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SLAVERY IN ANTE-BELLUM SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES

Series C: Selections from the Virginia Historical Society
Part 1: Mining and Smelting Industries

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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.”

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.

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 forgeman 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 and quick after they are received that I will give him a beautiful callico [sic] dress for his wife [for] Christmas,” Schoolfield wrote.

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1 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.
3 John W. Schoolfield to William Weaver, July 24, 1829, Weaver Papers, Duke.
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.” 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.

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 forgeman 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, 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 forgemen 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 forgemen who produced the blooms or “anchonies” that hammermen like Fleming reheated and pounded into merchant bar iron, had a task of 11/2 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. 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.

4 Ibid., December 7, 1829.
5 Ibid., April 22, 1830.
6 Lewis Webb & Co. to William Weaver, June 16, 1829, Weaver-Brady Papers, University of Virginia Library.
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.8

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 times 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 C: Selections from the Virginia Historical Society contains some outstanding examples of this type of material.9

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 Virginia Historical Society 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 the construction of internal improvements, 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.10 The Virginia Historical Society manuscripts contain especially rich documentation on the use of slave workers in railroad, turnpike, and canal construction.11

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8 Dew, Bond of Iron.
9 See, for example, the Richard Eggleston Hardaway Account Book, 1825–1864, and the B. C. Rousseau Account Book, 1855–1857, both in Part 2: Railroad and Canal Construction Industries and Other Trades and Industries.
10 Mary E. Gregory to William Weaver, December 29, 1854, Weaver Papers, Duke.
11 See, for example, the Henry Bank Papers, the Cabell Family Papers, the Edmundson Family Papers, the Thomas Papers, the Andrew Talcott Letterbook, 1825–1828, and the Talcott Family Papers, all in Part 2: Railroad and Canal Construction Industries and Other Trades and Industries.
As the Virginia Historical Society 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.\(^\text{12}\) Evidence in the Virginia Historical Society materials 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 bondmen. 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. Since the slaves themselves decided when and how they would take their overwork compensation, they frequently refrained from spending all of their earnings during the year so that they would have money to take with them when they returned home for Christmas. And this meant that those men with wives and children 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 the Redwell Furnace and 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 Virginia Historical Society records also make clear that slave resistance was a constant problem for many southern industrialists. Runaways particularly plagued some operations, as the William Gray Papers illustrate in detail, and sometimes slaves carried out acts of industrial sabotage.\(^\text{13}\)

Insights into many other aspects of slave life can be gleaned from the materials in the Virginia Historical Society. The working conditions for slaves engaged in a variety of industrial occupations—gold and coal mining, iron manufacturing, machine shop work, lumbering, quarrying, brickmaking, tobacco manufacturing, shipbuilding, and heavy construction—are described. 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.\(^\text{14}\) 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 Virginia Historical Society, a window is opened on the slave’s world that no other type of primary documentary evidence affords.

Charles B. Dew
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Williams College


\(^{13}\) The Gray Papers in Part 2 are a rich source documenting the use of slave labor in tobacco manufacturing in Virginia and efforts to recapture runaway slaves. On industrial sabotage, see Dew, *Bond of Iron*, 277.

NOTE ON SOURCES

The collections microfilmed in this edition are holdings of the Virginia Historical Society, P.O. Box 7311, Richmond, VA 23221-0311. The descriptions of the collections provided in this user guide are adapted from inventories and indexes compiled by the Virginia Historical Society. The inventories and indexes are included among the introductory materials appearing on the microfilm at the beginning of each collection.

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 and the Virginia Historical Society. Maps consulted include:

“Map of the West Coast of Africa from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas, Including the Colony of Liberia,” from The African Repository and Colonial Journal, April 1830; and

EDITORIAL NOTE

The Reel Index for this edition provides the user with a précis of the collections included. Each précis gives information on family history and many business and personal activities documented in the collection. Omissions from collections are noted in the user guide 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 folder begins.
REEL INDEX

Reel 1

Mss1Ad175a, George J. Adams Papers, 1858–1859,
Page County, Virginia

Description of the Collection
This collection consists of sixteen items arranged in sections by name of individual and type of
document.
Section 1 consists of fourteen items, correspondence, 1858–1859, of George J. Adams of Luray
Page County, Virginia, concerning the Blue Ridge Smelting Company, Rapidan [or Rapid Ann]
Mining Company, Stonyman Mining Company, and Virginia Cliff Copper Company. The
 correspondence is with Josiah Barker (of Brattleboro, Vermont, and New York, New York, and bears
a letter to William G. Harrison and a letter of Joseph Troskolawski), Angus Rucker Blakey ([1819–
1896] of Madison Court House, Virginia, enclosing advertising card as a lawyer), James E. Place,
James French Strother ([1811–1860] of Culpeper Court House, Virginia), and Joseph Troskolawski.
Section 2 consists of two items, letters, 1858, written by or addressed to J. Adelberg ([copy]
concerning the smelting of copper ore), Josiah Barker (concerning the Stonyman Mining Company),
James E. Brown, and D. W. Vaughan.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

Papers

0004 Section 1, George J. Adams, Correspondence, 1858–1859. 35 frames.
0039 Section 2, Various Persons, Correspondence, 1858. 10 frames.

Mss4AL175a, Alcinda Gold Mining Company Prospectus, 1839,
Buckingham County, Virginia

Description of the Collection
This collection consists of one item, a prospectus, 1839, of the Alcinda Gold Mining Company,
Buckingham County, Virginia. The prospectus, July 20, 1839, is to solicit stock subscriptions, issued
by authority of Charles Stephen Morgan and Thomas Ritchie (1778–1854).

Introductory Materials

0049 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

Prospectus

0053 Alcinda Gold Mining Company, Prospectus, July 20, 1839. 6 frames.
Mss5:3Ar234:1, Edward Richard Archer Account Book, 1861–1863, Richmond, Virginia

Description of the Collection
This collection consists of one item, an account book, 1861–1863, of Edward Richard Archer (1834–1918). The volume contains a record of the iron products manufactured by the Tredegar Co., Richmond, Virginia, and diagrams of steam engines. Entries include the names, occupations, and cost of free and slave employees at the iron furnace.

Introductory Materials
0059 Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

Account Book

Mss5:1Ar234:2, Edward Richard Archer Diary, 1864–1865, Richmond, Virginia; also Tennessee

Description of the Collection
This collection consists of one item, a diary, 1864–1865, of Edward Richard Archer (1834–1918). The volume was kept while in Hamilton, Bermuda; London, England; Paris, France; Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada; Havana, Cuba; St. Marks and Tallahassee, Florida; Macon and Augusta, Georgia; Charlotte and Greensboro, North Carolina; and Richmond, Virginia. The volume also concerns the surrender of Joseph Eggleston Johnston’s Army of Tennessee and the manufacture of iron products by the Tredegar Co.

Introductory Materials
0161 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

Diary
0165 Edward Richard Archer, Diary, 1864–1865. 48 frames.

Mss1B7332a, Benjamin Brand Papers, 1790–1838, Richmond, Virginia

Description of the Collection
This collection consists of 417 items arranged in sections by name of individual and type of document.
Section 1 consists of fifty items, correspondence, 1819–1825, of Benjamin Brand (d. 1843) of Richmond, Virginia. The correspondence is with Bartlett Anderson, Patrick Anderson, William Baker, Cesario Bias (enclosing letter of Bias to [otherwise unidentified] Guthrey [bears note of Benjamin Brand]), John Brown, Doctor Robert Butler (concerning Gilbert Crawford and the Young Men’s Missionary Society of Richmond, Virginia), William Bowyer Calwell (of White Sulphur Springs, Virginia [now West Virginia], and bears receipt of John Bowyer Calwell), John R. Campbell (of Buck Island, Albemarle County, Virginia), George Caskaden (concerning the Panic of 1819 and the failure of merchant houses in Richmond, Virginia), George Clark, Gilbert Crawford, James S. Crawford,
William Cunningham, Martin Dawson, Sarah Defoe, David Dickinson, Gardiner Dorrance, Benjamin Oliver (of Retreat, Hanover County, Virginia), and William Pollard (as clerk of Hanover County, Virginia).

Section 2 consists of fourteen items, accounts, 1817–1833, of Benjamin Brand (d. 1843). The accounts were kept in Richmond, Virginia, and concern, in part, Oliver & Brand of Hanover Town, Virginia.

Section 3 consists of four items, a plat, 1790, of land in Ohio surveyed for James Maury; a map (hand drawn copy [incomplete] made by Benjamin Brand), 1818, of the southern portion of Alabama; an affidavit, 1832, of Doctor Corbin Braxton concerning Benjamin Brand, Doctor William Randolph Nelson, and the estate of Benjamin Oliver; and notes, undated, of Benjamin Brand concerning the Bible.


Section 5 consists of forty-five items, accounts, 1823–1829, of the American Colonization Society, Richmond and Manchester Auxiliary, Richmond, Virginia. The accounts were kept by Benjamin Brand and William Crane. Some accounts concern Lott Cary, Thomas Chisman Howard, William Munford, Pollard & Converse of Richmond, Virginia, and Shepherd & Pollard of Richmond, Virginia (for printing reports of the Richmond and Manchester Colonization Society).

Section 6 consists of forty items, materials (compiled by Benjamin Brand), 1823–1828, concerning the Richmond and Manchester Colonization Society, Richmond, Virginia. Items include lists of subscribers (including John Marshall); lists of free Negroes from Charles City and Sussex counties, and Richmond, Virginia, seeking to emigrate to Liberia; notes concerning Lott Cary (bear list of books), Liberia (include lines of verse), the American Colonization Society, and the Richmond and Manchester Colonization Society; certificate (copy) of membership of the Marquis de Lafayette with funds contributed by Harmony Hall Academy, Richmond, Virginia (authorized by John Marshall); letter (printed, Richmond, Virginia) of Scervant Jones to the people of York County, Virginia (concerning his service in the Virginia House of Delegates and, in part, the emancipation of slaves); and newspaper clippings.


Section 8 consists of seven items, letters, 1823–1832, concerning the American Colonization Society written by or addressed to Willis Cowling, Augustus Curtis (concerning suppression of the slave trade off the coast of Liberia), Francis Devany, Ralph Randolph Gurley ([printed, Washington, D.C.] bears affidavit of the Board of Managers of the Richmond and Manchester Colonization
Section 9 consists of thirty-one items, accounts, 1828–1833, of the American Colonization Society, Virginia Branch. The accounts were kept in Richmond, Virginia, by Benjamin Brand and David I. Burr.

Section 10 consists of nine items, materials (compiled by Benjamin Brand), 1824–1832, concerning the Virginia Colonization Society. Items include a broadside of the Petersburg Auxiliary Colonization Society, Petersburg, Virginia (issued by authority of William Mayo Atkinson and Andrew Syme); a bill of exchange of Doctor Joseph Mechlin to the President and Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society to pay Dailey & Russwurm of Monrovia, Liberia; a bill of lading issued to Jacob W. Prout by Joshua Lowell (of the ship Criterion) for the shipment of camwood and ivory to Benjamin Brand; and newspaper clippings concerning the Norfolk Colonization Society, Norfolk, Virginia, and African American emigration to Haiti.

Section 11 consists of sixteen items, correspondence, 1837–1838, of Benjamin Brand (of Richmond, Virginia, as treasurer of the Richmond Mining Company) with George Mason Cooke (at Busby’s Mine, Goochland County, Virginia, and bears letter of Joseph Hodgson to H. W. & J. J. Fry of Richmond, Virginia, and receipts of Joseph Hodgson and H. W. & J. J. Fry of Richmond, Virginia [by George Daniel Fisher]), Doctor Daniel H. Gregg, and Doctor Albert Snead (bears receipt of Harmon Hanor and letter of N. Cory to Doctor Albert Snead [bears receipt of William W. Oldner]).

Section 12 consists of twenty-two items, letters, 1836–1837, of George Mason Cooke (as agent for the Richmond Mining Company at Busby’s Mine, Goochland County, Virginia) to John Henry Eustace, Garrat V. Raymond, Doctor Albert Snead, and John Beale Viglini (bears receipt of John Henry Eustace).

Section 13 consists of six items, letters, 1835–1836, of Doctor Benjamin Coleman (of Sunning Hill, Louisa County, Virginia, and as general agent for the Richmond Mining Company at Busby’s Mine, Goochland County, Virginia) to Garrat V. Raymond (bears letter of Abraham Hyam Cohen to Raymond) and John Beale Viglini.

Section 14 consists of six items, letters, 1836, written to Garrat V. Raymond (of Richmond, Virginia, as treasurer of the Richmond Mining Company) by Charles P. James, Benjamin Stillman, and Allen & Paxon of New York City; and letters, 1837, written to Doctor Albert Snead (of Richmond, Virginia, as president of the Richmond Mining Company) by Crump & Co. of Fredericksburg, Virginia (bears receipts of Archibald Blair, William Crump, Robert W. Hart, Hugh Mercer Patton, and Doctor Albert Snead).

Section 15 consists of fifty-eight items, accounts, 1836–1837, of the Richmond Mining Company, Richmond, Virginia. The accounts were kept by Benjamin Brand and Doctor Albert Snead and concern, in part, gold mining operations at Busby’s Mine, Goochland County, Virginia.

Section 16 consists of five items, bonds, 1836–1837, of the Richmond Mining Company (by John Henry Eustace and Doctor Albert Snead) with James Groom (witnessed by Garrat V. Raymond and bears receipts of William Moss [witnessed by W. I. Morris] and Peter Winston), O. Matthews, Peter Winston, D. I. Burr & Co. of Richmond, Virginia, and Kellogg & Peake of Richmond, Virginia.

Introductory Materials

0213 Introductory Materials and Miscellany. 21 frames.

Papers

0234 Section 1, Benjamin Brand, Correspondence, 1819–1825. 132 frames.
Section 2, Benjamin Brand, Accounts, 1817–1833. 17 frames.

Section 3, James Maury, Corbin Braxton, and Benjamin Brand, Plat, Map, Affidavit, and Notes, 1790–1832 and Undated. 12 frames.

Section 4, Benjamin Brand, Correspondence as Treasurer of the Richmond and Manchester Colonization Society, 1823–1829. 192 frames.

Section 5, Benjamin Brand and William Crane, Accounts of the Richmond and Manchester Colonization Society, 1823–1829. 91 frames.

Section 6, Benjamin Brand, Materials concerning the Richmond and Manchester Colonization Society, 1823–1828. 98 frames.

Section 7, Benjamin Brand, Correspondence as Treasurer of the Virginia Colonization Society, 1828–1833. 104 frames.

Section 8, Various Persons, Correspondence concerning the American Colonization Society, 1823–1832. 28 frames.

Section 9, Benjamin Branch and David I. Burr, Accounts of the Virginia Colonization Society, 1828–1833. 56 frames.

Section 10, Benjamin Brand, Materials concerning the Virginia Colonization Society, 1824–1832. 22 frames.

Section 11, Benjamin Brand, Correspondence as Treasurer of the Richmond Mining Co., 1837–1838. 41 frames.

Reel 2

Mss1B7332a, Benjamin Brand Papers, 1790–1838 cont.

Papers cont.

Section 12, George Mason Cooke, Correspondence as Agent for the Richmond Mining Co., 1836–1837. 65 frames.

Section 13, Dr. Benjamin Coleman, Correspondence as General Agent for the Richmond Mining Co., 1835–1836. 22 frames.

Section 14, Garrat V. Raymond, Correspondence as Treasurer of the Richmond Mining Co., 1836. 17 frames.

Section 15, Benjamin Brand and Albert Snead, Accounts concerning the Richmond Mining Co., 1836–1837. 95 frames.

Section 16, John Henry Eustace and Albert Snead, Bonds of the Richmond Mining Co., 1836–1837. 8 frames.

Mss1B7332b, Benjamin Brand Papers, 1779–1863, Hanover County and Richmond, Virginia

Description of the Collection

This collection consists of 1,254 items arranged in sections by name of individual and type of document.

Section 1 consists of 197 items, correspondence, 1806–1812, of Oliver & Brand, Hanover Town, Hanover County, Virginia (operated by Benjamin Brand and Benjamin Oliver), with Samuel Griffin Adams (concerning wheat at Pampatike, King William County, Virginia), Bartlett Anderson, Patrick Anderson, James C. Anthony, Warren Ashley, Carter Berkeley, Augustine Boughan, William Brockenbrough, Miller Brown, Edward Butler, Samuel J. Catlett, George Clark, Jonathan Clark (enclosing a bill of exchange [copy] of Samuel Tompkins to Jonathan Clark for the benefit of Christopher Tompkins), George P. Crump, Cole Digges, James Fox, William Fleming Gaines, Michael W. Hancock, Jonathan Harvey, John Minor Herndon, John Hopkins, John Jones, John Lyons, William Matthews, George Meredith, John Mileston, Lawrence Muse, Carter Braxton Page,

Section 2 consists of 164 items, accounts, 1798–1819, of Oliver & Brand, Hanover Town, Virginia. The accounts concern mercantile operations of Benjamin Brand and Benjamin Oliver and also include bills of lading.


Section 5 consists of six items, letters (concerning Oliver & Brand, Hanover Town, Hanover County, Virginia, operated by Benjamin Brand and Benjamin Oliver), 1811, written to Edward Pollard (by Benjamin Dabney and Warner Lewis Womeley) and Nathaniel Talley (by William L. Walden); and a letter, 1811, of John Thornton (of May Fair, Hanover County, Virginia) to Benjamin Oliver (concerning the horse Tom Tough).

