

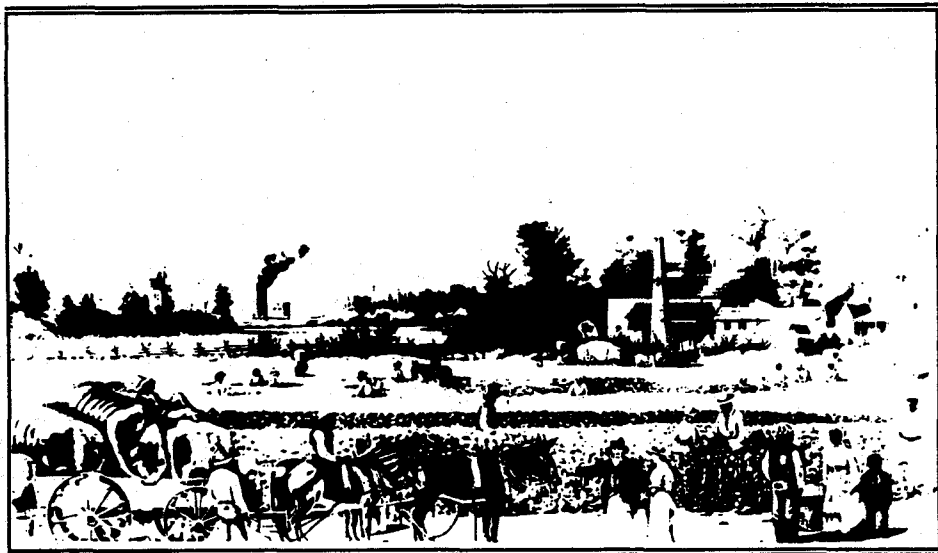
RECORDS OF ANTE-BELLUM SOUTHERN PLANTATIONS

FROM THE REVOLUTION THROUGH THE CIVIL WAR

Series F

**Selections from the Manuscript Department,
Duke University Library**

Parts 1 and 2



UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF AMERICA

A Guide to

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

Series F

**Selections from the Manuscript Department,
Duke University Library**

**Part 1:
The Deep South**

**Part 2:
South Carolina and Georgia**

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**A microfilm project of
UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF AMERICA, INC.
44 North Market Street • Frederick, MD 21701**

Cover illustration by W.A. Walker. Original at the South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, SC.

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ISBN 0-89093-782-6 and ISBN 0-89093-783-4.**

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INTRODUCTION

The impact of the ante-bellum southern plantations on the lives of their black and white inhabitants, as well as on the political, economic, and cultural life of the South as a whole, is one of the most fascinating and controversial problems of present-day American historical research. Depending upon the labor of slaves who constituted the great majority of the American black population, the plantations were both homes and business enterprises for a white southern elite. They were the largest, the most commercialized, and on the whole, the most efficient and specialized agricultural enterprises of their day, producing the bulk of the South's staple crops of tobacco, cotton, sugar, rice, and hemp. Their proprietors were entrepreneurs who aspired to and sometimes, after a generation or two, achieved the status of a cultivated landed aristocracy. Many distinguished themselves not only as successful planters but in the professions, in the military, in government service, and in scientific and cultural endeavors.

Planters ambitious to augment their wealth, together with their black slaves, were an important driving force in the economic and political development of new territories and states in the Southwest. As the plantations spread, their impact on local, state, and national affairs grew apace. Their commodities accounted for more than half the nation's exports, and the plantations themselves were important markets for the products of northern industry. In short, they played a crucial role in the development of a national market economy.

The plantations of the Old South, the white families who owned, operated, and lived on them, and the blacks who toiled on them as slaves for more than two centuries, have been the subjects of numerous historical studies since the pioneering work of Ulrich B. Phillips in the early

twentieth century. The literature, highly controversial, has focused on questions such as the evolution and nature of the planter class and its role in shaping the white South's economy, culture, and values; the conditions of life experienced by American blacks in slavery; the impact of the "peculiar institution" on their personalities and the degree to which a distinct Afro-American culture developed among them; and, finally, the sources of the tension between the proslavery interests of the South and the "free labor" interests of the North that culminated in secession and civil war.

Research materials are plentiful. Census returns and other government documents, newspapers and periodicals, travelers' accounts, memoirs and autobiographies, and an abundance of polemical literature have much to tell historians about life on ante-bellum plantations. The autobiographies of former slaves, several twentieth-century oral history collections, and a rich record of songs and folklore are significant sources for the black experience in slavery. All the historical literature, however, from Phillips to the most recent studies, has relied heavily on the enormous collections of manuscript plantation records that survive in research libraries scattered throughout the South. These manuscripts consist of business records, account books, slave lists, overseers' reports, diaries, private letters exchanged among family members and friends, and even an occasional letter written by a literate slave. They come mostly from the larger tobacco, cotton, sugar, and rice plantations, but a significant number survive from the more modest estates and smaller slaveholdings whose economic operations tended to be less specialized.

Plantation records illuminate nearly every aspect of plantation life. Not only business operations and day-to-day labor routines, but family affairs, the roles of women, racial attitudes, relations between masters and slaves, social and cultural life, the values shared by members of the planter class, and the tensions and anxieties that were inseparable from a slave society all are revealed with a fullness and candor unmatched by any of the other available sources. Moreover, these records are immensely valuable for studies of black slavery. Needless to say, since they were compiled by members of the white master class, they provide little direct evidence of the inner feelings and private lives of the slave population. But they are the best sources of information about the care and treatment of slaves, about problems in the management of slave labor, and about forms of slave resistance short of open rebellion. They also tell us much about the behavior of slaves, from which historians can at least draw inferences about the impact of slavery on the minds and personalities of its black victims.

