	Holland / 1867
10	Francis A. Shale	39	F	W		Canada
10	John Clancy	55	M	W	Farmer	Ireland / 1863
	Delia Clancy	52	F	W		Ireland / 1863
10	Patrick May	57	M	W	Farmer	Ireland / 1873
10	Joseph Laberge	64	M	W	Salesman	Canada
	Agnes Laberge	55	F	W		Canada
10	William Hibberd	58	M	W	Farmer	England / 1871
	Elizabeth Hibberd	54	F	W		England / 1871
10	Mary Hobbs	36	F	W		Ireland

CD	Name	Age	M/F	W/C/M	Occupation	Place of Birth / Date of Immigration
10	Eliza Harrison	80	F	W	Farmer	Ireland
12	Oscar Foster	35	M	W	Farmer	Germany / 1877
12	William Gulvin ?	71	M	W	Farmer	England / 1853
	Ann Gulvin ?	55	F	W		England / 1884
12	C. H. Crerar	39	M	W	Marble cutting	Scotland / 1884
13	Harry Parker	34	M	W	Lumber dealer	England / 1882
13	George H. Norton	78	M	W	Capitalist	England / 1844
13	Martha L. Barnes	33	F	W		Canada, Eng.
13	John Freese	46	M	W	Civil engineer, architect	Germany / 1886
13	Axel C. Teurnsee	27	M	W	Tailor	Sweden / 1895
	Lydia Teurnsee	22	F	W		Sweden
13	Earnest Anderson	28	M	W	Canvas man	Sweden / 1886
13	August Martin	42	M	W	Butcher	Germany / 1880
13	Auwite ? Gatlidge	60	M	W		Germany
13	Frederick Kerr	27	M	W	Electrician	Ireland / 1888
13	Cloppas Hindenburg	43	M	W		Bavaria, GE / 1877
13	Alan Parker	37	M	W	Carlin Bank	England / 1877
	Walter Parker	28	M	W	Lumber inspector	England / 1880
13	Margaret Patterson	67	F	W		Ireland
13	James Clayton Sr.	65	M	W	Shoe maker	England
	Mary E. Clayton	30	F	W		England
	Irene Clayton	29	F	W		England
13	Moses ? Laurant	50	M	W	Carpenter	France / 1856
13	John J. Olsen	15	M	W		Norway / 1894
13	Andrew A. Abercrombie	61	M	W	Superior R.R. Bridges	England / 1847
13	Franz Edleron ?	42	M	W	Junk dealer	Russia / 1877
	M. Edleron ?	36	F	W		Germany
13	James Ruppel	55	M	W	Grocer	England / 1868
13	William Smith	60	M	W	Dentist	Canada, Eng. / 1855

CD	Name	Age	M/F	W/C/M	Occupation	Place of Birth / Date of Immigration
13	Elie C. Beck	50	M	W	Farmer	Germany / 1876
13	Edwin Webster	68	M	W	Farmer	England / 1835
	Elizabeth Webster	60	F	W		Ireland / 1867
13	Hal. ? Tobitt	23	M	W	Drummer	England / 1895
14	Lewis Medert	56	M	W	Farmer	Germany
14	David Maguire	19	M	W		Scotland
14	E. J. Inman	47	F	W	Farmer	England / 1884
	Hattie L. Inman	27	F	W		England
	Mary E. Inman	25	F	W		England
	Emma R. Inman	23	F	W		England
	Martha E. Inman	19	F	W		England
	Manly Inman	18	M	W	Farmer	England
	Daisy M. Inman	17	F	W		England
14	Dora Sutherland	29	F	W		Canada, Eng.
15	Ellen Cates	52	F	W		Canada
15	Warrick Guy	48	M	W	Farmer	England
	Bertha Guy	43	F	W		Germany

COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE: SUMMARY OF IMMIGRATION DECADE ENDING 1900

Country of Origin	# of Immigrants	% of Total Immigrants	% of Total Population
Canada	24	24.2%	DNA
England	24	24.2%	DNA
Germany	17	17.1%	DNA
Ireland	11	11.1%	DNA
Denmark	7	7.0%	DNA
Holland	5	5.1%	DNA
France	3	3.0%	DNA
Scotland	3	3.0%	DNA
Sweden	3	3.0%	DNA
Norway	1	1.0%	DNA
Russia	1	1.0%	DNA

COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE: FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS FOR DECADE ENDING 1910<sup>28</sup>

CD	Name	Age	M/F	W/C/M	Occupation	Place of Birth / Date of Immigration
1	C. A. G. Sundstrom	26	M	W	Doctor	Finland
	B. H. Sundstrom	22	M	W	Grocery store	Finland
5	John H. Martin	52	M	W	Laborer, odd jobs	Ireland
6	Albert Vorhius ?	68	M	W	Farmer	Holland / 1887
	Josephine Vorhius ?	74	F	W		Belgium
6	H. Dorietta Rlaut	39	F	W		England / 1889
6	A. Rogalle	48	M	W	Farmer	France / 1889
6	D. F. LaPanny	38	M	W	Farmer	Finland / 1883
6	Jacob Notziger	70	M	W		Germany
6	P. Cavilsbull ?	39	M	W	Farmer	Scotland / 1897
6	R. Gaurich	50	M	W	Farmer	Canada, Eng.
6	Pauline Ophel	67	F	W		Germany / 1889
6	Robert L. Wolfa	47	M	W	Farmer	France / 1889
MA	Elizabeth Ashley	24	F	W		Ireland
MA	Eliza Dryer	58	F	W	Seamstress	Germany / 1857
MA	Dora Stone	69	F	W		Germany / 1860
MA	Emma Bell	30	F	W		Denmark
MA	Lewis ?	41	M	W	Dry goods	Russia / 1885
MA	Celia Hleurin ?	41	F	W		Russia
8	Elijah Mills	39	M	W	Own business	England / 1900
7	Lerra Hatfield	47	F	W		Germany
10	Henry Wradle	48	M	W	Farmer	Switzerland / 1882
10	William Hibberd	40	M	W	Farmer	England
	Elizabeth Hibberd	40	F	W	Boarding house	England

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<sup>28</sup> *Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910*. Tennessee. Vol. 14: Coffee, Crockett Counties. Microfilm. Washington, DC: The National Archives.



CD	Name	Age	M/F	W/C/M	Occupation	Place of Birth / Date of Immigration
10	Jack Emmuel	26	M	W	Farmer	France
	James Emmuel	36	M	W	Farmer	France
10	Isril E. Cailun ?	39	M	W	Merchant, dry goods	Russia / 1883
	Rasay Cailun ?	37	F	W		Russia
10	James S. Parker	66	M	W	Salesman, retail trade	Scotland / 1866
10	Patrick B. May	50	M	W	Farmer	Ireland / 1879
10	John Glarney	67	M	W	Farmer	Ireland
	Lila Glarney	65	F	W		Ireland
10	Charley Glarney	23	M	W	Laborer, home labor	Ireland
TU	Herman Winde	64	M	W	Own income	Germany / 1851
TU	Peter Mulholland	71	M	W	Gypsy camp	Ireland
TU	Harry Parker	44	M	W	Manufacturer, fact. office	England
TU	Maceda Asuncion	18	F	W	Servant, private family	Cuba
TU	Mary J. Moore	71	F	W		Canada, Eng.
TU	Pete Carrall, Sr.	52	M	W	Horse trader, gypsy camp	Ireland
	Mary Carrall	40	F	W		Ireland
TU	Fred R. Amsden	53	M	W	Own income	Canada
TU	Joseph Valenger	50	M	W	Musician, tent show	England
TU	Henry Chabot	26	M	W	Helper, tent show	Canada
TU	J. P. Brown	21	M	W	Servant, private family	Cuba / 1898
TU	Sarah Clayton	40	F	W		England
TU	James R. Ruggell	60	M	W	Farmer	England
TU	John H. Ilsley	46	M	W	Minister	England / 1887
	Mary Ilsley	41	F	W		England
TU	James Clayton	40	M	W	Merchant, shoe	England
TU	Ida Mitchell	39	F	W		Canada, Eng.
13	Dora Valencourt	39	F	W		Canada
13	Abner Whiting	68	M	W	Farmer	Canada, Eng.
13	August Kombacher	61	M	W	Farmer	Germany