Section 6 consists of ninety-eight items, materials, 1807–1820, concerning Oliver & Brand, Hanover Town, Hanover County, Virginia (operated by Benjamin Brand and Benjamin Oliver). Items include bonds, 1807–1810, to John Taylor and Sally (Marks) Winston; an agreement, 1809, with Spencer Roane; bills of exchange, 1814, to Govan & Weir of London, England; bills of lading, 1806–1820; and memoranda, 1807–1815, of business to be transacted in the courts of Caroline, Hanover, King William, and New Kent counties and the city of Richmond, Virginia.
Section 7 consists of thirty-one items, accounts, 1803–1820, of Benjamin Oliver (1770–1820). The accounts were kept at Hanover Town, Hanover County, Virginia, and also include a lottery ticket, undated, concerning the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia (signed by Robert Saunders).

Section 8 consists of two items, materials, 1809, concerning Oliver & Taliaferro, Caroline County, Virginia. Items include a letter of Warren Ashley; and an affidavit of Martin Fisk.

Section 9 consists of one item, a diary, July 24–October 5, 1820, of Benjamin Brand (d. 1843). The volume was kept while in Canada (Montreal, ll. 27–29 and 38–40; Quebec, ll. 45–46), Maryland (Baltimore, ll. 7–8 and 48), Massachusetts (Boston, ll. 42–45), New Hampshire (ll. 41–42), New York (Albany, ll. 11–12; Ballston Springs, ll. 12–13; Caldwell, ll. 20–22; New York City, ll. 9–10 and 47–48; Plattsburg, ll. 24–25; Saratoga Springs, ll. 13–20; and Ticonderoga, ll. 22–23), Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, ll. 8–9 and 48), Vermont (Burlington, ll. 23–24 and 40–41), Virginia (Charlottesville, l. 3; Falmouth, l. 6; Finedowry, Albemarle County, ll. 1–5; and Fredericksburg, ll. 5–6); and Washington, D.C. (ll. 6–7). Entries also concern John Caldwell Calhoun (l. 16), DeWitt Clinton (ll. 10–12), and William Henry Roane (l. 13). This item is a negative photocopy.


Section 11 consists of 208 items, accounts, 1807–1835, of Benjamin Brand (d. 1843). The accounts were kept in Richmond, Virginia, as a merchant. The accounts include medical fees of Doctor Thomas Nelson (1831 and 1832); a list (printed) of books (1835); and an account of John Hartwell Cocke (1834). The accounts also include bills of lading, 1820–1834, concerning shipments of tobacco.

Section 12 consists of one item, a commonplace book, 1820–1822, of Benjamin Brand (d. 1843). The volume was kept in Richmond, Virginia, and includes a list of clothes; and a numerical population census of Henrico County and Richmond, Virginia, in 1820.

Section 13 consists of thirty-seven items, papers, 1833–1836, of the Virginia Tract Society. The papers were kept by Benjamin Brand (as depositary) in Richmond, Virginia, and include letters written by or addressed to Benjamin Brand, George Woodson Payne (at Retreat, Hanover County, Virginia), John Pilson (of Locust Grove, Albemarle County, Virginia), James Wharey, and William Spottwood White; accounts concerning the purchase of books; bill of lading of the American Tract
Society (bears affidavit of Timothy R. Green); affidavit of the Richmond Tract Society (signed by Hilary Baker, Charles Goddard, Michael Gretter, James Sizer, Thomas Talley, and Lewis Webb); and miscellany.

Section 14 consists of three items, accounts, 1834, of the Richmond Infant Free School Society, Richmond, Virginia. The accounts were kept by Benjamin Brand as treasurer.

Section 15 consists of six items, papers, 1823–1835, of the First Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Virginia. The papers include correspondence of Benjamin Brand with William Jessup Armstrong and Francis Bowman (concerning Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, John Wickham, and the Richmond and Manchester Auxiliary of the American Colonization Society); accounts; and election return for the Board of Trustees.

Section 16 consists of two items, a bond, 1804, of Benjamin Brand with Mitchell & Gairdner of Richmond, Virginia; and a power of attorney, 1826, of Benjamin Brand to William Latham, James Maury, and William Maury concerning James Brown & Sons of Liverpool, England.

Section 17 consists of twenty-eight items, correspondence, 1824–1828, of Benjamin Brand (of Richmond, Virginia, concerning the orphans of James W. Brand and land in Richmond, Virginia) with Reuben Burton (of Springfield, Henrico County, Virginia), John Forbes, William Henry Fitzhylsonn, Matthew Kennedy (bears powers of attorney), Thomas Smith, William L. Smith, and John Staples.

Section 18 consists of twenty-five items, materials, 1816–1831, concerning lawsuits in the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court, Eastern District of Virginia, and the Hustings Court of Richmond, Virginia, concerning the orphans of James W. Brand and land in Richmond, Virginia. Items include correspondence, 1821–1822, of Reuben Burton, Matthew Kennedy, Thomas Smith, and William L. Smith; accounts, 1816–1831, of Benjamin Brand, Reuben Burton, Matthew Kennedy, Thomas Smith, William L. Smith, and John Staples; bond, 1817, of Linah Mims to Reuben Burton; a lease, 1818, of William L. Smith to Aaron Wingate; a deed (extract), 1818, of Peter and Sarah Crutchfield to Benjamin Lewis; a bill of complaint (copy), 1827, of Matthew Kennedy and William L. Smith v. Reuben Burton; a decree (copy), 1828; and notes of Benjamin Brand concerning Mary (Smith) Brand, Jane (Smith) Kennedy, Matthew Kennedy, Thomas Smith, William L. Smith, and Rebecca (Smith) Worsley.

Section 19 consists of four items, correspondence (concerning Benjamin Brand), 1811–1824, of James Croxton, William Cuningham, Rice Hughes, William Hundley, George Meredith, Charles M. Mitchell, Larkin Smith, and Nelson & Minge of Petersburg, Virginia.

Section 20 consists of three items, a letter, 1819, of David W. Brand to William Anderson; a receipt, 1820, of John Cradock to Chiles Meriwether Brand; and a receipt, 1863, of Catharine Virginia Brand to John B. Crenshaw.

Section 21 consists of one item, a diary, 1819–1823, of Edmund B. Crenshaw. The diary was kept at Harmony Hall and High Meadow, Hanover County, Virginia, and concerns agricultural operations, and also includes accounts.

Section 22 consists of one item, an account book, 1819–1822, of Edmund B. Crenshaw. The volume was kept at Harmony Hall and High Meadow, Hanover County, Virginia, and concerns a blacksmith shop and agricultural operations.

Section 23 consists of one item, an account book, 1821–1824, of Edmund B. Crenshaw. The volume was kept at Harmony Hall and High Meadow, Hanover County, Virginia, and concerns a blacksmith shop and agricultural operations.

Section 24 consists of one item, a memorandum, undated, of an unidentified compiler concerning the estate of Edmund B. Crenshaw of Hanover County, Virginia.

Section 25 consists of three items, letters, 1800–1807, written to Edmund Via (of Hanover County, Virginia) by Edmund Barker and John Dixon.

Section 26 consists of ten items, accounts, 1801–1815, of Edmund Via (d. ca. 1829). The accounts were kept in Hanover County, Virginia.

Section 27 consists of four items, bonds, 1802–1826, of Edmund Via (of Hanover County, Virginia) with Robert Anderson (administrator of P. R. Jordan), Thomas Starke (administrator of John Tate), Thomas Tigner, William Via, and Elisha Woody.
Section 28 consists of six items, an affidavit, 1802, of Edmund Hooper (concerning Edmund Via); a deed, 1805, of Charles Talley and Elizabeth (Crutchfield) Talley to Edmund Via for land in Hanover County, Virginia; a commission, 1806, of the Court of Hanover County, Virginia (signed by William Pollard) to John Kilby and Parke Street to examine Elizabeth (Crutchfield) Talley; and inventories, 1830, of the estate of Edmund Via.

Section 29 consists of four items, accounts, 1806–1819, of Jeremiah Jones, Pleasant Jones, and Pleasant Via; and a will (copy), 1808, of Pleasant Jones written in Hanover County, Virginia (witnessed by Edmund Via, Salley Via, and John Wright).

Section 30 consists of two items, letters, 1810–1811, written by or addressed to James Fox, William Hunter, Jeremiah Jones (of Richmond, Virginia), and William Woody (of Leesburg, Virginia).

Section 31 consists of three items, a deed, 1779, of Jonas Metzger to John Witmer for land in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; a deed, 1779, of John Witmer to Joseph Musgrave for land in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (bears deed, 1780, of Joseph Musgrave to Thomas Jones for land in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania); and a deed, 1783, of Thomas Jones to Stephen Southall for military bounty land.

Section 32 consists of six items, a bond, 1788, of Thomas Goodfellow and Andrew Mitchel to Hardin Burnley (bears revenue stamp); an agreement, 1808, of William Brockenbrough and William Cochran (concerning Nicholas Syme); a notice, 1820, of John Pate (concerning the estate of John Gaulding); and lines of verse.


Introductory Materials

0208 Introductory Materials. 15 frames.

Papers

0223 Section 1, Folder 1 of 12, Oliver & Brand, Correspondence, 1806–1812, Adams–Anthony. 17 frames.

0240 Section 1, Folder 2 of 12, Oliver & Brand, Correspondence, 1806–1812, Warren Ashley. 91 frames.

0331 Section 1, Folder 3 of 12, Oliver & Brand, Correspondence, 1806–1812, Berkeley–Butler. 19 frames.

0350 Section 1, Folder 4 of 12, Oliver & Brand, Correspondence, 1806–1812, Catlett–Fox. 22 frames.

0372 Section 1, Folder 5 of 12, Oliver & Brand, Correspondence, 1806–1812, Gaines–Hopkins. 26 frames.

0398 Section 1, Folder 6 of 12, Oliver & Brand, Correspondence, 1806–1812, Jones–Muse. 36 frames.

0434 Section 1, Folder 7 of 12, Oliver & Brand, Correspondence, 1806–1812, Page–Pollard. 44 frames.

0478 Section 1, Folder 8 of 12, Oliver & Brand, Correspondence, 1806–1812, Price–Segar. 39 frames.

0517 Section 1, Folder 9 of 12, Oliver & Brand, Correspondence, 1806–1812, Southall–Taylor. 37 frames.

0554 Section 1, Folder 10 of 12, Oliver & Brand, Correspondence, 1806–1812, Timberlake–White. 44 frames.

0598 Section 1, Folder 11 of 12, Oliver & Brand, Correspondence, 1806–1812, Boughan & Young–Oliver & Taliaferro. 26 frames.

0624 Section 1, Folder 12 of 12, Oliver & Brand, Correspondence, 1806–1812, Russell & Wallace–White & Shelton. 12 frames.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0636</td>
<td>1 of 4</td>
<td>Oliver &amp; Brand, Accounts, Undated and 1798–1807. 41 frames.</td>
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<td>0677</td>
<td>2 of 4</td>
<td>Oliver &amp; Brand, Accounts, 1808–1810. 169 frames.</td>
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<td>0846</td>
<td>3 of 4</td>
<td>Oliver &amp; Brand, Accounts, 1811–1819. 17 frames.</td>
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<td>0863</td>
<td>4 of 4</td>
<td>Oliver &amp; Brand, Bills of Lading, 1820–1834. 12 frames.</td>
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<td>0875</td>
<td>1 of 8</td>
<td>Benjamin Oliver, Correspondence, 1802–1820, Anthony–Ashley. 40 frames.</td>
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<td>0915</td>
<td>2 of 8</td>
<td>Benjamin Oliver, Correspondence, 1802–1820, Campbell–Cunningham. 18 frames.</td>
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<td>0933</td>
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<td>Benjamin Oliver, Correspondence, 1802–1820, Darracott–Hopkins. 21 frames.</td>
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<td>0954</td>
<td>4 of 8</td>
<td>Benjamin Oliver, Correspondence, 1802–1820, Meredith–Pleasants. 21 frames.</td>
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<td>0975</td>
<td>5 of 8</td>
<td>Benjamin Oliver, Correspondence, 1802–1820, Pollard–Starke. 19 frames.</td>
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<td>0994</td>
<td>6 of 8</td>
<td>Benjamin Oliver, Correspondence, 1802–1820, Swann–Taliaferro. 13 frames.</td>
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<td>1007</td>
<td>7 of 8</td>
<td>Benjamin Oliver, Correspondence, 1802–1820, Taylor–White. 21 frames.</td>
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<td>1028</td>
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<td>Benjamin Oliver, Correspondence, 1802–1820, Thomas &amp; James Chrystie–Taylor &amp; Brown. 10 frames.</td>
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**Reel 3**

*Mss1B7332b, Benjamin Brand Papers, 1779–1863 cont.*

Papers cont.

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<tr>
<td>0001</td>
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<td>Benjamin Brand, Correspondence concerning Oliver &amp; Brand, 1805–1820, Anderson–Blake. 25 frames.</td>
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<td>0026</td>
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<td>Benjamin Brand, Correspondence concerning Oliver &amp; Brand, 1805–1820, Brand–Butler. 20 frames.</td>
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<tr>
<td>0046</td>
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<td>Benjamin Brand, Correspondence concerning Oliver &amp; Brand, 1805–1820, Clark–Cunningham [Robert B. Dabney]. 29 frames.</td>
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<td>0075</td>
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<td>Benjamin Brand, Correspondence concerning Oliver &amp; Brand, 1805–1820, [Thomas] Dabney–Fox. 41 frames.</td>
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<td>0116</td>
<td>5 of 12</td>
<td>Benjamin Brand, Correspondence concerning Oliver &amp; Brand, 1805–1820, Gaines–Johnson. 23 frames.</td>
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<td>0139</td>
<td>6 of 12</td>
<td>Benjamin Brand, Correspondence concerning Oliver &amp; Brand, 1805–1820, Jones–Lipscomb. 26 frames.</td>
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<td>7 of 12</td>
<td>Benjamin Brand, Correspondence concerning Oliver &amp; Brand, 1805–1820, McCaul–Pollard. 24 frames.</td>
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<td>0189</td>
<td>8 of 12</td>
<td>Benjamin Brand, Correspondence concerning Oliver &amp; Brand, 1805–1820, Ritchie–Syme. 20 frames.</td>
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<td>0209</td>
<td>9 of 12</td>
<td>Benjamin Brand, Correspondence concerning Oliver &amp; Brand, 1805–1820, Taliaferro–Talley. 21 frames.</td>
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<td>0230</td>
<td>10 of 12</td>
<td>Benjamin Brand, Correspondence concerning Oliver &amp; Brand, 1805–1820, Timberlake–Tompkins. 22 frames.</td>
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<td>0252</td>
<td>11 of 12</td>
<td>Benjamin Brand, Correspondence concerning Oliver &amp; Brand, 1805–1820, Turner–Wormeley. 13 frames.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Section 5, Various Persons, Correspondence concerning Oliver & Brand and Other Topics, 1811. 15 frames.

Section 6, Folder 1 of 4, Oliver & Brand, Bonds, Agreement, Bills of Exchange, and Bills of Lading, 1806–1820. 24 frames.

Section 6, Folder 2 of 4, Oliver & Brand, Memoranda concerning Caroline County–Hanover County, 1809–1814. 77 frames.

Section 6, Folder 3 of 4, Oliver & Brand, Memoranda concerning King William County–New Kent County, 1807–1815. 103 frames.

Section 6, Folder 4 of 4, Oliver & Brand, Memoranda concerning Richmond, Virginia, 1810. 4 frames.

Section 7, Benjamin Oliver, Accounts, 1803–1820 and Undated. 68 frames.

Section 8, Oliver & Taliaferro, Materials, 1809. 7 frames.

Section 9, Benjamin Brand, Diary, July 14–October 5, 1820. 51 frames.

Section 10, Folder 1 of 14, Benjamin Brand, Correspondence, 1818–1835, Unidentified and Anderson–Ashley. 38 frames.

Section 10, Folder 2 of 14, Benjamin Brand, Correspondence, 1818–1835, Bacon–Blair. 17 frames.

Section 10, Folder 3 of 14, Benjamin Brand, Correspondence, 1818–1835, C. Brand–F. Brand. 32 frames.

Section 10, Folder 4 of 14, Benjamin Brand, Correspondence, 1818–1835, George Brand. 56 frames.

Section 10, Folder 5 of 14, Benjamin Brand, Correspondence, 1818–1835, Robert Brand–Crawford. 25 frames.

Section 10, Folder 6 of 14, Benjamin Brand, Correspondence, 1818–1835, Crenshaw–Goolsby. 28 frames.

Section 10, Folder 7 of 14, Benjamin Brand, Correspondence, 1818–1835, Harrison–Nelson. 38 frames.

Section 10, Folder 8 of 14, Benjamin Brand, Correspondence, 1818–1835, Page–Webb. 23 frames.

Section 10, Folder 9 of 14, Benjamin Brand, Correspondence, 1818–1835, Baldwin & Kent–Maury & Latham. 50 frames.

Section 10, Folder 10 of 14, Benjamin Brand, Correspondence, 1818–1835, Nelson & Minge, January–April 1823. 71 frames.

Reel 4

Mss1B7332b, Benjamin Brand Papers, 1779–1863 cont.

Papers cont.