Deposited in southern state archives and in the libraries of many southern universities and historical societies, the number of available plantation records has increased significantly in recent decades. Our publication is designed to assist scholars in their use by offering for the first

time an ample selection of the most important materials in a single microfilm collection. Ultimately it will cover each geographical area in which the plantation flourished, with additions of approximately four new collections annually. A special effort is being made to offer the rarer records of the smaller slaveholders and to include the equally rare records of the plantations in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. However, the documentation is most abundant for the operations of the larger plantations in the period between the War of 1812 and the Civil War, and their records will constitute the bulk of our publication.

Kenneth M. Stampp
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University of California at Berkeley

Series F

**Selections from
the Manuscript Department,
Duke University Library**

**Part 1:
The Deep South**

NOTE ON SOURCES

Original manuscripts of the collections microfilmed for this publication are held by the Manuscript Department, Duke University Library, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706. The maps appearing before each collection on the microfilm were made available from the Rare Book Room of the Duke University Library. Authors of the maps are as follows:

Alabama--Thomas Cowperthwait & Co., 1854

Arkansas--Charles DeSilver, 1856

Louisiana--Thomas Cowperthwait & Co., 1850

Mississippi--Sidney Morse and Anthony Breese, 1842

North Carolina--Sidney Morse and Anthony Breese, 1843

Tennessee--Anthony Finley, 1829

Virginia--Anthony Finley, 1825

EDITORIAL NOTE

Unless otherwise indicated by the user's guide and with a target filmed at the end of a given collection, each collection is microfilmed in its entirety. The basic reason for filming less than an entire collection is that extensive materials exist in the collection beyond the 1865 series termination date. University Publications of America plans to offer a separate series of plantation records from emancipation into the early twentieth century, which will complete many of the collections included in this publication that have been terminated at the end of 1865. In a few other cases whole series of a collection or discrete manuscript volumes were omitted from the publication due to their falling far outside of the subject matter of plantation operations. Such omissions are clearly indicated both on the film target and in the user's guide. Researchers should consult *The Guide to the Catalogued Collections in the Manuscript Department of the William R. Perkins Library, Duke University*, compiled by Richard C. Davis and Linda Angle Miller (Santa Barbara, California: Clio Books, 1980) for collections of related interest.

Note also that the forthcoming *Series F, Part 3* of this publication will offer a comprehensive edition of the Duke Library manuscript holdings of plantation records for Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.

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REEL INDEX

Reel 1

***Joseph M. Jaynes Plantation Journals,
Rankin County, Mississippi, 1854-1860***

This five-volume journal kept for a central Mississippi cotton plantation provides regular accounts on agricultural conditions, animal husbandry, plantation equipment and supplies, as well as on overseers and slaves. The day-to-day description of plantation life is an excellent example of the systematic record keeping recommended by Thomas Affleck, *Cotton Plantation Record and Account Book*, written in Adams County, Mississippi, and published in Louisville, Kentucky. Of particular interest is the essay, "Duties of an Overseer," which is printed in each of the volumes. Integral to Affleck's system are quarterly inventories of tools, wagons, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and slaves. Jaynes's 960-acre plantation was home to thirty-four slaves, who were often attended by an overseer. The work force consisted of twenty-two hands whose daily regimen is a central theme of the journals. The numerous chores in connection with cotton and corn culture as well as hog raising, potato growing and gardening are well detailed. Daily records of cotton picked are one of the highlights of the journals. In addition, there are entries for slaves' births and deaths, for food and clothing allowances, and for physicians' visits to the plantation. Weather and crop conditions are also noted. An 1854 entry indicates that one of the hands, Big George, ran away but returned on January 16, 1854. The record depicts him as being laid up for ten days thereafter due to the whipping he received upon his return. Jaynes employed a succession of overseers, including a slave, Amon, once a runaway himself. A small portion of the first volume contains notes on the partnership of Adam Jaynes and Ted Barkley and thirty-three freedmen during 1868.

0001 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0001 Joseph M. Jaynes, Plantation Account Book, 1854. 137 frames.
- 0138 Joseph M. Jaynes, Plantation Account Book, 1855. 134 frames.
- 0272 Joseph M. Jaynes, Plantation Account Book, 1857. 112 frames.
- 0374 Joseph M. Jaynes, Plantation Account Book, 1858. 107 frames.
- 0481 Joseph M. Jaynes, Plantation Account Book, 1860. 110 frames.

Haller Nutt Papers, 1846-1860, and Journal of "Araby" Plantation, 1843-1850, Natchez (Adams County), Mississippi and Madison Parish, Louisiana

These records depict extensive plantation holdings along the Mississippi River near Natchez and in northeastern Louisiana. The Journal of "Araby" Plantation is especially valuable for its recordings on experimental agriculture, cotton culture, slaves and overseers, and the treatment of illnesses among slaves. The Papers are primarily bills and receipts that afford a glimpse of the personal items purchased by a wealthy planter and expenses for his daughters' education.

