

*A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of*

**BLACK STUDIES RESEARCH SOURCES**  
**Microfilms from Major Archival and Manuscript Collections**

**General Editors: John H. Bracey, Jr. and August Meier**

# **SLAVERY IN ANTE-BELLUM SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES**

**Series B: Selections from the  
Southern Historical Collection,  
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill**

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# INTRODUCTION

On January 21, 1833, James C. Dickinson of Louisa County, Virginia, forwarded disturbing news to his friend William Weaver, one of the leading ironmasters in the Valley of Virginia. Weaver regularly hired substantial numbers of slaves in Dickinson's neighborhood to help work his iron properties in Rockbridge County, and Weaver could not have been pleased when he received Dickinson's letter. "[T]he young man you told me you got to hire Lewis Harriss's hands told me that he hired all three and bonded for them," Dickinson wrote; "afterward Mayburry went there...bribed both negro and master...hired the main hand that you wanted and left the other two for you—I think Mayburry acted very low," Dickinson added, "neither do I think any honest man would take that advantage."<sup>1</sup>

Thomas Mayburry, Weaver's former business partner but by 1833 a bitter competitor in the Valley iron trade, may or may not have acted in gentlemanly fashion by "bribing both negro and master," but the fact was that he had thus managed to secure the services of a skilled slave ironworker Weaver had been counting on hiring for the coming year. The slave would be working at Mayburry's Gibraltar Forge in Rockbridge County in 1833, not at Bath Iron Works or Buffalo Forge, Weaver's two Rockbridge County installations.<sup>2</sup>

This letter is only one document among the thousands contained in this microfilm series, *Slavery in Ante-Bellum Southern Industries*, but Dickinson's 1833 letter to Weaver tells us a great deal about the industrial phase of the South's peculiar institution. It reflects the dependence of many southern manufacturers on skilled slave artisans, and it suggests the reliance many of these industrialists had to place in hired slave labor. It also reveals the lengths to which some employers would go in their efforts to secure key slave workers in a highly competitive hiring market. The fact that a potential employer, in this instance a Virginia ironmaster, found it necessary to offer money to a slave to persuade the man to work for him tells a significant story of its own. Slaves possessing industrial skills had considerable leverage at their disposal when it came to a test of wills with white masters and employers, and blacks engaged in manufacturing enterprises frequently showed an impressive ability to use this leverage to their advantage, as these records demonstrate time after time.

Again, the William Weaver Papers are suggestive. On July 24, 1829, John W. Schoolfield, a Lynchburg commission merchant, placed a large order for bar iron with Weaver. Schoolfield knew exactly what he wanted:

- two sets of tire iron 3 inches wide and 1/2 inch thick,
- two sets of tire iron 2 1/2 inches wide and 1/2 inch thick, and
- two sets of tire iron 2 inches wide and 1/2 inch thick.

Weaver's principal hammerman at Buffalo Forge at this time was a skilled slave forgerman named Sol Fleming, and Schoolfield instructed Weaver to "make Sol gage [*sic*] them or else people will not have them." The slave hammerman had to draw this iron (to be used for making metal tires for wagon wheels) to exact specifications, Schoolfield was saying, or it would not sell. And Schoolfield, who had earlier served as a clerk for Weaver at Buffalo Forge, knew that close work of this kind might be better executed if he offered Fleming an incentive. "You may promise Sol that if he will draw Iron nicely to suit my orders

<sup>1</sup> James C. Dickinson to William Weaver, January 21, 1833, William Weaver Papers, Duke University Library. This collection is included in University Publications of America's microfilm publication, *Slavery in Ante-Bellum Southern Industries: Series A: Selections from the Duke University Library*.

<sup>2</sup> See Charles B. Dew, *The Master and the Slaves: William Weaver and the Ironworkers of Buffalo Forge*. (forthcoming, W. W. Norton & Company, 1994).

and quick after they are received that I will give him a beautiful callico [sic] dress for his wife [for] Christmas," Schoolfield wrote.<sup>3</sup>

As Christmas approached, Sol Fleming raised the subject of the promised dress with Weaver, and Weaver passed the slave's query on to Schoolfield. "Tell Sol that I had not forgotten the Dress I promised him," Schoolfield replied, "but he has not done any thing to earn it. It has been from four to 6 months since that promise was made." Schoolfield continued, that the iron ordered back in July had been slow reaching Lynchburg and some had not been received at all. "He must not expect me to give him a Dress promised on a condition with which he did not comply."<sup>4</sup> Perhaps it was only a coincidence, but four months later Schoolfield was complaining about the "bad Iron" he was receiving from Buffalo Forge, where Sol Fleming worked. "As I keep no Iron but yours, if a man gets a bad piece of me he can not mistake the works it comes from," Schoolfield reminded Weaver. The merchant asked that Weaver fill his future orders from Bath Iron Works, a blast furnace and forge complex Weaver had constructed in northern Rockbridge County during the late 1820s.<sup>5</sup>

Whether Sol Fleming was paying Schoolfield back for reneging on his promise is impossible to say, but Weaver could not afford the reputation that the slave forgerman at one of his installations produced "bad Iron." Weaver had too much invested in his iron works to run such a risk. What, then, were his choices? Weaver could threaten Fleming with a whipping or possible sale if he did not do better, but these were dangerous options. You could not get "well drawn tire," as one of Weaver's customers put it,<sup>6</sup> out of a slave too sore to work, and an angry slave artisan could easily commit acts of industrial sabotage that were capable of halting all forge production. The threat of sale was a hollow one as well. Skilled slave forgermen were hard enough to come by as it was, and Sol Fleming was capable of turning out very high quality work when he wanted to. The solution, as Weaver and industrialists throughout the ante-bellum South knew, was to follow along the course John Schoolfield had originally chosen when he offered Fleming "a beautiful callico dress for his wife": to rely on incentive and reward as the principal means of motivating slave laborers to work for, rather than against, their employers' interests.

There is no question that force and coercion were the cement that held slavery together in the Old South, and industrial slavery was no exception. No one, after all, was ever a willing slave. But if a slave did not challenge the institution openly, did not try to run away or carry resistance to levels that the master considered intolerable, the industrial system offered the slave a chance to earn tangible and sometimes substantial rewards.

The key to this phase of the industrial slave regimen was the task system. Almost every industrial job performed by slaves in the ante-bellum South had a minimum daily or weekly task. Sol Fleming, for example, was required to turn out a daily "journey" of 560 pounds of bar iron at Buffalo Forge, and this was the standard task for slave hammermen throughout the Virginia iron district. Slave refiners, the forgermen who produced the blooms or "anchonies" that hammermen like Fleming reheated and pounded into merchant bar iron, had a task of 1 1/2 tons (or 2,240 pounds) of anchonies per week. The task of slave choppers, who cut wood to be converted into charcoal to fuel blast furnaces and forges across the South, was nine cords per week (1 1/2 cords per day working a six-day week). And so it went. Turpentine workers, shingle makers, coal miners, tobacco factory hands, tannery workers—the list goes on and on—all worked on a task basis.<sup>7</sup> These tasks were invariably set at levels that an average slave could reach by putting in a day, or week, of steady work, and they almost never changed over time. Both master and slave regarded them as the traditional standard, and they were not pegged at excessively difficult levels for good reason: the whole intent of the task system was to encourage slaves to accomplish a set amount of work in a given time and then to work beyond that minimum point in order to earn compensation for themselves.

<sup>3</sup> John W. Schoolfield to William Weaver, July 24, 1829, Weaver Papers, Duke.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, December 7, 1829.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, April 22, 1830.

<sup>6</sup> Lewis Webb & Co. to William Weaver, June 16, 1829, Weaver-Brady Papers, University of Virginia Library.

<sup>7</sup> Dew, *The Master and the Slaves*; Ronald L. Lewis, *Coal, Iron, and Slaves: Industrial Slavery in Maryland and Virginia, 1715–1865* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1979), 118–26; Robert S. Starobin, *Industrial Slavery in the Old South* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1970), 99–104; S. Sydney Bradford, "The Negro Ironworker in Ante Bellum Virginia," *Journal of Southern History* XXV (1959): 199–200. See also Dew, "Sam Williams, Forgerman: The Life of an Industrial Slave in the Old South," in *Region, Race and Reconstruction: Essays in*

Employers stood ready to pay industrial slaves whenever they exceeded their assigned task. Slaves could take compensation for their "overwork," as this extra labor and production were called, in either cash or goods, and the earning power provided by their individual jobs was frequently supplemented by a variety of other types of activity. Slaves could make additional sums by working nights, Sundays (a traditional day of rest for slaves throughout the South), or holidays. They often were allowed to raise pigs, calves, chickens, or foodstuffs on plots of land provided by their employers, and industrial employers almost always were willing to buy any surplus livestock, poultry, or food the slaves wished to sell. Industrialists often paid slaves who held important supervisory positions an "allowance," in effect a regular wage, for performing their duties; slave colliers who supervised charcoal pits and skilled slave blast furnace hands were often compensated in this way. And slaves who undertook difficult or arduous jobs were often rewarded in some fashion. To cite one typical example, William Weaver filled his ice house at Buffalo Forge every winter by having his slave force cut blocks of ice from the pond behind his forge dam; each man who participated in this activity was paid 50 cents and was issued a "whiskey ration" as well.<sup>8</sup>

The slaves' earnings, and their expenditures, were recorded in ledgers kept by their employers, and these "Negro Books," as the volumes were generally labeled, constitute some of the most valuable documentary evidence we have concerning slavery in the Old South. The extraordinary value of these overwork ledgers derives from the insight they provide into slave life. Here is one of the rare instances where the documentary record takes us inside the slaves' own world. Their purchases of food, clothing, tobacco, household items, and the like; their drawing cash at various time during the year (and particularly just before Christmas); and the use of their earnings to provide gifts for their parents, wives, and children show what slaves did with resources they themselves controlled. These entries tell us something of the slaves' priorities and choices, and records of this kind are extremely important to historians trying to reconstruct black life under slavery. Since we have almost no examples of the types of primary sources—letters, diaries, memoirs—for slaves that we have for their masters, any sort of evidence that gives us a glimpse of the interior lives of the slaves should be mined with great care, sensitivity, and attention to detail. The "Negro Books" generated in the course of industrial slavery are just such records, and *Series B: Selections from the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill* contains some outstanding examples of this type of material.<sup>9</sup>

The use of hired slaves for industrial labor is another topic covered in detail in these records, as suggested in the letter from the William Weaver Papers quoted at the beginning of this introduction. Employers sought slave hirelings for an amazingly broad range of industrial activity: as construction laborers, miners, deck hands, turpentine workers, shingle makers, wood choppers, millers, sawmill workers, railroad hands, tobacco factory operatives, and iron workers. Indeed, there was almost no laboring activity in the ante-bellum South that did not employ slave workers, many of whom were hired out by their masters, usually on an annual basis. The records in the University of North Carolina's Southern Historical Collection permit the student of southern slavery to examine this hiring process closely. Of special interest are manuscripts dealing with the use of hired slave labor in railroad construction, work requiring such heavy physical labor that some slaveowners who regularly hired out their bondsmen for other types of industrial labor refused to let their slaves "go on the railroad," as one owner put it.<sup>10</sup> The Hawkins Family Papers and the Fisher Family Papers contain rich materials relating

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*Honor of C. Vann Woodward*, J. Morgan Kousser and James M. McPherson, eds. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1982), 210–19; "David Ross and the Oxford Iron Works: A Study of Industrial Slavery in the Early Nineteenth-Century South," *William and Mary Quarterly*, Third Series, XXXI (1974): 206–09; and "Slavery and Technology in the Antebellum Southern Iron Industry: The Case of Buffalo Forge," in *Science and Medicine in the Old South*, Ronald L. Numbers and Todd L. Savitt, eds. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1989), 117–21.

<sup>8</sup> Dew, *The Master and the Slaves*.

<sup>9</sup> See, for example, the overwork ledger covering the years 1854–1860 in the Louisa Furnace Account Books, 1831–1860, and similar ledgers in the Hawkins Family Papers and the Fisher Family Papers.

<sup>10</sup> Mary E. Gregory to William Weaver, December 29, 1854, Weaver Papers, Duke.

to slaves engaged in building the North Carolina Railroad, the Virginia & Kentucky Railroad, the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, and a number of other lines.<sup>11</sup>

As the Duke and Chapel Hill collections show, employers of industrial slaves generally tried to fill out their work gangs by going into the annual hiring market. The two-week period following Christmas was the usual time for this activity. Men like William Weaver would travel "down the country," as residents of the Valley of Virginia referred to the territory east of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and visit the hiring markets held at county seats in the Virginia Tidewater and Piedmont. There, masters who had surplus labor would bring their slaves on the appointed day, and potential employers—tobacco factory owners, railroad and canal builders, gold and coal mine operators, ironmasters, and local farmers—would compete with one another for the available supply of hands.

Historians have vigorously debated whether the hiring system led to the widespread abuse of slaves by their temporary employers.<sup>12</sup> Evidence in the Duke materials and in the Southern Historical Collection allows students of slavery to probe this question in considerable detail. One thing the correspondence between the owners of hired slaves and the industrial employers makes clear is that masters paid close attention to the reputations of the men who sought to hire their bondsmen. These letters also reveal that the slaves themselves had considerable say over where, and for whom, they would work during the year. It is clear that many slaves were willing to be hired out (particularly to employers like William Weaver, who generally had a good reputation regarding the treatment of slave hands) because of the opportunity industrial labor gave them to earn overwork. A document entitled "Memo Cash to Negroes Dec. 23, 1857" in the Weaver Papers at Duke, for example, shows fifty-three slaves hired to work at Weaver's Etna Furnace in Botetourt County, Virginia, receiving cash payments just before these men returned home for Christmas. The timing of these overwork payments, typical of disbursements made at industrial establishments throughout the South, meant that each one of these men would go home for Christmas with cash in hand. Since the slaves themselves decided when and how they would take their overwork compensation, this list indicates that these men refrained from spending all of their earnings during their previous months at Weaver's blast furnace so that they would have money with which to celebrate the holidays. And it meant that those men with wives and children at home would have the wherewithal to buy presents for their families. This sort of opportunity—the chance for a husband and father to do something for his wife and children—was one of the reasons slaves were willing to leave their homes in eastern Virginia, travel on foot across the Blue Ridge to Valley ironworks like Weaver's Buffalo Forge or Etna Furnace, and spend the year working away from their families as hired forge workers or blast furnace hands.

The Chapel Hill records also make clear that slave resistance was a constant problem for many southern industrialists. Runaways particularly plagued some operations, as documented in the Louisa Furnace Account Books, for example. This source reveals that a large-scale runaway attempt occurred at this blast furnace, located in Montgomery County in north central Tennessee, in January 1856. Eleven slaves hired from a single owner tried to escape from Louisa Furnace during that month, but all these men were recaptured after five or six days and brought back to the furnace. Later that same year, in November and December, whites were convinced that slave workers in the Tennessee iron district were plotting a massive revolt, and the slaves at Louisa Furnace figured prominently in this insurrectionary panic.<sup>13</sup>

Insights into many other aspects of slave life can be gleaned from the materials in the Southern Historical Collection. The working conditions for slaves engaged in a variety of industrial occupations—gold mining, iron manufacturing, and railroad construction, in particular—are described. The integration

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<sup>11</sup> The importance of slave labor in the construction, maintenance, and operation of the North Carolina Railroad is outlined in Allen W. Trelease, *The North Carolina Railroad, 1849–1871, and the Modernization of North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina, 1991).

<sup>12</sup> Kenneth M. Stampp, *The Peculiar Institution: Slavery in the Ante-Bellum South* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1956), 84; Clement Eaton, "Slave-Hiring in the Upper South: A Step Toward Freedom," *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* XLVI (1960): 668–69; Richard B. Morris, "The Measure of Bondage in the Slave States," *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* XLI (1954): 231–39; Charles B. Dew, "Disciplining Slave Ironworkers in the Antebellum South: Coercion, Conciliation, and Accommodation," *American Historical Review* LXXIX (1974): 393–418.

<sup>13</sup> See Charles B. Dew, "Black Ironworkers and the Slave Insurrection Panic of 1856," *Journal of Southern History* XLI (1975): 321–38.



of labor forces—black and white, slave and free—is covered in considerable detail. The material conditions of the slaves' daily lives—their food, clothing, housing, and the like—are well documented. And much evidence concerning slave health problems and the care that masters and employers provided can be found in these collections. The essays in the Reel Index describing each set of papers provide an excellent guide to the wide range of topics illuminated by these manuscripts and highlight the strengths of the individual collections.

Industry never rivaled agriculture as an employer of slave labor in the Old South. Robert Starobin estimates that only about 5 percent of the South's slave population was engaged in industrial work in the two decades prior to the Civil War.<sup>14</sup> But numbers do not tell the whole story here. Because of the kinds of records industrial enterprises kept, and because of the fortuitous survival of superb collections of these records in depositories like the Duke University Library and the University of North Carolina's Southern Historical Collection, a window is opened on the slave's world that no other type of primary documentary evidence affords.

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<sup>14</sup> Starobin, *Industrial Slavery*, vii.

## NOTE ON SOURCES

The collections microfilmed in this edition are holdings of the Southern Historical Collection, Manuscripts Department, Academic Affairs Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599. The descriptions of the collections provided in this user guide are adapted from inventories compiled by the Southern Historical Collection. Compilers include Brooke Allan, Roslyn Holdzkorn, Rebecca Hollingsworth, Patrick Huber, Timothy A. Long, Elizabeth Pauk, Greg Smith, and Ellen Strong. Each collection's inventory, including the name(s) of the compiler(s), is included among the introductory materials on the microfilm.

Historical maps, microfilmed among the introductory materials, are courtesy of the Map Collection of the Academic Affairs Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Maps consulted include:

Thomas G. Bradford, *Comprehensive Atlas*, 1835;

Thomas Cowperthwait & Co., "A New Map of the State of California, the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico," 1851;

Augustus H. Mitchell, "A New Map of Alabama," 1847;

Robert Mills, *Atlas of South Carolina*, 1825; and

*People's Illustrated and Descriptive Family Atlas of the World*, 1887.

## EDITORIAL NOTE

The Reel Index for this edition provides the user with a précis of each collection. Each précis provides information on the industry, the principal business entities, the slave force, and many business and personal activities documented in the collection. Omissions from the microfilm edition are noted in the précis and on the microfilm.

Following the précis, the Reel Index itemizes each file folder and manuscript volume. The four-digit number to the left of each entry indicates the frame number at which a particular document or series of documents begins.

Related materials on the hiring of slaves may be found in UPA's microfilm publication, *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War*. Concentrations on industrial slavery may be found in the Franklin Elmore papers in Series C, Part 2; in the Samuel Smith Downey papers in Series F, Part 3; and in the William Massie papers in Series G, Part 2.