Section 10, Folder 11 of 14, Benjamin Brand, Correspondence, 1818–1835, Nelson & Minge, May–July 1823. 58 frames.

Section 10, Folder 12 of 14, Benjamin Brand, Correspondence, 1818–1835, Nelson & Minge, August–December 1823. 46 frames.

Section 10, Folder 13 of 14, Benjamin Brand, Correspondence, 1818–1835, Nelson & Minge, 1824. 36 frames.

Section 10, Folder 14 of 14, Benjamin Brand, Correspondence, 1818–1835, Parker & Stevens–Timberlake and Magruder. 18 frames.

Section 11, Folder 1 of 5, Benjamin Brand, Accounts, Undated and 1807–1810. 48 frames.

Section 11, Folder 2 of 5, Benjamin Brand, Accounts, 1815–1819. 20 frames.

Section 11, Folder 3 of 5, Benjamin Brand, Accounts, 1820. 112 frames.

Section 11, Folder 4 of 5, Benjamin Brand, Accounts, 1823–1831. 44 frames.
Reel 5

*Mss1D2856a, Preston Davie Papers, 1627–1747,
Virginia; also Great Britain*

Description of the Collection

This collection consists of twenty-two items arranged in sections by name of individual and type of document.

Section 1 consists of one item, an ordinary of arms, 1633, of Henry Fairfax (1588–1665). This item describes coats of arms displayed in England.

Section 3 consists of one item, an order, March 7, 1660, of the Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, London, England, to Sir Robert Pye to pay William St. Ravy the sum of £100. The order is signed by the Earl of Southampton.

Section 4 consists of one item, an order, December 8, 1664, of the Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, Southampton House, London, England, to pay John Wolstenholme the sum of £12,000 from custom dues as payment for money borrowed by Charles I from Paul Pindar. The order is signed by the Earl of Southampton and the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Section 5 consists of one item, an order, January 17, 1665, of the Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, Oxford, England, to pay the sum of £1,000 to Thomas Povey for the use of the ministers of Jamaica. The order is signed by the Earl of Southampton.

Section 6 consists of one item, a certificate, May 13, 1690, of Mrs. Susanna Willis, London, England, granting permission to Charlotte Culpeper to marry John Peshall. The certificate bears the seal of Mrs. Susanna Willis. Charlotte Culpeper was the daughter of Thomas Culpeper, second baron Culpeper (1635–1689), and his mistress, Mrs. Susanna Willis.

Section 7 consists of one item, an affidavit, May 15, 1690, of Thomas Cooke, London, England, that John Peshall and Charlotte Culpeper were married with the consent of Mrs. Susanna Willis. The affidavit bears the seal of Mrs. Susanna Willis. Charlotte Culpeper was the daughter of Thomas Culpeper, second baron Culpeper (1635–1689), and his mistress, Mrs. Susanna Willis.

Section 8 consists of one item, a deed, October 4, 1688, of Thomas Culpeper, second baron Culpeper (1635–1689), to Thomas Crafford and Sir John Trevor for land in Warwick County, England. The deed mentions Jane Susanna (Culpeper) Englefield, Charlotte (Culpeper) Peshall, and Mrs. Susanna Willis.

Section 9 consists of one item, a commission, July 3, 1700, of William III, King of Great Britain, 1689–1702, for the proroguing of Parliament. The commission is written in Latin and signed by the Earl of Bridgewater, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Jersey, the Duke of Marlborough, and the Earl of Pembroke.

Section 10 consists of one item, a patent, February 10, 1709, from the Northern Neck Proprietary of Virginia, Lancaster County, Virginia, issued to John Pope for 2,681 acres in Stafford County, Virginia. The patent is signed by Robert Carter and bears the seal of Margaret (Van Hesse) Culpeper.

Section 11 consists of one item, a patent, August 17, 1725, of the land office of Virginia (Colony), issued to John Syme for four hundred acres in Hanover County, Virginia. The patent is signed by Hugh Drysdale, Governor.

Section 12 consists of one item, a bond, June 24, 1731, of James Seamer, London, England, to pay Francis Fauquier the sum of £1,500. The bond bears revenue stamps and the seal of James Seamer. Verso, are receipts of Francis Fauquier for interest paid, 1732–1735.

Section 13 consists of one item, a warrant, November 28, 1740, of the Northern Neck Proprietary of Virginia issued to John Savage to survey five hundred acres in Prince William County, Virginia, for George Williams. The warrant is signed by William Fairfax and bears the seal of Thomas Lord Fairfax.

Section 14 consists of one item, an account, 1746, of Edmund Jenings (1703–1756), unidentified location, with an unidentified person for legal fees.

Section 15 consists of one item, a patent, October 1, 1747, of the land office of Virginia (Colony) issued to Samuel Matthews for three hundred acres in Amelia County, Virginia. The patent is signed by William Gooch, Governor.

Section 16 consists of one item, a deed, November 28, 1679, of David Newell to William Sherwood for land in Jamestown, Virginia. The deed is witnessed by George Brent and William Cole and bears the seal of David Newell.
Section 17 consists of one item, a patent, April 21, 1790, of the land office of Virginia (Colony) issued to Hugh Owen for 220 acres in Old Rappahannock County, Virginia. The patent is signed by Nathaniel Bacon and bears the seal of Virginia. Verso is a deed of Hugh Owen, May 30, 1692, to Robert Beverley for 220 acres in Essex County, Virginia.

Section 18 consists of one item, a patent, October 10, 1707, of the Northern Neck Proprietary of Virginia, Lancaster County, Virginia, issued to Robert Carter Jr. for 902 acres in Stafford County, Virginia. The patent is signed by Robert Carter. and bears the seal of Margaret (Van Hesse) Culpeper.

Section 19 consists of one item, a letter, July 27, 1709, of the Secretary of State for the Southern Department of Great Britain, Whitehall, London, England, to the Governor of Virginia (i.e., Robert Hunter). The letter is signed by the Earl of Sunderland and concerns the recovery of the Bahama Islands from the French.

Section 20 consists of one item, a proclamation, September 11, 1727, of the Council of Virginia (Colony), Williamsburg, Virginia, announcing the accession of George II as king of Great Britain. Verso is an affidavit of Ralph Pigot, October 5, 1727, that the proclamation was published at the courthouse of Northampton County, Virginia.

Section 21 consists of one item, a letter, February 24, 1741, of Sir William Gooch, baronet (1681–1751), unidentified location, to Landon Carter, Lansdowne, Gloucester County, Virginia. The letter bears the seal of Sir William Gooch and concerns a dog “Tiddy” and her expectant litter.

Section 22 consists of one item, a letter, August 5, 1742, of William Anne Keppel, second earl of Albemarle (1702–1754), London, England, to Mr. [otherwise unidentified] Storer. The letter concerns business affairs with a Mr. [otherwise unidentified] Walters.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 9 frames.

Papers

0010 Section 1, Henry Fairfax, Ordinary of Arms, 1633. 22 frames.
0032 Section 2, Richard Lowther, Agreement, July 31, 1627. 3 frames.
0035 Section 3, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, Order, March 7, 1660. 2 frames.
0037 Section 4, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, Order, December 8, 1664. 6 frames.
0043 Section 5, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, Order, January 17, 1665. 3 frames.
0046 Section 6, Susanna Willis, Certificate, May 13, 1690. 2 frames.
0048 Section 7, Thomas Cooke, Affidavit, May 15, 1690. 3 frames.
0051 Section 8, Thomas Culpeper, Second Baron Culpeper, Deed, October 4, 1688. 5 frames.
0056 Section 9, William III, Commission, July 3, 1700. 3 frames.
0059 Section 10, Northern Neck Proprietary of Virginia, Patent, February 10, 1709. 3 frames.
0062 Section 11, Land Office of Virginia (Colony), Patent, August 17, 1725. 3 frames.
0065 Section 12, James Seamer, Bond, June 24, 1731. 3 frames.
0068 Section 13, Northern Neck Proprietary of Virginia, Warrant, November 28, 1740. 2 frames.
0070 Section 14, Edmund Jenings, Account, 1746. 2 frames.
0072 Section 15, Land Office of Virginia (Colony), Patent, October 1, 1747. 3 frames.
0075 Section 16, David Newell, Deed, November 28, 1679. 4 frames.
0079 Section 17, Land Office of Virginia (Colony), Patent, April 21, 1790. 4 frames.
0083 Section 18, Northern Neck Proprietary of Virginia, Patent, October 10, 1707. 3 frames.
0086 Section 19, Secretary of State for the Southern Department of Great Britain, Letter, July 27, 1709. 3 frames.
0089 Section 20, Council of Virginia (Colony), Proclamation, September 11, 1727. 3 frames.
0092 Section 21, Sir William Gooch, baronet, Letter, February 24, 1741. 2 frames.
0094 Section 22, William Anne Keppel, Second Earl of Albemarle, Letter, August 5, 1742. 3 frames.
Mss1D2856b, Preston Davie Papers, 1749–1846, Virginia; also Great Britain

Description of the Collection
This collection consists of thirty-seven items arranged in sections by name of individual and type of document.

Section 1 consists of one item, a patent, July 12, 1750, of the land office of Virginia (Colony), issued to Benjamin Mosby for 120 acres in Albemarle County, Virginia. The patent is signed by Thomas Lee, President of the Council.

Section 2 consists of one item, a warrant, February 17, 1752, of the Northern Neck Proprietary of Virginia, issued to Robert Rutherford to survey four hundred acres in Frederick County, Virginia, for Mathias Gabbert. The warrant is signed by William Fairfax.

Section 3 consists of one item, a warrant, March 25, 1755, of the Northern Neck Proprietary of Virginia, issued to Richard Young to survey four hundred acres in Culpeper County, Virginia, for William Duncan. The warrant is signed by George William Fairfax and bears the seal of Thomas Lord Fairfax.

Section 4 consists of one item, a patent, December 15, 1755, of the land office of Virginia (Colony), issued to Willis Wilson for 2,668 acres (i.e., Horn Quarter) in Norfolk County, Virginia. The patent is signed by Robert Dinwiddie, Governor, and bears inscription, “Presented to Geo[ge] W[yth] Randolph, Esq., of Richmond, Virginia, by Fred[erick] W. Power, Yorktown, Virginia, July 20, 1859."

Section 5 consists of one item, a patent, July 1, 1761, of the land office of Virginia (Colony), issued to Thomas Jones for 1,441 acres in Lunenburg County, Virginia. The patent is signed by Francis Fauquier, Governor.

Section 6 consists of one item, a patent, August 15, 1764, of the land office of Virginia (Colony), issued to John Campbell for 111 acres in Nansemond County, Virginia. The patent is signed by Francis Fauquier, Governor.

Section 7 consists of one item, a commission, November 1, 1765, of the governor of Virginia (Colony), appointing justices of Northampton County, Virginia, for the trial of Peter Hill, an African American. The commission is signed by Francis Fauquier, Governor.

Section 8 consists of one item, a patent, July 14, 1769, of the land office of Virginia (Colony), issued to James Robinson for fifty acres in Augusta County, Virginia. The patent is signed by Lord Botetourt, Governor.

Section 9 consists of one item, a patent, July 14, 1769, of the land office of Virginia (Colony), issued to Jane Mouldrough for thirty-three acres in Augusta County, Virginia. The patent is signed by Lord Botetourt, Governor.

Section 10 consists of one item, an affidavit, August 9, 1769, of Gabriel Jones (1724–1806), Hampshire County, Virginia, concerning a deed of lease between Thomas Lord Fairfax and Robert Parker.

Section 11 consists of one item, a letter, April 2, 1777, of Arthur Campbell (1742–1811), Fort Patrick Henry, Washington County, Virginia, to William Campbell, Washington County, Virginia. The letter concerns Indian attacks against the Virginia militia.

Section 12 consists of one item, a patent, November 1, 1777, of the Northern Neck Proprietary of Virginia, Frederick County, Virginia, issued to Thomas Bryan Martin for 13,920 acres in Frederick and Dunmore counties, Virginia. The patent is signed by Thomas Lord Fairfax.

Section 13 consists of one item, a letter, January 22, 1780, of the general assembly of Georgia at Augusta, Georgia, to Benjamin Lincoln, Charleston, South Carolina. The letter is signed by William Glascock, Speaker, and concerns the removal of forces in the U.S. Continental army from the Southern Department.

Section 14 consists of one item, a grant, June 1, 1782, of the land office of Virginia, issued to James Harbison for 1,400 acres in Lincoln County, Virginia (now Kentucky). The grant is signed by Benjamin Harrison, Governor, and was issued by virtue of Treasury Warrant No. 364.
Section 15 consists of one item, an affidavit, April 26, 1783, of the council of Virginia, that James Summers is entitled to bounty land for service in the Virginia militia. The affidavit is signed by Thomas Meriwether, and witnessed by Benjamin Harrison.

Section 16 consists of one item, a bond, April 10, 1784, of Samuel Boone, unidentified location, to pay Edward Tyler the sum of £41 provided twenty-two gallons of whiskey were not sold.

Section 17 consists of one item, an affidavit, March 5, 1785, of the council of Virginia, that Thomas Whitaker is entitled to bounty land for service in the U.S. Continental army. The affidavit is signed by Thomas Meriwether, and witnessed by Patrick Henry.

Section 18 consists of one item, a bond, June 2, 1785, of John Campbell, unidentified location, whereby Campbell and Harry Innes agree to pay Mark Thomas the sum of £50.

Section 19 consists of one item, an order, January 26, 1787, of Edmund Randolph (1753–1813), unidentified location, to Mr. Isaac to pay the sum of £5.

Section 20 consists of one item, a grant, August 24, 1787, of the land office of Virginia, issued to Nicholas Cabell for seven hundred acres in Amherst County, Virginia. The grant is signed by Beverley Randolph, Lieutenant Governor, bears the seal of Virginia, and was issued by virtue of Treasury Warrant No. 1226.

Section 21 consists of one item, a grant, December 5, 1788, of the land office of Virginia, issued to Thomas Fitzhugh for 931 acres in Fauquier County, Virginia. The grant is signed by Beverley Randolph, Governor, and bears the seal of Virginia.

Section 22 consists of one item, a letter, May 2, 1790, of Robert Fairfax, seventh baron Fairfax (1707–1793), Leeds Castle, Kent County, England, to an unidentified addressee. The letter concerns the gift of Lord Fairfax’s post chaise to a coachman.

Section 23 consists of one item, a certificate, April 26, 1791, of the departemente de la guerre of France, concerning the service of Pierre Augustin Bulliu Matiss in the French army (Regiment of Tourraine, Company of Grenadiers). The certificate is written in French, and signed by Louis le Begue Duportail.

Section 24 consists of one item, a petition, undated, ca. 1790, of Gabriel De Sautereau (b. 1740), unidentified location, for a pension for service in the French army (18th regiment). The petition is written in French, and signed by Louis le Begue Duportail.

Section 25 consists of one item, a letter, September 21, 1797, of Samuel Hopkins (1753–1819), Logsdale, Mecklenburg County, Virginia, to John Preston, Montgomery County, Virginia. The letter concerns Doctor John Griffin.

Section 26 consists of one item, a commission, 1798, of the governor of Virginia, appointing Edward McDonnough a lieutenant in the Virginia militia. The commission is signed by James Wood, Governor.

Section 27 consists of one item, a letter, November 15, 1800, of Ferdinando Fairfax (1769–1820), Shannon Hill, Jefferson County, Virginia (now West Virginia), to [John?] Ambler. The letter concerns the sale of tobacco.

Section 28 consists of one item, a letter, August 2, 1809, of Edward Carrington (1749–1810), Richmond, Virginia, to Miles M. Hughes, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The letter concerns land of John Steele in Kanawha County, Virginia (now West Virginia).

Section 29 consists of one item, a letter, December 28, 1821, of the patent office of the U.S. State Department [now in Commerce Department], Washington, D.C., to the Secretary of State (i.e., John Quincy Adams). The letter is signed by William Thornton, bears the endorsement of John Quincy Adams, and concerns a patent case.

Section 30 consists of one item, a letter, October 28, 1825, of Robert Beverley Randolph (1784–1839), Richmond, Virginia, to J. W. & E. Patterson, Baltimore, Maryland. The letter concerns the sale of coal.

Section 31 consists of one item, an agreement, October 5, 1827, of John Jackson, whereby John, Michael, Thomas, and Robert Jackson sell to James White a lead mine in Wythe County, Virginia. The agreement is witnessed by Alexander Smyth and others.

Section 32 consists of one item, a poem, “Jamestown,” written July 20, 1846, by James Kirke Paulding (1778–1860).
Section 33 consists of one item, a letter, February 6, 1749, of Peter Jefferson (1708–1757), unidentified location, to Samuel Jordan, Albemarle County, Virginia. The letter concerns the survey of the Leatherwood and Wart Mountain lands in Lunenburg County, Virginia.

Section 34 consists of one item, a commission, 1751, of the governor of Virginia (Colony), Williamsburg, Virginia, used for appointing officers in the militia. The commission is signed by Governor Lewis Burwell, President of the Council.

Section 35 consists of one item, a bond, November 5, 1764, of Fielding Lewis (1725–1781), Williamsburg, Virginia, concerning Lewis's executorship of the estate of William Lightfoot. The bond is written by George Washington, and signed by George Washington and Thomas Walker.

Section 36 consists of one item, a patent, September 22, 1766, of the land office of Virginia (Colony), issued to John Taylor for 124 acres in Augusta County, Virginia. The patent is signed by Francis Fauquier, Governor.