Upon obtaining a medical degree in Louisville, Haller Nutt returned to Mississippi and sought his fortune in agriculture, working with his father to improve upon Whitney's cotton gin and planting according to "scientific" principles. As a result, his yields per acre and the quality of his cotton were far above that of neighboring planters. In 1840 he married Julia Augusta Williams and in 1853 he purchased the property near Natchez where he began construction of an ambitious arabesque manor called "Longwood." A unionist in sympathy, Nutt suffered tremendous losses during the Civil War. He died in 1864, leaving "Longwood" uncompleted. Nutt employed several overseers at various times and divided his force into gangs run by slave drivers. Slave lists abound in the volume, including a quarters list in December 1847 specifying twenty-five groups of families with numbers of children. Nutt enumerates three problems with overseers: 1) working hands in low places in water unnecessarily, when higher work is available; 2) improper treatment of the sick, especially the use of too much medicine for colds, causing fever and debility; 3) putting hearty strong Negroes to simple chores which could be done by feeble or crippled hands. At the end of the volume is an explicit list of directions for overseers and a list of treatments for illnesses among slaves. Some entries in the volume were made by overseers, especially in 1848-1849, when entries were signed by George Mortimer. Regarding the dismissal of another overseer, Nutt wrote on February 18, 1848: "Rather foolish when sober--but when whiskey took him he became a rampant Ass."

The papers in this collection are almost exclusively promissory notes, bills for goods, receipts, drafts drawn by Nutt on certain companies, and account sheets for cotton sold. The bills provide a lengthy list of articles purchased by a wealthy planter and his family. There are tax statements for 1852 and 1854, which reveal the valuation of part of his property and the amount of land and

slaves held in Tensas Parish, Louisiana. Receipts from Jno. R. Thompson show that Nutt subscribed to a variety of southern magazines. There are reports for Mary and Carrie Nutt while they were attending a girls' school in Philadelphia in 1860. These reports give not only the scholastic standing of those girls, but they also list the subjects taught and the expenses. The latter part of the collection contains several items relating to the construction and furnishing of "Longwood." One of them is a letter from Samuel Sloan, and there are lists of materials and furnishings ordered for the house.

0591 Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

Bound Volumes

0594 Haller Nutt, Journal of "Araby" Plantation, 1843-1850. 210 frames.

Bills and Receipts

0804 Haller Nutt, 1846-May 1853. 98 frames.

0902 Haller Nutt, June 1853-December 1855. 75 frames.

Reel 2

Haller Nutt Papers cont.

Bills and Receipts cont.

0001 Haller Nutt, 1856. 95 frames.

0096 Haller Nutt, 1857-July 1859. 92 frames

John Knight Papers, 1784-1891, Natchez (Adams County), Mississippi, Tensas Parish, Louisiana, and Frederick, Maryland

This collection is rich in the commercial end of the cotton trade, finance, agriculture, slavery, the slave trade, travel, and social matters, including women's correspondence. The collection is divided into six series: Papers; Legal Papers; Bills and Receipts; Promissory Notes; Bound Volumes; and Miscellany.

Extensive correspondence among the Papers are largely exchanges between relatives in Frederick, Maryland, and Natchez, Mississippi, showing the activities of wealthy Marylanders and Mississippi cotton planters. John Knight (1806-1864) married his cousin, Frances Beall of Maryland, after having embarked on a flourishing mercantile career in Natchez. Their correspondence during courtship in 1833 is rich in the attitudes and aspirations of the youth of that time. Her father, William M. Beall, was a director of the Farmers and Mechan-

ics Bank and a Jacksonian politico, intimate with Roger Brooke Taney, Francis Scott Key, and other prominent Marylanders.

John Knight became a close correspondent and business associate of his father-in-law. Their letters reveal the purchase of a house servant in Maryland and the shipment of her to Natchez, where the cost was too high for Knight. He explains his business affairs, including the means of payment for store goods and how the fluctuations in cotton prices affected all. Even though not a cotton factor, Knight was forced to make advances to customers on cotton that was stored in warehouses. If the cotton was not sold or prices declined, Knight was forced to await payment. Even though payment was erratic, business was thriving, and by May of 1834 Knight declared himself to be making as much money as a "moderate man" could expect. Buying 1,300 acres of good river land with a partner, he proceeded to stock it with woodcutters and sell cordwood to steamboats, which was a very profitable enterprise. Letters from other relatives discuss religion, childbirth, illnesses, and deaths. In 1835, Knight needed a new female house servant as the one sent before was now a full-time nurse to his infant son. He further asserted that: "I never wish to purchase a slave to sell again," but he does not seem to have fulfilled this affirmation.

Although Knight aspired to a planter's existence, he was still an active merchant, taking annual trips to New York and elsewhere for store goods and forwarding long letters to his wife and father-in-law from those entrepôts. A noteworthy letter of 1836 from Roger Brooke Taney to William M. Beall details his confirmation by the Senate as chief justice of the United States and his views on that office. Correspondence of 1842 ranges from currency matters and the suspension of specie payments by Maryland banks to familial matters and social observations including camp meetings and a discussion of the differences in Christmas celebrations between Natchez and Maryland.

By 1844, Knight had bought a 2,300-acre Louisiana plantation for which he hired an overseer and sent off to Maryland for slaves. These activities illuminate the acclimatization of slaves in the river areas as well as details of the slave trade such as names, ages, costs, and locations where purchased. A receipt for their shipment by sea is included in the Bills and Receipts series. One individual purchased for Knight in Maryland had once been a free man, for Knight suggested that he might not be able to keep James Allen since a Louisiana law made it illegal to keep anyone enslaved who was ever free; this was skirted by shipping Allen to Mississippi. Knight's short, but profitable, foray into planting in 1844-1845 provides descriptions of occasional floggings (including James Allen), runaways, a mass slave wedding, the benefits of stout and effective hands planting and young hands picking cotton, and the assertion that: "a Negro partly grown up on a plantation in this country is worth fifty percent more than one imported fully grown." Among the Legal Papers for 1845 is a list of sixty-seven slaves he sold with the Louisiana plantation for \$132,000.

