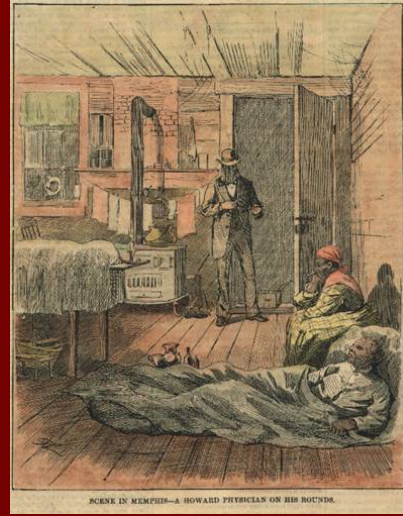


## ERA 6: 1870-1900

### The Development of the Industrial United States

5<sup>th</sup> grade and High School

## Yellow Fever Epidemic Strikes Memphis



On the right, TSLA Photograph Collection, Drawer 26, Folder 229, DB #5191. This color print was taken from a newspaper, and shows a physician visiting a patient suffering from yellow fever. On the left, Memphis under quarantine rule: Sisters of Charity administering to the sick and dying of yellow fever, 1879, from the Lucile Banks Collection, originally from sketches by Moise, DB #31967. Numerous yellow fever epidemics struck Memphis throughout the nineteenth century, but the epidemic in 1878 was particularly devastating, killing 5,150, infecting over 17,000, and causing around 25,000 residents to flee the city. The disease was spread by mosquitoes. Once infected, more whites died than African Americans, but both races were equally susceptible to catching the disease. The epidemic did spread to other Tennessee cities, especially those near railway lines. The outbreak exacerbated the weak financial situation in Memphis, leading the legislature to revoke Memphis' city charter in 1879. The yellow fever epidemic eventually led to better sanitation practices in Memphis.

### *5.5.03 Understand the development of Industrial America*

*a. Analyze the effects of immigration, migration, and resources on the economic development and growth of the United States*

## Industrialization and the City of Harriman, Tennessee



Map Collection, TSLA, map #467. Harriman has been referred to as the “Town that Temperance Built.” Its historical marker reads, “Harriman: Utopia of Temperance. Incorporated in 1891, this was to be an ideal industrial city, an object lesson for thrift, sobriety, superior intelligence and exalted moral character, where workers would be uncorrupted by Demon Rum. Named for Union General Walter Harriman, former governor of New Hampshire. Leader of movement was Union General Clinton B. Fisk, founder\* of Fisk University and Prohibition candidate for President in 1888.”

\*More precisely, Clinton B. Fisk endowed the university with \$30,000, and the university bears his name.

*5.5.03 Understand the development of Industrial America*

*(c) Explain how industry and mechanization changed ways of life in America and Tennessee*

# Growth of Railroads



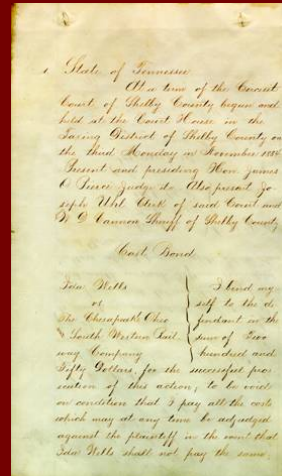
Map Collection, TSLA map #2535 from 1864; Railroad Timetable from Library Collection from 1883, not catalogued; Railroad ticket from 1856, Accession Number 99-091-47. The density of the railroads in the North in contrast to the relatively underdeveloped South can clearly be seen in this map from 1864.