Section 37 consists of one item, a letter, April 4, 1794, of the governor of the Bahamas Islands, Nassau, New Providence Island, to Charles Long. The letter is signed by Lord Dunmore, and concerns Mr. Gamble's accounts and vouchers for expenditures in the commissary and barrack departments.

Introductory Materials

0097 Introductory Materials. 11 frames.

Papers

0108 Section 1, Land Office of Virginia (Colony), Patent, July 12, 1750. 3 frames.
0111 Section 2, Northern Neck Proprietary of Virginia, Warrant, February 17, 1752. 3 frames.
0114 Section 3, Northern Neck Proprietary of Virginia, Warrant, March 25, 1755. 2 frames.
0116 Section 4, Land Office of Virginia (Colony), Patent, December 15, 1755. 3 frames.
0119 Section 5, Land Office of Virginia (Colony), Patent, July 1, 1761. 3 frames.
0122 Section 6, Land Office of Virginia (Colony), Patent, August 15, 1764. 3 frames.
0125 Section 7, Governor of Virginia (Colony), Commission, November 1, 1765. 2 frames.
0127 Section 8, Land Office of Virginia (Colony), Patent, July 14, 1769. 3 frames.
0130 Section 9, Land Office of Virginia (Colony), Patent, July 14, 1769. 3 frames.
0133 Section 10, Gabriel Jones, Affidavit, August 9, 1769. 3 frames.
0136 Section 11, Arthur Campbell, Letter, April 2, 1777. 3 frames.
0139 Section 12, Northern Neck Proprietary of Virginia, Patent, November 1, 1777. 3 frames.
0142 Section 13, General Assembly of Georgia, Letter, January 22, 1780. 5 frames.
0147 Section 14, Land Office of Virginia, Grant, June 1, 1782. 2 frames.
0149 Section 15, Council of State of Virginia, Affidavit, April 26, 1783. 2 frames.
0151 Section 16, Samuel Boone, Bond, April 10, 1784. 3 frames.
0154 Section 17, Council of State of Virginia, Affidavit, March 5, 1785. 2 frames.
0156 Section 18, John Campbell, Bond, June 2, 1785. 3 frames.
0159 Section 19, Edmund Randolph, Order, January 26, 1787. 2 frames.
0161 Section 20, Land Office of Virginia, Grant, August 24, 1787. 3 frames.
0164 Section 21, Land Office of Virginia, Grant, December 5, 1788. 3 frames.
0167 Section 22, Robert Fairfax, Seventh Lord Fairfax, Letter, May 2, 1790. 2 frames.
0169 Section 23, Departemente de la Guerre, France, Certificate, April 26, 1791. 2 frames.
0171 Section 24, Gabriel De Sautereau, Petition, ca. 1790. 3 frames.
0174 Section 25, Samuel Hopkins, Letter, September 21, 1797. 2 frames.
0176 Section 26, Governor of Virginia, Commission, 1798. 2 frames.
0178 Section 27, Ferdinando Fairfax, Letter, November 15, 1800. 3 frames.
0181 Section 28, Edward Carrington, Letter, August 2, 1809. 3 frames.
0184 Section 29, Patent Office of the U.S. State Department [now in Commerce Department], Letter, December 28, 1821. 3 frames.
0187 Section 30, Robert Beverley Randolph, Letter, October 28, 1825. 3 frames.
Description of the Collection

This collection consists of one item, a commonplace book, 1776–1859, of Isaac Hite (1758–1836). The volume was kept at Belle Grove, Frederick County, Virginia. Entries include genealogical notes concerning the Baldwin, Davison, Ettinge, Hite, Madison, Maury, and Williams families; lists of horses, cattle, and slaves; a list of the number of American soldiers at Yorktown and the articles of surrender presented to Lord Cornwallis, 1781; and a letter (copy), undated, written by Bishop James Madison (1749–1812) to John Page ([1744–1808] of the Philosophical Society of Virginia). The volume also includes a list of slaves, 1859, owned by Isaac Fontaine Hite (b. 1807).

Introductory Materials

0212 Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

Commonplace Book

0215 Isaac Hite, Commonplace Book, 1776–1859. 38 frames.

Description of the Collection

This collection consists of thirty-five items arranged in sections by name of individual and type of document.


Section 2 consists of two items, agreements, 1854–1856, of William B. Phillips (of New York City and Washington, D.C.) with Samuel Smith (concerning the Dorn Gold Mine in Georgia) and Abraham S. Wooldridge (concerning Huguenot Springs and Huguenot Springs and Mining Company, Powhatan County, Virginia).

Section 4 consists of two items, letters (copy), 1855, written to Abraham S. Wooldridge (of Midlothian, Chesterfield County, Virginia) by Thomas S. Foizey (b. ca. 1801) and Thomas Marshall ([b. ca. 1794] concerning coal at Huguenot Springs, Powhatan County, Virginia).

*N.B.* A related collection among the holdings of the Duke University Library is the Joseph Belknap Smith Papers included in UPA’s *Slavery in Ante-Bellum Southern Industries, Series A.*

**Introductory Materials**

0253 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

**Papers**

0258 Section 1, William B. Phillips, Correspondence, 1855–1861. 90 frames.
0348 Section 2, William B. Phillips, Agreements, 1854–1856. 10 frames.
0358 Section 3, William B. Phillips, Notes, ca. 1855–1860. 10 frames.
0368 Section 4, Various Persons, Copies of Correspondence, 1855. 6 frames.

**Mss1P9267f, Preston Family Papers, 1727–1896, Augusta, Botetourt, and Montgomery Counties, Virginia; also Kentucky**

**Description of the Collection**

This collection consists of ca. 3,540 items, arranged chronologically. Items include correspondence, accounts, sheriff’s records, land records, estate materials, and miscellany of James Patton (of Augusta County, Virginia); correspondence, accounts, land records, militia records, estate materials, and miscellany of William Preston ([1729–1783] of Greenfield, Botetourt County, Virginia); correspondence, accounts, land records, militia records, state treasurer’s records, and miscellany of John Preston ([1764–1827] of Horseshoe Bottom, Montgomery County, and Richmond, Virginia); correspondence, accounts, and miscellany of Francis Preston (of Abingdon, Virginia; correspondence, accounts, land records, U.S. Army records, and miscellany of Francis Preston; correspondences, accounts, and estate materials of Thomas Lewis Preston ([1770–1821] of Montgomery County, Virginia); correspondence, accounts, and estate materials of Thomas Lewis Preston ([1781–1812] of Lexington, Virginia); records of John Buchanan (d. 1769), James Patton Preston, William Thompson (d. 1795), and other Preston family members.

John Preston and Francis Preston were both involved in coal and salt mines in southwestern Virginia, with African American slaves forming a significant part of their labor force. References to plantation slaves and household slaves are also found in the papers, as well as bills of sale, hiring agreements, references to runaway slaves, slave insurrections, and general information on the institution of slavery.

A genealogical chart of the Preston family appears in the Introductory Materials provided on Reel 5, Frame 0374. An itemized index and calendar to Mss1P9267f, Preston Family Papers, 1727–1896, is included in the Introductory Materials provided on Reel 5, Frame 0379.

*N.B.* The Virginia Historical Society holds several related collections of Preston Family Papers. Other related collections are among the holdings of the Filson Club and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

**Introductory Materials**

0374 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.
0379 Index and Calendar to Mss1P9267f, Preston Family Papers, 1727–1896. 530 frames.
Reels 5–8

Papers

0909 Folders 1–17, March 26, 1727–July 25, 1744. 93 frames.

Reel 6

Mss1P9267f, Preston Family Papers, 1727–1896 cont.
Papers cont.

0001 Folders 18–37, July 10, 1745–November 22, 1747. 91 frames.
0092 Folders 38–66, February 9, 1748–December 17, 1750. 67 frames.
0159 Folders 67–88, March 12, 1751–December 25, 1752. 95 frames.
0254 Folders 89–144a, February 12, 1753–December 1754. 129 frames.
0383 Folders 145–175, January 4–December and Undated, 1755. 84 frames.
0467 Folders 176–207, January 1–December and Undated, 1756. 87 frames.
0554 Folders 208–247, January 6–December and Undated, 1757. 95 frames.
0848 Folders 310–346, January 2–December and Undated, 1760. 121 frames.

Reel 7

Mss1P9267f, Preston Family Papers, 1727–1896 cont.
Papers cont.

0001 Folders 367–381, July 2–December and Undated, 1761. 53 frames.
0054 Folders 382–400, January–December and Undated, 1762. 50 frames.
0170 Folders 428–445, January 2–December and Undated, 1764. 70 frames.
0240 Folders 446–482, January 3–December 1765. 100 frames.
0340 Folders 482a–516, January 29–December and Undated, 1766. 100 frames.
0440 Folders 517–543, January 24–December and Undated, 1767. 68 frames.
0508 Folders 544–581, January 2–December and Undated, 1768. 158 frames.
0666 Folders 582–612, January 3–December and Undated, 1769. 113 frames.
0779 Folders 613–644, January 3–December 1770. 87 frames.
0866 Folders 645–687, January 1–December and Undated, 1771. 142 frames.

Reel 8

Mss1P9267f, Preston Family Papers, 1727–1896 cont.
Papers cont.

0001 Folder 688, 1771–1772. 17 frames.
0018 Folders 689–730, January 1–December and Undated, 1772. 95 frames.
0113 Folders 731–778, January 5–December and Undated, 1773. 138 frames.
0749 Folders 954–974, January 2–December and Undated, 1777. 63 frames. [no folder 975]
Reel 9

*Mss1P9267f, Preston Family Papers, 1727–1896 cont.*

Papers cont.

0001 Folders 1047–1055, December 8–24 and Undated, 1779. 28 frames.
0029 Folders 1056–1097, January 6–December and Undated, 1780. 111 frames.
0140 Folders 1098–1124, January 17–December and Undated, 1781. 111 frames.
0251 Folders 1125–1178, January 5–December and Undated, 1782. 176 frames.
0755 Folders 1328–1380, January 1–December and Undated, 1785. 129 frames.
0884 Folders 1381–1435, January 2–June 5, 1786. 119 frames.

Reel 10

*Mss1P9267f, Preston Family Papers, 1727–1896 cont.*

Papers cont.

0001 Folders 1436–1473, June 15–December and Undated, 1786. 85 frames. [no folder 1474]
0086 Folders 1475–1569, January 5–December and Undated, 1787. 249 frames.
0335 Folders 1570–1611, January 10–December and Undated, 1788. 100 frames.
0435 Folders 1612–1648, January 5–December and Undated, 1789. 107 frames.
0542 Folders 1649–1685, January 6–December and Undated, 1790. 83 frames.
0625 Folders 1686–1709, January 5–December and Undated, 1791. 206 frames.
0831 Folders 1710–1778, January 30–December 29, 1792. 192 frames.

Reel 11

*Mss1P9267f, Preston Family Papers, 1727–1896 cont.*

Papers cont.

0001 Folder 1779, Undated, 1792. 142 frames.
0143 Folders 1780–1823, January 1–December and Undated, 1793. 113 frames.
0256 Folders 1824–1890, January 4–December and Undated, 1794. 204 frames.
0802 Folders 2016–2084, January 7–December and Undated, 1797. 211 frames.
1013 Folders 2085–2103, January 1–April 26, 1798. 48 frames.
Reel 12

*Mss1P9267f, Preston Family Papers, 1727–1896 cont.*

Papers cont.

0001 Folders 2104–2152, May 2–December and Undated, 1798. 136 frames.
0137 Folders 2153–2195, January 8–December and Undated, 1799. 118 frames.
0255 Folders 2196–2255, January 10–December and Undated, 1800. 168 frames.
0531 Folders 2300–2331, January 2–December and Undated, 1802. 80 frames.
0611 Folders 2332–2352, January 1–December and Undated, 1803. 50 frames.
0661 Folders 2353–2392, January 27–December and Undated, 1804. 100 frames.
0875 Folders 2433–2461, January 9–December and Undated, 1806. 86 frames.
0961 Folders 2462–2492, January 13–September 16, 1807. 91 frames.

Reel 13

*Mss1P9267f, Preston Family Papers, 1727–1896 cont.*

Papers cont.

0001 Folders 2493–2505, September 17–December and Undated, 1807. 32 frames.
0033 Folders 2506–2555, January 6–December and Undated, 1808. 144 frames.
0177 Folders 2556–2635, January 1–December and Undated, 1809. 253 frames.
0671 Folders 2712–2788, January 6–December and Undated, 1811. 241 frames.
0912 Folders 2789–2828, January 7–July 6, 1812. 139 frames.

Reel 14

*Mss1P9267f, Preston Family Papers, 1727–1896 cont.*

Papers cont.

0001 Folders 2829–2868, July 11–December and Undated, 1812. 137 frames.
0138 Folders 2869–2946, January 2–December and Undated, 1813. 236 frames.
0374 Folders 2947–3010, January 8–December and Undated, 1814. 213 frames.
0587 Folders 3011–3064, January 1–December and Undated, 1815. 159 frames.
0746 Folders 3065–3152, January 1–December and Undated, 1816. 279 frames.
1025 Folders 3153–3157, January 5–15, 1817. 16 frames.

Reel 15

*Mss1P9267f, Preston Family Papers, 1727–1896 cont.*

Papers cont.

0001 Folders 3158–3215, January (Undated)–December and Undated, 1817. 179 frames.
0465 Folders 3301–3376, January 2–December and Undated, 1819. 225 frames.
0690 Folders 3377–3430, January 1–December and Undated, 1820. 172 frames.
Reel 16

*Mss1P9267f, Preston Family Papers, 1727–1896 cont.*

Papers cont.

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<td>Folders 3520–3542, Undated</td>
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*Mss2R1315b, Lilburn Rogers Railey Papers, 1855–1884,*

*Albemarle and Chesterfield Counties, Virginia*

Description of the Collection

This collection consists of six items, papers, 1855–1884, of Lilburn Rogers Railey (1804–1890). Items include letters written to Lilburn Rogers Railey (of Charlottesville, Virginia) by Thomas Howard, J. K. McTyre, and Thomas Maurice Miller (1846–1902) concerning the Stone Henge Coal Pits, Chesterfield County, Virginia; a lease of Elizabeth (Mayo) Railey (d. 1856), John M. Railey, and Lilburn Rogers Railey to George H. Jewett, John W. Jewett, John P. Sampson, and Catharine (Morris) Shiflett for the Stone Henge Coal Pits; and powers of attorney of Catharine (Morris) Shiflett, John S. Walker, and Martha Jane (Railey) Walker to Lilburn Rogers Railey.

Introductory Materials

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Papers

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*Mss5:3R2495:1, Redwell Furnace Account Book, 1791–1813,*

*Shenandoah County, Virginia*

Description of the Collection

This collection consists of one item, an account book, 1791–1813, of the Redwell Furnace, Shenandoah County, Virginia. The volume was kept while the furnace was under the operation of George Mayberry and Benjamin Pennybacker (1760–1820) following the death of Dirck Pennybacker (1737–1799).

*NB.* This is the first of two related collections included in this edition. For more on the Redwell Furnace, consult John W. Wayland, *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia* (Strasburg: Shenandoah Publishing House, 1927), pp. 243–244.
**Mss5:3R2495:2, Redwell Furnace Account Book, 1805–1816**  
*Shenandoah County, Virginia*

**Description of the Collection**
This collection consists of one item, an account book, 1805–1816, of the Redwell Furnace, Shenandoah County, Virginia.

The volume was kept while the furnace was under the operation of George Mayberry and Benjamin Pennybacker (1760–1820) following the death of Dirck Pennybacker (1737–1799).

*N.B.* This is the second of two related collections included in this edition. For more on the Redwell Furnace, consult John W. Wayland, *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia* (Strasburg: Shenandoah Publishing House, 1927), pp. 243–244.

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**Reel 17**

**Mss5:3R2495:2, Redwell Furnace Account Book, 1805–1816 cont.**  
*Account Book cont.*


**Mss5:2R7338:1, David Ross Letterbook, 1812–1813 cont.**  
*Campbell County and Richmond, Virginia*

**Description of the Collection**
This collection consists of one item, a letterbook, January 14, 1812–October 29, 1813, of David Ross (ca. 1740–1817). The volume concerns his operation of the Oxford Iron Works, Campbell County, Virginia; business interests in Richmond, Virginia; and personal letters to his son, Frederick, while a student at Carlisle College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and to Thomas Jefferson (p. 306).
Description of the Collection

This collection consists of eighty-six items arranged in sections by name of individual and type of document.

Section 1 consists of four items, letters, 1844–1849, written by Thomas Jefferson Talbott (of Elkridge Landing, Maryland) to James Madison Talbott and Talbott & Brother of Richmond, Virginia.

Section 2 consists of three items, agreements, 1840, of Samuel Pleasants Parsons (as president of the Shockoe Manufacturing Company of Richmond, Virginia) with Charles Talbott, James Madison Talbott, and Samuel Talbott (as Talbott & Brother of Richmond, Virginia); and an agreement, 1850, of Mary Elizabeth (Talbott) Cassady, William H. Cassady, Sarah (Munn) Talbott Greaner, William Greaner, Charles Millsapugh, and Henrietta (Talbott) Millsapugh with Charles Talbott and James Madison Talbott, concerning the dissolution of Talbott & Brother of Richmond, Virginia (bears affidavits of Richard Davenport Sanxay and William Taylor).