CD	Name	Age	M/F	W/C/M	Occupation	Place of Birth / Date of Immigration
14	Anton Becker	68	M	W	Farmer	Germany / 1889
	Rosaline Becker	61	F	W		Germany
14	Emma Inman	58	F	W	Farmer	Canada, Eng.
	Hollie Inman	37	F	W		Canada
	Dasy Inman	27	F	W		Canada
14	Harriet Park	72	F	W		England
14	Martha Frazier	28	F	W		Canada, Eng.
15	C. B. Weaver	74	M	W	Farmer	Canada
15	Winnieflid Merritt	31	F	W		Ireland
15	Mary Duncan	22	F	W		Holland
15	Charlie Gerbrig	43	M	W	Machinist	Germany / 1882
15	C. B. Ellsworth	51	M	W	Farmer	Canada
15	J. G. Maynard	88	M	W	Farmer	Canada

COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE: SUMMARY OF IMMIGRATION DECADE ENDING 1910

Country of Origin	# of Immigrants	% of Total Immigrants	% of Total Population
Canada	14	21.2%	DNA
England	12	18.2%	DNA
Germany	10	15.2%	DNA
Ireland	10	15.2%	DNA
France	4	6.0%	DNA
Russia	4	6.0%	DNA
Finland	3	4.5%	DNA
Cuba	2	3.0%	DNA
Holland	2	3.0%	DNA
Switzerland	2	3.0%	DNA
Belgium	1	1.5%	DNA
Denmark	1	1.5%	DNA
Scotland	1	1.5%	DNA

COFFEE COUNTY, MANCHESTER: FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS FOR DECADE ENDING 1920<sup>29</sup>

CD	Name	Age	M/F	W/C/M	Occupation	Place of Birth / Date of Immigration
5	John H. Martin	78	M	W	Farmer	Ireland
6	Peter Campbell	48	M	W	Farmer	Scotland / 1899
6	Gladys Smartt	27	F	W		Newfoundland / 1899
6	Robert L. Wolfe	56	M	W	Farmer	Ireland / 1881
6	Elizabeth M. Ashley	34	F	W		Ireland / 1888
6	Frank B. Grosch	58	M	W	Farmer	Bavaria / 1883
	Martha H. Grosch	52	F	W		Bavaria / 1888
6	Albert von Spreckelson	52	M	W	Farmer, stock farm	England
6	Arch H. Campbell	69	M	W		Newfoundland
6	John H. Drake	48	M	W	Farmer	England
6	Jens Hansen	79	M	W	Farmer	Denmark
	Caroline Hansen	79	F	W		Denmark
	Christian Hansen	57	M	W	Farm laborer	Denmark
	William Hansen	52	M	W	Farm laborer	Denmark
6	William Diamond	67	M	W	Farmer	Switzerland
	Basile Diamond	52	M	W	Farm laborer	Switzerland
MA	Abraham Segel	35	M	W	Merchant, dry goods	Russia / 1904
	Ada Segel	28	F	W		Russia / 1902
	Havay ? Kasitsky	23	M	W	Salesman, dry goods	Russia / 1912
	David Kasitsky	21	M	W	Salesman, dry goods	Russia / 1912
MA	Emma Bell	40	F	W		Denmark
MA	Henry Dunkool	82	M	W	Owner, store misc.	Germany / 1869
8	Hattie L. Charles	46	F	W		Canada
10	Henry Werndle	58	M	W	Farmer	Switzerland / 1883

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<sup>29</sup>*Fourteenth Census of the United States: 1920. Tennessee. Vol. 10: Clay, Coffee Counties. Microfilm. Washington, DC: The National Archives.*

CD	Name	Age	M/F	W/C/M	Occupation	Place of Birth / Date of Immigration
10	John W. Hudson	42	M	W	Overseer, steel mill	England / 1907
10	Amiel Girone	47	M	W	Farmer	France / 1904
10	Wm. Hibberd	78	M	W	Farmer, truck	England / 1860
	Elizabeth Hibberd	75	F	W		England / 1860
10	Agatha M. Hunt	28	F	W		England / 1912
10	Antoine Rogale	62	M	W	Farmer	France / 1888
10	Pat May	73	M	W	Farmer	Ireland
10	John R. Hurrey	52	M	W	Farmer	England
13	Harry Parker	53	M	W	Farmer	England
13	Mary Moore	73	F	W		Canada / 1864
13	Sarah Franklin	79	F	W		Canada / 1900
13	James Parker	76	M	W		Scotland / 1890
13	Arthur Growden	58	M	W	Teacher, public school	New Zealand / 1880
13	John Thompson	77	M	W		Canada / 1866
13	Katharene Clark	31	F	W		Ireland
13	Richard Holder	3	M	W	[father-Chrt. Ch. pastor]	Congo Belgian
13	Agnes Davis	86	F	W		Scotland
13	William T. Johns	52	M	W	Retired farmer	Germany / 1869
13	John Wassman	47	M	W	Painter	Germany / 1888
13	Henry W. Doerr	37	M	W	Farmer	Canada / 1877
13	Marion Alexander	58	F	W	Manager, farm	Wales / 1870
TU	Andrew Tamburo	24	M	W	Proprietor, fruit store	Italy / 1912
	Grace Tamburo	22	F	W		Italy / 1911
TU	Mary Elisebeth Hart	54	F	W		England
TU	Emony Scott	38	M	M	Brick mason	Haiti / 1900
TU	James Richard Ruffle	69	M	W	Farmer	England / 1872
TU	Ida Jean Mitchell	43	F	W		Newfoundland
TU	James Clayton	50	M	W	Merchant, shoe store	England
TU	William Thomas Fuller	33	M	M	Dentist	Jamaica / 1908