Knight's daughters enrolled at the Frederick Female Seminary in 1846 and continued there for some years. The death of his father-in-law, William M. Beall, in 1847 coincided with a decline in the already poor health of Knight, sending him on a pilgrimage to spas including Chester Springs and Bedford Springs in

Pennsylvania and protracted sojourns at the water cure in Brattleboro, Vermont. In 1852 Knight began getting rid of his lands and personal property, as the family embarked on a European tour which was to continue, with interruptions, for the rest of his life. Correspondence with Enoch Pratt, his business agent, George Peabody, and others is very rich in finance and the economic climate and dislocations of the 1850s. Correspondence with William Woodruff concerns Knight's Arkansas properties and activities in that state. Civil War letters provide the Knights with news of Maryland campaigns and other matters.

Among the Bound Volumes, the Frances (Beall) Knight diary concerns her life in Natchez including church attendance, hours of rising, reading, sewing, society affairs, weather notes, prayers with the servants, her feelings of displacement in Mississippi society, and homesickness for Maryland friends. Three volumes of her daughter, Fanny B. Knight, relate to education, travel, and her intellectual activities. The volumes of John Knight detail his financial standing during the European travels. Among the Miscellany is an inventory of "Hyde Park" plantation.

N.B.: Portions of this collection were not filmed as part of this publication. These are European Diaries of Frances (Beall) Knight, 1845-1865, Genealogical Materials, Clippings, and Miscellany.

0188 Introductory Materials. 3 frames

Papers

- 0191 Mrs. William M. Beall, 1817. 5 frames
- 0196 William M. Beall, 1829 . 2 frames.
- 0198 Frances Beall and William M. Beall, 1832.
- 0209 Frances (Beall) Knight and William M. Beall, 1833. 82 frames.
- 0291 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and William M. Beall, 1834. 89 frames.
- 0380 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and William M. Beall, 1835. 54 frames.
- 0434 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and William M. Beall, 1836. 37 frames.
- 0471 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and William M. Beall, 1837. 43 frames.
- 0514 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, William M. Beall, Reverend Daniel Newell, 1838. 56 frames.
- 0580 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, William M. Beall, Reverend Daniel Newell, 1839. 108 frames.
- 0688 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and William M. Beall, 1840. 28 frames.
- 0716 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and William M. Beall, 1841. 59 frames.

- 0775 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and William M. Beall, 1842. 121 frames.
- 0896 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and William M. Beall, 1843. 72 frames.
- 0968 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and William M. Beall, 1844. 119 frames.

Reel 3

John Knight Papers cont.

Papers cont.

- 0001 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and William M. Beall, 1845. 34 frames.
- 0035 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and William M. Beall, 1846. 12 frames.
- 0047 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and William M. Beall, 1847. 61 frames.
- 0108 John Knight and Frances (Beall) Knight, 1848. 74 frames.
- 0182 John Knight and Frances (Beall) Knight, 1849. 19 frames.
- 0201 John Knight and Frances (Beall) Knight, 1850. 36 frames.
- 0237 John Knight and Frances (Beall) Knight, 1851. 49 frames.
- 0286 John Knight and Frances (Beall) Knight, 1852. 23 frames.
- 0319 John Knight and Frances (Beall) Knight, 1853. 117 frames.
- 0436 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and Fanny B. Knight, 1854. 43 frames.
- 0479 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and Fanny B. Knight, 1855. 21 frames.
- 0500 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and Fanny B. Knight, 1856. 11 frames.
- 0511 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and Fanny B. Knight, 1857. 74 frames.
- 0585 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and Fanny B. Knight, 1858. 44 frames.
- 0629 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and Fanny B. Knight, 1859. 28 frames.
- 0657 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and Fanny B. Knight, 1860. 51 frames.
- 0708 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and Fanny B. Knight, 1861. 60 frames.
- 0768 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and Fanny B. Knight, 1862. 69 frames.
- 0837 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and Fanny B. Knight, 1863. 78 frames.

- 0915 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and Fanny B. Knight, 1864. 57 frames.
- 0972 Frances (Beall) Knight and Fanny B. Knight, 1865. 18 frames.
- 0990 Fanny B. Knight, 1881. 4 frames.
- 0994 Fanny B. Knight, 1890. 2 frames.
- 0996 John Knight, Frances (Beall) Knight, and Fanny B. Knight, n.d. 8 frames.

Legal Papers

- 1004 1784. 10 frames.
- 1014 1788. 4 frames.
- 1018 1791. 4 frames.
- 1022 1792. 4 frames.
- 1026 1794. 4 frames.
- 1030 William M. Beall, 1815. 2 frames.
- 1032 William M. Beall, 1828. 2 frames.
- 1034 John Knight, William M. Beall, and Reverend Daniel Newell, 1836. 21 frames.
- 1055 John Knight and William M. Beall, 1839. 20 frames.
- 1075 John Knight, 1842. 2 frames.
- 1077 John Knight, 1844. 24 frames.

Reel 4

John Knight Papers cont.

Legal Papers cont.