*5.5.03 Understand the development of Industrial America*

*(c) Explain how industry and mechanization changed ways of life in America and Tennessee*

*2.1 Investigate how the modernization of agriculture and capitalist industrial development affected the economy of the United States*

## Ida B. Wells challenges the Jim Crow law on the railroads

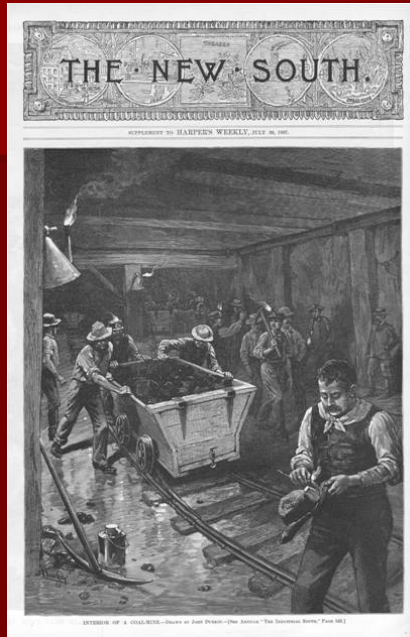


Ida B. Wells photograph, Blue Book Collection, Record Group 238; TSLA Supreme Court Records, *Ida Wells v. The Chesapeake Ohio and South Western Railway Company*. Ida B. Wells was born a slave in Mississippi. She was a school teacher in Memphis, and sued the railroad because she had purchased a first-class ticket in a coach for ladies but was told that she would have to move to a third class car. Wells disembarked and returned to Memphis, later filing suit against the railroad company, challenging the race-based seating laws on the railroads. Laws that mandated separate facilities for whites and blacks in public accommodations and on railroads were commonly referred to as “Jim Crow” laws. She won her case in the Tennessee circuit court, but the case was overturned by the Tennessee Supreme Court in 1887. Her experiences led her to a career in journalism; she frequently wrote for various freedman’s newspapers.

5.5.03 Understand the development of Industrial America

6.0 Individuals, Groups, and Interactions

1.1 Understand how industrial development affected the United States culture



## The Coal Mining Industry

- One response to the devastation of the Civil War was to transform the Old South into a "New South" based on outside capital, skilled labor, and industry
- Many Northern business men relocated to the South because of the abundant natural resources and cheap labor
- Coal was an important New South industry because it was used to power railroads, industry, and homes

Interior of a Coal Mine, Drawn by John Durkin, accompanying an article entitled "The Industrial South," printed in *The New South*, a supplement to *Harper's Weekly*, July 30, 1887. From the oversized photograph collection, Drawer 2, DB #31754

5.5.03 Understand the development of Industrial America

c. Explain how industry and mechanization changed ways of life in America and Tennessee



## Coal Mining in Tennessee



Image of a Cumberland Plateau coal miner, 1875, from the TSLA Blue Book Collection, RG 238. The Cumberland Plateau in Tennessee contained rich coal deposits; the largest mine operator was the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company (TCI). This company signed an exclusive lease in 1884 with the state to use convict labor in its mines. This was intended to keep labor costs low, but convicts were also used as strikebreakers against striking coal miners. Violence erupted on a number of occasions when armed miners resisted this policy and battled with state militia forces. Despite efforts to stop the use of convict labor, this practice continued until the New Deal era.

### *5.5.03 Understand the development of Industrial America*

*c. Explain how industry and mechanization changed ways of life in America and Tennessee*

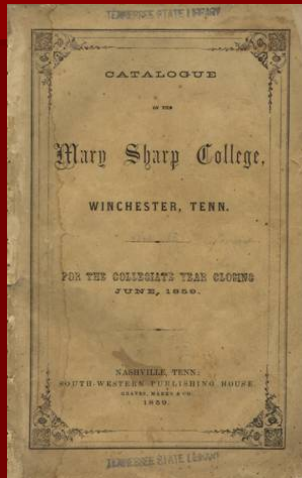
*d. Understand the rise of the American labor movement*