# REEL INDEX

## Reel 1

### *Brevard and McDowell Family Papers, 1754–1953, Lincoln County, North Carolina; also South Carolina*

#### **Description of the Collection**

This collection includes papers of the Brevard brothers, Alexander (1755–1829), of Lincoln County, North Carolina, and Joseph (1766–1821), lawyer of Camden, South Carolina. Papers of Alexander Brevard include land grants, deeds, wills, and business papers relating to Mount Tirza Forge in Lincoln County, including some relating to slaves working at the forge; North Carolina Revolutionary War militia papers, including a muster roll, 1780–1781; and an account, 1827, of his war service. Joseph Brevard's papers include a diary of a trip, 1791, to Philadelphia and New York; a catalog, 1794, of his library; and a military order book kept at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, during the War of 1812. Papers after 1871 are chiefly business papers of the related McDowell family of Charlotte, North Carolina, including the diary, 1870–1874, of Rebecca Brevard McDowell (1823–1904), concerning her household and family activities, and her housekeeping book, ca. 1859–1870. Other items include volumes containing Brevard, McDowell, Wright, and Roach family genealogical information and newspaper articles written by Charlotte newspaper editor and businessman Franklin Brevard McDowell (1849–1928) about historical topics.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence and Related Materials; Series 2. Volumes; Series 3. Clippings [not included]; and Series 4. Pictures.

#### **Biographical Note**

Alexander Brevard (1755–1829), fifth son of John and Jane McWhorter Brevard, was a native of Iredell County, North Carolina, but spent most of his adult life in Lincoln County. During the Revolutionary War, he and seven of his brothers served in the Continental army. After 1779, Alexander Brevard was a captain of the North Carolina militia. After the war, he married Rebecca Davidson (1762–1824), daughter of John Davidson (1735–1832). About 1792, Brevard and his father-in-law, along with Joseph Graham (1759–1836), another son-in-law of John Davidson, went into partnership with Peter Forney, a pioneer in the Lincoln County iron industry. Together they purchased a share in the “big ore bank” a few miles east of Lincolnton and made plans to erect facilities to manufacture iron products. For his part in the enterprise, Brevard built Mount Tirza Forge on Leeper's Creek. In 1795, Forney sold his interest in the partnership, and the others continued to operate under the name of Joseph Graham and Company. By 1804, when Davidson sold his interest to Brevard and Graham, the company assets included over five thousand acres; nine slaves; improvements, equipment, and stock conservatively valued at \$5,000; and cash and notes receivable in the amount of \$8,876. Brevard manufactured and sold iron until his death in 1829, and, despite declining profits, the business remained in the family until 1870.

Joseph Brevard (1766–1821) was one of Alexander Brevard's younger brothers. Joseph also served in the Continental army during the Revolutionary War, enlisting at the age of seventeen. He became a lieutenant in the 10th North Carolina Regiment before transferring to the 2nd as regimental quartermaster. After the war, he settled in Camden, South Carolina. He was sheriff of the Camden District from 1789 to 1791, when he was appointed commissioner in equity for the Northern District of South Carolina. In 1792, he was admitted to the bar. He was elected circuit court judge in December 1801 and served until forced to resign in December 1815 because of poor health. He was a member of Congress from 1819 to 1821.

Franklin Brevard McDowell (1849–1928) was the son of Robert Irwin McDowell (1813–1885) and Rebecca Rowena Brevard McDowell (1823–1904). He attended Davidson College and the University of Virginia, practiced law in Statesville, North Carolina, and came to Charlotte in 1872 to work for the *Charlotte Observer*. He succeeded D. H. Hill as editor of *The Southern Home*; served as mayor of Charlotte and state senator; was an owner of a publishing company and the Consolidated Construction Company, which manufactured streetcars; and took an interest in local and regional history, making addresses and contributing articles for local publication. He married May King in 1884.

### **Series 1. Correspondence and Related Materials, 1754–1924 and Undated**

This series includes land grants, deeds, indentures, wills, and other financial and legal papers of Alexander Brevard and members of his family, and of John Davidson, Joseph Graham, and Robert McDowell. Included are several colonial grants; receipts, 1780, of Captain Alexander Brevard, and a muster roll, 1781, of Brevard's company in the North Carolina militia; deeds and indentures, ca. 1786–1899, for sale of land, mostly in Lincoln County, North Carolina, and plat maps of land surveyed for Brevard and his associates; an agreement, 1823, between Alexander Brevard and his son, A. M. Brevard, concerning the operation of the Mount Tirza Forge, for which Alexander Brevard provided some slave workers; and the will, 1828, of Alexander Brevard. There are a few scattered letters to members of the Brevard family, including one, 1814, from Joseph Brevard of Camden, South Carolina, to his nephew, John Franklin Brevard, and one, 1854, from Robert Davidson to his cousin, Robert Brevard.

Also included are many accounts, promissory notes, and receipts, 1835–1856, of Dr. Joel Houston of Lincolnton; accounts for general merchandise, 1858–1859, of Robert McDowell as guardian for Ann Houston; stock certificates, 1860, belonging to Robert A. Brevard, for the Bank of Charlotte, the Bank of North Carolina, and the Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company of Alabama; receipts and accounts, 1866–1869, of Robert McDowell as treasurer of Davidson College; and a few papers, 1904–1924, of Franklin Brevard McDowell, including certificates for membership in the Society of Cincinnati, 1904, and in the Sons of the American Revolution, 1924.

Undated papers consist mainly of maps of land surveyed in Lincoln County, a few receipts of Robert McDowell as treasurer of Davidson College, and one letter to Robert McDowell from his wife.

### **Series 2. Volumes, 1791–1953 and Undated**

This series consists of six volumes.

Volume 1: 1791, 1794, and 1798, 180 pp. Diary and accounts of Joseph Brevard, June 1791 to August 1791, on a trip from Camden, South Carolina, to New York and Philadelphia, by way of Charleston and returning via Virginia and North Carolina. Also included are a catalog of Brevard's personal library, listing 1,145 titles; a list of slaves and their values, 1798; and miscellaneous memoranda.

Volume 2: April 1813–May 1814, 76 pp. Orderly book of the 6th Military District with copies of orders from Francis K. Huger, adjutant general headquartered at Charleston, and orders by Major D. M. Forney of the artillery battalion, Fort Moultrie.

Volume 3: 1870–1871 and 1874, 97 pp. Diary of Rebecca Brevard McDowell, Charlotte, North Carolina, concerning her household and family activities, sewing, illnesses, neighbors, and other matters.

Volume 4: ca. 1859–1870s, 130 pp. Housekeeping book of Rebecca Brevard McDowell, containing cooking recipes and household hints; rose lists, 1859 and 1873; lists of china and linens, 1864, 1866, and 1867; and memoranda about servants and other household concerns.

Volume 5: 1880s–1953, 97 pp. McDowell and Wright family scrapbook, containing poems clipped from newspapers and items of family interest, including wedding invitations, programs, souvenirs, typed lists of family data, and clippings about McDowell, Roach, King, Caldwell, Wright, Chambers, and Brevard kin and friends.

Volume 6: undated, 143pp. McDowell and Roach family book. A manuscript volume with family data copied into it on scattered pages between 1 and 143, including genealogical information about Dr. Edward Weldon Roach (1857–1897), his wife, Rena McDowell Roach, Robert Irwin, and members of the Robert Irwin McDowell family and of the Brevard family.

**Series 4. Pictures, 1916**

This series consists of one item, a group portrait of the members of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati, Charlotte, North Carolina, 1916. Surnames of members have been written in at the bottom of the photograph. "McDowell," presumably Franklin Brevard McDowell, is in the front row.

**Omissions**

A list of omissions from the Brevard and McDowell Family Papers is provided on Reel 2, Frame 0665. Omissions consist of Series 3, Clippings, 1874-1922.

**Introductory Materials**

0001 Introductory Materials. 12 frames.

**Series 1. Correspondence and Related Materials, 1754-1924 and Undated**

0013 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.  
 0014 Folder 1, Revolutionary War Material, 1780-1781. 17 frames.  
 0031 Folder 2, 1754-1779. 26 frames.  
 0057 Folder 3, 1780-1786. 17 frames.  
 0074 Folder 4, 1787-1794. 44 frames.  
 0118 Folder 5, 1795-1797. 35 frames.  
 0153 Folder 6, 1798. 15 frames.  
 0178 Folder 7, 1799. 16 frames.  
 0194 Folder 8, 1800-1804. 37 frames.  
 0231 Folder 9, 1805-1811. 36 frames.  
 0267 Folder 10, 1812-1815. 35 frames.  
 0302 Folder 11, 1816-1820. 37 frames.  
 0339 Folder 12, 1821-1827. 48 frames.  
 0387 Folder 13, 1828-1834. 47 frames.  
 0434 Folder 14, 1835-1839. 47 frames.  
 0481 Folder 15, 1840-1854. 53 frames.  
 0534 Folder 16, 1855. 54 frames.  
 0588 Folder 17, 1856-1859. 58 frames.  
 0646 Folder 18, 1860-1872. 39 frames.  
 0685 Folder 19, 1873-1875. 44 frames.  
 0729 Folder 20, 1876-1879. 44 frames.  
 0773 Folder 21, 1880-1899. 41 frames.  
 0814 Folder 22, 1900-1924. 16 frames.  
 0830 Folder 23, Undated. 84 frames.

**Reel 2*****Brevard and McDowell Family Papers cont.*****Series 1. Correspondence and Related Materials, 1754-1924 and Undated cont.**

0001 Folder 24, Undated. 108 frames.  
 0109 Folder 25, Undated. 48 frames.

**Series 2. Volumes, 1791-1953 and Undated**

0157 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.  
 0158 Folder 26, Volume 1, 1791, 1794, and 1798. 88 frames.  
 0246 Folder 27, Volume 2, April 1813-May 1814. 105 frames.

Reel 2

- 0351 Folder 28, Volume 3, 1870–1871 and 1874 and Volume 4, ca. 1859–1870s. 113 frames.  
0464 Folder 29, Volume 5, 1880s–1953. 138 frames.  
0602 Folder 30, Volume 6, Undated. 59 frames.

**Series 4. Pictures, 1916**

- 0661 Description of Series 4. 1 frame.  
0662 P-86/1. 3 frames.

**Omissions**

- 0665 List of Omissions from the Brevard and McDowell Family Papers. 1 frame.

***Bryan and Leventhorpe Family Papers, 1797–1860,  
Cabarrus, Rowan, Rutherford, and Wilkes Counties, North Carolina; also  
Alabama, District of Columbia, and Tennessee***

**Description of the Collection**

Andrew Bryan (1756–1808) moved in 1788 from Virginia to Wilkes County, North Carolina, where he married Delphia Garnett Jones. The eldest of their nine children was Edmund (1791–1874), who married Ursilla Hampton and lived in Rutherfordton, North Carolina. Edmund participated in the 1814 campaign against the Creek Indians in Alabama and later became a general in the state militia. The children of Edmund and Ursilla Hampton Bryan were A. Rufus, who married Sue McCampbell; Eliza, who married first William Mills and second Ambrose Mills; Louise, who married Collett Leventhorpe (1815–1889), an English-born officer in the Confederate army who lived at Holly Lodge in Happy Valley; Mary, who married William Davenport Jones (1839–1912) and lived at the Fountain in Happy Valley; and Edmund, who married Lavallett Pierce.

The papers consist largely of personal and business letters of Edmund and Ursilla Hampton Bryan; Edmund Bryan's friend, Major William Davenport (1770–1859); Collett and Louise Leventhorpe; and Judge Alphonso Calhoun Avery, whose son Johnston married Virginia Davenport Hall, a descendant of Edmund Bryan. Major correspondents include Israel Pickens, U.S. representative from North Carolina; A. Rufus Bryan; Louise Leventhorpe; R. H. Northrop, manager of Collett Leventhorpe's mining interests; Louisa Leventhorpe, Collett's sister in England; and Johnston Avery.

A slight journal kept by Edmund Bryan during the 1814 Creek campaign is included with the correspondence and related materials, as are North Carolina militia reports, 1827–1838. Other papers include miscellaneous clippings, chiefly about mining; a few printed congressional speeches, 1809–1870s; and some unascribed genealogical items.

Most of the papers date from the nineteenth century. Correspondence addressed to the Bryans tapers off in the early 1850s, and, for the next twenty years, letters mainly relate to the Leventhorpes. During the Civil War, there are materials describing a battle near New Bern, North Carolina, as well as accounts of activities on the home front in Rutherfordton. Between 1855 and 1879, there are personal and business letters addressed to the Leventhorpes, who traveled to Europe and New York. Leventhorpe correspondence tapers off in the 1880s, at which time Avery materials begin. Most items relating to the Averys are dated 1901–1940.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence and Related Materials—Subseries 1.1. 1797–1860 and Subseries 1.2. 1861–1940 [not included] and Series 2. Other Papers [not included].

**Series 1. Correspondence and Related Materials, 1797–1940 and Undated**

**Subseries 1.1. 1797–1860 and Undated 1797–1823:** Many early documents are legal papers relating to buying and selling slaves, especially by Andrew Bryan. In 1812, there are accounts relating to Andrew Bryan's estate. From 1812 to 1816, there are letters from Israel Pickens to William Davenport about the War of 1812, taxes, and Washington, D.C. politics, and, in 1814, there are a few reports that appear to be from Edmund Bryan about his service in the Creek War. Also in 1814 is a slight journal,

kept by Edmund Bryan, in which he described his participation in the 1814 campaign against the Creek Indians in Alabama. Bryan wrote of the march of the 7th Regiment, North Carolina Detached Militia from Salisbury, North Carolina, to Fort Jackson, Alabama, March 1–April 24, 1814; from Fort Jackson to Camp Pearson, Alabama, March 21–28, where breastworks were built; from Camp Pearson to Fort Decatur, June 1–21; from Fort Decatur to Fort Hawkins, Georgia, August 8–10; and from Fort Hawkins back to Salisbury, ca. August 18. The journal also includes a few poems, apparently written by Bryan, and a sketch of a fort.

1824–1842: Many documents relate to business affairs of Delphia Bryan and William Davenport and other family members, many having to do with buying and selling slaves. Also included are Edmund Bryan's reports of the North Carolina militia, 1827–1838. There are also many family letters, most of which were addressed to Ursilla Hampton Bryan. These include letters from her sister in Henry County, Tennessee, 1820s and 1830s, about family affairs; from her brother, Noah Craton Hampton, Jr., in the printing business at Sommerville, Tennessee, 1837–1838, about his desire to get an education; from her daughter, Ann Eliza Bryan, while visiting in Wilkesboro in 1840 and Raleigh in 1841; and from her son-in-law, William E. Mills from Raleigh, describing the 1842 state legislature. Also included is a copy of the act incorporating the town of Rutherfordton, North Carolina, February 19, 1841.

1843–1852: Family and business papers of Bryan and Davenport family members include an agreement, February 18, 1843, to transfer slaves in partial payment for construction of William Davenport's home; letters from William E. Mills to Ursilla Hampton Bryan describing his activities in 1847 and 1848 in Florida, where he had gone for his health; a typed copy of the naturalization records, 1847 and 1849, of Collett Leventhorpe; and correspondence about the marriage of Collett Leventhorpe and Louise Bryan in 1849 and about Collett Leventhorpe's seeking an appointment as consul to Palermo, Italy, in 1851.

1853–1860: Materials relating to the iron and gold mining operations of Collett Leventhorpe at the Rutherford Mines and at Pioneer Mills in Cabarrus County, North Carolina, include detailed letters about equipment installed at the mines and work performed. There are also a few family letters. In November 1858, there is a letter from Alice H. Dickinson of Wilmington, North Carolina, about efforts to raise money to preserve Mount Vernon. There are also a few letters relating to the 1860 local and national elections.

### **Omissions**

A list of omissions from the Bryan and Leventhorpe Family Papers is provided on Reel 3, Frame 0730. Omissions include Subseries 1.2, Correspondence and Related Materials, 1861–1940 and Undated and Series 2, Other Papers, 1809–1870s.

*N.B.* A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the Alphonso Calhoun Avery Papers.

## **Introductory Materials**

0666      Introductory Materials. 15 frames.

### **Series 1. Correspondence and Related Materials, 1797–1940 and Undated**

#### **Subseries 1.1: 1797–1860 and Undated**

0681      Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.  
 0682      Folder 1, 1797–1812. 45 frames.  
 0727      Folder 2, 1813–1814. 49 frames.  
 0776      Folder 3, 1815–1823. 59 frames.  
 0835      Folder 4, 1824–1834. 112 frames.

## Reel 3

### ***Bryan and Leventhorpe Family Papers cont.***

#### **Series 1. Correspondence and Related Materials, 1797–1940 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 1.1: 1797–1860 and Undated cont.**

- 0001 Folder 5, 1835–1838. 79 frames.
- 0080 Folder 6, 1839–1842. 86 frames.
- 0166 Folder 7, 1843–1846. 41 frames.
- 0207 Folder 8, 1847–1849. 62 frames.
- 0269 Folder 9, 1850–1852. 31 frames.
- 0300 Folder 10, 1853. 50 frames.
- 0350 Folder 11, 1854. 60 frames.
- 0410 Folder 12, 1855–1856. 38 frames.
- 0458 Folder 13, 1857. 48 frames.
- 0506 Folder 14, January–June 1858. 35 frames.
- 0541 Folder 15, July–December 1858. 43 frames.
- 0584 Folder 16, 1859. 53 frames.
- 0637 Folder 17, 1860. 55 frames.
- 0692 Folder 18, Undated before 1861. 38 frames.

#### **Omissions**

- 0730 List of Omissions from the Bryan and Leventhorpe Family Papers. 1 frame.

### ***William G. Dickson Papers, 1767–1860, Burke (now Caldwell) and Lincoln Counties, North Carolina; also California***

#### **Description of the Collection**

This collection consists chiefly of business and legal papers of William G. Dickson (1775–1855), University of North Carolina alumnus, attorney, and state representative of Burke (now Caldwell) County, North Carolina, and personal correspondence of the Dickson, Abernethy, and Glass families of North Carolina and Virginia, with five volumes.

Series 1 consists of correspondence and related documents, with early items, 1767–1840, pertaining chiefly to the college, military, and legal career of William G. Dickson. Included are assorted receipts for university tuition and room and board, 1795–1799; a Dialectical Society speech and diploma; a military appointment to the rank of captain; and miscellaneous wills, accounts, state licenses, and other documents. Also included are several letters, 1814–1818 and 1825, from relatives and friends in Bedford and Rutherford counties, Tennessee, concerning the poor health of slaves, local members of the militia in the Creek Wars, one man's service with General Andrew Jackson and capture during the War of 1812, land sales, the deaths of Dickson's parents, and other family news. Later items, 1840–1920, are chiefly personal letters of Dickson, Abernethy, and Glass family members, primarily concerning local news of family, neighbors, and friends, with some miscellaneous legal and business materials. Included are a series of letters, 1852–1855, written by Robert M. Dickson and his companions in California while prospecting for gold; letters, 1857–1860, from various family members written while they were students at the Davenport Female College at Lenoir, North Carolina, the Edgeworth Female Seminary at Greensboro, North Carolina, and the Rutherford Academy in Burke County, North Carolina; and an 1860 letter from Zebulon B. Vance discussing the proposed state convention and secession from the Union. There is also a rather extensive collection of Civil War era letters from husbands, brothers, and male cousins who were serving in the Confederate army in North Carolina and Virginia, as well as from sisters and female cousins at home, commenting on military life, wartime social and economic conditions, freed slaves leaving their former masters, hatred for the "Yankee Devils," and the imprisonment of a white man in Morganton, North Carolina, for shooting a black man.