Section 3 consists of four items, a deed of trust, 1850, of Charles Talbott and Caroline Moore (Benson) Talbott to John C. Sinton for the benefit of Thomas Cowles for 201 North Nineteenth Street, Richmond, Virginia (bears affidavits of Littleberry Carrington, Charles Howard, and Thomas Tyrer); a deed of release, 1852, of Thomas Cowles and John C. Sinton to Charles Talbott for 201 North Nineteenth Street, Richmond, Virginia (bears affidavit of Charles Howard); a deed, 1853, of James Madison Talbott and Mrs. Elizabeth Talbott to Charles Talbott for land in Henrico County (now city of Richmond), Virginia (bears affidavits of James Ellett, Richard Davenport Sanxay, and William Taylor); and a deed of trust, 1854, of Peter Small to Richard West Flournoy for the benefit of Beverley Jones Sizer for personal property (bears affidavit of Robert Howard and assignment of Beverley Jones Sizer to Charles Talbott).

Section 4 consists of four items, a deed, 1849, of Thomas Rutherfoord to James Madison Talbott for land in Richmond, Virginia (bears affidavit of Charles Howard); a deed of trust, 1850, of James Madison Talbott and Mrs. Elizabeth Talbott to John C. Sinton for the benefit of Thomas Cowles for 215 North Nineteenth Street, Richmond, Virginia (bears affidavits of Littleberry Carrington, Charles Howard and Thomas Tyrer); a deed of release, 1852, of Thomas Cowles and John C. Sinton to James Madison Talbott for 215 North Nineteenth Street, Richmond, Virginia (bears affidavit of Charles Howard); and an affidavit, 1853, of Micajah Bates and Thomas Mifflin Ladd.

Section 5 consists of four items, letters, 1849–1858, written to Talbott & Brother of Richmond, Virginia (operated by Charles Talbott and James Madison Talbott) by Lawrence Lottier, Lucy (Morris) Lasley Payne (administratrix of Erasmus H. Lasley, witnessed by William Barrett Payne, and bears receipt of James E. Cady), and Sanford S. Perry (witnessed by Thomas Taylor).

Section 6 consists of thirteen items, accounts, 1846–1856, of Talbott & Brother, Richmond, Virginia. The accounts concern the construction of buildings.

Section 7 consists of six items, bonds, 1854–1859, of the iron firm Talbott & Brother, Richmond, Virginia, concerning the apprenticeships of John Calvin Boyden (by his guardian Lucius Boyden), Washington Augustus Gill (by his guardian John Fraser), James H. McGee ([ca. 1839–1864] by his guardian James H. McGee [ca. 1810–1860]), William Servient Montague (by his guardian Thomas Ball Montague), Friedrich Walther (by his guardian Ernst Walther), and James M. Wheat (by his guardian Francis Wheat).

Section 8 consists of two items, bonds, 1846, of Talbott & Brother, Richmond, Virginia, to Thomas Jefferson Talbott (bears endorsements of B. U. Campbell, W. H. Dorsey, and Thomas Jefferson Talbott); and a bond, 1862, of Richard D. Mitchell, James M. Taylor, William O. Taylor, and Adolph Dill Williams to Charles Talbott and James Madison Talbott (as Talbott & Brother of Richmond, Virginia, and witnessed by Christopher Columbus McRae).

Section 10 consists of six items, muniments, 1831–1853, concerning 1/2 acre in Henrico County (now city of Richmond), Virginia, owned by the iron firm Talbott & Brother, Richmond, Virginia. They include a deed of Samuel P. Vandervall to Charles Satchell (bears affidavit of Loftin Newman Ellett); a power of attorney of Charles Satchell to Peter Gilliat, James Sims, and Daniel White; an affidavit of Charles Satchell; a deed (unexecuted) of Charles Satchell and Mrs. Permelia Satchell to Charles Talbott and James Madison Talbott; a deed of release of Robert Wilson to Charles Talbott and James Madison Talbott (witnessed by William H. Ellis and John P. Harlow); and a bond of Charles Talbott and James Madison Talbott to Peter Gilliat, James Sims, and Daniel White (bears receipt of Gilliat, Sims and White [witnessed by J. P. Fisher and John C. Sinton]).

Section 11 consists of seven items, muniments, 1849–1855, concerning land in Henrico County (now city of Richmond), Virginia, owned by the iron firm of Talbott & Brother, Richmond, Virginia. They include a bond (copy made by Robert Howard) of John Enders and Lawrence Lottier to the commonwealth of Virginia concerning Lawrence L. Ruckles as heir of Peter N. Ruckles (witnessed by Charles Howard); a deed of Lawrence L. Ruckles to Charles Talbott and James Madison Talbott (bears affidavit of James Ellett); an affidavit of Temple Ellett; a deed of Caroline Morris (Benson) Talbott, Charles Talbott, Mrs. Elizabeth Talbott, and James Madison Talbott to Alfred Stith Lee (bears affidavits of Alexander Hamilton Sands); an agreement of Lawrence Lottier, Charles Talbott, and James Madison Talbott (witnessed by John C. Sinton and Thomas Hicks Wynne); and affidavits of Alfred Stith Lee and Lawrence L. Ruckles (witnessed by William Wood Crump).

Section 12 consists of five items, a deed, 1847, of Eliza A. (Goodwin) Cobbs, Caroline L. Goodwin, Patrick H. Jackson (trustee of Abraham Z. Venable), John H. Ranson, and Sarah M. (Goodwin) Ranson to Charles Talbott and James Madison Talbott for land in Richmond, Virginia (bears affidavits of Edmund Glover, N. A. Holman, Charles Howard, Clement Carrington Read, and Joseph E. Venable, and plat [annexed]); a deed, 1849, of Nancy (Morgan) Royall to Charles Talbott and James Madison Talbott for land in Charles City County, Virginia (bears affidavits of Littleberry Carrington, Edmund Thomas Christian, and Thomas Cowles); a lease, 1857, of Bacon Tait (by Jesse Frayser Keesee) to Charles Talbott and James Madison Talbott for land in Richmond, Virginia (witnessed by John C. Sinton); and a deed, 1865, of George A. Hundley and Mrs. Maria F. Hundley to Charles Talbott and James Madison Talbott for land in Richmond, Virginia (bears affidavits of Peter Winston Grubbs and Robert Howard, and U.S. Internal Revenue Service tax stamp).

Section 13 consists of three items, a license, 1855, issued by Isaac Babbitt (by his agent Alfred H. Pratt) to Talbott & Brother of Richmond, Virginia (operated by Charles Talbott and James Madison Talbott) to utilize Babbitt’s improvements in the manufacture of iron products (witnessed by John C. Sinton); a deed, 1856, of Robert McLagan to Charles Talbott and James Madison Talbott (as Talbott & Brother of Richmond, Virginia) to the patent rights in Charles Leavitt’s portable grain mills (witnessed by Charles S. McLagan); and notes, undated, concerning the sale of the Excelsior Young America mills by Talbott & Brother of Richmond, Virginia, and other persons and companies in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Section 14 consists of five items, materials, 1862–1865, concerning the iron manufacturing at the Shockoe Works (1521 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia) owned by Talbott & Brother of Richmond, Virginia (operated by Charles Talbott and James Madison Talbott). They include a lease of Talbott & Brother to Matthew Fontaine Maury ([of the Confederate States Navy] witnessed by Robert Henry Maury, Marcellus Smith, and William Price Williamson); a lease of Talbott & Brother to the Confederate States of America ([by Stephen Russell Mallory] witnessed by Marcellus Smith, Edward M. Tidball, and William Price Williamson, and bears affidavits of Robert James Christian, Robert Howard [annexed], and William Taylor); an affidavit of James Parker (of the U.S. Navy); and a letter (copy) of Talbott & Brother to Edward Otho Cresap Ord.
Section 15 consists of five items, a deed of trust, 1849, of Sanford S. Perry to John C. Sinton for the benefit of Charles Talbott and James Madison Talbott for a steam engine built by Talbott & Brother of Richmond, Virginia (bears affidavits of Edmund Thomas Christian, James Evans, and Charles W. Purcell); a deed, 1851, of John Lyddall Bacon, James Campbell Crane, and Horace L. Kent (trustees of the Hollywood Cemetery Company, Richmond, Virginia) to Charles Talbott and James Madison Talbott for a lot in Hollywood Cemetery (bears affidavit of James Evans); a report, 1854, of David J. Saunders to the Committee on the Water Works of the Council of the City of Richmond, Virginia, concerning a contract with Talbott & Brother of Richmond, Virginia (bears affidavits of Nathaniel Boush Hill and Amson Richards); a deed of trust, 1861, of Miles Ambler to Marcellus Smith for the benefit of Talbott & Brother of Richmond, Virginia, for a slave (bears affidavits of Robert Howard and James Pleasants); and a deed of trust, 1861, of Jane M. Booker to Marcellus Smith for the benefit of Talbott & Brother of Richmond, Virginia, for a slave (witnessed by William Sears Wood, and bears affidavits of Robert Howard and Francis Valville Sutton and receipt of Marcellus Smith).

Section 16 consists of four items, an agreement, 1870, of Charles Talbott and James Madison Talbott concerning the dissolution of Talbott & Brother, Richmond, Virginia; a bond, 1871, of Richmond L. Williams and Talbott & Sons of Richmond, Virginia, to Thomas C. Howard (witnessed by Joseph H. Johnson and John W. Williams, and bears receipts of Thomas C. Howard and U.S. Internal Revenue Service tax stamps); and an agreement, 1880, of Charles Talbott and Mrs. Elizabeth Talbott (executor of James Madison Talbott by Wray Thomas Knight) concerning the iron firm of Talbott & Brother of Richmond, Virginia (bears affidavits of William Greenhow Allen).

Section 17 consists of two items, a deed of trust, 1854, of Washpon Ashby to Benjamin Bragg for the benefit of Margaret Ann (Timberlake) Ashby for land in Richmond, Virginia (bears affidavits of Charles Howard and Bowling William Starke); and an insurance policy (no. 6310), 1854, issued by the Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Richmond, to Benjamin Bragg (trustee for Margaret Ann [Timberlake] Ashby) on a house in Richmond, Virginia (signed by Thomas M. Alfriend and Archibald Pleasants, and bears seal).

**Introductory Materials**

0322  Introduction Materials. 9 frames.

**Papers**

0331  Section 1, Thomas Jefferson Talbott, Letters, 1844–1849. 16 frames.
0347  Section 2, Talbott & Brother, Agreements, 1840–1850. 12 frames.
0359  Section 3, Various Persons, Deeds of Trust, 1850–1854. 17 frames.
0376  Section 4, Various Persons, Deeds and Affidavit, 1849–1853. 15 frames.
0391  Section 5, Talbott & Brother, Correspondence, 1849–1858. 10 frames.
0401  Section 6, Talbott & Brother, Accounts, 1846–1856. 17 frames.
0418  Section 7, Talbott & Brother, Apprenticeship Bonds, 1854–1859. 8 frames.
0426  Section 8, Talbott & Brother, Bonds, 1846–1862. 8 frames.
0434  Section 9, Talbott & Brother, Agreements, 1853–1857. 21 frames.
0455  Section 10, Talbott & Brother, Muniments, 1831–1853. 21 frames.
0476  Section 11, Talbott & Brother, Muniments, 1849–1855. 13 frames.
0489  Section 12, Various Persons, Deeds and Leases, 1847–1865. 17 frames.
0506  Section 13, Talbott & Brother, Licenses and Notes, 1855–1856 and Undated. 10 frames.
0516  Section 14, Talbott & Brother, Shockoe Works Materials, 1862–1865. 15 frames.
0531  Section 15, Talbott & Brother, Deeds and Deeds of Trust, 1849–1861. 21 frames.
0552  Section 16, Talbott & Brother, Dissolution Agreements, 1870–1880. 15 frames.
0567  Section 17, Various Persons, Deed of Trust and Insurance Policy, 1854. 9 frames.
Description of the Collection

This collection consists of 2,930 items arranged in sections by name of individual and type of document.

Section 1 consists of one item, a book of sermons, 1792–1802, by Armistead Smith (1757–1817), delivered while rector of Kingston Parish, Protestant Episcopal Church, Mathews County, Virginia.

Section 2 consists of one item, an account book, 1806–1810 and 1824, of John Patterson (1760–1824). The volume was kept while a merchant in Mathews County, Virginia, and was also kept by Christopher Tompkins (of Poplar Grove, Mathews County, Virginia).

Section 3 consists of two items, an account book, 1810–1822, of John Patterson (1760–1824). The volume was kept while a merchant in Mathews County, Virginia, and also concerns the guardianship of William Lane and Eliza (Lane) Spark; and executorship of the estate of James Spark by Doctor Philip W. Spark. The volume includes an index.

Section 4 consists of one item, an account book, 1814, of John Patterson (1760–1824). The volume was kept in The Gentleman's Annual Pocket Remembrancer for the Year, 1814 (Philadelphia: William Y. Birch [1814]), in Mathews County, Virginia.

Section 5 consists of one item, an account book, 1815–1823, of John Patterson (1760–1824). The volume was kept in Mathews County, Virginia, and concerns the Farmers Bank of Virginia, Norfolk, and a schooner.

Section 6 consists of three items, accounts, 1818–1819, of John Patterson (1760–1824). The accounts were kept in Mathews County, Virginia, and concern the executorship of the estate of James Spark by Doctor Philip W. Spark; and the ship Superb.


Section 8 consists of one item, an account book, 1798–1838, of Christopher Tompkins (1778–1838). The front end cover bears advertisement “Richd. Barry, Mathematical Instrument Maker, Stationer, Chart, Book & Printseller, and Looking Glass Manufacturer, No. 106, Minories, London. Instruments clean’d & repair’d.” The volume concerns operation of a store in Mathews County, Virginia, and guardianship of William Lane’s orphans (i.e., Louisa Ann Garnett (Lane) Edwards, John Lane, Leavin Winder Lane, and Walter Lane). The volume is indexed.

Section 9 consists of one item, an account book, 1820–1823, of Christopher Tompkins (1778–1838). The volume was kept in Mathews County, Virginia, and concerns bonds of Christopher Tompkins.

Section 10 consists of one item, an account book, 1823–1827, of Christopher Tompkins (1778–1838). The volume was kept in Mathews County, Virginia, and concerns bonds of Christopher Tompkins and C. Tompkins & Co. of Mathews County, Virginia.

Section 11 consists of one item, an account book, 1824–1826, of Christopher Delmas Tompkins (b. 1802). The volume was kept in Mathews County, Virginia, and concerns accounts with Christopher Tompkins and bonds of C. Tompkins & Co. of Mathews County, Virginia.

Section 12 consists of one item, an account book, 1827–1828, of Christopher Tompkins (1778–1838). The volume was kept in Mathews County, Virginia, and includes a list of land in Mathews County, Virginia, owned by Christopher Tompkins.

Section 13 consists of 170 items, accounts, 1802–1835, of Christopher Tompkins (1778–1838). The accounts were kept in Mathews County, Virginia and London, England. Some accounts bear taxation stamps, and also concern slaves belonging to William Lane’s orphans (i.e., Louisa Ann Garnett (Lane) Edwards, John Lane, Leavin Winder Lane, and Walter Lane) under the guardianship of Christopher Tompkins; executorship of the estate of Thomas Tabb; and a list of books.

Section 14 consists of one item, a pass book, 1828–1831, covering the account of Christopher Tompkins of Mathews County, Virginia, with the Bank of Baltimore, Baltimore, Maryland.

Section 15 consists of three items, bonds, 1810–1833, of Christopher Tompkins (of Mathews County, Virginia) with Christopher Hall, Ann Smith, and John Smith’s commissioners (i.e., Francis Armistead, Perrin Smith, and Sands Smith).

Section 16 consists of two items, bonds, 1804, of Richard Dashiel and John Davis with Wilson, Cunningham & Co. of Norfolk, Virginia (witnessed by Christopher Tompkins).

Section 17 consists of eleven items, letters, 1829–1835, written by or addressed to Charles Atkinson, William Bohannon, Peter S. Bowdoin (of Seaford, Mathews County, Virginia), Carter M. Braxton, James P. Christian (concerning Warner Hall, Gloucester County, Virginia), James Davis,

Section 18 consists of one item, an account book, 1835, of Joseph Tompkins. The volume concerns the operation of a store in Richmond, Virginia, and also bears newspaper clippings, 1862, concerning Civil War battles.


Section 20 consists of one item, an account book, 1840–1843, of Christopher Quarles Tompkins (1813–1877). The volume was kept while traveling in England, Ireland, Scotland, and France; and in the U.S. Army (3rd Artillery Regiment) at Fort McHenry, Maryland, and New Orleans, Louisiana, and also concerns the estate of Harriet Paulina Tompkins.

Section 21 consists of one item, an account book, 1852–1854, of Christopher Quarles Tompkins (1813–1877). The volume concerns accounts with Tompkins & Gwynn of Richmond, Virginia.

Section 22 consists of one hundred items, accounts, 1840–1868, of Christopher Quarles Tompkins (1813–1877). The accounts were kept in Baltimore, Maryland, Liverpool, England, London, England, and Richmond, Virginia.

Section 23 consists of one item, a pass book, 1844–1852, covering the account of Christopher Quarles Tompkins with the Exchange Bank of Virginia, Richmond.