- 0001 John Knight, 1845. 63 frames.
- 0064 John Knight, 1849. 44 frames.
- 0108 John Knight, 1850. 9 frames.
- 0117 John Knight, 1852. 2 frames.
- 0119 John Knight, 1853. 15 frames.
- 0134 John Knight, 1854. 62 frames.
- 0196 John Knight, 1857. 9 frames.
- 0205 John Knight, 1860. 23 frames.
- 0228 John Knight, 1861. 2 frames.
- 0230 John Knight, n.d. 45 frames.

Bills and Receipts

- 0275 John Knight, 1830. 5 frames.
- 0280 John Knight, 1836. 2 frames.
- 0282 John Knight, 1837. 1 frame.
- 0283 John Knight, 1838. 5 frames.

0288 John Knight, 1844. 13 frames.
 0301 John Knight, 1845. 2 frames.
 0303 John Knight, 1846. 18 frames.
 0321 John Knight, 1850. 24 frames.
 0345 John Knight, 1851. 14 frames.
 0359 John Knight, 1852. 26 frames.
 0385 John Knight, 1853. 10 frames.
 0395 John Knight, 1854. 49 frames.
 0444 John Knight, 1855. 18 frames.
 0462 John Knight, 1856. 17 frames.
 0479 John Knight, 1857. 6 frames.
 0485 John Knight, 1858. 4 frames.
 0489 John Knight, 1859. 13 frames.
 0502 John Knight, 1860. 12 frames.
 0514 John Knight, 1861. 17 frames.
 0531 John Knight, 1862. 25 frames.
 0556 John Knight, 1863. 17 frames.
 0573 John Knight, 1864. 13 frames.
 0586 Fanny B. Knight, 1867. 3 frames.
 0589 John Knight, n.d. 14 frames.

Promissory Notes

0603 John Knight, 1829. 3 frames.
 0606 John Knight, 1830. 2 frames.
 0608 John Knight, 1831. 6 frames.
 0614 John Knight, 1832. 7 frames.
 0621 John Knight, 1833. 2 frames.
 0623 John Knight, 1834. 4 frames.
 0627 John Knight, 1835. 2 frames.
 0629 John Knight, 1836. 8 frames.
 0637 John Knight, 1837. 4 frames.
 0641 John Knight, 1838. 6 frames.
 0647 John Knight, 1839. 6 frames.
 0653 John Knight, 1840. 15 frames.
 0668 John Knight, 1841. 8 frames.
 0676 John Knight, 1842. 4 frames.

Bound Volumes

0680 Frances (Beall) Knight, Diary, 1845-1847. 46 frames.
 0726 Fanny B. Knight, Commonplace Book, 1866. 47 frames.
 0773 Fanny B. Knight, Frederick Female Seminary, Commonplace Book, 1851-1852. 23 frames.
 0796 Fanny B. Knight, Commonplace Book, n.d. 26 frames.
 0822 John Knight, Bank Book, 1856-1860. 8 frames.
 0830 John Knight, Account Book, 1861-1864. 98 frames.

Miscellany

- 0928 John Knight, N.D. 10 frames.
0938 John Knight, 1861. 10 frames.

Duncan and Dugal McCall Plantation Journals, Claiborne County, Mississippi, and Tensas Parish, Louisiana, 1832-1854

These three volumes detail agriculture, slave management, social events, and daily records of life on cotton plantations along the Mississippi River. Dugal McCall of Claiborne County, Mississippi, was the father of Duncan McCall, who moved across the river to Tensas Parish, Louisiana. Theirs was a close-knit family as revealed by frequent visits, journeys across the river, and joint ventures in business.

The Dugal McCall plantation journals and accounts reveal daily events in the Port Gibson area and Rodney, Mississippi, just across the line in Jefferson County. Accounts, 1832-1854, relate to the James McCall estate, a flat boat operation, and a wide variety of other items. The plantation journals of Dugal McCall, March 1, 1850-January 1, 1854, describe weather and crop notes, sermons, camp meetings, social events, and the ever-present gnats and mosquitoes of the area. References to slavery include task assignments, work schedules, construction of slave quarters, and documentation for eighty-six slaves from the estate of James McCall. Serving as adjuncts to cotton culture were firewood and sawmill operations, the cultivation of corn and garden crops, and occasional sales of various items to nearby Oakland College. Livestock notations include hog weights and numbers.

Duncan McCall's plantation journal, June 1852-January 7, 1854, details St. Joseph, Louisiana, activities and frequent trips to Rodney and Natchez, Mississippi. Presented with crop notes and weather are descriptions of flood stages at his plantation and advance postings from upriver. Unlike his Methodist father, Duncan McCall attended Baptist services. Crops included cotton, corn, and peas. Work lists for twenty-nine hands indicate the amounts of cotton picked per hand. Varieties of cotton, such as Prolific and Pomegranate, were differentiated, as was the planting of fruit trees and animal husbandry. Election activities including Whig politics and a host of other events were noted. Brick making was also an activity at the plantation.

- 0948 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0950 Dugal G. McCall, Plantation Journal, 1850-1851; and Accounts, 1832-1854. 118 frames.
1068 Dugal G. McCall, Plantation Journal, 1851-1854. 45 frames.

Reel 5

Duncan and Dugal McCall Plantation Journals cont.

Bound Volumes cont.

0001 Duncan McCall, Plantation Journal, 1852-1854. 91 frames.

Duncan McLaurin Papers, 1779-1932, Covington County, Mississippi and Richmond County, North Carolina

Highlights of this diverse collection include south central Mississippi immigration, agriculture, social conditions, financial matters, economic conditions, references to slavery, and emigration to points west. Material from south central North Carolina details emigration to Alabama and Mississippi, agriculture, social conditions, financial matters, economic conditions, mail and postal matters, tax assessments, and references to slavery. The collection has five series: Letters; Legal Papers; Bills and Receipts; Miscellaneous Papers; and Bound Volumes.