CD	Name	Age	M/F	W/C/M	Occupation	Place of Birth / Date of Immigration
14	Martha Frazier	38	F	W		Canada
14	Phillip G. Lisk	72	M	W	Farmer	Germany
14	Emily J. Inman	68	F	W		Canada
	Daizy ? Inman	37	F	W	Farm laborer	Canada
14	Emma Jarvis	42	F	W		Canada
14	Josephine Rust	7	F	W		Canada
	Jamur Rust	6	M	W		Canada
15	A. F. Shaw	39	M	W	Carpenter	Denmark
15	George E. Pett	53	M	W	Farm operator	England / 1890

COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE: SUMMARY OF IMMIGRATION DECADE ENDING 1920

Country of Origin	# of Immigrants	% of Total Immigrants	% of Total Population
Canada	14	22.6%	DNA
England	12	19.4%	DNA
Denmark	6	9.7%	DNA
Germany	6	9.7%	DNA
Ireland	5	8.1%	DNA
Russia	4	6.5%	DNA
Scotland	3	4.8%	DNA
Switzerland	3	4.8%	DNA
France	2	3.2%	DNA
Italy	2	3.2%	DNA
Congo Belgian	1	1.6%	DNA
Haita	1	1.6%	DNA
Jamaica	1	1.6%	DNA
New Zealand	1	1.6%	DNA
Wales	1	1.6%	DNA

COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE  
FOREIGN IMMIGRANT DATA: BY CIVIL DISTRICTS  
DECADES ENDING 1850 THROUGH 1920

CDs	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	Total	%
# 1	1	0	0	1		0	2	0	4	1.0%
# 2	1	1	1	0		1	0	0	4	1.0%
# 3	1	0	4	1		0	0	0	6	1.5%
# 4	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0.3%
# 5	29	2	2	2		2	1	1	39	9.8%
MA	1	5	0	9		0	6	6	27	-
# 6	0	9	11	4		30	10	15	79 [106]	26.8%
# 7	0	0	1	0		10	1	0	12	3.0%
# 8	7	1	0	0		1	1	1	11	2.8%
# 9	0	0	1	8		0	0	0	9	2.3%
# 10	1	1	3	3		10	12	9	39	9.8%
# 11	2	0	0	0		0	0	0	2	0.5%
# 12	1	0	0	1		4	0	0	6	1.5%
# 13	-	0	6	8		28	3	13	58	-
TU	-	12	0	11		0	17	8	48 [106]	26.8%
# 14	-	-	6	10		10	7	7	40	10.1%
# 15	-	-	-	0		3	6	2	11	2.8%
# 16	-	-	-	-		0	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	45	31	35	58		99	66	62	396	



COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE  
CENSUS CIVIL DISTRICTS RANKED ACCORDING TO FOREIGN IMMIGRATION  
DECADES ENDING 1850 THROUGH 1920