Series 2 consists of five volumes, 1837–1866, apparently kept by members of the Abernethy family, containing business and financial accounts, legal documents, some original prose and verse, and a few scattered letters. Of particular interest are a journal, probably kept by M. T. Abernethy, recording farming activities and the production output of an iron forge that employed slave labor in Kings Mountain and Lincolnton, North Carolina, and a court minute docket for Caldwell County, North Carolina, covering the 1855–1857 terms.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence and Related Material—Subseries 1.1. 1767–1860 and Subseries 1.2. 1861–1920 [not included] and Series 2. Volumes—Subseries 2.1. 1837–1860 and Subseries 2.2. 1864–1866 [not included].

### **Series 1. Correspondence and Related Material, 1767–1920 and Undated**

**Subseries 1.1. 1767–1860** This subseries consists chiefly of business and legal papers of William G. Dickson, and family correspondence of Dickson and Abernethy family members. Items before 1840 are primarily college, military, and legal documents pertaining to Dickson's career, including receipts for his tuition and room and board at the University of North Carolina, 1795–1799; his 1796 address to the University's Dialectical Society; his diploma from the Dialectical Society; his appointment to the rank of captain in the 6th Infantry Regiment; and miscellaneous wills, land deeds, accounts, state licenses, and other legal papers. Other items for this period include several letters, 1814–1818, from Joseph Dickson of Rutherford County, Tennessee, to his son, William, concerning news of William's mother's death, the poor health of his slaves, and local members of the militia in the Creek Indian Wars; letters, 1814–1818, from Daniel McKissick of Tennessee to William G. Dickson telling of his service with General Andrew Jackson during the War of 1812, his mistakenly being taken prisoner by American soldiers, land sales, and family news; and a letter, 1825, from James Dickson to his brother William informing him of their father's death and other family and local news.

Later items, 1840–1860, are chiefly personal letters of Dickson and Abernethy family members, concerning news of marriages, births, deaths, social visits, and occasional references to slaves, with some miscellaneous legal and business materials. Of particular interest are a series of letters, 1852–1855, to the Dickson family from Robert M. Dickson and his companions in California where they were prospecting for gold. These discuss miners and slaves, working land claims, outbreaks of smallpox and other sicknesses, the weather and terrain, and the inflated costs of provisions. Also included are letters, 1857–1860, from various family members written while they were students at women's academies in North Carolina, including the Davenport Female College at Lenoir, Edgeworth Female Seminary at Greensboro, and Rutherford Academy in Burke County; and an 1860 letter from Zebulon B. Vance discussing the proposed state convention, secession from the Union, and his hopes that "cooler council" will prevail.

### **Series 2. Volumes, 1837–1866**

**Subseries 2.1. 1837–1860** This subseries consists of four volumes.

Volume 1: 1837–1852, 75 pp. Journal, probably kept by M. T. Abernethy, recording the weather, farming activities, and the production output of an iron forge that employed slave labor in Kings Mountain and Lincolnton, North Carolina, with a few accounts listing purchases and costs of items.

Volume 2: 1854–1857, 38 pp. Journal, primarily of poems and verse, some of which appear to be originals written by Matilda L. Abernethy, with a few scattered letters, including a copy of an 1855 letter informing William G. Dickson of his son Robert's death.

Volume 3: 1855–1857, 48 pp. Court Minute Docket, listing decisions in legal cases for Caldwell County, North Carolina.

Volume 4: 1859–1860, 10 pp. Journal, containing three pages of biblical verses and a two-page list of authors and book titles.

### **Omissions**

A list of omissions from the William G. Dixon Papers is provided on Reel 4, Frame 1002. Omissions consist of Subseries 1.2, Correspondence and Related Material, 1861–1920 and Undated, and Subseries 2.2, Volumes, 1864–1866.

Reels 3–5

### **Introductory Materials**

0731 Introductory Materials. 12 frames.

### **Series 1. Correspondence and Related Material, 1767–1920 and Undated**

#### **Subseries 1.1: 1767–1860**

0743 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.  
0744 Folder 1, 1767–1814. 90 frames.  
0834 Folder 2, 1815–1817. 41 frames.  
0875 Folder 3, 1818–1819. 47 frames.

## **Reel 4**

### ***William G. Dickson Papers cont.***

### **Series 1. Correspondence and Related Material, 1767–1920 and Undated cont.**

#### **Subseries 1.1: 1767–1860 cont.**

0001 Folder 4, 1820–1825. 90 frames.  
0091 Folder 5, 1826–1838. 58 frames.  
0149 Folder 6, 1840–1847. 45 frames.  
0194 Folder 7, 1850–1853. 51 frames.  
0245 Folder 8, 1854–1856. 72 frames.  
0317 Folder 9, 1857–1859. 114 frames.  
0431 Folder 10, 1860. 122 frames.  
0553 Folder 11, Undated before 1861. 122 frames.  
0675 Folder 12, Undated before 1861. 189 frames.

### **Series 2. Volumes, 1837–1866**

#### **Subseries 2.1: 1837–1860**

0864 Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.  
0865 Folder 31, Volume 1, 1837–1852. 41 frames.  
0906 Folder 32, Volume 2, 1854–1857. 38 frames.  
0944 Folder 33, Volume 3, 1855–1857. 52 frames.  
0996 Folder 34, Volume 4, 1859–1860. 6 frames.

### **Omissions**

1002 List of Omissions from the William G. Dickson Papers. 1 frame.

## **Reel 5**

### ***George Phifer Erwin Papers, 1779–May 1861, Burke County, North Carolina; also California***

#### **Description of the Collection**

This collection includes family letters, promissory notes, bills and receipts, deeds for land and slaves, wills, and business, legal, and estate settlement papers of Erwin and other members of the Erwin and Avery families of Burke County, North Carolina. Family correspondence consists of several letters to William Waightstill Avery (1816–1864), including a few from his father, Isaac Thomas Avery, concerning

the use of slave labor in North Carolina and California gold mines, 1852; letters, 1857–1861, written to Erwin while a student at Davidson College from his parents, Edward Jones Erwin (1806–1871) and Elizabeth Ann Phifer Erwin (1814–1890), at Morganton, North Carolina, other relatives, and friends, giving mostly family, local, and political news; and Civil War letters from Erwin describing his experiences as a Confederate staff officer in Virginia and North Carolina, 1861–1863, and in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, 1863–1865, particularly at the battles of Gettysburg and Chattanooga. Later items include estate records of several relatives for whose estates Erwin served as executor, including the will and inheritance records, 1890–1897, of Elizabeth Ann Phifer Erwin.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Ante-Bellum and Civil War Correspondence and Other Papers—Subseries 1.1. 1779–1856 and Subseries 1.2. 1857–1865—Subseries 1.2.1. 1857–May 1861 and Subseries 1.2.2. June 1861–1865 [not included]; Series 2. Post-Bellum Correspondence and Other Papers [not included]; Series 3. Microfilm of Typed Transcriptions of Civil War Letters [not included].

### **Biographical Note**

George Phifer Erwin (1840–1911), son of Elizabeth Ann Phifer (1814–1890) and Edward Jones Erwin (1806–1871), was born and raised at Belvidere, the family plantation in Burke County, North Carolina. He attended Davidson College and received his degree as valedictorian of the class of 1861. After graduation, he entered into service in the Confederate army. He served almost continuously from 1861 until the end of the war as a sergeant with the 7th and 11th North Carolina Regiments and as assistant quartermaster to the 60th North Carolina Regiment. After the war, he returned to Burke County, studied law under Burgess S. Gaither, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. After a brief career as a lawyer, George Phifer Erwin became an accountant and served as treasurer and director of the Western North Carolina Railroad and president of the Piedmont Bank, located in Morganton, Burke County, North Carolina. He also served several terms as county commissioner. He married Corrinna Iredell Avery, and they had five children: Annie Phifer, Corrinna Morehead, Adelaide Avery, Edward Jones, and Eloise McCurdy.

William Waightstill Avery (1816–1864), George Phifer Erwin's father-in-law, was the oldest son of Isaac Thomas and Harriett Eloise Erwin Avery (George Phifer Erwin's aunt). He served as a Confederate congressman and army officer. William Waightstill Avery also represented Burke County for several terms in the North Carolina House of Commons. He and his father were two of the largest slaveholders in Burke County and used slave labor to work hundreds of acres of land and to mine gold fields in which the Averys had interests. William Waightstill Avery, a Democrat, supported secession in 1860 and represented North Carolina as chair of the state's delegation to the Democratic National Convention in Charleston, South Carolina. He was among those representatives who were refused seats later at the Baltimore convention. He died in 1864 from wounds received while leading Burke County volunteers against a party of Tennessee Unionists.

### **Series 1. Ante-Bellum and Civil War Correspondence and Other Papers, 1779–1865**

**Subseries 1.1. 1779–1856** This subseries includes estate and other papers primarily of members of the Erwin, Avery, McDowell, Gaither, and Welcher families of Burke and other western North Carolina counties. Included are grants, deeds, and plats chiefly of Burke County lands. Also included are bonds for county officials, promissory notes, deeds of sale for slaves, deeds of trust, papers concerning the settlement of estates, lists of notes receivable, indentures, and miscellaneous business papers. Among the names appearing on deeds and other business papers are John Franklin, James McKenney, Waightstill Avery, William Penny, William Laurence, John McDowell, Joseph McDowell, Thomas Bouchelle, Thomas Welcher, David Tate, Hugh Tate, Andrew Baird, Joseph Dobson, James Sherrill, William Sherrill, Jonathan Franklin, John Franklin, Jr., Thomas Wilson, John Cooper, John Hughes, William Locke Baird, B. S. Gaither, William C. Butler, John H. Pearson, James McDowell, and various members of the Erwin family.

Also included are several letters to Corrinna Morehead of Raleigh, North Carolina, and William Waightstill Avery of Burke County. These include two letters, 1844 and 1846, to Corrinna Morehead from James Iredell, the second of which contains reference to her imminent marriage to William Waightstill Avery, which took place in May 1846. William Waightstill Avery's correspondents included S. S. Erwin; James M. Morehead, his father-in-law; James Iredell; Isaac T. Avery, his father; and E. J.

Erwin. Most letters contain business and political reports and some family information. Items of particular interest include several 1852 letters from Isaac T. Avery in which he referred to the health of slaves in Burke County, concerns about slaves sent to California for gold mining, and election-day strategies by local politicians.

**Subseries 1.2. 1857–1865** This subseries consists chiefly of letters of George Phifer Erwin of Burke County, North Carolina, while he was a student at Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina, and a soldier in the Confederate army. Correspondents include his father, Edward Jones Erwin; his mother, Elizabeth Ann Phifer Erwin; his sister, Mary Jones Erwin; and several friends from North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. Other papers include receipts, deeds, several copies of Mary E. Erwin's will, and other items.

**Subseries 1.2.1: 1857–May 1861.** This subseries consists chiefly of letters received by George Phifer Erwin while he was a college student at Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina. Most of the letters were written by his parents, E. J. and Ann E. Erwin, and relate information of home and family, political events of Burke County, concerns about a possible slave uprising, discussions of secession, and other issues. Also included are letters from George Phifer Erwin's sister, Mary Jones Erwin, in Morganton and Charlotte and from friends and relatives. Correspondents include Willy Hardy, J. H. Ferrer, E. F. Lilly, Tom Sloan, B. F. Boyd, Samuel Snow, Ed Scales, G. F. Bason, Ed Strudwick, J. K. Brown, James P. Jenkins, Stephen Winstead, H. W. Tate, and others in North Carolina, Alabama, Texas, New York, and Georgia. Also included are several letters, 1860–1861, from representatives of Chi Phi Fraternity at the University of North Carolina regarding the establishment of a new chapter at Davidson College.

Miscellaneous papers include advertisements and solicitations for the Georgia State Lottery, April 1860; information from A. W. Spies and Co., New York, about purchasing firearms, December 1860; two receipts of William Waightstill Avery; and a deed from E. J. Warren to A. H. Warren.

### Omissions

A list of omissions from the George Phifer Erwin Papers is provided on Reel 6, Frame 0256. Omissions consist of Subseries 1.2.1, Civil War Era Correspondence, June 1861–1865; Series 2, Post-Bellum Correspondence and Other Papers, 1866–1931 and Undated; and Series 3, Microfilm of Typed Transcriptions of Civil War Letters.

*N.B.* Sources for the biographical note include Edward William Phifer, Jr., *Burke: The History of a North Carolina County, 1777–1920*, rev. ed., 1982; and William S. Powell, ed., *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, Vol. I, 1979.

A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the Waightstill Avery Papers, which is included in this microfilm edition.

## Introductory Materials

0001      Introductory Materials. 14 frames.

## Series 1. Ante-Bellum and Civil War Correspondence and Other Papers, 1779–1865

### Subseries 1.1: 1779–1856

0015      Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.  
0016      Folder 1, 1779–1782. 28 frames.  
0044      Folder 2, 1783–1796. 52 frames.  
0096      Folder 3, 1797–1799. 33 frames.  
0129      Folder 4, 1800–1803. 27 frames.  
0156      Folder 5, 1804–1809. 39 frames.  
0195      Folder 6, 1810–1818. 35 frames.  
0230      Folder 7, 1819–1836. 55 frames.  
0285      Folder 8, 1837–1841. 81 frames.  
0366      Folder 9, 1842–1844. 87 frames.

- 0453 Folder 10, 1845-1849. 100 frames.
- 0553 Folder 11, 1850-1852. 60 frames.
- 0613 Folder 12, 1853-1856. 46 frames.

**Subseries 1.2: 1857-1865 and Undated**

*Subseries 1.2.1: 1857-May 1861 and Undated*

- 0659 Description of Subseries 1.2.1. 1 frame.
- 0660 Folder 13, 1857. 56 frames.
- 0716 Folder 14, January-May 1858. 69 frames.
- 0785 Folder 15, June-December 1858. 60 frames.
- 0845 Folder 16, January-May 1859. 63 frames.
- 0908 Folder 17, June-December 1859. 50 frames.

## Reel 6

***George Phifer Erwin Papers cont.***

**Series 1. Ante-Bellum and Civil War Correspondence  
and Other Papers, 1779-1865 cont.**

**Subseries 1.2: 1857-1865 and Undated cont.**

*Subseries 1.2.1: 1857-May 1861 and Undated cont.*

- 0001 Folder 18, January-June 1860. 82 frames.
- 0083 Folder 19, July-December 1860. 76 frames.
- 0159 Folder 20, January-May 1860. 29 frames.
- 0188 Folder 21, Undated Letters, 1857-May 1861. 68 frames.

**Omissions**

- 0256 List of Omissions from the George Phifer Erwin Papers. 1 frame.

***Waightstill Avery Papers, 1777-1866,  
Burke County, North Carolina***

**Description of the Collection**

This collection includes scattered correspondence and other papers of Waightstill Avery of Burke County, North Carolina, and various members of his family. Included are a letter, 1777, concerning Indian affairs, from Salisbury lawyer William Sharpe, with whom Avery served on the Holston River Treaty Commission; grants and deeds, 1787-1796, of Waightstill Avery for lands in Buncombe, Burke, and Rutherford counties, North Carolina; and a photostat of a challenge to a duel, 1788, to Avery from Andrew Jackson (location of original unknown). Also included are a letter, 1804, from Avery to Dr. William Cathcart of Philadelphia, concerning a leg injury sustained by Avery three years previously and also discussing the possibility of Avery's purchasing Cathcart's Roan Mountain and Iron Mountain land grants adjacent to some of Avery's North Carolina lands; a letter, 1812, from Avery to the U.S. Collector of Import Duties for the Port of New York, concerning arrangements for receiving a box that was probably shipped to Avery by John Fraser of Chelsea, London, England, a botanist specializing in grasses, and also telling about the visit and scientific collecting activities of John Fraser and about the kinds of seeds and roots that might be in the shipment; a letter, 1816, from Waightstill Avery to James Avery of Accomac County, Virginia, concerning the military bounty land to which James might be entitled and also describing one "Dr. Edwards" or Edmund Broughton, apparently an imposter and swindler; and a typed transcription of the will, 1819, of Waightstill Avery.

Items after 1820 are mainly letters from Isaac Thomas Avery and some of his children. Included are a letter, 1828, from Isaac Thomas Avery to his son, Waightstill Avery; two letters, 1839, from Thomas Lenoir Avery to his father, written while Thomas was a student at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, mentioning illnesses among the students and other school news; and two letters, 1858 and 1861, from Isaac Thomas Avery to his wife and daughter about family illnesses and about transporting one of his sons, who had been wounded at Manassas. There are also several family letters and some official Confederate army correspondence, 1862–1863, of Colonel Isaac Erwin Avery of the 6th North Carolina Regiment in Virginia and North Carolina, including letters to his sister Laura, a note to Colonel Robert B. Vance about a deserter from Avery's regiment who may have reenlisted under Vance, and a note from Zebulon Baird Vance concerning pardoned deserters.

Also included is a fragment of a letter, 1866, written in east Tennessee to Laura Avery, describing a miserable trip from Morganton by way of Asheville and Haywood County. There are also a few undated fragments of family letters and a recipe "to make medicine for the consumption."

### **Biographical Note**

Waightstill Avery (1741–1821) was the tenth son of Humphrey and Jerusha Morgan Avery of Groton, Connecticut. He graduated from the College of New Jersey (later Princeton) in 1766 and read law with Lyttleton Dennis, a prominent Maryland lawyer, before moving to North Carolina in 1769. He was appointed attorney general for the Crown in 1772.

In May 1775, Avery was a member of the committee that passed the Mecklenburg Resolves, and he was among the signers of that document. In 1776, he resigned his commission as attorney general. Later that year, he served on the committee that drew up the first North Carolina Constitution, and, in 1777, he was elected to the first General Assembly at New Bern and named first attorney general of North Carolina.

In 1778, Avery married Leah Probart Francks, and, for a time, they lived at her farm in Jones County, North Carolina. Avery purchased Swann Ponds plantation in Burke County, North Carolina, around 1781, and the family moved there around 1783.

Isaac Thomas Avery (1785–1864) the only son of Waightstill and Leah Avery, was born at Swann Ponds. He served in the state legislature from 1809 to 1811 and was appointed to the governor's council three times. He was also appointed head of the Morganton branch of the North Carolina State Bank in 1829. He married Harriet Eloise Erwin in 1815, and they had sixteen children, including sons William Waightstill, Clark Moulton, Thomas Lenoir, Alphonso Calhoun, and Isaac Erwin, and daughter Laura Avery.

Isaac Erwin Avery (1828–1863), like his brothers William, Clark, and Alphonso, was an officer in the Confederate army during the Civil War. Captain Avery commanded Company E of the 6th North Carolina Regiment. He later rose to the rank of colonel. Isaac Erwin Avery was mortally wounded at Gettysburg.

*N.B.* A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the George Phifer Erwin Papers, which is included in this microfilm edition.