Duncan McLaurin was a lawyer of Richmond County, North Carolina, who after a period of teaching school in Bennettsville, South Carolina, returned to practice law and serve in the state legislature, eventually became postmaster, and later, tax assessor for the Laurel Hill District of Richmond County, North Carolina. This was also the area where the McLaurin homestead was and where Duncan's brother John McLaurin lived. As an attorney, Duncan received requests for services from the west and as a friend and former neighbor he was kept current on social, political, and economic matters.

These Scotchmen were a close breed, keeping in close touch and maintaining common ties. Appropriately in the will of Duncan McLaurin (1869), he directs a tombstone be raised above his body with a "suitable inscription by the Master of Loch Lomond Lodge Number 242." Names appearing throughout are Stewarts, Pattersons, McCalls, McNairs, McLaurins, and others of identifiable Scottish origin.

Correspondents kept Duncan McLaurin apprised of their whereabouts, activities, and news items. These correspondents ranged over North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and eventually on to Texas and California. Descriptions of travel, crops, floods, marriages, births, deaths, slaves, shipment of slaves, churches, and the general tenor of the times detail the western regions from 1829 to 1870. From these emerges a picture of the hardness of the times and, more particularly, the force of adversity in pressing people together. Humor was also a mainstay of the correspondents. A Mississippi correspondent of 1851 said of the Methodists that they: "bellowed like lions and alligators." Similarly, the Civil War came down on his Mississippi nephews like a "rosebed" on their expectations.

A letter from Molloy Patterson to his brother Calhoun Patterson details his attitudes on how to treat slaves and shows some of the continuous fighting in their family. During 1857-1859, his mother Mrs. Isabella Patterson was sent to

an insane asylum. She and her children became wards of Duncan McLaurin, and they bitterly contested their uncle's actions and ministrations to themselves and their mother. Legal papers, indentures, surveys, and inventories are among Miscellany including some very good North Carolina materials. Newspapers received included the *Temperance Advocate*. Tax assessments for Laurel Hill District are very rich and detailed.

In 1853, Duncan McLaurin was assessed, by himself, for 1,062 acres in the Gum Swamp locality of the Laurel Hill District in Richmond County. He also listed eleven black polls in that year.

N.B.: A few insubstantial materials from this collection have not been filmed as part of this publication. These are: printed materials, photos, and a printed atlas.

0092 Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

Letters

0095 Effy McLaurin, 1817. 4 frames.
0099 Duncan McLaurin, 1822. 4 frames.
0103 Duncan McLaurin, 1827. 17 frames.
0120 Duncan McLaurin, 1829. 6 frames.
0126 Duncan McLaurin, 1830. 2 frames.
0128 Duncan McLaurin, 1831. 21 frames.
0149 Duncan McLaurin, 1832. 25 frames.
0174 Duncan McLaurin, 1833. 33 frames.
0207 Duncan McLaurin and John McLaurin, 1834. 34 frames.
0241 Duncan McLaurin and John McLaurin, 1835. 35 frames.
0276 Duncan McLaurin and John McLaurin, 1836. 10 frames.
0286 Duncan McLaurin and John McLaurin, 1837. 66 frames.
0352 Duncan McLaurin and John McLaurin, 1838. 54 frames.
0406 Duncan McLaurin and John McLaurin, 1839. 35 frames.
0441 Duncan McLaurin and John McLaurin, 1840. 66 frames.
0507 Duncan McLaurin, 1841. 74 frames.
0581 Duncan McLaurin, 1842. 116 frames.
0697 Duncan McLaurin, 1843. 49 frames.
0746 Duncan McLaurin, 1844. 41 frames.
0787 Duncan McLaurin, 1845. 51 frames.
0838 Duncan McLaurin, 1846. 24 frames.
0862 Duncan McLaurin, 1847. 32 frames.
0894 Duncan McLaurin, 1848. 26 frames.
0920 Duncan McLaurin, 1849. 28 frames.
0948 Duncan McLaurin, 1850. 2 frames.
0950 Duncan McLaurin, 1851. 22 frames.
0972 Duncan McLaurin, 1852. 54 frames.
1026 Duncan McLaurin, 1853. 34 frames.
1060 Duncan McLaurin, 1854. 62 frames.

Reel 6

Duncan McLaurin Papers cont.

Letters cont.

- 0001 Duncan McLaurin, 1855. 29 frames.
- 0030 Duncan McLaurin, 1856. 12 frames.
- 0042 Duncan McLaurin, 1857. 42 frames.
- 0084 Duncan McLaurin, 1858. 43 frames.
- 0127 Duncan McLaurin, 1859. 22 frames.
- 0149 Duncan McLaurin, 1860. 24 frames.
- 0173 Duncan McLaurin, 1861. 31 frames.
- 0204 Duncan McLaurin, 1862. 24 frames.
- 0228 Duncan McLaurin, 1863. 13 frames.
- 0241 Duncan McLaurin, 1864. 19 frames.
- 0260 Duncan McLaurin, 1865. 2 frames.
- 0262 Duncan McLaurin, 1866. 19 frames.
- 0281 Duncan McLaurin, 1867. 15 frames.
- 0296 Duncan McLaurin, 1868. 12 frames.
- 0308 Duncan McLaurin, 1869. 12 frames.
- 0320 Duncan McLaurin, 1870. 28 frames.
- 0348 Duncan McLaurin, 1871. 18 frames.
- 0366 Duncan McLaurin, 1872. 13 frames.
- 0379 Hugh McCall, 1873. 5 frames.
- 0384 Hugh McCall, 1874. 4 frames.
- 0388 Reverend F.R. McCall, 1880. 7 frames.
- 0395 Reverend F.R. McCall, 1882. 2 frames.
- 0397 Mrs. Sarah A. McCall, 1885. 2 frames.
- 0399 Reverend J. Calton McCall, 1891. 7 frames.
- 0406 Duncan McLaurin et al., n.d. 37 frames.
- 0443 Mr. McCall, 1932. 1 frame.

