

Concerned about the lack of communication between the eastern and western parts of the state, Henderson attempted to use the *Star* as a vehicle for exchange between those areas. On 30 Mar. 1810 he sent a circular letter to citizens in several counties, asking them to provide detailed information about their county's history, geography, and social conditions, presented within about twenty subject areas. In explaining the project to his readers on 26 July 1810, he requested that "men of information" supply a "description of such county as each may be particularly acquainted with." He repeated the notice on 26 Apr. and 3 May 1811, publishing "A Statistical Account of Edisto Island" from David Ramsay's *The History of South Carolina* as an example of the kind of report he wanted from his contributors. On 1 May 1812, the editors told their readers they were still interested in the project and again requested their assistance. Sketches of twelve counties were written and presumably received by the editors in 1810 and 1811, but apparently none were published in the *Star*. A. R. Newsome ^[17] said the editors may have wanted to wait until they received reports of all sixty-two counties or may not have had room to publish them because of the mounting pressure to provide political and military news surrounding the *War of 1812* ^[18]. The reports were preserved, however, and were later published ^[19] in other sources, including the *North Carolina Historical Review* ^[20].

Henderson was also an active citizen of Raleigh. He was a city commissioner, a member of the Town Watch, a director of the leading bank, and a state printer. While he published the *Star*, he also ran the Star Store on the lower floor of his building on the west side of Fayetteville Street, just opposite the Stone Fountain. The store sold all kinds of merchandise, including books like the *Star Almanac* and several others he had printed. In Raleigh, as he had done in Halifax, he promoted the cause of drama ^[21]—organizing and participating in amateur productions, athletic contests, and open-air entertainment. As a major in the state militia, Henderson commanded the Wake Dragoons when the unit accompanied Governor William Hawkins ^[22] on an inspection of coastal defenses after reports of a British invasion in the summer of 1813. Henderson eventually attained the rank of colonel, for he was universally referred to as "Colonel Henderson."

His participation in community affairs involved Henderson in a near-fatal accident which influenced the life of a later president of the United States. Sometime in the spring of 1811 (Archibald Henderson ^[23]'s account says 1810, but that conflicts with most other reports), while attending a picnic at Hunter's Mill Pond on Walnut Creek, Henderson and two companions were in a canoe that capsized in about 10 feet of water. One of the men could not swim and grabbed Henderson's coat, pulling them both to the bottom of the river. Jacob Johnson, a somewhat poor but respected member of the community, who was on the bank, immediately jumped in, dived to the bottom, and pulled the men to safety. Henderson was believed dead, but was revived by his partner, Dr. Jones, who fortunately happened to be on the bank, too. Henderson suffered ill effects of the experience for nearly a year, but Jacob Johnson was less fortunate. He never recovered his good health and died from exhaustion while tolling bells in January 1812. His son Andrew ^[24] (born 29 Dec. 1808 in Raleigh) was left fatherless and penniless; because there were no public schools, he could not afford any education. He became a tailor's apprentice in Raleigh before moving west to Tennessee and back east to Washington, D.C., as vice-president and then president upon the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Henderson remained ever grateful to Jacob Johnson, and honored him with a glowing obituary ^[25] on 12 Jan. 1812.

The conclusion of the nation's difficulties with the Chickasaw Indians on 19 Oct. 1818 marked a turning point in Henderson's life. The University of North Carolina ^[26] had received gifts of land in the Chickasaw country from Benjamin Smith ^[27] and Major Charles Gerrard ^[28]. In addition, the state legislature had given the university—by way of escheats—all lands in western Tennessee allotted to Revolutionary War veterans but not claimed by their heirs. The state of Tennessee, of course, was not very happy; moreover, concerned about the influx of people from North Carolina, Tennessee appealed to the North Carolina General Assembly ^[29] to stop the emigration. In the summer of 1821, Colonel Thomas Henderson accompanied a delegation from The University of North Carolina ^[26] to Murfreesborough, then the capital of Tennessee, to present the university claims for the lands. On 5 Aug. 1821 Colonel William Polk ^[30], a university trustee, hired Henderson to oversee the processing of the claims. For his assistance, which he completed in two months, Henderson received one-half of all the land legitimately claimed by the university. The university received 147,853 acres and, even though Henderson had to share some of his portion with his agents in Tennessee, he still received enough to make him a wealthy man.

He returned to Raleigh, but the lure of his western land was too strong to resist. In the *Star* of 3 Jan. 1823, he informed his patrons that he had sold the newspaper to John Bell and A. J. Lawrence and that he was moving to Tennessee. In his farewell editorial, he wrote, "If I have not promoted the public good in a ratio commensurate with the humble spheres in which I have acted—if I have failed to render due 'service to the state,' it has not been for the want of a willing hand and a devoted heart." A week later, his major rival in Raleigh, the *Register*, said Henderson "will take with him the good will of his fellow citizens. . . . We believe no personal feeling ever mingled with Editorial duties on either side—and we too wish our worthy fellow-citizen the prosperity and happiness which enterprize and industry always merit." On 27 Mar. 1823, many of Raleigh's citizens gave a farewell dinner in Henderson's honor at Wynne's Bell Tavern.

Henderson, his wife and her parents, and his twin brother Alexander left Raleigh later in the spring of 1823, arriving on 23 May at Mount Pinson in Madison County, Tenn., the estate Henderson had inherited from his father a year earlier. Their home became a center of hospitality and the Hendersons were often entertained at the governor's mansion. The former editor also counted Colonel (then Congressman) David Crockett among his friends. In his own foray into politics, Henderson was defeated in an 1834 bid to be a delegate to the state constitutional convention. In June 1825, he gave notice of the establishment of Mount Pinson Academy, and remained one of its patrons and supporters. When General Andrew Jackson ^[31] visited Jackson, Tenn., on 18 Sept. 1825, Henderson helped organize a public dinner in Jackson's honor.