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF										Montgomery COUNTY, TENNESSEE.			
NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT and POST OFFICE.	Year comm.	Kind	Capital invested	No. of hands or feet of stock employed	Males	Females	Children	No. of Negroes Total	Amount of goods or value of material produced	Class of Production.	Class of Material	Quantity of Manufactured Goods Prod.	REMARKS
Shaw's Photo. Bldg., Memphis	1878	Photo.	5000	4	4	0	0	0	1000	10000	Photo. plates		
Shaw's Printing Co., Memphis	1878	Printing	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Printed matter		
Wm's Lead Bldg.	1881	Lead	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Lead		
Wm's Iron Bldg.	1881	Iron	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Iron		
Wm's Steel Bldg.	1881	Steel	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Steel		
Wm's Copper Bldg.	1881	Copper	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Copper		
Wm's Zinc Bldg.	1881	Zinc	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Zinc		
Wm's Tin Bldg.	1881	Tin	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Tin		
Wm's Lead Bldg.	1881	Lead	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Lead		
Wm's Iron Bldg.	1881	Iron	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Iron		
Wm's Steel Bldg.	1881	Steel	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Steel		
Wm's Copper Bldg.	1881	Copper	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Copper		
Wm's Zinc Bldg.	1881	Zinc	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Zinc		
Wm's Tin Bldg.	1881	Tin	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Tin		
Wm's Lead Bldg.	1881	Lead	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Lead		
Wm's Iron Bldg.	1881	Iron	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Iron		
Wm's Steel Bldg.	1881	Steel	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Steel		
Wm's Copper Bldg.	1881	Copper	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Copper		
Wm's Zinc Bldg.	1881	Zinc	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Zinc		
Wm's Tin Bldg.	1881	Tin	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Tin		
Wm's Lead Bldg.	1881	Lead	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Lead		
Wm's Iron Bldg.	1881	Iron	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Iron		
Wm's Steel Bldg.	1881	Steel	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Steel		
Wm's Copper Bldg.	1881	Copper	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Copper		
Wm's Zinc Bldg.	1881	Zinc	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Zinc		
Wm's Tin Bldg.	1881	Tin	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Tin		
Wm's Lead Bldg.	1881	Lead	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Lead		
Wm's Iron Bldg.	1881	Iron	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Iron		
Wm's Steel Bldg.	1881	Steel	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Steel		
Wm's Copper Bldg.	1881	Copper	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Copper		
Wm's Zinc Bldg.	1881	Zinc	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1000	10000	Zinc		
Wm's Tin Bldg.	1881	Tin	1000	10	10	0	0	0	1				

*(d) Understand the rise of the American labor movement*



## Women's college brochure



Mary Sharp College pamphlet from 1859, not cataloged, Library Collection, TSLA; Old Mary Sharp College postcard, TSLA postcard collection, ca. 1940. Located in Winchester, Tennessee, this institute was the first women's college in the United States to offer degrees for women that were equivalent to those offered at men's colleges. Coursework included Latin, Greek, Astronomy, Math, Literature, Science, and more. The school closed in 1896.

*6.1 Appreciate the diversity of various cultures and their influences on the United States*