Legal Papers

- 0444 Duncan McLaurin, 1779. 14 frames.
- 0458 Duncan McLaurin, 1780-1789. 12 frames.
- 0470 Duncan McLaurin, 1790-1799. 19 frames.
- 0489 Duncan McLaurin, 1800-1809. 8 frames.
- 0497 Duncan McLaurin, 1810-1819. 21 frames.
- 0518 Duncan McLaurin, 1820-1829. 59 frames.
- 0577 Duncan McLaurin, 1830-1839. 135 frames.
- 0712 Duncan McLaurin, 1840-1849. 89 frames.
- 0801 Duncan McLaurin, 1850-1859. 136 frames.
- 0937 Duncan McLaurin, 1860-1869. 89 frames.
- 1026 Duncan McLaurin, 1870-1879. 32 frames.

- 1058 Mrs. Sarah Ann McCall, 1880-1889. 6 frames.
- 1064 Reverend J. Calton McCall, 1890-1899. 5 frames.
- 1069 L.E. McCall, 1822. 2 frames.

Reel 7

Duncan McLaurin Papers cont.

Legal Papers cont.

- 0001 Duncan McLaurin et al., n.d. 373 frames.

Bills and Receipts

- 0374 Duncan McLaurin, 1817-1819. 7 frames.
- 0381 Duncan McLaurin, 1820-1829. 33 frames.
- 0414 Duncan McLaurin, 1830-1839. 146 frames.
- 0560 Duncan McLaurin, 1840-1849. 119 frames.
- 0679 Duncan McLaurin, 1850-1859. 169 frames.
- 0848 Duncan McLaurin, 1860-1869. 50 frames.
- 0898 Duncan McLaurin, 1870-1879. 22 frames.
- 0920 Mrs. Sarah Ann McCall, 1880-1889. 4 frames.
- 0924 Reverend J. Calton McCall, 1890-1899. 1 frame.
- 0925 Mr. S.T. Mathis, 1900-1909. 1 frame.
- 0926 Nettie L. Simmons, 1910-1919. 2 frames.
- 0928 Duncan McLaurin et al., n.d. 44 frames.

Miscellaneous Papers

- 0972 Duncan McLaurin, 1820-1829. 9 frames.
- 0981 Duncan McLaurin, 1830-1839. 2 frames.
- 0983 Duncan McLaurin, 1840-1849. 110 frames.
 [0983 Account of Mails, Newspapers and Pamphlets Sent and
 Received in Laurel Hill District, North Carolina, 1841-1842. 52
 frames.]
 [1035 Tax Lists and Tax Assessments for Laurel Hill District,
 North Carolina, 1839-1847. 53 frames.]
- 1093 Duncan McLaurin, 1850-1859. 12 frames.
 [1093 Tax List for Laurel Hill District, North Carolina, 1851. 12 frames.]

Reel 8

Duncan McLaurin Papers cont.

Miscellaneous Papers cont.

- 0001 Duncan McLaurin, 1850-1859 cont. 71 frames.
[0004 Tax Lists and Tax Assessments for Laurel Hill District, North Carolina, 1853-1859. 68 frames.]
- 0072 Duncan McLaurin, 1860-1869. 28 frames.
[0072 Tax List for Laurel Hill District, North Carolina, 1860. 12 frames.]
- 0100 Duncan McLaurin, 1870-1879. 16 frames.
- 0116 S.T. Mathis, 1890-1899. 6 frames.
- 0122 L.E. McCall, 1920-1929.
- 0137 Duncan McLaurin et al., n.d. 14 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0151 Alphabetical List of Debtors to Colonel Pates Estate, n.d. 13 frames.
- 0164 Duncan McLaurin, Memoranda Book, 1827-1834. 33 frames.
- 0197 Duncan McLaurin, Memoranda Book, 1834-1837. 33 frames.
- 0230 Duncan McLaurin, Memoranda Book and Account Book, 1831-1835. 11 frames.
- 0241 Duncan McLaurin, Memoranda Book, 1832-1840. 18 frames.
- 0259 Duncan McLaurin, Diary, 1846-1848. 35 frames.
- 0294 Hugh McCall, Daybook, 1848-1851. 21 frames.
- 0315 Hugh McCall, Account Book, 1869-1875. 47 frames.
- 0362 Hugh McCall, Account Book, 1870-1873. 19 frames.
- 0381 Hugh McCall, Account Book, 1876. 26 frames.

Maria Dyer Davies Diary, 1850-1856, Noxubee County, Mississippi

This diary of a young eastern Mississippi woman (b. 1833) details events in her life from ages seventeen through twenty-three, and is especially interesting in its revelation of her perceptions of and attitudes toward the world around her. Major themes running through the diary include: marriage prospects, family life, religious inclinations, Methodist church affairs, plantation affairs, and steamboat and overland travel through Mississippi and Alabama. Also of interest are entries reflecting reading habits, local educational opportunities, and the reflections of a sensitive, religious, and at times moody young woman.