Early in 1835 Henderson traveled to a site near Gainesville, Ala., where his brother Alexander had acquired a plantation,

with a "view to settling." He became ill on the way and was treated for dropsy by Dr. Robert Hunter Dalton (who had married one of Henderson's nieces) at the physician's home near Livingston, Ala. After remaining there for some time, he went on to his brother's plantation where he died.

On 29 May 1811 Henderson married Anne McKinney Fenner at The Oaks in Franklin County ^[32]; the ceremony was performed by President Joseph Caldwell ^[33] of The University of North Carolina. His wife was the daughter of Dr Richard Fenner ^[34], who had been a lieutenant in the Continental Army, and Anne Geddy Fenner. The Hendersons had eight children. Born in Raleigh were Calvin (21 Apr. 1813), who died in Louisiana in 1843; Richard (5 May 1815), who was graduated from West Point in 1835 and was killed at Dade's Massacre, Fla., on 28 December of that year; William (28 July 1817); Thomas (5 June 1819), who died in 1877; and Corinna (9 Sept. 1821), who died 19 June 1850. Born at Mount Pinson were Samuel (6 Aug. 1823), who died in 1897; Alexander (5 June 1826); and Nathaniel (23 Feb. 1828).

References:

C. S. Brigham, *History and Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690–1820*, vol. 2 (1947).

M. D. Haywood, *Builders of the Old North State* (1968).

Archibald Henderson Papers (Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill).

G. G. Johnson, *Ante-Bellum North Carolina* (1937).

A. R. Newsome, "Twelve North Carolina Counties in 1810–1811," *North Carolina Historical Review*, vol. 5 (October 1928).

E. I. Williams, *Historic Madison* (1946).

Additional Resources:

Parker, Roy. "Thomas Henderson, Jr." North Carolina Press Foundation. January 1998. <http://ncpressfoundation.org/nc-newspaper-history/> ^[35] (accessed November 10, 2014).

Horton, Lucy Henderson, compiler. "Generation IV in America." *Family History Compiled by Lucy Henderson Horton*. Franklin, Tenn.: Press of the News. 1922. 221-222. <http://books.google.com/books?id=hWtVAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA221#v=onepage&q&f=false> ^[36] (accessed January 7, 2013).

Newsome, A. R. "Twelve North Carolina Counties in 1810-1811." *North Carolina Historical Review* 5, no. 4 (October 1928). 413-446. <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/Documents/Detail/north-carolina-historical-review-1928-october/3705490?item=4502265> ^[19] (accessed January 7, 2013).

Image Credits:

Henderson, Thomas. *Henderson's almanack for the year of our Lord 1812* Raleigh [sic] : Printed by Thomas Henderson. <https://archive.org/details/hendersonsalmana1812hend> ^[2] (accessed January 7, 2013).

Subjects:

Biographies ^[37]

Military personnel ^[38]

Writers, journalists, and editors ^[39]

Authors:

Bowers, Thomas A. ^[40]

Origin - location:

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill ^[41]

Rockingham County ^[42]

Raleigh ^[43]

From:

Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, University of North Carolina Press. ^[44]

1 January 1988 | Bowers, Thomas A.

Source URL: <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/henderson-thomas-jr>

Links

^[1] <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/henderson-thomas-jr> ^[2] <https://archive.org/details/hendersonsalmana1812hend> ^[3] <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/rockingham> ^[4] <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/henderson-thomas> ^[5] <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/martin-alexander> ^[6] <https://www.ncpedia.org/public-education-part-2-literary> ^[7] <https://www.ncpedia.org/printing> ^[8] <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/hodge-abraham> ^[9] <https://www.ncpedia.org/halifax> ^[10] <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/raleigh> ^[11] <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/jones-calvin> ^[12] <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/wake> ^[13] <https://www.ncpedia.org/federalist-party> ^[14] <https://www.ncpedia.org/agriculture/overview> ^[15] <https://www.ncpedia.org/literature> ^[16] <https://www.ncpedia.org/culture> ^[17] <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/newsome-albert-ray> ^[18] <https://www.ncpedia.org/war-1812> ^[19] <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/Documents/Detail/north-carolina-historical-review-1928-october/3705490?item=4502265> ^[20] <https://www.ncpedia.org/north-carolina-historical-review> ^[21] <https://www.ncpedia.org/dramatic-arts> ^[22] <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/hawkins-william> ^[23] <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/henderson-archibald-0> ^[24] <https://www.ncpedia.org/johnson-andrew> ^[25] <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/Documents/Detail/early-times-in-raleigh-addresses-delivered-at-the-dedication-of-tucker-hall-and-on-the-occasion-of-the-completion-of-the-monument-to-jacob-johnson-with-maps-of-the-city-of-raleigh-for-the>

years-1792-1834-and-1847/379581?item=399383 [26] <https://www.ncpedia.org/university-north-carolina-chapel-hi> [27]
<https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/smith-benjamin> [28] <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/gerrard-charles> [29] <https://www.ncpedia.org/general-assembly> [30] <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/polk-william> [31] <https://www.ncpedia.org/jackson-andrew> [32]
<https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/franklin> [33] <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/caldwell-joseph> [34] <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/fenner-richard-0> [35] <http://ncpressfoundation.org/nc-newspaper-history/> [36] <http://books.google.com/books?id=hWtVAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA221#v=onepage&q&f=false> [37] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/biography-term> [38]
<https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/soldiers> [39] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/writer> [40]
<https://www.ncpedia.org/category/authors/bowers-thomas> [41] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmon-33> [42]
<https://www.ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmont/r> [43] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmont-0> [44]
<https://www.ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/dictionary-no>