Section 24 consists of one item, a pass book, 1853–1854, covering the account of Tompkins & Gwynn, Richmond, Virginia (proprietors of the Richmond iron and steel works) with the Farmers Bank of Virginia, Richmond.

Section 25 consists of one item, a pass book, 1854–1855, covering the account of Christopher Quarles Tompkins with the Farmers Bank of Virginia, Richmond.

Section 26 consists of twenty-three items, essays and poems, ca. 1832–1839, of Christopher Quarles Tompkins (at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, and Fort Lauderdale, Florida).

Section 27 consists of forty items, accounts and returns, 1839–1842, of ordnance and clothing kept by Christopher Quarles Tompkins while serving in the U.S. Army (3rd Artillery Regiment, K Company) at Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Section 28 consists of 305 items, accounts and returns, 1843–1846, of ordnance, clothing, and rations kept by Christopher Quarles Tompkins while serving in the U.S. Army (3rd Artillery Regiment) at Fort McHenry, Maryland.
Section 29 consists of twenty-eight items, accounts and lists, 1845–1846, concerning recruiting for the U.S. Army (3rd Artillery Regiment) kept by Christopher Quarles Tompkins at Fort McHenry, Maryland.

Section 30 consists of four items, accounts and returns, 1839–1840, of ordnance and rations kept by Christopher Quarles Tompkins while serving in the U.S. Army (3rd Artillery Regiment) at Fort Pierce, Fort Shannon, and Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Section 31 consists of 210 items, accounts and lists, 1840–1841, concerning recruiting for the U.S. Army (3rd Artillery Regiment) kept by Christopher Quarles Tompkins at Frederick, Maryland.

Section 32 consists of eighteen items, accounts and returns, 1843–1844, of ordnance and clothing kept by Christopher Quarles Tompkins while serving in the U.S. Army (3rd Artillery Regiment, F Company) at Fort Macon, North Carolina.

Section 33 consists of eleven items, returns, 1846–1847, of ordnance and clothing kept by Christopher Quarles Tompkins while serving in the U.S. Army (3rd Artillery Regiment) at Monterey, California.

Section 34 consists of sixteen items, orders, 1837–1847, issued to Christopher Quarles Tompkins while serving in the U.S. Army (3rd Artillery Regiment) in California, Florida, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia (Fortress Monroe).

Section 35 consists of one item, a commonplace book, 1863–1867, of Christopher Quarles Tompkins (1813–1877). The volume was kept, in part, as a diary, 1864–1865, of operations at the Dover Coal Mines, Goochland County, Virginia, owned by the Dover Coal and Iron Company, Richmond, Virginia. The volume also includes accounts, lists of slaves, description, and a history of the Dover Coal Mines and Trent’s Tuckahoe Pits, Goochland County, Virginia; a list of slaves at Dover, Goochland County, Virginia; and a report (copy), 1853, of A. F. Hooper and John Steele concerning the Gowrie Colliery, Chesterfield County, Virginia.

Section 36 consists of five items, a lease, 1847, of Edward Scott Sr., to John James Flournoy for coal mining in Goochland County, Virginia (witnessed by Reuben Ragland and Edward Scott Jr.); a bond, 1848, of Doctor Henry Wythe Tabb and Christopher Quarles Tompkins to Maria B. (Patterson) Tompkins (concerning Poplar Grove, Mathews County, Virginia); agreements, 1855, of George Rogers Clark Floyd, John Warfield Johnston, and Christopher Quarles Tompkins concerning the Warfield Coal Mines in Lawrence County, Kentucky, and Logan County, West Virginia; and an agreement, 1866, of Christopher Quarles Tompkins and Ball & Steward of Richmond, Virginia, concerning painting a house.

Section 37 consists of seven items, reports, 1848–1864, concerning the Gowrie Colliery, Chesterfield County, Virginia (by A. F. Hopper and John Steele), Manakin Iron Company, Goochland County, Virginia, Trent’s Tuckahoe Pits, Goochland County, Virginia, and Virginia Steel Company, Richmond.

Section 38 consists of eleven items, reports, ca. 1850–1860, concerning manufacture of iron and steel.

Section 39 consists of six items, materials, 1855, concerning the Paint Creek Coal and Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company of Virginia. They include agreements (with William Henry Edwards and Christopher Quarles Tompkins); inventory; and reports.

Section 40 consists of six items, materials, 1858–1865, concerning the Dover Coal Mines, Goochland County, Virginia, owned by the Dover Coal and Iron Company, Richmond, Virginia. They include an affidavit (of John J. Fry); a list of workers; and reports (of Richard Smethurst and Sampson Vivian).

Section 41 consists of four items, materials, 1860–1864, concerning the Branch Coal Mining Company, Powhatan County, Virginia. Items include an act of incorporation; an agreement (of Semple Ellett and Christopher Quarles Tompkins); and an opinion (of Powhatan Roberts).

Section 42 consists of four items, reports, ca. 1850–1860, concerning coal mining in the Kanawha River and Valley of West Virginia, manufacture of coal bricks from coal dust, and production of flour barrels.
Section 43 consists of six items, correspondence, 1861, of Henry Alexander Wise (while commanding Wise’s Legion of the Confederate States Army of the Kanawha at Lewisburg, West Virginia) concerning Christopher Quarles Tompkins. Correspondents include John Buchanan Floyd, E. S. Miller, James M. Neibling, William Harvie Richardson, and John Sterling Swann.


Section 45 consists of six items, correspondence, 1854–1866, of Ellen (Wilkins) Tompkins (of Baltimore, Maryland and Richmond, Virginia) with Peyton Johnston, [F. V.] Petri (concerning pianos), and J. Hunter & Co. of Richmond, Virginia.

Section 46 consists of one item, a scrapbook, 1862–1863, of Ellen (Tompkins) Wise (1846–1931). The volume was kept in Richmond, Virginia, and includes printed clippings concerning battles of the Civil War.

Section 47 consists of five items, accounts, 1832–1863, of [otherwise unidentified] Ficklin, [otherwise unidentified] Fickling, Janetta R. (Fisher) Harrison, Thomas Jonathan Jackson, and Elizabeth Patterson Tompkins.

Introductory Materials

0576 Introductory Materials. 24 frames.

Papers

0600 Section 1, Armistead Smith, Sermons, 1792–1802. 83 frames.
0683 Section 2, John Patterson, Account Book, 1806–1810 and 1824. 20 frames.
0703 Section 3, John Patterson, Account Book with Index, 1810–1822. 84 frames.
0787 Section 4, John Patterson, Account Book, 1814. 25 frames.
0812 Section 5, John Patterson, Account Book, 1815–1823. 4 frames.
0816 Section 6, John Patterson, Accounts, 1818–1819. 8 frames.
0824 Section 7, Folder 1 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, A. 52 frames.
0876 Section 7, Folder 2 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Bagby–Bier. 34 frames.
0910 Section 7, Folder 3 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Billups–Bramham. 31 frames.
0941 Section 7, Folder 4 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Braxton–Brooke. 64 frames.

Reel 18

Mss1T5996a, Tompkins Family Papers, 1792–1869 cont.
Papers cont.

0001 Section 7, Folder 5 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Broughton–Burke. 34 frames.
0035 Section 7, Folder 6 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Cain–Claiborne. 32 frames.
0067 Section 7, Folder 7 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Clarke–Cox. 69 frames.
Reel 19

_Mss1T5996a, Tompkins Family Papers, 1792–1869 cont._
Papers cont.

0001 Section 7, Folder 28 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Taliaferro–Temple. 33 frames.
0034 Section 7, Folder 29 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Tenant–Thomas. 89 frames.
0123 Section 7, Folder 30 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Thorburn–Tunis. 46 frames.
Reels 19–20

Section 7, Folder 31 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Van Bibber–Williamson. 30 frames.

Section 7, Folder 32 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Alexander Wilson, 1809–June 1827. 87 frames.

Section 7, Folder 33 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Alexander Wilson, July–December 1827. 38 frames.

Section 7, Folder 34 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Alexander Wilson, 1828. 108 frames.

Section 7, Folder 35 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Alexander Wilson, 1829. 124 frames.

Section 7, Folder 36 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Alexander Wilson, 1830. 59 frames.

Section 7, Folder 37 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Alexander Wilson, 1831. 69 frames.

Section 7, Folder 38 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Alexander Wilson, 1832. 73 frames.

Section 7, Folder 39 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Alexander Wilson, 1833. 70 frames.

Section 7, Folder 40 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Alexander Wilson, 1834. 125 frames.

Section 7, Folder 41 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Alexander Wilson, 1835–1836. 74 frames.

Reel 20

Mss1T5996a, Tompkins Family Papers, 1792–1869 cont.

Papers cont.

Section 7, Folder 42 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, John T. Wilson–Wood. 48 frames.

Section 7, Folder 43 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Wormeley–Young. 39 frames.

Section 7, Folder 44 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Ailworth, McCollom & Allen–Burke & Hedrich. 41 frames.

Section 7, Folder 45 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Byrnes, Trimble & Co., 1829. 93 frames.

Section 7, Folder 46 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Byrnes, Trimble & Co., 1830. 86 frames.

Section 7, Folder 47 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Wm. G. Camp & Son–Hugh & Wm. Crawford, Jr. 51 frames.

Section 7, Folder 48 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Dickson & Hunter–S. E. H. & P. Ellicott. 65 frames.

Section 7, Folder 49 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, W. Fowle & Co.–Gulley & Emich. 36 frames.

Section 7, Folder 50 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Hall & Co.–William Howell & Son. 36 frames.

Section 7, Folder 51 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Andrew Jamieson & Son–J. W. & R. Leavitt. 36 frames.

Section 7, Folder 52 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, Maclure & Robertson–Wm. McDonald & Son. 115 frames.

Section 7, Folder 53 of 59, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1807–1837, McFarlans & Ayres–Norton Co. 50 frames.
Reel 21

_Mss1T5996a, Tompkins Family Papers, 1792–1869 cont._
_Papers cont._

0001 Section 8, Christopher Tompkins, Account Book and Index, 1798–1818. 62 frames.
0063 Section 9, Christopher Tompkins, Account Book, 1820–1823. 42 frames.
0105 Section 10, Christopher Tompkins, Account Book, 1823–1827. 20 frames.
0125 Section 11, Christopher Tompkins, Account Book, 1824–1826. 18 frames.
0143 Section 12, Christopher Tompkins, Account Book, 1827–1828. 29 frames.
0172 Section 13, Folder 1 of 3, Christopher Tompkins, Accounts, William Lane, Thomas Tabb, and List of Books, 1818–1822 and Undated. 21 frames.
0193 Section 13, Folder 2 of 3, Christopher Tompkins, Accounts, Undated and 1802–1806. 116 frames.
0309 Section 13, Folder 3 of 3, Christopher Tompkins, Accounts, 1807–1835. 168 frames.
0477 Section 14, Christopher Tompkins, Pass Book, Bank of Baltimore, 1828–1831. 15 frames.
0492 Section 15, Christopher Tompkins, Bonds, 1810–1833. 8 frames.
0500 Section 16, Wilson, Cunningham & Co., Bonds, 1804. 6 frames.
0506 Section 17, Various Persons, Letters, 1829–1835. 34 frames.
0540 Section 18, Joseph Tompkins, Account Book, 1835. 48 frames.
0588 Section 19, Folder 1 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, Unidentified and Abraham–Alexander. 22 frames.
0610 Section 19, Folder 2 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, Anderson. 106 frames.
0716 Section 19, Folder 3 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, Arbuckle–Austine. 26 frames.
0742 Section 19, Folder 4 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, Bailey-Brooks. 70 frames.
0812 Section 19, Folder 5 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, Broun–Byrne. 32 frames.
0844 Section 19, Folder 6 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, Cabell–Carraway. 71 frames.
0915 Section 19, Folder 7 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, Casey-Cullum. 48 frames.
0963 Section 19, Folder 8 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, D. 46 frames.
1009 Section 19, Folder 9 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, E. 36 frames.
Reel 22

Mss1T5996a, Tompkins Family Papers, 1792–1869 cont.
Papers cont.

0001 Section 19, Folder 10 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869. F. 36 frames.
0037 Section 19, Folder 11 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, Gallaher–Goddin. 45 frames.
0082 Section 19, Folder 12 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, Goodloe–Gwynn. 106 frames.
0188 Section 19, Folder 13 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, Hagner–Harris. 43 frames.
0231 Section 19, Folder 14 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, Hendrick–Hunter. 42 frames.
0273 Section 19, Folder 15 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, Jackson–John Warfield Johnston. 23 frames.
0296 Section 19, Folder 16 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, Peyton Johnston. 152 frames.
0448 Section 19, Folder 17 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, Jones. 22 frames.
0470 Section 19, Folder 18 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, K–L. 55 frames.
0525 Section 19, Folder 19 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, McCalla–McWhorter. 62 frames.
0587 Section 19, Folder 20 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, Mann–Morton. 87 frames.
0674 Section 19, Folder 21 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, N–O. 36 frames.
0710 Section 19, Folder 22 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, P. 66 frames.
0776 Section 19, Folder 23 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, R. 20 frames.
0796 Section 19, Folder 24 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, S. 130 frames.
0926 Section 19, Folder 25 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, T. 56 frames.
0982 Section 19, Folder 26 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, Van Ness–Werth. 34 frames.
1016 Section 19, Folder 27 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, Whitney-Wright. 73 frames.

Reel 23

Mss1T5996a, Tompkins Family Papers, 1792–1869 cont.
Papers cont.

0001 Section 19, Folder 28 of 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1832–1869, J. S. & E. A. Abbot–Geo. Wilkes & Co. 52 frames.
0053 Section 20, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Account Book, 1840–1843. 11 frames.
0064 Section 21, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Account Book, 1852–1854. 19 frames.
0083 Section 22, Folder 1 of 2, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Accounts, Undated and 1840–1854. 67 frames.
0150 Section 22, Folder 2 of 2, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Accounts, 1855–1868. 72 frames.
0236 Section 24, Tompkins & Gwynn, Pass Book, Farmers Bank of Virginia, 1853–1854. 6 frames.
0242 Section 25, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Pass Book, Farmers Bank of Virginia, 1854–1855. 8 frames.
0250 Section 26, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Essays and Poems, ca. 1832–1839. 89 frames.
0339 Section 27, Folder 1 of 2, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Accounts and Returns, U.S. Army, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, 1839. 49 frames.
0388 Section 27, Folder 2 of 2, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Accounts and Returns, U.S. Army, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, 1840–1842. 17 frames.
0405 Section 28, Folder 1 of 8, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Accounts and Returns, U.S. Army, Fort McHenry, Maryland, 1843. 33 frames.
0438 Section 28, Folder 2 of 8, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Accounts and Returns, U.S. Army, Fort McHenry, Maryland, 1845. 67 frames.
0505 Section 28, Folder 3 of 8, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Accounts and Returns, U.S. Army, Fort McHenry, Maryland, 1846. 42 frames.
0547 Section 28, Folder 4 of 8, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Accounts and Returns, U.S. Army, Fort McHenry, Maryland, 1846. 40 frames.
0587 Section 28, Folder 5 of 8, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Accounts and Returns, U.S. Army, Fort McHenry, Maryland, 1846. 42 frames.
0629 Section 28, Folder 6 of 8, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Accounts and Returns, U.S. Army, Fort McHenry, Maryland, 1846. 42 frames.
0671 Section 28, Folder 7 of 8, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Accounts and Returns, U.S. Army, Fort McHenry, Maryland, 1846. 47 frames.
0718 Section 28, Folder 8 of 8, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Accounts and Returns, U.S. Army, Fort McHenry, Maryland, 1846. 49 frames.
0767 Section 29, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Accounts and Lists, U.S. Army, Fort McHenry, Maryland, 1845–1846. 37 frames.
0804 Section 30, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Accounts and Returns, U.S. Army, Fort Pierce, Fort Shannon, and St. Augustine, Florida, 1839–1840. 11 frames.
0815 Section 31, Folder 1 of 5, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Accounts and Lists, U.S. Army, Frederick, Maryland, 1840. 49 frames.
0864 Section 31, Folder 2 of 5, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Accounts and Lists, U.S. Army, Frederick, Maryland, 1840. 47 frames.
0911 Section 31, Folder 3 of 5, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Accounts and Lists, U.S. Army, Frederick, Maryland, 1840. 55 frames.
0966 Section 31, Folder 4 of 5, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Accounts and Lists, U.S. Army, Frederick, Maryland, 1841. 45 frames.
1011 Section 31, Folder 5 of 5, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Accounts and Lists, U.S. Army, Frederick, Maryland, 1841. 47 frames.
Reel 24

Mss1T5996a, Tompkins Family Papers, 1792–1869 cont.
Papers cont.