## **Introductory Materials**

0257      Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

## **Papers**

0264      Folder 1, 1777–1794. 31 frames.  
0295      Folder 2, 1795–1819. 39 frames.  
0334      Folder 3, 1820–1866 and Undated. 44 frames.

## **Gold Hill Mining Company Records, 1850–1872, Rowan County, North Carolina**

### **Description of the Collection**

This collection consists of records of Rowan County, North Carolina, mining firms, including the Gold Hill Mining Company, the Gold Hill Consolidated Company, A. H. Almy and Company, and the Rowan Mining Corporation. The relationships among these firms is unknown. Records consist of twenty-five volumes documenting the activities of these companies, including records of laborers' time, payroll accounts, company store accounts, lists of expenses and dividends paid, and records of purchases of goods and services.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Antebellum Volumes and Series 2. Postbellum Volumes [not included].

### **Series 1. Antebellum Volumes, 1850–1872 and Undated**

Because of the nature of these materials, there is some unavoidable overlap in dates between the nine volumes in this series and Series 2.

Volume 1: 1850–1872, 131 pp. Laborers' time records, June 1850–September 1853; records of receipts, January 1871–September 1872.

Volume 2: 1853–1866, 260 pp. Records of expenses and dividends of the Gold Hill Mining Company, wages paid, and general ledger accounts.

Volume 3: 1854–1861, 97 pp. "Gold Hill Mining Company Store's Blotter," with accounts documenting transactions at the store; general accounts of the Gold Hill Mining Company, 1854–1856, with individuals and companies.

Volume 4: 1856–1857, 470 pp. Gold Hill Mining Company day book.

Volume 5: January–November 1857, 386 pp. Gold Hill Mining Company store day book.

Volume 6: November 1857–March 1858, 320 pp. Gold Hill Mining Company store day book.

Volume 7: May–November 1858, 501 pp. (pages 1–2 missing). Gold Hill Mining Company store day book.

Volume 8: November 1860–April 1861, 428 pp. Gold Hill Mining Company store day book.

Volume 9: Antebellum undated, 95 pp. Gold Hill Mining Company ledger recording wages, goods sold, and item purchased (formerly volume 23).

### **Omissions**

A list of omissions from the Gold Hill Mining Company Records is provided on Reel 8, Frame 0488. Omissions consist of Series 2, Postbellum Volumes, 1871–1931 and Undated.

*N.B.* Related collections among the holdings of the North Carolina State Archives include the Gold Hill Mining Company Papers and the Gold Hill Copper Company Papers. Another source relating to this collection is an article by D. H. Strother in *Harpers Weekly Illustrated*, 1857. A history of the company appears in "The Miner's World: Life and Labor at Gold Hill," by Brent D. Glass, *North Carolina Historical Review*, October 1985.

### **Introductory Materials**

0378      Introductory Materials. 9 frames.

### **Series 1. Antebellum Volumes, 1850–1872 and Undated**

0387      Description of Series 1. 1 frame.  
0388      Folder 1, Volume 1, 1850–1872. 136 frames.  
0524      Folder 2, Volume 2, 1853–1866. 267 frames.  
0791      Folder 3, Volume 3, 1854–1861. 58 frames.  
0849      Folder 4, Volume 4, 1856–1857. 246 frames.

## Reel 7

### ***Gold Hill Mining Company Records cont.***

#### **Series 1. Antebellum Volumes, 1850–1872 and Undated cont.**

- 0001 Folder 5, Volume 5, January–November 1857. 394 frames.
- 0395 Folder 6, Volume 6, November 1857–March 1858. 328 frames.
- 0723 Folder 7, Volume 7, May–November 1858. 256 frames.

## Reel 8

### ***Gold Hill Mining Company Records cont.***

#### **Series 1. Antebellum Volumes, 1850–1872 and Undated cont.**

- 0001 Folder 8, Volume 8, November 1860–April 1861. 432 frames.
- 0433 Folder 9, Volume 9, Antebellum, Undated. 55 frames.

### **Omissions**

- 0488 List of Omissions from the Gold Hill Mining Company Records. 1 frame.

### ***Hawkins Family Papers, 1738–1865, Warren and Franklin Counties, North Carolina; also Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia***

#### **Description of the Collection**

This collection includes extensive records of large and varied business enterprises and personal correspondence of generations of the Hawkins family, primarily of Warren and Franklin counties, North Carolina. Papers, chiefly nineteenth century, mostly relate to Benjamin Hawkins (1754–1818), John Davis Hawkins (1781–1858), William J. Hawkins (1819–1894), Philemon Benjamin Hawkins (1823–1891), and Colin M. Hawkins (fl. 1860–1880). Hawkins family members worked as planters, state and federal officials, railroad executives, bankers, commission merchants, machinery and phosphate manufacturers, and operators of other enterprises in North Carolina and several adjacent states. The collection includes papers of other locally prominent, related families and correspondence with relatives who lived in Texas, Mississippi, Florida, and other states. The fifty-three volumes up to 1865 relate primarily to planting and allied businesses and to railroads. The remainder of the volumes include account books, letterbooks, inventories, order and shipping records, and various other records. Included are records relating to Hawkins, Williamson & Company, Baltimore; Pioneer Manufacturing Company, Raleigh, North Carolina; North Carolina Phosphate Company, Raleigh and Castle Hayne, North Carolina; Raleigh Gas and Light Company; and other family enterprises. There is almost no material pertaining to Benjamin Hawkins's activities as Revolutionary War leader and U.S. senator, but there are a small number of items relating to his career as a U.S. Indian agent.

The Hawkins Family Papers include the business papers and some family correspondence of John Davis Hawkins (1781–1858), who was born in Warren County, North Carolina, graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1801, studied law with Judge John Haywood, lived in Franklin County, North Carolina, and was a landowner in Franklin and Warren counties. He served in the state senate, 1834, 1836, 1838, and 1840. He married Jane A. Boyd (1784–1875), a daughter of Alexander Boyd of Boydton, Mecklenburg County, Virginia. John and Jane had six sons: James Boyd, who moved to Texas; Frank (1815–1896), who moved to Mississippi; physician William J. (1819–1894), of Raleigh; John D., Jr., who moved to New Orleans; Philemon Benjamin (1823–1891), who remained in Franklin County and served in the North Carolina legislature; and Alexander Boyd (1825–1921), who moved to



Florida and later to Raleigh. The couple also had five daughters: Ann, who married Wesley Young; Lucy, who married Thomas Kean; Mary, who married Protheus E. A. Jones; Virginia, who married William J. Andrews; and Jane A., who did not marry.

William J. Hawkins (1819–1894) studied at the University of North Carolina, was graduated from William and Mary, and received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He settled at Ridgeway, North Carolina, to practice medicine but became interested in the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad and moved to Raleigh. He served as president of the railroad, 1855–1875. The Raleigh & Gaston and the lines with which it was associated later became the Seaboard Air Line. In 1890, Hawkins became president of the Citizens National Bank of Raleigh. He was married three times: to Mary Alethea Clark, with whom he had two sons, Colin M. and Marmaduke J.; to Lucy N. Clark, with whom he had two daughters, Loula and Alethea; and to Mary A. White, with whom he had one daughter, Lucy C.

Also included are papers of John Davis Hawkins's parents and siblings. Hawkins was the son of Philemon (1752–1833) and Lucy Davis Hawkins of Warren County. His siblings were William (1777–1819), governor of North Carolina, who married Ann Swepson Boyd; Eleanor Howard, who married Sherwood Haywood; Ann, who married William Person Little; Delia, who married Stephen Haywood; Sarah, who was the second wife of William Polk; Joseph, who married Mary Boyd; Benjamin Franklin, who married Sally Person; Lucy Davis Ruffin, who married Louis D. Henry; and Philemon, Frank, George W., and Mildred, all of whom did not marry.

John Davis Hawkins's grandfather was Philemon Hawkins (1717–1801), son of Philemon and Ann Eleanor Howard Hawkins of Virginia. When he was about eighteen, Philemon Hawkins moved to North Carolina with his mother, stepfather, younger brother John, and sister Ann. They settled in Granville County, which later became Bute and subsequently Warren County. Philemon married Delia Warren, with whom he had six children: Fannie, who married Leonard Bullock; John; Philemon, Jr. (1752–1833); Benjamin, who was a U.S. senator and Indian agent; and Ann, who married Micajah Thomas.

There are also items relating to Benjamin Hawkins (1754–1818), who, during the Revolution, served on Washington's staff as a translator to French officers, and, in 1785, served as commissioner to the Cherokees and other tribes. He was a member of the Continental Congress, 1781–1784, 1786, and 1787, and a U.S. senator from North Carolina, 1789–1795. Beginning in the 1790s, he was agent to the Creek Indians and superintendent of all Indian tribes south of the Ohio River.

Among companies important in the papers are: Hawkins, Williamson & Company, cotton brokerage and commission merchants of Baltimore, and its successor Hawkins & Company, which was operated by Colin M. Hawkins; C. M. Hawkins and C. M. Hawkins & Company, which continued Hawkins & Company; the Pioneer Manufacturing Company of Raleigh, North Carolina, incorporated in 1883 by J. C. Kearney, Colin M. Hawkins, and P. M. Wilson, distributor of plows, cotton planters, pulleys, machine castings, bobbins, spools, shuttles, and manure; and the North Carolina Phosphate Company, incorporated in 1885 with M. J. Hawkins as president and Colin M. Hawkins as secretary, with its main offices at Raleigh and works at Castle Hayne, North Carolina.

The collection is arranged as follows (there is a slight overlap in dates between subseries 2.1. and 2.2.): Series 1. Correspondence and Related Material—Subseries 1.1. 1738–1865 and Subseries 1.2. 1866–1893 [not included] and Series 2. Volumes—Subseries 2.1. 1801–1868 and Subseries 2.2. 1866–1895 [not included].

### **Series 1. Correspondence and Related Material, 1738–1893 and Undated**

**Subseries 1.1. 1738–1865 and Undated** 1738–1799: Deeds for lands, slaves, and other property, chiefly in Granville and Warren counties, North Carolina, but also Bute, Franklin, Montgomery, and Edgecombe counties. Materials relate to Philemon Hawkins (Sr. and Jr.), Joseph Hawkins, and other members of the Hawkins, Williams, Forkner, and related families in Raleigh and Warren County.

There are many Benjamin Hawkins materials, including a letter, April 9, 1785, from Benjamin Hawkins (1754–1818) in Savannah to Comte de la Forest, reporting his recent evaluation of the Georgia seacoast, rivers, and islands for shipbuilding. Antoine Rene Charles Mathurin de la Forest (1756–1846) was secretary of the French to the United States in 1778 and became vice consul for Carolina and Georgia in 1783 and later consul general. On February 10, 1792, there is a draft of a letter from Hawkins to George Washington about the government's relations with Indians. There are also copies of reports and letters sent to Secretary of War Henry Dearborn by Hawkins, and Hawkins's

journal entries, March–June 1797, during which time he worked with a commission appointed to survey a boundary line between the Cherokee Nation and Tennessee and between the Creek Nation and Georgia. Also included is an order from Benjamin Hawkins at Fort Wilkinson, Georgia, January 6, 1798, to Edward Price, U.S. factor, for a bushel of corn and a bushel of salt to be supplied to an Indian woman named Hothletocco, so that she and her family might return to the Creek Nation. There is also a letter, November 23, 1798, from Hawkins at Hillaubee, Talladega County, Alabama, to Colonel David Henley in Knoxville, Tennessee, replying to Henley's request to purchase cows and reporting that Rachel Spillard, who had been employed by a Mr. Dinsmoor to teach the Cherokee Indians to spin and weave, had left to work in a cotton factory and had not been paid for her work with the Cherokees. Henley (1748–1823) was a native of Massachusetts who served in the Revolutionary War and held various government posts, including clerk in the War Department. Mr. Dinsmoor may be Silas Dinsmore (1766–1847), an Indian agent.

1800–1804: Scattered papers of Philemon Hawkins, his brother Benjamin, and son John Davis, chiefly relating to property and including deeds, indentures, powers of attorney, and bills. In 1801, there is the will of Philemon Hawkins, Sr., of Pleasant Hill, Warren County, naming his children and grandchildren as heirs.

Benjamin Hawkins items include letters, February 7, 1800, from Georgia governor James Jackson to Hawkins concerning Hawkins's work as an Indian agent, and, December 27, 1800, from Hawkins at Fort Wilkinson on the Oconee River near Milledgeville, Georgia, to Joseph Clay, merchant of Savannah. Hawkins wrote to acknowledge receipt of merchandise and the federal stipend for the Creek Indians, sent by Clay to a Mr. Wright, U.S. factor for the Creeks. In the letter, Hawkins commented on the progress of the government's plan to settle the Creeks. On January 21, 1803, there is a letter from William Hawkins (1777–1819) to Benjamin Hawkins about Benjamin's career and family matters.

1805–1819: By 1805, papers are primarily of John D. Hawkins (1781–1858) of Franklin, Warren, and Granville counties. Papers are chiefly business correspondence; bills; items relating to the purchase and sale of slaves and land and to tobacco crops; notes; tax receipts; and items relating to Hawkins's law practice, commencement exercises at the University of North Carolina, Hawkins's saltworks and sawmill, the Louisburg Female Academy, and teachers employed by Hawkins to instruct his children. Included are a June 1818 letter from John G. Blount in Washington, North Carolina, about the need for legislation to permit construction of a canal from the Roanoke River to the Tar River. In 1819, there are materials relating to Archibald Lytle, William Person, and William Hawkins. In March 1819, there is the will of Muscogee Hawkins, who left his estate to Lavinia Hawkins.

1820–1823: Miscellaneous business papers of John D. Hawkins relating to planting, property, securing teachers for his children, leather tanning and shoemaking enterprises, University of North Carolina finances, Benjamin Hawkins's will, and the division of family property.

Among the 1820 letters are a draft of a letter from John D. Hawkins to John Branch, president of the Board of Internal Improvement, about the Tar River Navigation Company, a letter from A. D. Murphey about the Board, and letters from W. N. Edwards of Washington, D.C., about post offices and pension cases. On July 15, 1823, there is the draft of a letter to William Welborn about political misunderstandings in the race for state legislature. Richard Russell's bills and other business papers run throughout these years.

1824–1825: Business papers of Richard Russell, who died intestate in 1825, including letters of July and August 1825 regarding the capture of a runaway slave in Virginia. These papers continue into 1826. There are also business papers of John D. Hawkins, including deeds; bills; and correspondence about the leather business, land, crop and slave prices, the estate of Alexander Boyd, and the affairs of Richard Boyd. Among the correspondents are William Robards, Joseph W. Hawkins, Thomas H. Kean, William Pannill of Petersburg, and other merchants; Will Polk, William M. Swepson, Benjamin F. Hawkins, H. L. Jeffers, John D. Hawkins's father Philemon, and other members of the Hawkins family. In a letter, April 30, 1825, James Manney of Beaufort, North Carolina, wrote about progress in cutting the canal linking the Tar and Roanoke rivers.

1826–1843: Business correspondence and other papers of John D. Hawkins. Hawkins was concerned with planting cotton, wheat, and tobacco crops; managing land, especially in Tennessee, and other property; leather and salt enterprises; banking; the Alexander Boyd and Richard Russell estates; civil suits in court; family matters, including securing teachers for his children; Revolutionary War

pension cases for which he was attorney, especially, beginning in 1834, Elizabeth Milligan McCarty's claim and, beginning in 1840, that of Esther Johnston; politics and political campaigns; the plow factory and furnace at Sandy Creek Mills in Warren County, erected in 1837; and beginning around 1837, railroad construction.

Included are letters of 1826 concerning a controversy between John D. Hawkins, Blair Burwell, and Bishop John Starke Ravenscroft regarding title to a group of slaves bought at auction; an exchange of letters, April 1827, between John D. Hawkins and Nathaniel Macon about an invitation to a public dinner for Macon; a letter, September 19, 1827, from F. F. O'Neill of Charleston, South Carolina, to Colonel William Polk about Polk's academy; a letter, February 1829, from David Clark about cotton manufacturing machinery and Andrew Jackson; an exchange of letters, October 1829, about John D. Hawkins's desire to visit West Point to observe teaching methods to be implemented at the University of North Carolina and John Branch's reaction to the idea; a letter, August 1831, describing a violent incident involving U.S. Rep. Robert Potter; a partnership agreement, September 7, 1837, between John D. Hawkins and William B. Williams to erect a plow factory and furnace at Sandy Creek Mills; a letter, December 7, 1837, from Charles M. Garnett to Hawkins about building the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; a February 1838 copy of the will of Jacob Fane (Fain), who was emancipated in 1805 and died ca. 1837, and a copy of the emancipation bond; letters, 1839–1841, from John D. Hawkins, Jr. to his father about life at the University of North Carolina; an 1842 certificate documenting William J. Hawkins's completion of work for the M.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania; and letters of R. W. Haywood about family tombstones and gold mining.

1844–1849: Business papers of John D. Hawkins, now at Henderson Depot, North Carolina, continue with an increasing percentage relating to railroad matters, especially correspondence as a stockholder in the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad. Beginning around 1844, there are also business papers of Hawkins's son, William J. Hawkins, at Ridgeway, Warren County. There are also family letters, chiefly among John D. Hawkins's children. Beginning in 1844, there are letters from Louis H. Russell, who was supported at William and Mary in Virginia by his uncle John D. Hawkins.

Also included are a phrenological reading, March 6, 1844, of John D. Hawkins by William P. Hebard of Oxford, North Carolina, and letters, 1844–1845, about hiring out slaves for railroad work; a contract, October 1845, for building a house at Ridgeway for William J. Hawkins; many letters, particularly in 1846, about Revolutionary War pension cases; a copy of a letter, August 3, 1846, from John D. Hawkins to William P. Williams about John D. Hawkins, Jr.'s campaign for a seat in the state legislature; 1847 letters from John B. Hawkins in Matagorda County, Texas, about his property, crops, and life there; items, March–May 1847, about President James K. Polk's visit to the University of North Carolina; a report, July 14, 1847, to John D. Hawkins about the condition of his lands in Tennessee; correspondence, 1847, about extending the railroad from Raleigh into South Carolina; copies of letters, June 1848, relating to a misunderstanding between Robert Strange and President Polk; correspondence, August–November 1848, with the Georgia Historical Society about publication of Benjamin Hawkins's writings; letters, 1847–1848, from Frank Hawkins and family in Carroll County, Mississippi; and letters, December 1848, of N. B. Massenburg concerning plans for enlarging the courthouse.

1850–1865: Accounts and correspondence with commission merchants at Petersburg and Richmond and a few personal bills and legal papers relating to John D. Hawkins continue until his death in 1858, after which there are items about the settlement of his estate. On June 16, 1850, there is a letter from Congressman J. R. J. David to John D. Hawkins about how the territorial slavery issue was unlikely to result in a settlement acceptable to the South. On September 15, 1850, there is a letter to Hawkins about his sons' taking the census in Warren County. In the early 1850s, there are a few items relating to the sale and hiring out of slaves. On November 26, 1852, there is a contemporary copy of a letter to Junius Amis of Vicksburg, Mississippi, from John D. Hawkins about trouble with a slave.