# Family Account Book, 1892-1893

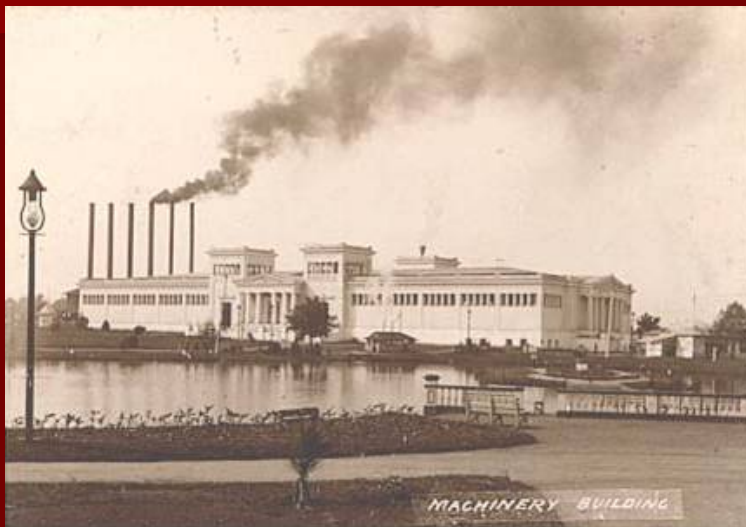
MANUSCRIPT  
DIVISION AC. NO 1393

<i>Summary.</i>	
<i>Expenses for October.</i>	
<i>B. &amp; L. Dues</i>	<i>\$ 25.00</i>
<i>B. &amp; L. Interest</i>	<i>1.30</i>
<i>Cable expenses</i>	<i>2.00</i>
<i>Incidentalities &amp; Losses (20)</i>	<i>24.37</i>
<i>Servants &amp; Laundry</i>	<i>13.13</i>
<i>Passes</i>	<i>6.15</i>
<i>Water tax</i>	<i>1.35</i>
<i>Church dues</i>	<i>1.00</i>
<i>S. Car</i>	<i>2.10</i>
<i>Ice</i>	<i>1.20</i>
<i>Gas</i>	<i>1.00</i>
<i>Travel</i>	<i>3.60</i>
<i>Total expenditure</i>	<i>\$164.25</i>
<i>Income</i>	<i>\$100.00</i>
<i>Present from Father Paul Mother G.</i>	<i>22.00</i>
<i>Sold old clothes</i>	<i>5.40</i>
<i>Cash from Sep.</i>	<i>29.15</i>
<i>Total income for Oct.</i>	<i>156.55</i>
<i>expenditure</i>	<i>164.25</i>
<i>Cash balance</i>	<i>\$8.30</i>

1892-1893 Account Book from Lenamay Green Collection, Accession Numbers 1393 and 517, TSLA. This same collection also includes an interesting scrapbook that includes photographs of family members enjoying leisure time and fun activities at Tennessee resorts or camps.

2.1 Investigate how the modernization of agriculture and capitalist industrial development affected the economy of the United States

## The Tennessee Centennial Exposition in 1897



THS Picture Collection, Box 13, Folder 6, THS 193, DB #27160. The Machinery Building from the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition is shown above, from 1897. The exposition was a celebration of Tennessee's one hundredth anniversary of statehood and the growth and success of New South industries. Above all, the event touted technological progress brought about by the machine age. Modeled after the 1893 Chicago Columbian Exposition, the show featured exhibits on industry, commerce, transportation, agriculture, and cultural and educational achievements. The exposition was open for six months in 1897 and attracted approximately 1.8 million visitors, many of whom took the train to get to the event. This is significant because the L & N Railroad provided major financial support for the exposition, largely for public relations purposes. Railroad monopolies had caused widespread public discontent with the railroad industry. During the celebration, much attention was also given to women, African Americans, and children who represented the "New South". A Woman's Building featured displays of home economics and included lectures by women's rights advocates, including Jane Addams. The Negro Building featured African-American products and information about African-American educational achievement and progress. The Children's Building displayed children's art work and featured lectures about school reform.

### *5.5.03 Understand the development of Industrial America*

*c. Explain how industry and mechanization changed ways of life in America and Tennessee*

## The Tennessee Centennial Exposition in 1897: Memorabilia



Images are all from TSLA's Tennessee Centennial Exposition Collection, 1897, VI-D-2, Accession number 91-063. On the left, from Box 10, Folder 3, hand-painted sash, in honor of Mrs. McKinley's visit. The sash reads, "Woman's Department, Tennessee Centennial, In Honor of Mrs. McKinley, June 12, 1897" The name tag reads, "Miss Mary Bass". In the center, from Box 10, Folder 1, a pass for the Tennessee Centennial Exposition for J. Wells Champney from October 26 to October 30. On the right, from Box 10, Folder 3, one page of a promotional calendar for the Tennessee Centennial, showing the art building (The Parthenon), and includes a quote from Emerson on the lower right, "Earth proudly bears the Parthenon/The brightest gem upon her zone." The Tennessee Centennial Exposition is perhaps most famous for the full-scale reproduction of the Parthenon in Nashville, which still stands today. This was a symbol of Nashville's claim as the "Athens of the South."

### 5.5.03 Understand the development of Industrial America

c. Explain how industry and mechanization changed ways of life in America and Tennessee