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<td>Section 33, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Returns, U.S. Army, Monterey, California, 1846–1847. 49 frames.</td>
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<td>Section 38, Reports concerning Manufacture of Iron and Steel, ca. 1850–1860. 21 frames.</td>
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<td>Section 39, Paint Creek Coal and Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company of Virginia, Materials, 1855. 17 frames.</td>
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<td>Section 40, Dover Coal Mines, Materials, 1858–1865. 21 frames.</td>
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<td>Section 41, Branch Coal Mining Company, Materials, 1860–1864. 13 frames.</td>
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<td>Section 42, Reports concerning Coal Mining, Manufacture of Coal Bricks, and Production of Flour Barrels, Kanawha Valley, ca. 1850–1860. 16 frames.</td>
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<td>0298</td>
<td>Section 43, Henry Alexander Wise, Correspondence concerning Christopher Quarles Tompkins, 1861. 19 frames.</td>
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<td>0317</td>
<td>Section 44, Various Persons, Correspondence concerning Christopher Quarles Tompkins, 1845–1868. 44 frames.</td>
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<td>0361</td>
<td>Section 45, Ellen (Wilkins) Wise, Correspondence, 1854–1866. 17 frames.</td>
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<td>0378</td>
<td>Section 46, Ellen (Tompkins) Wise, Scrapbook, 1862–1863. 28 frames.</td>
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<td>Section 47, Various Persons, Accounts, 1832–1863. 14 frames.</td>
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</table>

Mss1T5996b, Tompkins Family Papers, 1801–1862,
Mathews County and Richmond, Virginia; also Europe and West Indies

Description of the Collection
This collection consists of twelve items arranged in sections by name of individual and type of document.

Section 1 consists of one item, a letterbook, May 16–November 1, 1801, of Christopher Tompkins (1778–1838). The volume was kept while a ship captain (out of Norfolk, Virginia) of the Dart (at Cape Francois and Port Republican [now Port-au-Prince], Haiti) and Industry (at Bilbao, Malaga, and Portugalete, Spain, Lisbon, Portugal, and Nantes, Paimboeuf, and St. Nazaire, France).

Section 2 consists of one item, a letterbook, November 23, 1801–February 6, 1802, of Christopher Tompkins (1778–1838). The volume was kept while a ship captain of the Industry (at Malaga, Spain, and Norfolk, Virginia).

Section 3 consists of one item, a letterbook, September 1, 1804–May 20, 1825, of Christopher Tompkins (1778–1838). The volume was kept while a ship captain (out of Norfolk, Virginia) of the Thomas Wilson (at Isle of Wight and London, England, and Baltimore, Maryland), Hornet (at Basse Terre and Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, and St. Pierre, Martinique), Eliza Ann (at Liverpool and London, England), and Pocahontas (at Cadiz, Spain, London, England, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania). The volume also includes letters written from Mathews County (Bellview, Horn Harbor, and Poverty Plane) and Norfolk and Richmond, Virginia.
Section 4 consists of one item, an account book, 1801–1805, of Christopher Tompkins (1778–1838). The volume was kept while a ship captain (out of Norfolk, Virginia) of the *Dart* (at Port Republican [now Port-au-Prince], Haiti, and Santo Domingo), *Industry* (at Bilbao and Malaga, Spain, and Nantes, France), *Lucy Ann* (at Barcelona and Malaga, Spain, Copenhagen, Denmark, Kronstadt and St. Petersburg, Russia, and London, England), *Thomas Wilson* (at Baltimore, Maryland, and London, England), and *Hornet* (at Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, and St. Pierre, Martinique).

Section 5 consists of two items, inventories, 1824, of the estate of John Patterson (of Mathews County, Virginia) compiled by Christopher Tompkins (including lists of slaves and books).

Section 6 consists of one item, a diary, May 8–September 21, 1839, of Christopher Quarles Tompkins (1813–1877). The diary was kept while serving in the U.S. Army (3rd Artillery Regiment, K Company) at Camp Powell and Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Section 7 consists of one item, a letterbook, January 30–September 12, 1839, of Christopher Quarles Tompkins (1813–1877). The volume was kept while serving in the U.S. Army (3rd Artillery Regiment, K Company) at Camp Powell, Fort Lauderdale, and Fort Shannon, Florida.

Section 8 consists of one item, a letterbook, September 22, 1839–October 23, 1847, of Christopher Quarles Tompkins (1813–1877). The volume was kept while serving in the U.S. Army (3rd Artillery Regiment) in Florida (Fort Lauderdale and St. Augustine), Louisiana (New Orleans), Maryland (Baltimore, Fort McHenry, and Frederick), New York (New York City), and North Carolina (Fort Macon). The volume also includes letters written from Mathews Court House, Virginia, and is indexed.

Section 9 consists of three items, essays, ca. 1835–1862, of Christopher Quarles Tompkins entitled “Comparative Merit of Ancient & Modern Literature” and “Record of the Revolution” (concerning John Buchanan Floyd, Henry Alexander Wise, and the Confederate States Army of the Kanawha in Fayette and Kanawha counties, West Virginia); and an essay, “Rules & Remarks on Elocution,” by Adam Empie (copy made by Christopher Quarles Tompkins).

**Introductory Materials**

- 0420 Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

**Papers**

- 0427 Section 1, Christopher Tompkins, Letterbook, May 16–November 1, 1801. 41 frames.
- 0468 Section 2, Christopher Tompkins, Letterbook, November 23, 1801–February 6, 1802. 9 frames.
- 0477 Section 3, Christopher Tompkins, Letterbook, September 1, 1804–May 20, 1825. 140 frames.
- 0617 Section 4, Christopher Tompkins, Account Book, 1801–1805. 29 frames.
- 0646 Section 5, Christopher Tompkins, Inventories of Estate of John Patterson, 1824. 25 frames.
- 0671 Section 6, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Diary, May 8–September 21, 1839. 8 frames.
- 0679 Section 7, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Letterbook, January 30–September 12, 1839. 27 frames.
- 0706 Section 8, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Letterbook, September 22, 1839–October 23, 1847. 99 frames.
- 0805 Section 9, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Essays, ca. 1835–1862. 44 frames.

*Mss1T5996c, Tompkins Family Papers, 1800–1877, Mathews County and Richmond, Virginia*

**Description of the Collection**

This collection consists of 366 items arranged in sections by name of individual and type of document.

Section 2 consists of eleven items, accounts, 1818–1824, of John Patterson (1760–1824). The accounts were kept in Mathews County, Virginia.


Section 4 consists of four items, a deed of trust, 1804, of Joseph Degges to John Patterson for slaves and land in Mathews County, Virginia (witnessed by James Booker, John D. Jarvis, and William White and includes affidavit of John Patterson); and agreements, 1806–1809, of John Patterson with John B. Hunley (witnessed by Robert Mathers) and William B. Tompkins (witnessed by Francis Armistead, Christopher Tompkins, and William White) concerning land in Mathews County, Virginia.

Section 5 consists of eight items, plats, 1804–1823, of land in Mathews County, Virginia, owned by Joshua G. Brown (surveyed by Christopher Billups), Henry Degges (concerning the glebe, Kingston Parish and surveyed by Richard Billups), Edward Owen (surveyed by Isaac Foster), John Patterson, William B. Tompkins (surveyed by Richard Billups), and Thomas Williams (surveyed by Richard Billups and Isaac Foster).

Section 6 consists of three items, bonds, 1818–1820, of Francis Armistead, John Patterson, and Thomas Robinson Yeatman (of Mathews County, Virginia) with the U.S. Collector of Customs for the District of East River, Virginia.

Section 7 consists of two items, an inventory, 1824, of the estate of John Patterson (of Mathews County, Virginia, including slaves); and a notice, 1824, of Christopher Tompkins (administrator of the estate of John Patterson).

Section 8 consists of four items, bonds, 1800, of Joseph Degges and Peter Smith with Joseph Ashberry (witnessed by Gabriel Hughes and Richard C. Jones); and plats, ca. 1805, of land in Mathews County, Virginia, owned by Joseph Degges, Ann Dyer, and William B. Tompkins (surveyed by Christopher Billups).

Section 9 consists of one item, a letterbook, May 6–June 7, 1811, of Christopher Tompkins (1778–1838). The volume was kept at Lisbon, Portugal, and concerns the ship Mohawk. Correspondents include John Rennolds (of London, England), Thomas Wilson (of London, England), and Wilson & Cunningham of Norfolk, Virginia.

Section 11 consists of one item, an account book, 1823–1831, of Christopher Tompkins (1778–1838). The volume was kept at Poplar Grove, Mathews County, Virginia, and concerns ship-building and ship cargoes and destinations.

Section 12 consists of seventeen items, accounts, 1800–1824, of Christopher Tompkins (1778–1838). The accounts were kept at Poplar Grove, Mathews County, Virginia, and concern his activities as a ship captain and merchant. Items also include a bill of lading; and a certificate of Robert Dickson (Portuguese consul at Norfolk, Virginia).

Section 13 consists of twenty items, materials, 1804, concerning the voyage of the Thomas Wilson from Norfolk, Virginia, to London, England, under the command of Christopher Tompkins and ownership of Wilson, Cunningham & Co. of Norfolk, Virginia. Items include accounts (bear revenue stamps of Great Britain); a bill of health issued by the U.S. Collector of Customs (i.e., William Thomson) and Naval Officer (i.e., Lewis Saunders) of the District of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia (bears seal and affidavits of John Hamilton [British consul with seal] and Miles King); bills of lading; certificates of the Custom House, London, England; clearance papers and crew lists (witnessed by the U.S. Collector of Customs [i.e., William Thomson] and Naval Officer [i.e., Lewis Saunders] of the District of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, and bear seals); manifests (bear a seal and affidavit of John Hamilton [British consul at Norfolk, Virginia]); and a passenger list. Items also include an affidavit, ca. 1814, of Christopher Tompkins concerning the Thomas Wilson.

Section 14 consists of five items, a bill of lading, 1801, of William Brewster to Christopher Tompkins; a letter of credit, 1802, of Belfour, Ellat, Rainals & Co. of Helsingor, Denmark, to Christopher Tompkins; a passport, 1802, issued by Russia (bears seal) to Christopher Tompkins; and prices current (printed), 1803–1804, in Copenhagen, Denmark.
Section 15 consists of two items, an agreement, 1815, of Edward T. Smith, Thomas Smith, and Christopher Tompkins concerning Christopher Tompkins & Co. of Mathews Court House, Virginia (witnessed by Henry Digges); and a bond, 1824, of Christopher Tompkins with Alexander Wilson (witnessed by W[illiam] Tompkins).

Section 16 consists of two items, accounts, 1817–1820, of William Lane. The accounts were kept in Mathews County, Virginia, and concern the administration of the estate of William Lane (d. ca. 1817).

Section 17 consists of sixteen items, accounts, 1817–1824, of Christopher Tompkins (1778–1838). The accounts were kept in Mathews County, Virginia, and concern guardianship of Louisa Ann Garnett (Lane) Edwards, and also concern Doctors Augustine H. Garnett, Augustus M. Hicks, and William Taliaferro; the Warrenton Female Academy, Warrenton, N.C.; and slaves.

Section 18 consists of three items, accounts, 1818–1825, of Christopher Tompkins (1778–1838). The accounts were kept in Mathews County, Virginia, and concern the guardianship of John H. Lane, and also concern slaves.

Section 19 consists of four items, accounts, 1817–1825, of Christopher Tompkins (1778–1838). The accounts were kept in Mathews County, Virginia, and concern the guardianship of Walter G. Lane.

Section 20 consists of three items, an agreement, 1823, of Jasper Moran (of Norfolk, Virginia) and Christopher Tompkins concerning the apprenticeship of Walter G. Lane as a tanner and currier (witnessed by J. Murden); a list, 1822, of slaves at North End, Mathews County, Virginia; and an affidavit, 1823, of James Ewell Heath concerning Christopher Tompkins.

Section 21 consists of six items, correspondence, 1802–1828, concerning Christopher Tompkins (of Poplar Grove, Mathews County, Virginia). Correspondents include William Smith (of Norfolk, Virginia), Samuel Spackman, Thomas Tenant (copy), William M. Thomas, Alexander Wilson, Bach, Schonberg & Co. of St. Petersburg, Russia, Cramers, Smith & Co. of St. Petersburg, Russia, P. Godeffroy Sons & Co. of Hamburg, Germany, John McKim, Jr. & Sons of Baltimore, Maryland, Alexander Wilson & Co. of Norfolk, Virginia, and Wilson & Cunningham of Norfolk, Virginia.

Section 22 consists of three items, correspondence, 1820–1827, of Richard G. Cox (of Baltimore, Maryland) with Doctor Thomas Lenox, John Richards Triplett, and Alexander Wilson.

Section 23 consists of three items, a letter (copy), 1826, of John Mann (of Shackelford’s, King and Queen County, Virginia) to an unidentified addressee (concerning Doctor Thomas Lenox); the will (copy), 1826, of Doctor Thomas Lenox written in King and Queen County, Virginia (witnessed by Charles Nelson, Susan Robinson, Richard Taliaferro, and George T. Wedderburn); and an affidavit, 1826, of Henry W. Gray concerning Richard G. Cox and Doctor Thomas Lenox (bears affidavit and notary seal of John Gill).

Section 24 consists of ninety-three items, correspondence, 1836–1877, of Christopher Quarles Tompkins (of Richmond, Virginia) while serving in the U.S. Army (3rd Artillery Regiment at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Fort McHenry, Maryland, Fort Macon, North Carolina, and in Volusia County, Florida) and Confederate States Army of the Kanawha (22nd Virginia Infantry Regiment) with Walker Keith Armstead (bears affidavit of Doctor William Maffitt), Braxton Bragg (at Corpus Christi, Texas, concerning Samuel Ringgold), George Washington Cullum (concerning the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York), Roger Jones, George S. Miller, John Henry Miller (concerning Roger Jones), William Harvie Richardson (concerning the Virginia militia), John S. F. Smith, Thomas Smith (at Fishersville, Virginia, and Piney and Princeton, West Virginia, while serving in the Confederate States Army of the Valley and Army of Western Virginia), Doctor Henry Wythe Tabb (of Auburn, Mathews County, Virginia), Mary Eliza Tabb (of Auburn, Mathews County, Virginia), John Parramore Tabb, Doctor John Prosser Tabb (of Elmington and White Marsh, Gloucester County, Virginia), Sarah Van Bibber Tabb (of Auburn, Mathews County, Virginia), William Booth Taliaferro, Sally Louisa Tompkins (of Poplar Grove, Mathews County, Virginia, and bears seal), Maria Marion Tompkins (of Poplar Grove, Mathews County, Virginia and bears seal), John Rogers Vinton (in the U.S. Army at Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Georgia, and Forts Marion, New Smyrna, and Pierce, Florida, concerning Braxton Bragg and Francis Octavus Wyse), John Wilkins (telegram), Joseph Wilkins Sr. (of Baltimore, Maryland, bears letters of Joseph Wilkins Sr. and Doctor Joseph Wilkins Jr. to Ellen (Wilkins) Tompkins), Doctor Joseph Wilkins Jr. (of Baltimore, Maryland, concerning Jenny Lind),
Lucia Cary (Tabb) Wilkins (of Auburn, Mathews County, Virginia), William Williams, Charles Edward Yeatman (of Elmington, Gloucester County, Virginia), John Brown Patterson Yeatman, and Philip Tabb Yeatman.

Section 25 consists of four items, a letter, ca. 1830, of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Washington, D.C., concerning the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York; a report, 1835, of a cadet guard at Camp Atkinson, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York; and commissions, 1838–1846, of Christopher Quarles Tompkins in the U.S. Army (signed by Roger Jones, William Learned Marcy, Joel Roberts Poinsett, James Knox Polk, and Martin Van Buren and bear seals of the U.S. War Office).

Section 26 consists of five items, a transcript, 1830, of the U.S. Army court–martial of Roger Jones; and transcripts, 1843, of the U.S. Army court-martial of Christopher Quarles Tompkins (signed by Samuel Chase Ridgely and Lorenzo Thomas).

Section 27 consists of three items, passports, 1841–1847, issued to Christopher Quarles Tompkins by Cuba, Peru, and the United States Legation in London, England ([no. 2399] signed by Andrew Stevenson and bears seal).

Section 28 consists of four items, accounts, 1871–1875, of Christopher Quarles Tompkins (1813–1877). The accounts were kept in Richmond, Virginia, and concern the trusteeship of Lucia Cary (Tabb) Wilkins.

Section 29 consists of four items, materials, 1865–1871, concerning lawsuits of Henry Adams Tabb v. Sarah Van Bibber Tabb and Sarah Van Bibber Tabb v. John Wilkins and Lucia Cary (Tabb) Wilkins (by her trustee, Christopher Quarles Tompkins) in the Circuit Court of Mathews County, Virginia. Items include decrees (copies made by William Horatio Brown); an affidavit of George S. Miller; and the will (copy) of Doctor Henry Wythe Tabb probated in Mathews County, Virginia.

Section 30 consists of three items, letters, 1872–1877, written by or addressed to William Horatio Brown (of Mathews Court House, Virginia, concerning Christopher Quarles Tompkins and Lucia Cary (Tabb) Wilkins), Wellington Goddin, Fontaine Watts Mahood (concerning Solomon Jacobs, Solomon B. Jacobs, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, and Lucia Cary (Tabb) Wilkins), Lucia Cary (Tabb) Wilkins, and Franklin M. Wise.

Section 31 consists of four items, correspondence, 1846–1863, of Ellen (Wilkins) Tompkins (at Gauley Bridge, Fayette County, West Virginia, and Richmond, Virginia) with Thomas Smith (of the Confederate States Army of Western Virginia), Edward Jenner Steptoe, Doctor Christopher Tompkins, Joseph Goodloe Tompkins, William Frazer Tompkins, and Joseph Wilkins.

Section 32 consists of one item, a letter, May 17, 1862. of Hannah Maria [otherwise unidentified], Salem, Massachusetts, to Patrick [otherwise unidentified]. The letter concerns family affairs, and bears the inscription “Letter taken off of the Battle field of Seven Pines [Henrico County, Virginia], 31 May–1 June 1862.”