During this period, there are a few family letters, especially those relating to Virginia Hawkins Andrews. On September 17, 1852, there is a letter from the physician at the Eastern Lunatic Asylum in Williamsburg, Virginia, to John D. Hawkins about a resident relative's mental state.

As the years go by, papers increasingly relate to William J. Hawkins (1819–1894), son of John D. Hawkins. These include papers about his presidency, beginning in 1855, of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, and about his work with W. J. Hawkins & Company, which contracted to build sections of the Virginia & Kentucky Railroad in the 1850s. There are also many papers relating to the building of the bridge at Gaston, North Carolina.

- Volume 8: 1823–1827, 26 pp. Accounts of expenditures, possibly of Sherwood Haywood.
- Volume 9: 1825–1826, 98 pp. Ledger with index.
- Volume 10: 1825–1846, 96 total pp. Front to back, 1825–1832: accounts of Richard Russell's estate. Back to front, 1826–1846: accounts of John D. Hawkins for leather, lumber, teachers, etc.
- Volume 11: 1826–1831, 15 total pp. 1826–1829: account of Sherwood Haywood, agent, with Mark Cooke, teller, Bank of New Bern at Raleigh. 1830–1831: account of John D. Hawkins as executor of Sherwood Haywood's estate.
- Volume 12: 1830–1841, 57 total pp. 1830: day book, McCorkle Gold Mining Company. 1838: records of the purchase of the plow factory at Sandy Creek Mill by John D. Hawkins from William B. Williams. 1838–1841: ledger containing plow factory accounts.
- Volume 13: 1833, 17 pp. Inventory of sale of the personal property belonging to Colonel Philemon Hawkins.
- Volume 14: 1833–1850, 270 total pp. 1833–1836: records of general merchandise purchased wholesale at New York for a store at Sparta. 1840: inventory of goods sent from store in Sparta to the railroad depot. 1841: records of a sale by W. J. Andrews. 1842–1850: accounts of John D. Hawkins and Richard Hines, at Henderson, North Carolina, for merchandise bought in New York and sold at auction.
- Volume 15: 1837–1839, 88 pp. "Memorandum book for the Rail Road," containing financial and other records of John D. Hawkins, of roadbed work and work done at the depot in Henderson.
- Volume 16: 1838–1848, 47 total pp. 1842–1848: ledger of John D. Hawkins for labor, hides, lumber, brandy, etc. 1838–1847: account of Ann Johnson with executors of Joseph W. Hawkins's estate. 1844–1847: accounts of John D. Hawkins as guardian of Lewis H. Russell. This volume shows cash payments made to slaves and slave hire accounts.
- Volume 17: 1838–1852, 234 pp. Memoranda and ledger book of John D. Hawkins, chiefly for the plow factory. Also included are a few recipes and miscellaneous personal memos.
- Volume 18: 1839–1840, 13 pp. Alexander Boyd Hawkins account book, including accounts for slaves' shoes.
- Volume 19: 1842–1843, 10 pp. List of personal property, including slaves, belonging to P. E. A. Jones and sold under trust made February 1842 for the benefit of John D. Hawkins and Wesley W. Young.
- Volume 20: 1844–1851, 95 pp. Accounts of merchandise purchased wholesale, possibly by Cheatham & Vaughan, at Petersburg and Henderson; tobacco and cotton sale accounts; and store accounts from Henderson. Entries appear in John D. Hawkins's handwriting and that of others.
- Volume 21: 1846–1852, 284 pp. Day book for cash sales of general merchandise.
- Volume 22: 1846–1852, 66 pp. Record of hides received for tanning by Philomen Benjamin Hawkins of Franklin County.
- Volume 23: 1848–1852, 120 pp. "Shop Book" of William J. and John Andrews of Henderson, for blacksmithery and other iron work.
- Volume 24: 1849–1850, 362 pp. Henderson account book, possibly of William J. and John Andrews, with accounts for general merchandise, provisions, shoemaking, hides, iron and nails, hardware, plastering, watch repair, and tooth extraction.
- Volume 25: 1851–1857, 123 pp. Accounts relating to estates handled by John D. Hawkins. In the back of the book, there is a list of slaves hired to work on the Central Railroad, 1852.
- Volume 26: 1852–1853, 163 pp. "Roanoke Valley Railroad, [Sylvanius] Johnson & [David] Bisset's Ledger," containing accounts with employees and officers of the company. This volume shows the boarding costs of free and slave labor.
- Volume 27: 1852–1856, 27 total pp. 1852: Miscellaneous accounts of Bisset & Johnson of the Roanoke Valley Railroad. 1856: David Bisset's cash account on a South Carolina railroad contract.
- Volume 28: 1853–1854, 129 pp. Accounts of David Bisset, contractor, with workers at Little Nut Bush Bridge on the Roanoke Valley Railroad.
- Volume 29: 1855–1856, 61 pp. Time rolls of hands employed by James Bain at Rockfield Quarry, Chesterfield County, Virginia.
- Volume 30: 1856, 29 pp. Accounts of Philomen B. Hawkins & Company for work on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.
- Volume 31: 1856, 60 pp. Accounts of Philomen B. Hawkins & Company for work on the Raleigh & Gaston and the Petersburg & Weldon railroads. This volume shows the numbers of days worked and rates of pay for free and slave labor.

Volume 32: 1856–1857, 107 pp. Ledger with accounts of David Bisset and/or Philomen Benjamin Hawkins for Raleigh & Gaston Railroad work. This volume shows accounts with laborers and slave hire accounts.

Volume 33: 1856–1857, 80 pp. Accounts of Philomen B. Hawkins & Company for work on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad. This volume records the number of days worked by slaves with notations of numbers of days sick.

Volume 34: 1856–1866, 75 pp. Miscellaneous accounts of William J. Hawkins.

Volume 35: 1857–1858, 27 pp. Cash paid out by Philomen Benjamin Hawkins for tobacco, clothing, sundries, etc., while working on the Blue Ridge Railroad in South Carolina.

Volume 36: 1857–1859, 24 pp. Bisset & Hawkins accounts for general merchandise and provisions while working on the Blue Ridge Railroad in South Carolina. Also included are a few accounts of E. B. Benson & Sons.

Volume 37: 1858, 122 pp. Bisset & Hawkins ledger containing accounts with laborers and with slaveholders for their slaves working on the Blue Ridge Railroad in South Carolina.

Volume 38: 1858, 46 pp. Accounts of N. F. Bardwell of the South Side Railroad for labor, coal, clothing, etc.

Volume 39: 1858–1866, 105 pp. "Hawkins & Andrews" book of accounts of J. D. Hawkins & Company and A. B. Andrews for a tanning operation. This volume includes many accounts regarding slave labor and the barter of coal for merchandise or credit.

Volume 40: 1858–1860, 145 pp. Accounts for general merchandise, clothing, blacksmithery, etc., with many entries relating to the Blue Ridge Railroad, South Carolina.

Volume 41: 1858, 23 pp. Record of clothing, coal, sugar, etc., for workers on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

Volume 42: 1858–1860, 71 pp. Workers' time book, showing names and days worked on the Blue Ridge Railroad. Workers are identified as "stonecutter," "black hands," etc.

Volume 43: 1859, 26 pp. Accounts with slaves for work and tobacco with day book entries and ledger accounts for work on the Blue Ridge Railroad. Plugs of tobacco were apparently given in exchange for putting down holes (6 holes = \$.18). "The Blue Ridge Railroad accounts...indicate that some industrial slaves managed to out-wit even the complicated workings of the credit system of money payments." Robert Starobin, *Industrial Slavery in the Old South* (New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1971) Chapter 3, note 57, p. 261.

Volume 44: 1859–1861, 69 pp. Tannery accounts of John D. Hawkins.

Volume 45: 1859–1862, 165 pp. Plantation accounts, including slave records, of William J. Hawkins at Ridgeway, Warren County, North Carolina.

Volume 46: 1859–1862, 49 pp. Inventory and accounts of the estate of John D. Hawkins, who died December 5, 1858, William J. Hawkins, executor.

Volume 47: 1860, 57 pp. Philomen Benjamin Hawkins's ledger for general accounts relating to work on the Blue Ridge Railroad.

Volume 48: 1860–1863, 195 pp. Tannery ledger. Owner unknown.

Volume 49: 1861–1863, 85 pp. Record of wheat brought to mills owned by [Philomen?] Hawkins and flour sent to the Henderson railroad depot for shipment to soldiers in the field.

Volume 50: 1863–1865, 87 pp. Record, perhaps kept by D. A. Hunt, of bags of wheat and flour received, sent, and given to the poor.

Volume 51: 1863–1868, 112 total pp. 1863–1865: ledger with tannery accounts. 1867–1868: miscellaneous accounts, including those of A. B. Andrews with laborers for provisions, etc., and with members of the Hawkins family.

Volume 52: 1865–1866, 78 pp. Accounts involving barter for provisions and general merchandise and other accounts involving cash sales.

Volume 53: 1865–1866 and Undated, 78 total pp. 1865–1866: ledger of A. B. Andrew with accounts with overseers and laborers, including employees' records at the ironworks and railroad ferry at Gaston. Undated: accounts of Philomen Benjamin Hawkins with Hawkins & Bisset and with Hawkins & Mordecai.

**Omissions**

A list of omissions from the Hawkins Family Papers is provided on Reel 21, Frame 0288. Omissions include Subseries 1.2, Correspondence and Related Material, 1866-1893 and Subseries 2.2, Volumes, 1866-1895.

*N.B.* Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Archibald Boyd Andrews Papers.

**Introductory Materials**

0489 Introductory Materials. 44 frames.

**Series 1. Correspondence and Related Material, 1738-1893 and Undated****Subseries 1.1: 1738-1865 and Undated**

0533 Description of Subseries 1.1. 7 frames.  
 0540 Folder 1, 1738-1759. 16 frames.  
 0556 Folder 2, 1760. 20 frames.  
 0576 Folder 3, 1761-1764. 21 frames.  
 0597 Folder 4, 1765-1769. 13 frames.  
 0610 Folder 5, 1770-1778. 8 frames.  
 0618 Folder 6, 1779. 19 frames.  
 0637 Folder 7, 1780-1782. 18 frames.  
 0655 Folder 8, 1783-1789. 25 frames.  
 0680 Folder 9, 1790-1794. 26 frames.  
 0706 Folder 10, 1795-1799. 44 frames.  
 0750 Folder 11, 1800-1802. 21 frames.  
 0771 Folder 12, 1803-1804. 42 frames.  
 0813 Folder 13, 1805-1806. 46 frames.  
 0859 Folder 14, 1807-1808. 34 frames.  
 0893 Folder 15, 1809. 19 frames.  
 0912 Folder 16, 1810-1811. 26 frames.  
 0938 Folder 17, 1812. 31 frames.

**Reel 9*****Hawkins Family Papers cont.*****Series 1. Correspondence and Related Material, 1738-1893 and Undated cont.****Subseries 1.1: 1738-1865 and Undated cont.**

0001 Folder 18, 1813. 42 frames.  
 0043 Folder 19, 1814. 14 frames.  
 0057 Folder 20, 1815-1816. 52 frames.  
 0109 Folder 21, 1817. 36 frames.  
 0145 Folder 22, 1818. 38 frames.  
 0183 Folder 23, 1819. 34 frames.  
 0217 Folder 24, January-May 1820. 53 frames.  
 0270 Folder 25, June-December 1820. 56 frames.  
 0326 Folder 26, 1821. 53 frames.  
 0379 Folder 27, January-May 1822. 40 frames.  
 0419 Folder 28, June-December 1822. 47 frames.  
 0466 Folder 29, January-August 1823. 49 frames.  
 0515 Folder 30, September-December 1823. 49 frames.

Reels 9–11

- 0564 Folder 31, January–March 1824. 47 frames.
- 0611 Folder 32, April 1824. 41 frames.
- 0652 Folder 33, May–July 1824. 51 frames.
- 0703 Folder 34, August–December 1824. 42 frames.
- 0745 Folder 35, January–February 1825. 54 frames.
- 0799 Folder 36, March–July 1825. 36 frames.
- 0835 Folder 37, August–December 1825. 46 frames.
- 0881 Folder 38, 1826. 62 frames.

## Reel 10

### *Hawkins Family Papers cont.*

#### **Series 1. Correspondence and Related Material, 1738–1893 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 1.1: 1738–1865 and Undated cont.**

- 0001 Folder 39, January–May 1827. 14 frames.
- 0015 Folder 40, June–December 1827. 34 frames.
- 0049 Folder 41, 1828. 54 frames.
- 0103 Folder 42, January–May 1829. 49 frames.
- 0152 Folder 43, June–December 1829. 61 frames.
- 0213 Folder 44, January–February 1830. 38 frames.
- 0251 Folder 45, March–August 1830. 43 frames.
- 0294 Folder 46, September–December 1830. 71 frames.
- 0365 Folder 47, January–July 1831. 35 frames.
- 0400 Folder 48, August–December 1831. 48 frames.
- 0448 Folder 49, January–July 1832. 42 frames.
- 0490 Folder 50, August–December 1832. 54 frames.
- 0544 Folder 51, 1833. 56 frames.
- 0600 Folder 52, January–May 1834. 29 frames.
- 0629 Folder 53, June–December 1834. 22 frames.
- 0651 Folder 54, 1835. 80 frames.
- 0731 Folder 55, 1836. 28 frames.
- 0759 Folder 56, 1837. 49 frames.
- 0808 Folder 57, 1838. 48 frames.
- 0856 Folder 58, 1839. 32 frames.
- 0888 Folder 59, January–March 1840. 48 frames.
- 0936 Folder 60, April–May 1840. 44 frames.

## Reel 11

### *Hawkins Family Papers cont.*

#### **Series 1. Correspondence and Related Material, 1738–1893 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 1.1: 1738–1865 and Undated cont.**

- 0001 Folder 61, June–November 1840. 49 frames.
- 0050 Folder 62, December 1840. 93 frames.
- 0143 Folder 63, 1841. 49 frames.
- 0192 Folder 64, 1842. 48 frames.
- 0240 Folder 65, January–February 1843. 40 frames.
- 0280 Folder 66, March–December 1843. 39 frames.
- 0319 Folder 67, 1844. 65 frames.
- 0384 Folder 68, January–July 1845. 51 frames.

- 0435 Folder 69, August–December 1845. 79 frames.
- 0514 Folder 70, January 1846. 55 frames.
- 0569 Folder 71, February–March 1846. 55 frames.
- 0624 Folder 72, April–June 1846. 57 frames.
- 0681 Folder 73, July–August 1846. 44 frames.
- 0725 Folder 74, September–December 1846. 43 frames.
- 0768 Folder 75, January–April 1847. 70 frames.
- 0838 Folder 76, May–August 1847. 58 frames.
- 0896 Folder 77, September 1847. 42 frames.
- 0938 Folder 78, October–December 1847. 51 frames.

## Reel 12

### *Hawkins Family Papers cont.*

#### **Series 1. Correspondence and Related Material, 1738–1893 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 1.1: 1738–1865 and Undated cont.**

- 0001 Folder 79, January–May 1848. 79 frames.
- 0080 Folder 80, June–October 1848. 65 frames.
- 0145 Folder 81, November–December 1848. 58 frames.
- 0203 Folder 82, January–February 1849. 57 frames.
- 0260 Folder 83, March 1849. 41 frames.
- 0301 Folder 84, April–August 1849. 61 frames.
- 0362 Folder 85, September–December 1849. 69 frames.
- 0431 Folder 86, January–March 1850. 68 frames.
- 0499 Folder 87, April–July 1850. 58 frames.
- 0557 Folder 88, August–December 1850. 79 frames.
- 0636 Folder 89, January–March 1851. 47 frames.
- 0683 Folder 90, April–July 1851. 79 frames.
- 0762 Folder 91, August–December 1851. 74 frames.
- 0836 Folder 92, January–April 1852. 71 frames.
- 0907 Folder 93, May–September 1852. 99 frames.

## Reel 13

### *Hawkins Family Papers cont.*

#### **Series 1. Correspondence and Related Material, 1738–1893 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 1.1: 1738–1865 and Undated cont.**

- 0001 Folder 94, October–December 1852. 57 frames.
- 0058 Folder 95, 1853. 93 frames.
- 0151 Folder 96, 1854. 95 frames.
- 0246 Folder 97, January–May 1855. 81 frames.
- 0327 Folder 98, June–December 1855. 71 frames.
- 0398 Folder 99, January–February 1856. 89 frames.
- 0487 Folder 100, March–April 1856. 91 frames.
- 0578 Folder 101, May–June 1856. 72 frames.
- 0650 Folder 102, July 1856. 48 frames.
- 0698 Folder 103, August 1856. 56 frames.
- 0754 Folder 104, September 1856. 62 frames.
- 0816 Folder 105, October–December 1856. 112 frames.



## Reel 14

### *Hawkins Family Papers cont.*

#### **Series 1. Correspondence and Related Material, 1738–1893 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 1.1: 1738–1865 and Undated cont.**

- 0001 Folder 106, January–February 1857. 96 frames.
- 0097 Folder 107, March–April 1857. 97 frames.
- 0194 Folder 108, May–August 1857. 93 frames.
- 0287 Folder 109, September–December 1857. 63 frames.
- 0350 Folder 110, January–April 1858. 95 frames.
- 0445 Folder 111, May–September 1858. 110 frames.
- 0555 Folder 112, October 1858. 44 frames.
- 0599 Folder 113, November 1858. 115 frames.
- 0714 Folder 114, December 1858. 65 frames.
- 0779 Folder 115, January–May 1859. 89 frames.
- 0868 Folder 116, June–September 1859. 83 frames.

## Reel 15

### *Hawkins Family Papers cont.*

#### **Series 1. Correspondence and Related Material, 1738–1893 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 1.1: 1738–1865 and Undated cont.**

- 0001 Folder 117, October–December 1859. 68 frames.
- 0069 Folder 118, January–May 1860. 86 frames.
- 0155 Folder 119, June–July 1860. 56 frames.
- 0211 Folder 120, August–December 1860. 87 frames.
- 0298 Folder 121, 1861. 120 frames.
- 0418 Folder 122, January–August 1862. 64 frames.
- 0482 Folder 123, September–December 1862. 72 frames.
- 0554 Folder 124, 1863–1864. 121 frames.
- 0675 Folder 125, January–October 1865. 111 frames.
- 0786 Folder 126, November 1865. 142 frames.
- 0928 Folder 127, December 1865. 123 frames.

## Reel 16

### *Hawkins Family Papers cont.*

#### **Series 1. Correspondence and Related Material, 1738–1893 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 1.1: 1738–1865 and Undated cont.**

- 0001 Folder 128, Undated and Fragments before 1866. 71 frames.
- 0072 Folder 129, Undated and Fragments before 1866. 58 frames.
- 0130 Folder 130, Undated and Fragments before 1866. 63 frames.
- 0193 Folder 131, Undated and Fragments before 1866. 111 frames.
- 0304 Folder 132, Undated and Fragments before 1866. 60 frames.
- 0364 Folder 133, Undated and Fragments before 1866. 43 frames.
- 0407 Folder 134, Undated and Fragments before 1866. 119 frames.