CD 6	Vicinity of / and Manchester	26.8%
CD 13	Vicinity of / and Tullahoma	26.8%
CD 14	Vicinity of Hickerson, Rutledge Falls	10.1%
CD 5	Vicinity of Tullahoma to Normandy	9.8%
CD 10	Vicinity of Summitville	9.8%
CD 7	Vicinity of Hillsboro	3.0%
CD 8	Vicinity of Asbury, Winston Town	2.8%
CD 15	Vicinity of Gnat Hill	2.8%
CD 9	Vicinity of Fountain Grove, Sainville	2.3%
CD 3	Vicinity of Noah Fork	1.5%
CD 12	Vicinity of Prarie Plains	1.5%
CD 1	Vicinity of Gossburg	1.0%
CD 2	Vicinity of Beech Grove	1.0%
CD 11	Vicinity of Stephenson School	0.5%
CD 4	Vicinity of Vaughn Hollow	0.3%
CD 16	Vicinity of Pea Ridge	0.0%

COFFEE COUNTY, MANCHESTER  
 FOREIGN IMMIGRANT DATA BY AGE, GENDER, COLOR  
 DECADES ENDING 1850 THROUGH 1920

Age	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	Total	%
< 20	1	3	4	4		14	1	3	30	7.8%
20-39	35	20	13	18		35	21	16	158	39.8%
40-59	8	5	16	33		32	25	25	144	36.4%
60&>	1	3	2	3		18	19	18	64	16.2%
Totals	45	31	35	58		99	66	62	396	

Gender	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	Total	%
Male	40	18	21	38		55	39	40	251	63.4%
Female	5	13	14	19		44	27	22	144	36.4%
N/G	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	1	0.2%
Totals	45	31	35	58		99	66	62	396	

Color	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	Total	%
White	45	27	35	57		99	66	60	389	98.2%
Colored	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0.0%
Mulatto	0	0	0	0		0	0	2	2	0.5%
N/G	0	4	0	1		0	0	0	5	1.3%
Totals	45	31	35	58		99	66	62	396	

COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE  
 FOREIGN IMMIGRANT BY OCCUPATION  
 DECADES ENDING 1850 THROUGH 1920<sup>30</sup>

Occupation	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	Total	%
Domestic	0	11	12	14		0	4	0	<b>41</b>	10.4%
Farmer	3	4	11	15		24	20	24	<b>101</b>	25.5%
Blue Collar	33	11	7	19		16	8	4	<b>98</b>	24.7%
White Collar	0	1	2	3		5	5	7	<b>23</b>	5.8%
Professional	4	1	0	1		2	5	2	<b>15</b>	3.8%
N/G	5	3	3	6		52	24	25	<b>118</b>	29.8%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>58</b>		<b>99</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>396</b>	

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<sup>30</sup> Occupations can be notoriously difficult to classify. For the purposes of this report, five categories were chosen: domestic, farmer & farm related, blue collar (laborers, traders, craftsmen), white collar (clerks, salesmen, store owners, managers), and professional (teachers, physicians, certain entrepreneurs). But it might be impossible to categorize certain occupations accurately without more information. A large number of “not givens” for females, especially for the decades ending 1900, 1910, and 1920, are to be understood as domestic.

COFFEE COUNTY, TENNESSEE  
FOREIGN IMMIGRANT DATA BY COUNTY OF ORIGIN  
DECADES ENDING 1850 THROUGH 1920

Origin	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	Total	%
Engl.	10	7	8	10		24	12	12	83	21.0%
Germ.	0	12	15	23		17	10	6	83	21.0%
Irel.	32	8	6	5		11	10	5	77	19.4%
Cana.	1	1	4	5		24	14	14	63	15.9%
Fran.	0	1	0	6		3	4	2	16	4.0%
Denm.	0	0	0	0		7	1	6	14	3.5%
Russ.	0	0	0	1		1	4	4	10	2.5%
Scot.	0	1	1	1		3	1	3	10	2.5%
Swit.	0	0	0	3		0	2	3	8	2.0%
Holl.	0	0	0	0		5	0	2	7	1.8%
Swed.	2	0	0	0		3	0	0	5	1.3%
Norw.	0	0	0	2		1	0	0	3	0.8%
Ital.	0	0	0	1		0	0	2	3	0.8%
Finl.	0	0	0	0		0	3	0	3	0.8%
Cuba	0	0	0	0		0	2	0	2	0.5%
W Ind.	0	1	0	0		0	0	0	1	0.2%
Pola.	0	0	1	0		0	0	0	1	0.2%
Hung.	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	1	0.2%
Belg.	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	1	0.2%
B Con.	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	1	0.2%
Hait.	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	1	0.2%
Jama.	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	1	0.2%
N Zea.	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	1	0.2%
Wale.	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	1	0.2%
Totals	45	31	35	58		99	66	62	396	

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