Introductory Materials

0849 Introductory Materials. 13 frames.

Papers

0862 Section 1, John Patterson, Correspondence, 1804–1824. 63 frames.
0925 Section 2, John Patterson, Accounts, 1818–1824. 19 frames.
0944 Section 3, John Patterson, Deeds, 1804–1822. 54 frames.
0998 Section 4, John Patterson, Deed of Trust and Agreements, 1804–1809. 13 frames.
1011 Section 5, Various Persons, Plats, 1804–1823. 22 frames.
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<td>0018</td>
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<td>0027</td>
<td>Section 9, Christopher Tompkins, Letterbook, May 6–June 7, 1811. 9 frames.</td>
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<td>0108</td>
<td>Section 10, Folder 3 of 8, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1800–1835, L–N. 32 frames.</td>
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<td>0140</td>
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<td>0179</td>
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<td>0226</td>
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<td>Section 19, Christopher Tompkins, Guardianship Accounts, 1817–1825. 13 frames.</td>
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<td>Section 20, Christopher Tompkins, Guardianship Papers, 1822–1823. 10 frames.</td>
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<td>Section 23, Materials concerning Dr. Thomas Lenox, 1826. 11 frames.</td>
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<td>0622</td>
<td>Section 24, Folder 1 of 5, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1836–1877, A–R. 32 frames.</td>
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<td>0654</td>
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<tr>
<td>0746</td>
<td>Section 24, Folder 3 of 5, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1836–1877, T. 75 frames.</td>
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<tr>
<td>0821</td>
<td>Section 24, Folder 4 of 5, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1836–1877, Vinton–Joseph Wilkins Jr. 120 frames.</td>
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<tr>
<td>0941</td>
<td>Section 24, Folder 5 of 5, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Correspondence, 1836–1877, Lucia Cary (Tabb) Wilkins–Yeatman. 25 frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0966</td>
<td>Section 25, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, U.S. Army Papers, ca. 1830–1846. 12 frames.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 26, Christopher Quarles Tompkins and Roger Jones, Transcripts of Courts-Martial, 1830–1843. 19 frames.

Section 27, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Passports, 1841–1847. 6 frames.

Section 28, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Trusteehip Accounts, 1871–1875. 8 frames.

Section 29, Christopher Quarles Tompkins, Trusteehip Legal Papers, 1865–1871. 24 frames.

Section 30, Various Persons, Correspondence concerning Christopher Quarles Tompkins and Others, 1872–1877. 11 frames.

Section 31, Ellen (Wilkins) Tompkins, Correspondence, 1846–1863. 15 frames.

Section 32, Hannah Maria [otherwise unidentified], Letter, May 17, 1862. 4 frames.

Reel 26

Mss1T5996d, Tompkins Family Papers, 1800–1871, Mathews County and Richmond, Virginia

Description of the Collection

This collection consists of 107 items arranged in sections by name of individual and type of document.


Section 2 consists of two items, accounts, 1803–1807, of Christopher Tompkins (1778–1838). The accounts were kept at Norfolk, Virginia, and concern, in part, the ships Hornet and Pocahontas.

Section 3 consists of two items, materials, 1807–1815, concerning the 2nd Battalion, 19th and 61st Infantry Regiments of Virginia militia in Mathews County, Virginia (commanded by Christopher Tompkins). Items include a list of officers; and a return of troops.

Section 4 consists of two items, a commission, 1814, issued by the Governor of Virginia (signed by James Barbour) to Christopher Tompkins as agent for the commonwealth to purchase land belonging to Morgan Tompkins in Mathews County, Virginia (bears seal of Virginia); and a petition, undated, presented to the Court of Mathews County, Virginia, concerning Christopher Tompkins and the construction of a road in the Horn Harbour Neck District of Mathews County, Virginia.

Section 5 consists of two items, letters, 1811–1831, concerning Christopher Tompkins written by or addressed to Doctor William Gibson, John Hamilton, and W. Shultice.

Section 6 consists of one item, a diary, January 1–September 22, 1863, of Christopher Quarles Tompkins (1813–1877). The front cover of the volume bears the inscription, Major B[enjamin] F[ranklin] Ficklin. The diary was kept in Mckray & Kirkwood's Counting House Diary and Account
Rendered Book for 1863 (Glasgow, Scotland, 1862). The volume was kept at Richmond, Virginia, and concerns, in part, the Dover Coal Mines, Goochland County, Virginia; Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Virginia; and Tompkins’s service in the Virginia militia.

Section 7 consists of thirty-nine items, correspondence, 1841–1868, of Christopher Quarles Tompkins (of Richmond, Virginia, and while serving with Company F, 3rd Artillery Regiment, U.S. Army at Fort McHenry, Maryland, and with the 22nd Virginia Infantry Regiment, Wise’s Legion, Confederate States Army of the Kanawha) with William Austine Browne ([i.e., William Austine] bears seal of the adjutant’s office, 3rd Artillery Regiment, U.S. Army), Theodorus Bailey (bears seal), William Jones Barksdale (of Clay Hill, Amelia County, Virginia), Philip St. George Cocke (at Sweet Springs, Monroe County, Virginia [now West Virginia]), R. P. Duggins, Benjamin Franklin Ficklin (at Belmont [i.e., Belmont], Albemarle County, Virginia), Jack Foster ([slave] at Camp Success, Giles County, Virginia), S. Johnson, Edmund Kirby, Robert Edward Lee (concerning Tompkins’s desire to resign his command of the 22nd Virginia Infantry Regiment, Confederate States Army of the Kanawha), Sir Edward Smith Lees, Charles Mann, Thomas Mathews, Washington Irving Newton, James L. Ord (on board the U.S.S. Lexington and bears seal), George Smith Patton, James Ripley, E. L. Rogers, William Barton Rogers (of the University of Virginia), Sarah (Bruce) Seddon (of Sabot Hill, Goochland County, Virginia), William Robison Spriggs (by John Wilkins), Henry Stanton, Lindsey Sturgeon, George Edward Tabb, Doctor Henry Wythe Tabb, John Tabb (of White Marsh, Gloucester County, Virginia), Samuel Thomas (slave), Aldophus Tiarks, Sam Tomkins ([i.e., Tompkins] slave), Doctor Christopher Tompkins (at Belmont, Albemarle County, Virginia), Ellen (Wilkins) Tompkins, Joseph Goodloe Tompkins, Henry P. Van Bibber, Doctor Joseph Wilkins, and Henry Alexander Wise (at Gauley Bridge, Fayette County, Virginia [now West Virginia]).

Section 8 consists of four items, an affidavit, 1833, of Doctor Walter V. Wheaton concerning Christopher Quarles Tompkins as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York (bears endorsement of Sylvanus Thayer); a receipt, 1855, issued to Christopher Quarles Tompkins by Peyton Johnston for the purchase of slaves; general orders, 1861, issued by Henry Alexander Wise to the 22nd and 36th Virginia Infantry Regiments of the Confederate States Army of the Kanawha; and a pass, 1862, issued to Christopher Quarles Tompkins by the Confederate States War Department (signed by John Beauchamp Jones) to attend wounded soldiers at, presumably, Savage’s Station, Henrico County, Virginia.

Section 9 consists of three items, materials, 1869–1871, concerning Gauley Mount, Fayette County, West Virginia. Items include letters written to Ellen (Wilkins) Tompkins by Jacob Dolson Cox and William Starke Rosecrans; and a petition of Ellen (Wilkins) Tompkins to the U.S. Secretary of War ([i.e., William Worth Belknap] bears affidavit of Edmund F. Brown and notary seal).

Section 10 consists of two items, an essay [1862] “Inauguration of Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederate States of America,” by Joseph Goodloe Tompkins; and the will, 1859, of Joseph Goodloe Tompkins written in Baltimore, Maryland.

Section 11 consists of four items, letters, 1863–1864, written to Doctor Christopher Tompkins by Jack Foster ([slave] with the 36th Virginia Infantry Regiment, Confederate States Army of Western Virginia, at Princeton, Mercer County, Virginia [now West Virginia]).

Section 12 consists of three items, accounts, 1862, of Benjamin Franklin Ficklin (1827–1871). The accounts were kept in Glasgow, Scotland, and London, England, and bear revenue stamps.

Section 13 consists of three items, accounts, 1846–1847, of Doctor Edward Landis (of Baltimore, Maryland) and William Tecumseh Sherman (while serving with the 3rd Artillery Regiment, U.S. Army); and lines of verse.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

Papers

0008 Section 1, Folder 1 of 2, Christopher Tompkins, Correspondence, 1800–1835, B–M. 54 frames.
### Mss4T7138a, Tredegar Company Bond, 1864, Richmond, Virginia

**Description of the Collection**

This collection consists of one item, a bond, January 1, 1864, of the Tredegar Company, Richmond, Virginia, to J. M. Burton for the sum of $300. The bond concerns the employment of a slave as an iron worker.

#### Introductory Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0395</td>
<td>Introductory Materials. 3 frames.</td>
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</table>

#### Bond

<table>
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<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0398</td>
<td>Tredegar Company, Bond, January 1, 1864. 4 frames.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mss1W3798a, William Weaver Papers, 1786–1980, Rockbridge County, Virginia

**Description of the Collection**

This collection consists of 220 items arranged in sections by name of individual and type of document.

Section 1 consists of twelve items, correspondence, 1826–1859, of William Weaver ([1780–1863] ironmaster and entrepreneur of Rockbridge County, Virginia) with Daniel Charles Elliott Brady (concerning plans to involve Charles K. Gorgas in the iron business and Weaver’s invitation to Brady and his family to move from Pennsylvania to Rockbridge County, Virginia, to live and work with him), James E. Carson (concerning lowering the price on a woman slave), James Dorman Davidson (concerning the sale of several farms owned by Weaver and the impact of Napoleon III on Europe and the United States), William Jenkins (concerning the sale of iron from Union Forge, later
known as Buffalo Forge, Rockbridge County, Virginia), and Charles Hess Locher (of James River
Cement Works, Balcony Falls, Rockbridge County, Virginia, concerning permission for a slave
marriage).

Section 2 consists of thirty-one items, accounts, 1826–1857, of William Weaver (1780–1863).
The accounts were kept at Buffalo Forge, Rockbridge County, Virginia, and concern Weaver’s sale
of iron to William Jenkins of Lynchburg, Virginia.

Section 3 consists of six items, agreements, 1825–1861, of William Weaver (of Rockbridge
County, Virginia) concerning the sale of land to Weaver in Rockbridge County, Virginia; the
establishment of a store, warehouse, and stable on Weaver’s property to be run by James C. C.
Moore and James Gilmore; the leasing by Weaver of iron ore property in Botetourt County, Virginia,
to Jordan Winn & Co. of Richmond, Virginia; and the employment of a miller.

Section 4 consists of fourteen items, bonds, 1824–1863, of William Weaver (of Rockbridge
County, Virginia, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) concerning the purchase of land in Rockbridge
County, Virginia, by Thomas Mayburry and Weaver; money owed Weaver by the North River
Navigation Company for damages to his property; debts owed by Weaver as a merchant in
Philadelphia to James Cowles Fisher; and Rockbridge County bonds issued during the Civil War.

Section 5 consists of twenty-one items, deeds and surveys, 1812–1861, of William Weaver and
prior owners concerning lands in Rockbridge County, Virginia, probably part of Buffalo Forge. Items
include deeds, 1822–1823, relevant to Thomas Mayburry (of Botetourt County, Virginia), once
Weaver’s partner.

Section 6 consists of five items, grants, 1786–1829, for land in Rockbridge County, Virginia
Included is one grant, 1829, issued to William Weaver.

Section 7 consists of sixteen items, miscellaneous legal papers, 1810–1860, of William Weaver
(of Rockbridge County, Virginia, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) including wills and codicils, bills of
exchange, notices for the sale of land, summons, and receipts.

Section 8 consists of one item, legal papers (photocopy), 1825–1839, from the case of John
Doyle v. William Weaver in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Rockbridge County,
Virginia (concerning Doyle’s management of Lydia Furnace, later Bath Furnace, and Bath Forge,
both of which were later known as Bath Iron Works, Rockbridge County, Virginia; and the
relationship of Buffalo Forge, Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Bath Iron Works).

Section 9 consists of two items, depositions (photocopies), 1835–1840, taken in William Weaver
v. Jordan, Davis & Company (concerning ownership of Bath Iron Works, Rockbridge County,
Virginia); and handwritten notes of Tate Thompson Brady referring to these depositions.

Section 11 consists of three items, papers, 1863, of Daniel Charles Elliott Brady (of Rockbridge
County, Virginia), as administrator of the estate of William Weaver (including a listing from whom
each tract of land at Buffalo Forge, Rockbridge County, Virginia, was purchased and an inventory of
bonds due the estate).

Section 12 consists of nine items, correspondence, receipts, and legal papers, 1863–1879, of
Daniel Charles Elliott Brady (of Rockbridge County, Virginia), including a letter, 1877, about the sale
of a metal yard at Patonsburg, Botetourt County, Virginia; receipts for the purchase of slaves during
the Civil War; a Rockbridge County bond, 1863; and a contract, 1864, of Brady and William Weaver
Rex with the Confederate government for horseshoe iron.

Section 13 consists of twelve items, papers, 1867–1878, of Daniel Charles Elliott Brady (of
Rockbridge County, Virginia) concerning Lorenzo Sibert (of Augusta County, Virginia), who created a
new method in the manufacture of iron and steel, gave half interest in the patent to Brady, and

Section 14 consists of forty-four items, letters, accounts, and legal papers, 1877–1878, of Daniel
Charles Elliott Brady (of Rockbridge County, Virginia) concerning Brady’s role as a commissioner of
Rockbridge County, Virginia, in the construction of two county bridges.

Section 15 consists of four items, correspondence, 1852–1867, of James Dorman Davidson (of
Lexington, Virginia) concerning the sale of a farm in Rockbridge County, Virginia, belonging to
William Weaver and Jordan, Davis & Company and the sale of Etna Furnace, Botetourt County,
Virginia.
Section 16 consists of two items, miscellany, ca. 1950–1980, including a letter of Charles Burgess Dew to Tate Thompson Brady (concerning his preliminary work on Bond of Iron: Master and Slave at Buffalo Forge [New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1994]).

Omissions
A list of omissions from Mss1W3798a, William Weaver Papers, 1786–1980, is provided on Reel 26, Frame 1038. Omissions consist of Section 10, Notes and Photocopies, 1821–1865.

Introductory Materials
0402 Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

Papers
0409 Section 1, William Weaver, Correspondence, 1826–1859. 31 frames.
0440 Section 2, William Weaver, Accounts, 1826–1857. 21 frames.
0461 Section 3, William Weaver, Agreements, 1825–1861. 13 frames.
0474 Section 4, William Weaver, Bonds, 1824–1863. 27 frames.
0501 Section 5, William Weaver and Others, Deeds and Surveys, 1812–1861. 88 frames.
0589 Section 6, William Weaver and Others, Grants, 1786–1829. 8 frames.
0597 Section 7, William Weaver, Miscellaneous Legal Papers, 1810–1860. 30 frames.
0627 Section 8, John Doyle v. William Weaver, Legal Papers (photocopy), 1825–1839. 112 frames.
0739 Section 9, Folder 1 of 3, William Weaver v. Jordan, Davis & Company, Depositions (photocopy) and Notes, 1835–1840. 69 frames.
0808 Section 9, Folder 2 of 3, William Weaver v. Jordan, Davis & Company, Depositions (photocopy) and Notes, 1835–1840. 68 frames.
0876 Section 9, Folder 3 of 3, William Weaver v. Jordan, Davis & Company, Depositions (photocopy) and Notes, 1835–1840. 15 frames.
0891 Section 11, Daniel Charles Elliott Brady, Papers as Administrator of Estate of William Weaver, 1863. 6 frames.
0897 Section 12, Daniel Charles Elliott Brady, Correspondence, Receipts, and Legal Papers, 1863–1879. 20 frames.
0917 Section 13, Daniel Charles Elliott Brady, Papers concerning Lorenzo Sibert, 1867–1878. 40 frames.
0957 Section 14, Daniel Charles Elliott Brady, Commissioner of Rockbridge County, Virginia, Papers, 1877–1878. 65 frames.
1022 Section 15, James Dorman Davidson, Correspondence, 1852–1867. 12 frames.

Omissions
1038 List of Omissions from Mss1W3798a, William Weaver Papers, 1786–1980. 1 frame.

Mss5:3W7334:1, Bickerton Lyle Winston Ledger, 1846–1859, Hanover County, Virginia

Description of Collection
This collection consists of one item, a ledger, 1846–1859, of Bickerton Lyle Winston (1816–1902). The volume includes his accounts receivable and business transactions with slaves in Hanover County, Virginia. Accounts include slave hire payments and the notation that a slave named Garland was killed in an explosion at the Black Heath Pits.
Introductory Materials

1039 Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

Ledger

1042 Bickerton Lyle Winston, Ledger, 1846–1859. 102 frames.
Related UPA Collections

Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War

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Black Studies Research Sources

Black Workers in the Era of the Great Migration, 1916–1929

Papers of the NAACP, Part 13: The NAACP and Labor, 1940–1955

The Peonage Files of the U.S. Department of Justice, 1901–1945

Records of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

State Slavery Statutes