## Series 2. Volumes, 1801–1895 and Undated

### Subseries 2.1: 1801–1868 and Undated

- 0526 Description of Subseries 2.1. 4 frames.
- 0530 Folder 195, Volume 1, 1801–1805. 71 frames.
- 0601 Folder 196, Volume 2, 1813–1821. 49 frames.
- 0650 Folder 197, Volume 3, 1815–1816. 17 frames.
- 0667 Folder 198, Volume 4, 1820–1825. 100 frames.
- 0767 Folder 199, Volume 5, 1821. 10 frames.
- 0777 Folder 200, Volume 6, 1822. 13 frames.
- 0790 Folder 201, Volume 7, 1822–1825. 182 frames.

## Reel 17

### *Hawkins Family Papers cont.*

## Series 2. Volumes, 1801–1895 and Undated cont.

### Subseries 2.1: 1801–1868 and Undated cont.

- 0002 Folder 202, Volume 8, 1823–1827. 16 frames.
- 0017 Folder 203, Volume 9, 1825–1826. 105 frames.
- 0122 Folder 204, Volume 10, 1825–1846. 101 frames.
- 0223 Folder 205, Volume 11, 1826–1831. 10 frames.
- 0233 Folder 206, Volume 12, 1830–1841. 41 frames.
- 0274 Folder 207, Volume 13, 1833. 18 frames.
- 0292 Folder 208, Volume 14, 1833–1850. 272 frames.
- 0564 Folder 209, Volume 15, 1837–1839. 47 frames.
- 0611 Folder 210, Volume 16, 1838–1848. 51 frames.
- 0662 Folder 211, Volume 17, 1838–1852. 122 frames.
- 0784 Folder 212, Volume 18, 1839–1840. 12 frames.
- 0796 Folder 213, Volume 19, 1842–1843. 11 frames.
- 0807 Folder 214, Volume 20, 1844–1851. 99 frames.

## Reel 18

### *Hawkins Family Papers cont.*

## Series 2. Volumes, 1801–1895 and Undated cont.

### Subseries 2.1: 1801–1868 and Undated cont.

- 0001 Folder 215, Volume 21, 1846–1852. 286 frames.
- 0287 Folder 216, Volume 22, 1846–1852. 69 frames.
- 0356 Folder 217, Volume 23, 1848–1852. 126 frames.
- 0482 Folder 218, Volume 24, 1849–1850. 273 frames.
- 0855 Folder 219, Volume 25, 1851–1857. 64 frames.

## Reel 19

### *Hawkins Family Papers cont.*

#### **Series 2. Volumes, 1801–1895 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 2.1: 1801–1868 and Undated cont.**

- 0001 Folder 220, Volume 26, 1852–1853. 195 frames.
- 0196 Folder 221, Volume 27, 1852–1856. 18 frames.
- 0214 Folder 222, Volume 28, 1853–1854.. 130 frames.
- 0344 Folder 223, Volume 29, 1855–1856. 33 frames.
- 0377 Folder 224, Volume 30, 1856. 33 frames.
- 0410 Folder 225, Volume 31, 1856. 70 frames.
- 0480 Folder 226, Volume 32, 1856–1857. 113 frames.
- 0593 Folder 227, Volume 33, 1856–1857. 44 frames.
- 0637 Folder 228, Volume 34, 1856–1866. 81 frames.
- 0718 Folder 229, Volume 35, 1857–1858. 19 frames.
- 0737 Folder 230, Volume 36, 1857–1859. 17 frames.
- 0754 Folder 231, Volume 37, 1858. 266 frames.

## Reel 20

### *Hawkins Family Papers cont.*

#### **Series 2. Volumes, 1801–1895 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 2.1: 1801–1868 and Undated cont.**

- 0002 Folder 232, Volume 38, 1858. 33 frames.
- 0034 Folder 233, Volume 39, 1858–1866. 112 frames.
- 0146 Folder 234, Volume 40, 1858–1860. 79 frames.
- 0225 Folder 235, Volume 41, 1858. 17 frames.
- 0242 Folder 236, Volume 42, 1858–1860. 40 frames.
- 0282 Folder 237, Volume 43, 1859. 29 frames.
- 0311 Folder 238, Volume 44, 1859–1861. 39 frames.
- 0350 Folder 239, Volume 45, 1859–1862. 40 frames.
- 0390 Folder 240, Volume 46, 1859–1862. 33 frames.
- 0423 Folder 241, Volume 47, 1860. 136 frames.
- 0559 Folder 242, Volume 48, 1860–1863. 198 frames.
- 0757 Folder 243, Volume 49, 1861–1863. 47 frames.

## Reel 21

### *Hawkins Family Papers cont.*

#### **Series 2. Volumes, 1801–1895 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 2.1: 1801–1868 and Undated cont.**

- 0001 Folder 244, Volume 50, 1863–1865. 55 frames.
- 0056 Folder 245, Volume 51, 1863–1868. 68 frames.
- 0124 Folder 246, Volume 52, 1865–1866. 82 frames.
- 0206 Folder 247, Volume 53, 1865–1866 and Undated. 82 frames.

### Omissions

- 0288 List of Omissions from the Hawkins Family Papers. 1 frame.

### ***Washington Mine Account Book, 1845–1846, Davidson County, North Carolina***

#### **Description of the Collection**

This collection consists of a daybook, 225 pp., of a general merchandise business at Washington Mine, probably the precursor of Silver Hill Mine, Davidson County, North Carolina. The book contains accounts for small purchases of general merchandise by individuals, listed day by day. A few entries are accounts of labor performed and others are labeled "Negros expenses," but none deal with mining operations.

*N.B.* A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the Silver Hill Mining Company Ledger, included in this microfilm edition.

### **Introductory Materials**

- 0289 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

### **Account Book**

- 0293 Daybook, 1845–1846. 136 frames.

### ***Silver Hill Mining Company Ledger, 1859–1893, Davidson County, North Carolina***

#### **Description of the Collection**

Silver Hill Mining Company worked the Silver Hill Mine, known in the 1840s as the Washington Mine, at Silver Hill in Davidson County, North Carolina, about ten miles south of Lexington. The company was chartered to prospect for silver, copper, lead, iron, and other metals and minerals, and to mine, sell, work, and smelt the materials it found. Franklin Osgood, Henry Schoonmaker, William Borrowe, and others were named in the incorporation papers.

The Silver Hill Mining Company ledger, 355 pp., contains accounts, 1859–1862, relating to mining at the Davidson County site. Most receipts are for purchase of goods and services, including the hiring of slave workers, horses, and wagons, and the purchase of real estate, machinery, and general merchandise. Also listed are accounts with the New York office of the company and with officials of the Confederate States of America. Two pages in the back of the ledger contain personal accounts, 1893, of J. M. Prim, whose connection, if any, to the Silver Hill Mining Company is unknown.

*N.B.* A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the Washington Mine Account Book, included in this microfilm edition.

### **Introductory Materials**

- 0429 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

### **Account Book**

- 0433 Ledger, 1859–1862 and 1893. 280 frames.

***Louisa Furnace Account Books, 1831-1860,  
Montgomery County, Tennessee***

**Description of the Collection**

Louisa Furnace was an ironworks, probably in Montgomery County, Tennessee, possibly operated in the 1850s by Gilbert Taylor Abernathy (1820-1888) of Pulaski, Tennessee. Abernathy was an army officer, school teacher, civil engineer, iron furnace operator, and large landowner, most of whose land was sold for taxes after the Civil War.

This collection comprises two volumes relating to the operation of the Louisa Furnace. One volume, 132 pp., contains daybook entries for Louisa Furnace, 1853-1855, and records of accounts, 1831-1832 and 1848, that may not be related to furnace operations. The other volume, 192 double pages, is a ledger of accounts, 1854-1860, with black laborers at Louisa Furnace, with records of shoes, suits, blankets, cloth, flour, tobacco, and other supplies issued to the workers recorded on the left-hand page and records of amounts due employees for extra and Sunday work on the right-hand page. These amounts are labeled "extra iron," "cutting wood," and "extra loads of coal."

**Introductory Materials**

0713 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

**Account Books**

0717 Folder 1, Volume 1, Daybook, 1831-1855. 171 frames.  
0888 Folder 2, Enclosures from Volume 1. 3 frames.

**Reel 22**

***Louisa Furnace Account Books cont.  
Account Books cont.***

0001 Folder 3, Volume 2, Ledger, 1854-1860. 212 frames.

***Ridwell Furnace Daybook, 1805-1809,  
Shenandoah County, Virginia***

**Description of the Collection**

This collection comprises an account book, 318 pp., in which are noted diverse receipts and expenses of an enterprise that, in addition to producing iron, apparently sold general merchandise. Occasional entries mention the hire of black laborers. Ridwell Furnace was presumably located in Shenandoah County, near New Market, Virginia.

**Introductory Materials**

0213 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

**Account Book**

0217 Daybook, 1805-1809. 642 frames.

## Reel 23

### ***Shenandoah County (Virginia) Account Books, 1799–1838, Shenandoah County, Virginia***

#### **Description of the Collection**

This collection comprises eight miscellaneous volumes from Shenandoah County, Virginia, including six account books of the Pine and Piola iron forges, 1804–1816, 1820–1826, and 1831–1834; a general merchandise daybook, 1825–1828; and accounts of the Beckford Parish poorhouse, 1799–1838.

Volume 1: 1799–1838, 271 pp. Beckford Parish poorhouse accounts. Entries concern general merchandise purchased, cash paid to working hands, and produce sold for the benefit of the poorhouse. Also included are periodic listings of persons in the poorhouse, giving date of admission, name, age, occupation, health status, and date of death or discharge.

Volume 2: 1801–1802, 272 pp. Forge ledger. Entries relate to general charges, casting production, and the purchase of various items.

Volume 3: 1804–1808, 226 pp. Pine Forge daybook. Some entries concern store items. The name Piola Forge also appears in the volume.

Volume 4: 1808–1812, 273 pp. Pine Forge ledger. The name Piola Forge also appears. Entries concern general charges and the purchase of various items. Some entries also include explanatory comments, particularly when the amount written in the book was not collected.

Enclosures to Volume 4. Included are a handwritten poem and a page from *The National Register*, 1 February 1817.

Volume 5: 1812–1816, 836 pp. Forge daybook. Included are accounts for general merchandise.

Volume 6: 1820–1825, 751 pp. Pine Forge daybook. Included are accounts for charges for iron articles and the purchase of general merchandise.

Volume 7: 1825–1828, 514 pp. Daybook. Included are accounts for the purchase of general merchandise.

Volume 8: 1831–1834, 210 pp. Pine Forge ledger. Included are accounts relating to forge production and the purchase of general merchandise.

#### **Introductory Materials**

0001      Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

#### **Account Books**

0006      Folder 1, Volume 1, 1799–1838. 242 frames.

0248      Folder 2, Volume 2, 1801–1802. 423 frames.

## Reel 24

### ***Shenandoah County (Virginia) Account Books cont. Account Books cont.***

0001      Folder 3, Volume 3, 1804–1808. 442 frames.

0443      Folder 4a, Volume 4, 1808–1812. 403 frames.

0846      Folder 4b, Enclosures to Volume 4. 6 frames.

## Reel 25

### ***Shenandoah County (Virginia) Account Books cont. Account Books cont.***

0001 Folder 5, Volume 5, 1812–1816. 832 frames.

## Reel 26

### ***Shenandoah County (Virginia) Account Books cont. Account Books cont.***

0001 Folder 6, Volume 6, 1820–1825. 646 frames.

## Reel 27

### ***Shenandoah County (Virginia) Account Books cont. Account Books cont.***

0001 Folder 7, Volume 7, 1825–1828. 523 frames.

0524 Folder 8, Volume 8, 1831–1834. 435 frames.

## Reel 28

### ***Fisher Family Papers, 1758–1896, Davidson, Montgomery, Rowan, and Union Counties, North Carolina; also Mississippi and South Carolina***

#### **Description of the Collection**

This collection consists chiefly of the political, business, and financial correspondence of Charles Fisher and his son, Charles F. Fisher, of Salisbury, North Carolina. Charles Fisher's correspondence discusses both national and North Carolina politics, especially John C. Calhoun and his presidential aspirations. Charles Fisher's business correspondence concerns gold mining, his Smith County, Mississippi, plantation; land speculation in Choctaw Indian territory in Mississippi; and a controversy involving the Bank of Salisbury. Charles F. Fisher's correspondence concerns his mining interests, including letters from stockholders and overseers, his business investments, and his work as president and contractor of the North Carolina Railroad. After his death, correspondence relates to the settlement of his estate. In the 1880s and 1890s, writer Frances Fisher Tiernan (Christian Reid) received letters from her French editor and from her husband, describing his experiences managing a mine in the state of Durango, Mexico.

Financial and legal papers for members of the Beard and Fisher families, especially Lewis Beard, Charles Fisher, and Charles F. Fisher, consist of indentures; land grants and surveys; receipts; lists of tools, supplies, and purchases; and work records, contracts, and stock certificates, mostly relating to gold mining in North Carolina, Charles Fisher's plantation in Smith County, Mississippi, construction of the Western North Carolina Railroad, the Choctaw Indian Nation's land claims against the U.S. government, and Charles F. Fisher's procurement of provisions, clothing, and equipment for the 6th North Carolina Regiment.

Other papers include political writings and notes of Charles Fisher and Charles F. Fisher, including drafts and notes for speeches, a lecture on steam-powered boats, and reports on gold mines. There is also part of a story by Frances F. Fisher.

Also included are many documents relating to the land claims of the Choctaw Indian Nation in Mississippi, descriptions of patents for improved farm machinery, and military papers, including enlistments for the 6th North Carolina Regiment.

There are fifty-seven volumes, including account books for the Yadkin toll bridge, Lewis Beard's general store, iron foundries, and blacksmith work; Charles Fisher's scrapbooks on politics and economics and account books for his travel on plantation and Choctaw land claims business; Charles F. Fisher's diary of a trip through northeastern Georgia in 1833, account books, lists of subscribers for the *Western Carolinian*, and record books of the Western North Carolina Railroad; and a penmanship book of Frederick C. Fisher.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1810–1849, Subseries 1.2. 1850–1861, Subseries 1.3. 1862–1896, and Subseries 1.4. Undated; Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers—Subseries 2.1. 1758–1850, Subseries 2.2. 1851–1890, and Subseries 2.3. Undated; Series 3. Writings and Notes; Series 4. Other Papers; Series 5. Volumes—Subseries 5.1. Account Books, Memoranda, and Scrapbooks of Charles Fisher, Subseries 5.2. Diaries, Account Books, and Scrapbooks of Charles F. Fisher, Subseries 5.3. Business records of the *Western Carolinian*, Subseries 5.4. Business records of the Western North Carolina Railroad and the North Carolina Railroad, and Subseries 5.5. Penmanship book of Frederick C. Fisher.

### Biographical Note

Among members of the Beard and Fisher families of Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina, was Lewis Beard (1754–December 11, 1820), who was born in Salisbury, son of John Lewis and Christine Snapp Beard. He was a prosperous businessman, owning almost fifteen thousand acres in Rowan, Montgomery, and Burke counties, some containing valuable mineral deposits. He operated a large store in Salisbury, as well as two large plantations on the Yadkin River. As a leading citizen of Salisbury, he served as assessor of town lands, public treasurer of Rowan County, high sheriff of Rowan, director of the Salisbury branch of the Bank of Cape Fear, and member of the North Carolina House of Commons, 1791–1792, and the North Carolina Senate, 1793.

Lewis Beard's daughter Christine married Charles Fisher (October 20, 1789–May 1849), a prominent politician and businessman of Salisbury. Fisher studied law but never practiced the profession. Fisher was elected to the state senate in 1818 and in 1819 was elected to fill the congressional seat of George Mumford upon Mumford's death in office. Fisher served two terms in Washington, becoming an ardent supporter of John C. Calhoun. Fisher returned to North Carolina after declining to seek a third term in Congress. In 1828, Fisher presented a lengthy "Report on the Establishment of Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers" to the North Carolina State Assembly. This report was reprinted in full by the *American Farmer* within a month and was circulated widely throughout the South. Fisher was then elected to the North Carolina House of Commons seven times, serving as speaker in 1830 and 1831. He became a leader of the western half of the state and worked for a constitutional convention in North Carolina to give more power to the western counties. In North Carolina, he continued to work on behalf of Calhoun's presidential aspirations, taking Calhoun's part on many issues, such as the tariff, the national bank, and nullification.

Charles Fisher was involved in many business activities. He was a partner in several gold mining companies in western North Carolina, some of which were located on property inherited from Lewis Beard. He owned half interest in a plantation in Smith County, Mississippi, and dabbled in land speculation in that state, which led to his involvement in the resettlement of the Choctaw Indian Nation.

Fisher died in 1849, and his business interests were taken over by his son, Charles Frederick Fisher (December 26, 1816–July 21, 1861). Charles F. Fisher attended Yale University in 1835 but returned to Salisbury after one semester. He worked in his father's mining companies and became co-publisher of the *Western Carolinian*, a political newspaper supporting the philosophy of John C. Calhoun. In 1855, he was elected president of the North Carolina Railroad. While serving as president, he received a contract for construction of part of the western route of the railroad. This action angered some of the stockholders, but Fisher was reelected president in 1859 without incident. Fisher volunteered for the Confederate army and was elected colonel of the 6th North Carolina Regiment. He was killed in the Battle of First Manassas. His close friend, S. L. Fremont, named Fort Fisher on the Cape Fear River in his honor.



Charles F. Fisher and his second wife, Fanny Alexander Caldwell Fisher, had three children, including Frederick C. Fisher and Frances C. Fisher. Frances married J. M. Tiernan, who was involved in the mining business. She wrote novels under the pen name of Christian Reid.

### **Series 1. Correspondence, 1810–1896 and Undated**

**Subseries 1.1. Correspondence, 1810–1849** This subseries consists chiefly of political, business, and financial correspondence of Charles Fisher and his son, Charles Frederick Fisher, of Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. From 1810 to 1826, correspondence consists primarily of letters to Charles Fisher and drafts and copies of his letters to friends, constituents, and fellow politicians concerning his political life. Fisher's correspondence with fellow politicians discusses both national and North Carolina politics, especially political maneuvering in the North Carolina legislature and the U.S. Congress, presidential elections, John C. Calhoun's career and chances of gaining the presidency, Whig party politics, and political rivalries between Calhoun and Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster. Calhoun wrote several letters to Charles Fisher in which he reflected on possible strategies for strengthening his support in North Carolina, including the role of the *Western Carolinian*, a journal supporting Calhoun and his policies; presidential appointments to the Cabinet; the chances of his own candidacy for president; secession; support for Calhoun in the northern United States; and the possibility of building a national road through the southern states to New Orleans.

After 1826, there are many letters to Charles Fisher regarding his business affairs, including land sales, his partnership in a plantation in Mississippi, and a dispute over his purchase of land grants in Montgomery County, North Carolina. Political correspondence continued in the 1830s, discussing the tariff, legislative battles over the national bank, the death of Judge Bouldin on the floor of the Senate, states' rights, Calhoun, and John Branch and the Eaton Affair, including a letter from John Branch himself explaining his conduct in that controversy. There are several letters from Dixon H. Lewis discussing political strategies and comparing Clay and Calhoun's chances for nomination to the presidency, and a letter from William P. Mangum to John Beard concerning national politics, divisions between the North and South on the tariff and slavery, Daniel Webster, the comparative atmospheres of the South and North, the degeneration of the Whig party, and Calhoun's presidential ambitions. Charles Fisher wrote several letters to his son, Charles F. Fisher, regarding politics and business, Washington gossip, his motives for refusing his party's nomination for governor in 1846, the annexation of Texas and Texan resistance, and the threat of British hegemony in North America.

Charles Fisher's main interests in the 1830s and 1840s, besides state and national politics, were his gold mining ventures and land speculation in the Choctaw Indian territory in Mississippi. In the 1830s, the correspondence discusses the incorporation of his gold mining company, including land purchases, possible competition, the company's chances of success, problems with North Carolina banking and currency policies, the extent of gold deposits in Rowan County, North Carolina, approaches to working the mines, production, and the need for new investments. In the 1830s, Charles Fisher, along with several partners, purchased land from Choctaw Indians in Mississippi. The 1830 Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek promised recompense to the Choctaw for their lands if they would remove to Oklahoma Indian Territory. However, by the time the Indians made their claims, the government had already sold most of the land to settlers who had displaced the Indians. Charles Fisher took up the Choctaws' cause, trying to help them gain rightful payment for their property.

In the 1830s and 1840s, Charles Fisher wrote copiously to business partners and officials in Congress and the Bureau of Indian Affairs regarding the Choctaw claim. The letters suggest strategies for negotiating with Washington and argue the injustice of Congress's actions and the legality of Chickasaw and Choctaw treaty rights, accusing Indian agents of scheming to profit from the Choctaw and to "debauch the young Indian women." He also corresponded with his business partners regarding the prospects of land sales in the Indian Territory and persuading the Choctaw to move west at the proper time, discussing frankly his negotiations on the land claims, legal issues, the possibilities of bribing government officials, and rivalries with other speculators and among the Choctaw themselves.

During the last years of his life, Charles Fisher became involved in a controversy involving the Bank of Salisbury, a branch of the Bank of Cape Fear. Citizens of Salisbury accused the cashier of the bank of using his office for his personal gain, conducting horse trading on the premises, "shaving notes," and insulting certain members of the community. The bank's board of directors defended the cashier, and

correspondence details Fisher's arguments against the cashier and the bank's defense. Fisher also received several letters from political colleagues, including one describing a fistfight between House members in Washington. Charles Fisher died in 1849.

**Subseries 1.2. Correspondence, 1850–1861** This subseries consists largely of correspondence of Charles Fisher's son, Charles F. Fisher. Charles F. Fisher continued his father's mining concerns, and the correspondence details the sales of mines, the purchase of mining supplies and settlement of accounts, and hiring slaves to work the mines. Fisher received several letters from Philadelphia from a spokesman for the board of trustees of the Lewis Mine, admiring his sentiments over a sick slave and contrasting them with those of abolitionists. He also received letters from overseers asking for money, discussing management issues, and giving progress reports.

There are a few letters regarding Charles F. Fisher's father's Choctaw Indian land claims and several on his investment in the agricultural inventions of one of his employees, Jonathan Sullivan. In 1852, Fisher became involved in the construction of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and the correspondence reflects his deepening involvement in planning the construction of the railroad. Elected president of the Western North Carolina Railroad in 1855, Charles F. Fisher was awarded a contract to build one section of the railroad, creating a controversy in 1857, which he survived. The correspondence shows his defense of his position and includes letters from both his supporters and his critics. One letter describes the railroad and countryside of Morristown, Tennessee, as "somewhat tintured with abolitionism and under the fearful dynasty of Abraham." After his enlistment in the 6th North Carolina Regiment following North Carolina's secession from the United States, there are several letters from enlisted men asking for commissions and other letters regarding his work in obtaining supplies for the regiment. Charles F. Fisher was killed at the Battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861.

**Subseries 1.3. Correspondence, 1862–1896** This subseries includes correspondence concerning the settlement of Charles F. Fisher's estate and letters about numerous other topics. There are a few letters regarding the admission of Charles F. Fisher's son, Frederick C. Fisher, to the Virginia Military Institute; a letter describing Charles F. Fisher's land holdings on St. Joseph's Island, Hancock (?) County, Mississippi; an 1869 letter from Pikes Peak, Colorado, describing the gold mines in that region; an 1870 letter seeking testimony of spousal abuse for a divorce case; letters to Frederick C. Fisher in the 1880s regarding copper mining, his land holdings, and his neglect of a postal route; and a letter to Christine Fisher asking for the 6th North Carolina Regiment flag and including reminiscences about a soldier's service with her brother, Charles Frederick Fisher.

There are also letters to Frances Fisher Tiernan from Charles Victor de Varigny (1829–1899), French editor, critic, and writer, about translating and publishing her works in France; and from her husband, J. M. Tiernan, during his travels in Mexico on mining business, in which he described the people and sights of Mexico City and the state of Durango, a meeting with Mexican president Porfirio Diaz, his opinions of Mexicans and his criticism of those Americans who displayed prejudice against them, and his anger at the U.S. Congress's support of revolution in Cuba. He also discussed his management techniques at the mines and his troubles with both Mexican and foreign workers, including an embezzling official and a recalcitrant British engineer.

**Subseries 1.4. Undated Correspondence** This subseries includes letters regarding business and legal matters, including mining, the railroads, land disputes, and commissions in the army.

## **Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1758–1890 and Undated**

This series contains financial and legal papers of members of the Fisher and Beard families of Rowan County, North Carolina.

**Subseries 2.1. Financial and Legal Papers, 1758–1850** This subseries includes a variety of items. Material from 1761 to 1809 consists largely of indentures for land purchases; land grants; deeds; depositions over property disputes; land surveys in Rowan, Montgomery, and Mecklenburg counties, North Carolina; receipts; and articles of agreement, chiefly belonging to Lewis Beard, father-in-law of Charles Fisher. Much of Beard's property appears to have been acquired from Henry Eustace McCulloh, son of the largest land speculator in colonial North Carolina. After 1810, there are an increasing number of land surveys, indentures, deeds, and articles of agreement for members of the Fisher family, including Charles, Jacob, and George, and, after Lewis Beard's death in 1820, many papers relating to the settlement of his estate.

From the 1820s through the 1840s, there are papers detailing Charles Fisher's gold mining activities and investment in a plantation in Mississippi. These items include many legal documents regarding the purchase of land and shares for various gold mining companies; items concerning a land dispute, involving fraudulent land surveys, in Buncombe County, North Carolina; and a document extending gold prospecting privileges in Davidson County, North Carolina. There are also receipts and lists of construction and mining supplies, mining promissory notes, work records, memoranda of articles obtained for hands working in the mines, an account of gold extracted by Charles Fisher in 1842-1843, and a record of gold weights and deposits.

In 1836, Charles Fisher formed a partnership with Samuel Lemley to purchase the Cuba plantation in Smith County, Mississippi. Documents relating to the plantation consist of receipts for various plantation expenses, lists of purchases of supplies for the plantation in New Orleans by the overseer, lists of tools taken to the plantation and of work done by Indians on the plantation, logs of expenses for various trips to Mississippi, an agreement with William Thomas to oversee the plantation, and a document regarding Charles Fisher's sale of his interest in the plantation to Samuel Lemley in 1840.

Other legal and financial documents dated before 1851 include receipts for household and plantation expenditures, taxes, and paid debts, indentures, and promissory notes. Charles Fisher's son, Charles F. Fisher, was co-publisher of the *Western Carolinian*, a political journal, and from 1833 to 1842, there are many receipts for subscriptions and advertisements to the journal, lists of past due accounts, and publishing expenses. Other documents include articles of agreement regarding the acquisition of Choctaw and Chickasaw land in Mississippi, 1841; an 1826 agreement between St. Luke's Episcopal Church and the Lutheran congregation of Salisbury, North Carolina, arranging for the future disposition of the church building located at the German graveyard; documents related to the attested will of Dr. George Hazelton, in Somerset, England, 1824; a certificate commemorating Charles Fisher's election to the U.S. Congress; and lists of expenses for Congress.

**Subseries 2.2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1851-1890** This subseries consists chiefly of materials of Charles F. Fisher, including receipts for taxes; household and plantation expenses; doctors' bills; railroad records; land sales and surveys, including Fisher's purchase of land in Smith County, Mississippi; and promissory notes and indentures. There is also material relating to gold mines, including work records, shipping records, records of supplies, documents concerning purchases of land and interest in the Russell Mine, records of incorporation of the Perseverance Mining Company, and memoranda of gold bullion deposited at the U.S. Mint.

As president of the Western North Carolina Railroad, Charles F. Fisher was awarded a contract to build a section of the track. Much of the material from 1852 to 1860 consists of work records for both enslaved and free laborers; contracts for the hire of slaves and valuations of slaves; vouchers for work; work reports and financial accounts of various overseers; and estimates of masonry and grading work. Financial records include stock certificates; insurance policies; contracts for laying track and grading on the railroad; lists of tools and supplies; receipts and bills for labor, transportation, provisions, tools, dynamite, and fuses; and receipts of Charles F. Fisher, his partners in the Western North Carolina Railroad, and his overseers. Other items include a receipt for jail time for a negro boy; a memorandum of land belonging to Charles F. Fisher on St. Joseph Island, Mississippi; an "Act to incorporate Beaufort and Salisbury Railroad Co."; stock holdings of Fisher, Caldwell, and Simonton; and bills for damages to timber.

Receipts, statements, work records, and overseers' lists of hands, tools, mules, and provisions given to the hands continue during the Civil War. After his enlistment in the 6th North Carolina Regiment, Charles F. Fisher also began procuring medicines, provisions, clothing, fabric, and tents for the regiment, as well as making loans to fellow soldiers. There are lists of loans and payments, correspondence concerning and receipts for supplies and camp and garrison equipage, and accounts for payrolls and for "bounty money" for the regiment.

Such was his popularity among his fellow officers that Charles F. Fisher's death in the First Battle of Manassas prompted a circular calling for a regiment of volunteers to be formed called the Irrepressibles, with the purpose of avenging the deaths of General Robert S. Garrett and Colonel Fisher. After his death, financial and legal material consists of claims by and against his estate, continued work reports from the railroad overseers, lists of mines and personal property, accounts of the sale of property, and accounts of the 6th North Carolina Regiment. Other items include complimentary passes on the North

Carolina Railroad for Fannie and Christine Fisher; stock sales and dispensation of Western North Carolina Railroad stock; receipts for the board of runaway slaves; purchases by the Confederate States of America of provisions and hay; papers relating to Christine Fisher's assumption of the guardianship of Charles F. Fisher's children; a note collecting on past debts in order to pay off outstanding debts to Northern merchants after the war; tax receipts; legal documents relating to a suit filed against Fisher's estate; and a claim of damages to a farmer's land, crops, and livestock caused by railroad employees.

After 1870, there are many legal documents on a variety of cases, including one charging a jury to decide "whether or not [Edward Leatherwood and Jason Leatherwood] are idiot inebriate or lunatic or incompetent to manage their own affairs"; journal entries and other documents relating to a suit of Western North Carolina Railroad officers against usurpers appointed by the North Carolina legislature; a publishing contract with Frances C. Fisher (Christian Reid) for her novel *Bonny Kate*; and other legal documents relating to trials, mostly regarding land and property disputes, in which Frederick C. Fisher participated as both counsel and plaintiff.

**Subseries 2.3. Undated Financial and Legal Papers** This subseries consists chiefly of items of Charles F. Fisher, with waybills especially prominent. Other items include notes and mathematical calculations, depositions, drafts of agreements and contracts, notes of legal cases involving mineral rights, receipts, articles of agreement, and indentures. There are also a number of undated land surveys of property in Rowan, Burke, Randolph, and Montgomery counties, North Carolina, belonging to George Fisher and Lewis Beard.

### **Series 3. Writings and Notes, 1823–1854 and Undated**

This series is arranged by subject.

Items consist chiefly of political writings and notes of Charles Fisher, including outlines, notes, and drafts of speeches, pamphlets, and legislation. Subjects include Andrew Jackson's administration; the tariff; the national bank; the Whig and Democratic parties; General Speight's conduct in the 1830 election; rationales for slavery; opposition to the candidacy of John Long, Jr. (1785–1857) for the U.S. Congress, on the grounds that he was born a Quaker and associated with the opponents of slavery; justification of Taylor's march into Mexican territory in 1848 and of the annexation of Texas; and the Missouri question, ca. 1820. An 1823 memorandum book includes notes on France; the exile of free negroes; free schools in Massachusetts; the growth of trees; a method for circulating knowledge; local and national politics; North Carolina (a description of); method for making ice creams; and the dangers of young people mingling without supervision.

There are also a few political writings by Charles F. Fisher, including a draft of a speech, and notes on *ad valorem* taxes, North Carolina's constitutional convention, and party politics. Other writings include a lecture and copies of correspondence of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, all concerning steam-powered boats; a report on properties of the North Carolina Gold Mining Company, Davidson County, North Carolina; essays and notes by Charles F. Fisher, probably written while he was a student at Yale University, on modern and classical history, military maneuvers, capital punishment, and legal issues; an essay on idleness written by a young Frederick C. Fisher, of Salisbury, North Carolina; poems; a discussion of materialism versus spiritualism; and pages 33–54 of a story or novel by Frances (Fisher) Tiernan, who published under the pen name of Christian Reid.

### **Series 4. Other Papers, ca. 1847–1861 and Undated**

This series includes a variety of material arranged by subject.

Material, ca. 1847, relating to land claims of the Choctaw Indian Nation in Mississippi and their eventual relocation to Oklahoma, including lists of Indian families, notes on the history of the Choctaw claim, notes on Choctaw religion, drafts of material pertaining to Charles Fisher's pursuit of Choctaw claims, and a list of Indians and supplies, presumably relating to their journey west.

There are also descriptions, plans, and other papers relating to Jonathan Sullivan's efforts in 1849–1856 to secure patents on a variety of inventions in which Charles F. Fisher had half-interest, including those for the improved construction of wheels and axles for carriages, a corn crusher, and a straw-cutting machine.

Military papers, beginning in 1861, consist of enlistments, May 28, 1861–July 1, 1861, for four companies in the 6th North Carolina Regiment, muster rolls for the regiment, and a few other documents.

Miscellaneous undated papers include a list of mineral specimens obtained from Lake Superior; drawings and plans for railroad tools and other items; a map of the Piedmont Gold Mines in Rowan County, North Carolina; recipes for the cure of cholera morbus and distemper in cows; and specifications for a well at Salisbury, North Carolina.

**Series 5. Volumes, 1821–1873 and Undated**

This series consists of fifty-seven volumes.

**Subseries 5.1. Account Books, Memoranda, and Scrapbooks of Charles Fisher, 1821–1845 and Undated** This subseries includes twenty-five volumes.

Volume 1: June 1821–March 1824. Ledger for the Yadkin toll bridge, listing passengers, freight, and costs by date.

Volume 2: ca. 1830–1837. Scrapbook of newspaper clippings on politics, census records, elections, and medical remedies, pasted over an old penmanship book belonging to Susan Elizabeth Fisher.

Volume 3: September 1833–ca. 1842. Commonplace book, containing political notes and memoranda, legal notes, and extracts from works on history, philosophy, and slavery.

Volume 4: 1837–1838. Account book of Thomas & Beard, Davie County, North Carolina, containing accounts for lumber, carpentry, and agricultural and household items, and listing names, items purchased, and cost by date.

Volume 5-A: May–October 1839. Account book for the Richmond Hill Foundry, listing dates, customer names, and payments for ironmongering and repair work. (Volumes 5A–5E were formerly listed as one volume, Volume 5.)

Volume 5-B: ca. 1839. Account book of David Thomas and Lewis Beard for smith work, listing names, work performed, and cost by date.

Volume 5-C: Undated. South River Iron Works Bill Book and Ledger, listing dates, customer names, and payments for ironmongering and repair work.

Volume 5-D: 1838–1839. Ironworks and blacksmith account book and ledger, Davie County, North Carolina, listing dates, customer names, and payments for ironmongering and repair work.

Volume 5-E: 1839–1840. S. Y. Iron Foundry account book (possibly South Yadkin), containing accounts for smith work, listing names, work performed, and cost by date.

Volume 6: September 1838–September 1839. Daybook, Davie County, North Carolina, containing accounts, listed by date, customer name, and cost, for lumber, household and plantation merchandise, and provisions such as corn, sugar, coffee, tobacco, wool, and brick.

Volume 7-A: September 1838–July 1839. "Old mill book of Lewis Beard and David Thomas," containing work records for hands, sometimes listing tasks performed and other notes. The last section of the book has been removed (formerly Volume 7).

Volume 7-B: September 1838–May 1839. Time book, kept by Jonathan Sullivan, listing work records for a mill at Wolf River, with occasional notes on clothing and other articles purchased by the workers (formerly Volume 42).

Volume 8: 1839–1840. Account book for the S. Y. Grist Mill (possibly South Yadkin), containing accounts for meal, corn, flour, and other products listed by date, customer name, and cost.

Volume 9: November 1839–1840. Time book for Davie County, North Carolina, listing hours worked and amount paid for each worker, as well as notes on absences and other items.

Volume 10: September–November 1840. Account book for miscellaneous items, including mill work, livestock, lumber, household and agricultural items, listed by date, customer name, and cost.

Volume 11-A: 1840. Memoranda book of Charles Fisher, listing accounts, memoranda on bank business, expenses for a trip to Mississippi, land sales, addresses, Choctaw Indian words, agricultural notes, and an account of pygmies in Tennessee (formerly Volume 11).

Volume 11-B: 1845. "A book containing a list of lands purchased by Thomas L. Cowan of the North Carolina Land Company in Mississippi in 1845." The North Carolina Land Company included Charles Fisher, Thomas G. Polk, who emigrated to Mississippi, and Thomas L. Cowan. There are also inserted leaves listing land purchases in St. Helena District, Louisiana (formerly Volume 44).

Volume 12-A: 1840. Memoranda book, containing notes on dinner party conversations, geography, politics, classical history, and slavery in the West Indies, probably belonging to Charles Fisher (formerly filed in the chronological papers).

Volume 12-B: ca. 1844. Scrapbook containing newspaper clippings on politics, agriculture, statistics, and contemporary society, with a subject index in the front and back pages of the volume (formerly Volume 12).

Volume 12-C: ca. 1844–1845. Scrapbook containing newspaper clippings on politics, agriculture, and contemporary society, as well as a few manuscript notes. There is an index in the front of the volume (formerly Volume 13).

Volume 13-A: 1845–1846. Commonplace book "concerning Leaf River Indians," containing notes on the Choctaw Indian language, the early explorers of the lower Southern states, notes on the land claims of Choctaw Indians represented by Charles Fisher, Fisher family history, addresses, and miscellaneous accounts and notes (formerly Volume 18).

Volume 13-B: Undated. Commonplace book containing notes on legal questions (formerly Volume 19).

Volume 13-C: Undated. Commonplace book containing notes on classical history, philosophy, and mining (formerly Volume 20).

Volume 13-D: Undated. Commonplace book containing abstracts and notes on Blackstone's Commentaries (formerly Volume 45).

Volume 13-E: Undated. Commonplace book containing "Day's Algebra Problems," from Jeremiah Day's *Algebra* (formerly Volume 46).

**Subseries 5.2. Account Books and Diaries of Charles Frederick Fisher, 1833–1873** This subseries includes nine volumes.

Volume 14: April 15–30, 1833. Diary of Charles F. Fisher, then fifteen years old, on a trip with his father, Charles Fisher, and Dr. Benjamin Austin through the Cherokee Indian territory of northwestern Georgia. The purpose of the journey was to scout for gold mine sites, but Charles F. Fisher's entries concentrate on the weather, incidents of the journey, and geography of the land, with some description of the Cherokee Indians they encountered (formerly Volume 43).

Volume 15-A: October 1845–December 1846. Daybook of Charles F. Fisher, detailing financial transactions, purchases, contractual agreements, trip expenses, and miscellaneous notes (formerly Volume 39).

Volume 15-B: 1848. Daybook of Charles F. Fisher, with similar material to Volume 15-A (formerly Volume 40).

Volume 15-C: 1849. Daybook of Charles F. Fisher, with similar material to Volumes 15-A and 15-B (formerly Volume 41).

Volume 16: 1851–1855. Memoranda of expenses of Charles F. Fisher, listing financial transactions, purchases, and trip expenses (formerly in chronological files).

Volume 17: 1853–1854. Store book for Rimer & Mowrey, containing accounts for sales of beef, "stake," "shank," and "rost," and lists of purchases of cattle, with an index to customer names in the front of the volume.

Volume 18: 1851–1858. Store book listing sales of household and agricultural goods, as well as work records (formerly Volume 14).

Volume 19: 1853–1854. Ledger for "The Shoales," containing accounts for wheat, corn, coffee, bacon, wood, tobacco, salt, and other provisions, and work records (formerly Volume 15).

Volume 20: August 1854 and 1873. Time book containing records of work performed. There are also notes on Latin, politics, and philosophy on the backs of pages dated 1873 (formerly Volume 16).

**Subseries 5.3. Records of the Western Carolinian, 1833–1843** This subseries consists of six volumes, including record books of subscriptions, accounts, and expenses of the *Western Carolinian*, a journal of opinion co-published by Charles F. Fisher and supporting the ideology of John C. Calhoun.

Volume 21: 1833–1834. Lists of subscribers to the *Western Carolinian*, arranged geographically. The lists are in an old ledger of John Lewis Beard, which also contains miscellaneous notes of members of the Fisher family.

Volume 22: 1833–1843. Lists of subscribers to the *Western Carolinian* and their accounts, arranged geographically by county.

Volume 23: 1835–1839. Cash book, containing accounts for subscriptions to the *Western Carolinian*, as well as accounts for publishing expenses in the Salisbury office and a record of sales of Beckwith's antidyseptic pills. There are many blank pages in the volume.

Volume 24: 1838–1839. Account book of Benjamin Austin, Charles F. Fisher's business partner, listing receipts for subscriptions and advertisements, and publishing expenses.

Volume 25: 1839–1840. Account book, probably for the *Western Carolinian*, containing lists of new subscribers, discontinued subscriptions, receipts, and publishing and printing expenses.

Volume 26: 1840. Account book, probably for the *Western Carolinian*, listing advertising and subscription accounts and printing expenses.

**Subseries 5.4. Record Books of the Western North Carolina Railroad and the North Carolina Railroad, 1840–1861** This subseries consists of sixteen volumes.

Volume 27: 1840–1849. Account book of Charles F. Fisher, listing his financial transactions. There are also a few papers related to the estate of Charles Fisher.

Volume 28: 1855. Account book for the North Carolina Railroad, listing expenditures for construction supplies such as buckets, oil cans, lanterns, and so forth.

Volume 29: 1856–1857. Time book for the Western North Carolina Railroad, listing amounts paid to each worker and total costs for labor.

Volume 30-A: November 1857. Time book for the Western North Carolina Railroad for track laying, containing records for work performed each day, as well as miscellaneous notes.

Volume 30-B: 1857. Monthly expenditures for the Western North Carolina Railroad's contract work (formerly Volume 35).

Volume 30-C: 1858. Monthly expenditures for the Western North Carolina Railroad's contract work (formerly Volume 36).

Volume 31-A: 1859. Monthly expenditures for the Western North Carolina Railroad's contract work (formerly Volume 37).

Volume 31-B: May–December 1859. Time book for the Western North Carolina Railroad, supervised by John Birkhart at Conley's Gap, North Carolina (formerly Volume 31).

Volume 32: March–September 1861. Time book for the Western North Carolina Railroad, supervised by William P. Dunavant.

Volume 33: March–October 1861. Time book for the Western North Carolina Railroad, supervised by J. A. Owen at Twigg's Ridge, North Carolina.

Volume 34: March–November 1861. Time book for the Western North Carolina Railroad, supervised by C. Younts.

Volume 35: 1856–1859. Summary of payments for labor on the Western North Carolina Railroad, arranged alphabetically by worker's name. Probably an index to Volumes 29, 30-B, 30-C, and 31-A.

Volume 36: December 1855–November 1856. Account book for the Western North Carolina Railroad, containing lists of purchases, apparently from Fisher, Burroughs, & Co., for small tools, hardware, and provisions (formerly Volume 47).

Volume 37: September–October 1858. Time book for hands working on the Western North Carolina Railroad (formerly Volume 48).

Volume 38: January–June 1860. Time book for hands working on the Western North Carolina Railroad (formerly Volume 49).

Volume 39: February–August 1860. Time book for work on the Western North Carolina Railroad (formerly Volume 50).

Volume 40: February–December 1861. Time book for work on the Western North Carolina Railroad, kept by supervisor William P. Dunavant (formerly Volume 51).

**Subseries 5.5. Penmanship Book of Frederick C. Fisher, Undated** This subseries consists of a single volume.

Volume 41: Undated. Penmanship book belonging to Charles F. Fisher's son, Frederick C. Fisher.

## Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 25 frames.

## **Series 1. Correspondence, 1810–1896 and Undated**

### **Subseries 1.1: Correspondence, 1810–1849**

- 0026 Description of Subseries 1.1. 2 frames.
- 0028 Folder 1, 1810–1823. 89 frames.
- 0117 Folder 2, 1824–1829. 53 frames.
- 0170 Folder 3, 1830–1832. 29 frames.
- 0199 Folder 4, 1834–1839. 36 frames.
- 0235 Folder 5, 1840–1841. 67 frames.
- 0302 Folder 6, 1842–1845. 111 frames.
- 0413 Folder 7, 1846. 101 frames.
- 0514 Folder 8, 1847. 56 frames.
- 0570 Folder 9, 1848. 121 frames.
- 0691 Folder 10, 1849. 14 frames.

### **Subseries 1.2: Correspondence, 1850–1861**

- 0705 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
- 0706 Folder 11, 1850. 43 frames.
- 0749 Folder 12, 1851. 40 frames.
- 0789 Folder 13, 1852. 43 frames.
- 0832 Folder 14, 1853. 26 frames.
- 0858 Folder 15, 1854. 30 frames.

## **Reel 29**

### ***Fisher Family Papers cont.***

## **Series 1. Correspondence, 1810–1896 and Undated cont.**

### **Subseries 1.2: Correspondence, 1850–1861 cont.**

- 0001 Folder 16, 1855. 25 frames.
- 0026 Folder 17, 1856. 21 frames.
- 0047 Folder 18, 1857. 38 frames.
- 0085 Folder 19, 1858. 63 frames.
- 0148 Folder 20, 1859. 73 frames.
- 0221 Folder 21, 1860. 86 frames.
- 0307 Folder 22, 1861. 80 frames.

### **Subseries 1.3: Correspondence, 1862–1896**

- 0387 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
- 0388 Folder 23, 1862. 32 frames.
- 0420 Folder 24, 1863–1884. 54 frames.
- 0474 Folder 25, 1893–1896. 83 frames.

### **Subseries 1.4: Undated Correspondence**

- 0557 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
- 0558 Folder 26, Undated. 53 frames.

## **Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1758–1890 and Undated**

### **Subseries 2.1: Financial and Legal Papers, 1758–1850**

- 0611 Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.
- 0612 Folder 27, 1758–1773. 37 frames.
- 0649 Folder 28, 1775–1779. 74 frames.



Reels 29–32

0723 Folder 29, 1780–1789. 35 frames.  
0758 Folder 30, 1790–1799. 75 frames.  
0833 Folder 31, 1800–1809. 33 frames.

## Reel 30

### *Fisher Family Papers cont.*

#### **Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1758–1890 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 2.1: Financial and Legal Papers, 1758–1850 cont.**

0001 Folder 32, 1810–1819. 46 frames.  
0047 Folder 33, 1820–1823. 35 frames.  
0082 Folder 34, 1824–1829. 147 frames.  
0229 Folder 35, 1830–1832. 44 frames.  
0273 Folder 36, 1833–1835. 69 frames.  
0342 Folder 37, 1836–September 1838. 121 frames.  
0463 Folder 38, October–December 1838. 135 frames.  
0598 Folder 39, 1839. 110 frames.  
0708 Folder 40, 1840. 73 frames.  
0781 Folder 41, 1841–1845. 136 frames.

## Reel 31

### *Fisher Family Papers cont.*

#### **Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1758–1890 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 2.1: Financial and Legal Papers, 1758–1850 cont.**

0001 Folder 42, 1846–1850. 187 frames.

##### **Subseries 2.2: Financial and Legal Papers, 1851–1890**

0188 Description of Subseries 2.2. 2 frames. [frame 0188 repeated]  
0189 Folder 43, 1851–1853. 208 frames.  
0397 Folder 44, 1854–1855. 213 frames.  
0610 Folder 45, January–September 1856. 125 frames.  
0735 Folder 46, October–December 1856. 188 frames.

## Reel 32

### *Fisher Family Papers cont.*

#### **Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1758–1890 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 2.2: Financial and Legal Papers, 1851–1890 cont.**

0001 Folder 47, January–March 1857. 184 frames.  
0185 Folder 48, April–July 1857. 243 frames.  
0428 Folder 49, August–October 1857. 141 frames.  
0569 Folder 50, November–December 1857. 136 frames.  
0705 Folder 51, January–March 1858. 180 frames.

## Reel 33

### *Fisher Family Papers cont.*

#### **Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1758–1890 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 2.2: Financial and Legal Papers, 1851–1890 cont.**

- 0001 Folder 52, April–June 1858. 123 frames.
- 0124 Folder 53, July–September 1858. 147 frames.
- 0271 Folder 54, October–December 1858. 161 frames.
- 0432 Folder 55, January–March 1859. 135 frames.
- 0567 Folder 56, April–August 1859. 174 frames.
- 0741 Folder 57, September–November 1859. 143 frames.

## Reel 34

### *Fisher Family Papers cont.*

#### **Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1758–1890 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 2.2: Financial and Legal Papers, 1851–1890 cont.**

- 0001 Folder 58, December 1859. 133 frames.
- 0134 Folder 59, January–May 1860. 210 frames.
- 0344 Folder 60, June–August 1860. 179 frames.
- 0523 Folder 61, September–December 1860. 251 frames.
- 0774 Folder 62, January–April 1861. 131 frames.
- 0905 Folder 63, May 1861. 32 frames.
- 0937 Folder 64, June–August 1861. 98 frames.
- 1035 Folder 65, September–December 1861. 104 frames.
- 1139 Folder 66, 1862. 99 frames.

## Reel 35

### *Fisher Family Papers cont.*

#### **Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1758–1890 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 2.2: Financial and Legal Papers, 1851–1890 cont.**

- 0001 Folder 67, 1863–1864. 208 frames.
- 0209 Folder 68, 1865–1869. 98 frames.
- 0307 Folder 69, 1870–1890. 93 frames.

##### **Subseries 2.3: Undated Financial and Legal Papers**

- 0400 Description of Subseries 2.3. 1 frame.
- 0401 Folder 70, Undated. 111 frames.
- 0512 Folder 71, Undated. 153 frames.
- 0665 Folder 72, Undated. 105 frames.
- 0770 Folder 73, Undated. 37 frames.

#### **Series 3. Writings and Notes, 1823–1854 and Undated**

- 0807 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
- 0808 Folder 74, Political Writings and Notes, 1823–1830 and Undated. 112 frames.
- 0920 Folder 75, Political Writings and Notes, 1835–1854 and Undated. 159 frames.

## Reel 36

### *Fisher Family Papers cont.*

#### **Series 3. Writings and Notes, 1823–1854 and Undated cont.**

- 0001 Folder 76, Writings on a Mechanical Boat, 1846–1847 and Undated. 79 frames.
- 0080 Folder 77, Writings on Mining, 1832. 27 frames.
- 0107 Folder 78, Miscellaneous Writings, 1835–1840 and Undated. 98 frames.

#### **Series 4. Other Papers, ca. 1847–1861 and Undated**

- 0205 Description of Series 4. 1 frame.
- 0206 Folder 79, Choctaw Indian Claims, 1834–1845 and Undated. 116 frames.
- 0322 Folder 80, Patents, 1840–1853 and Undated. 68 frames.
- 0390 Folder 81, Military Papers, 1861. 225 frames.
- 0615 Folder 82, Military Papers, 1861. 33 frames.
- 0648 Folder 83, Miscellaneous Undated Papers. 31 frames.

#### **Series 5. Volumes, 1821–1873 and Undated**

##### **Subseries 5.1: Account Books, Memoranda, and Scrapbooks of Charles Fisher, 1821–1845 and Undated**

- 0679 Description of Subseries 5.1. 2 frames.
- 0681 Folder 84, Volume 1, June 1821–March 1824. 41 frames.
- 0722 Folder 85, Volume 2, ca. 1830–1837. 33 frames.
- 0755 Folder 86, Volume 3, September 1833–ca. 1842. 44 frames.
- 0799 Folder 87, Volume 4, 1837–1838. 17 frames.
- 0816 Folder 88, Volume 5-A, May–October 1839. 11 frames.
- 0827 Folder 89, Volume 5-B, ca. 1839. 13 frames.
- 0840 Folder 90, Volume 5-C, Undated. 9 frames.
- 0849 Folder 91, Volume 5-D, 1838–1839. 19 frames.
- 0868 Folder 92, Volume 5-E, 1839–1840. 40 frames.

## Reel 37

### *Fisher Family Papers cont.*

#### **Series 5. Volumes, 1821–1873 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 5.1: Account Books, Memoranda, and Scrapbooks of Charles Fisher, 1821–1845 and Undated cont.**

- 0001 Folder 93, Volume 6, September 1838–September 1839. 99 frames.
- 0100 Folder 94, Volume 7-A, September 1838–July 1839. 31 frames.
- 0131 Folder 95, Volume 7-B, September 1838–May 1839. 23 frames.
- 0154 Folder 96, Volume 8, 1839–1840. 15 frames.
- 0169 Folder 97, Volume 9, November 1839–1840. 11 frames.
- 0180 Folder 98, Volume 10, September–November 1840. 15 frames.
- 0195 Folder 99, Volume 11-A, 1840. 61 frames.
- 0256 Folder 100, Volume 11-B, 1845. 49 frames.
- 0305 Folder 101, Volume 12-A, 1840. 36 frames.
- 0341 Folder 102, Volume 12-B, ca. 1844. 125 frames.
- 0466 Folder 103, Volume 12-C, ca. 1844–1845. 99 frames.

- 0565 Folder 104, Volume 13-A, 1845-1846. 60 frames.
- 0625 Folder 105, Volume 13-B, Undated. 48 frames.
- 0673 Folder 106, Volume 13-C, Undated. 27 frames.
- 0700 Folder 107, Volume 13-D, Undated. 23 frames.
- 0723 Folder 108, Volume 13-E, Undated. 34 frames.

**Subseries 5.2: Account Books and Diaries of Charles Frederick Fisher, 1833-1873**

- 0757 Description of Subseries 5.2. 1 frame.
- 0758 Folder 109, Volume 14, April 15-30, 1833. 22 frames.
- 0780 Folder 110, Volume 15-A, October 1845-December 1846. 32 frames.
- 0812 Folder 111, Volume 15-B, 1848. 14 frames.
- 0826 Folder 112, Volume 15-C, 1849. 17 frames.
- 0843 Folder 113, Volume 16, 1851-1855. 42 frames.
- 0885 Folder 114, Volume 17, 1853-1854. 74 frames.
- 0959 Folder 115, Volume 18, 1851-1858. 65 frames.

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***Fisher Family Papers cont.***

**Series 5. Volumes, 1821-1873 and Undated cont.**

**Subseries 5.2: Account Books and Diaries of Charles Frederick Fisher, 1833-1873 cont.**

- 0001 Folder 116, Volume 19, 1853-1854. 43 frames.
- 0044 Folder 117, Volume 20, August 1854 and 1873. 49 frames.

**Subseries 5.3: Records of the *Western Carolinian*, 1833-1843**

- 0093 Description of Subseries 5.3. 1 frame.
- 0094 Folder 118, Volume 21, 1833-1834. 120 frames.
- 0214 Folder 119, Volume 22, 1833-1843. 119 frames.
- 0333 Folder 120, Volume 23, 1835-1839. 52 frames.
- 0385 Folder 121, Volume 24, 1838-1839. 21 frames.
- 0406 Folder 122, Volume 25, 1839-1840. 25 frames.
- 0431 Folder 123, Volume 26, 1840. 29 frames.

**Subseries 5.4: Record Books of the Western North Carolina Railroad and the North Carolina Railroad, 1840-1861**

- 0460 Description of Subseries 5.4. 1 frame.
- 0461 Folder 124, Volume 27, 1840-1849. 18 frames.
- 0479 Folder 125, Volume 28, 1855. 17 frames.
- 0496 Folder 126, Volume 29, 1856-1857. 43 frames.
- 0539 Folder 127, Volume 30-A, November 1857. 36 frames.
- 0575 Folder 128, Volume 30-B, 1857. 29 frames.
- 0604 Folder 129, Volume 30-C, 1858. 29 frames.
- 0633 Folder 130, Volume 31-A, 1859. 8 frames.
- 0641 Folder 131, Volume 31-B, May-December 1859. 26 frames.
- 0667 Folder 132, Volume 32, March-September 1861. 25 frames.
- 0692 Folder 133, Volume 33, March-October 1861. 28 frames.
- 0720 Folder 134, Volume 34, March-November 1861. 17 frames.
- 0737 Folder 135, Volume 35, 1856-1859. 53 frames.
- 0790 Folder 136, Volume 36, December 1855-November 1856. 26 frames.
- 0816 Folder 137, Volume 37, September-October 1858. 10 frames.

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- 0826 Folder 138, Volume 38, January–June 1860. 26 frames.
- 0852 Folder 139, Volume 39, February–August 1860. 21 frames.
- 0873 Folder 140, Volume 40, February–December 1861. 23 frames.

**Subseries 5.5: Penmanship Book of Frederick C. Fisher, Undated**

- 0896 Description of Subseries 5.5. 1 frame.
- 0897 Folder 141, Volume 41, Undated. 27 frames.