During the period covered by the diary, Maria lived in the household of her brother-in-law, William D. Longstreet--"Brother W"--as her parents were deceased. Longstreet ran a plantation near Macon consisting of 600 acres--less than half improved--which was worked by twenty-seven slaves

according to the 1850 federal census schedule for Noxubee County. The area was part of the Black Belt prairie country characterized by large plantations with large slaveholdings where blacks outnumbered whites by a significant margin. The population of Noxubee County for 1850 was 11,323 slaves and 4,976 whites. From 1850 to 1854, Miss Davies lived in a household in Macon that included several professional persons as renters or boarders. In February 1854, the family moved to a farm in the country nearby. The log house, "Air Castle," was rustic, but she came to like it in time. The family moved back to Macon in early 1856. Apart from valuable commentary on her locale, the diary offers a picture of Miss Davies as an interesting study in her own right. As an adolescent orphan, her living arrangements and livelihood were managed by her brother-in-law. She was unmarried and despite occasional prospects, discussions, and reflections, remained so for the duration of the time covered by the diary. The family was oriented toward Alabama for family, economic, and religious reasons. There were relatives in Dallas and Morgan Counties, Alabama. The district including the Methodist Church at Macon, Mississippi, was part of the Alabama Conference. Economic activity was partly dependent upon the river system in Alabama that was accessible by steamboat on the nearby Tombigbee River. Mobile was its focus, and the family went there for shopping, sight-seeing, and social and cultural activity. There were trips to Mobile in January 1851, March 1852, March 1853, and March 1855.

Miss Davies generally left economic and political matters to her brother-in-law, but there are occasional glimmerings of them: the plantation's indebtedness and crop prospects in 1854 (May 23), displeasure with farming at "Air Castle" in early 1855 (p. 312), general economic distress resulting from a drought in 1855 (p. 319), and Longstreet's purchase of a steam mill (p. 357). She did not dwell upon the subject of slavery, but there are occasional references to a slave criminal (p. 316), fugitives (p. 281, 332), an insurrection (p. 6), health (p. 324), house servants (pp. 354-355, 363-365), religion (p. 260), punishment (p. 93), and songs (p. 260).

0407 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Bound Volume

0409 Maria Dyer Davies, Diary, 1850-1856. 377 frames.

William C. Fitzhugh Powell Papers, 1831-1847, Clinton (Hinds County), Mississippi

This collection is rich in material on agriculture in Dinwiddie and Nottoway Counties, Virginia, and in west central Mississippi, thirty-five miles from the river. Slavery and the transportation of slaves are detailed throughout the papers. Another strength of the collection lies in familial correspondence including William Powell's brothers, John W. Faulkner, Samuel C. Faulkner, R. C. Faulkner, and Charles D. Faulkner, and letters from his wife, Ada Powell.

Letters from his brothers detail affairs in Hinds County, Mississippi, and in New Orleans. A letter of September 4, 1835, from John W. Faulkner advises Powell to buy slaves and bring them overland to clear and cultivate land they had bought on the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers. Faulkner stressed that shipment of Negroes by sea was not advised, writing that it was risky and expensive. The land trip which he proposed was said to be better and cheaper. A receipt of June 26, 1837, documents the purchase of thirteen male slaves from Powell by John W. Faulkner.

Powell visited Mississippi during the winters of 1838-1839 and 1840-41 and received Virginia news through his wife. In addition to the pleasantries of decorum and family relations, Ada Powell wrote about her feelings for her husband. Incidents which she commented on included their servant, Mike, who drove the carriage while drunk and upset it. He received "a severe whipping and is turned out of office." A subsequent letter related that Ephraim had a fight with the overseer during Christmas. By May of 1839, John W. Faulkner was dead. Subsequent letters, bills, and receipts relate to his estate in Mississippi.

Papers of 1840 concern the sale of slaves and other matters. Correspondents revealed the distressed circumstances of Mississippi. Virginia letters concerned horse trades, and a Petersburg man wrote to decline a proposed slave trade with Powell because the man, Ben, had crippled his horse and broken many things. Later letters written from Virginia when Powell was in Mississippi discussed the market for slaves in Virginia, advising the sale of males in Mississippi and females in Virginia.

Tax assessments of 1845 depict Powell as the owner of 136 acres in Dinwiddle County, 14 slaves, 11 horses, and 15 county and parish levies. His holdings in Nottoway County are not apparent. Brother R.C. Faulkner was by this time head clerk and bookkeeper in the trading house of a New Orleans cotton factor. His letters detail both business and social matters.

0786 *Introductory Materials.* 2 frames.

Papers

- 0788 William C. Fitzhugh Powell, 1831. 2 frames.
- 0790 William C. Fitzhugh Powell, 1835. 13 frames.
- 0803 William C. Fitzhugh Powell, 1836. 6 frames.
- 0809 William C. Fitzhugh Powell, 1837. 13 frames.
- 0822 William C. Fitzhugh Powell, 1838. 12 frames.
- 0834 William C. Fitzhugh Powell, 1839. 22 frames.
- 0856 William C. Fitzhugh Powell, 1840. 25 frames.
- 0881 William C. Fitzhugh Powell, 1841. 4 frames.
- 0885 William C. Fitzhugh Powell, 1843. 5 frames.
- 0890 William C. Fitzhugh Powell, 1844. 12 frames.
- 0902 William C. Fitzhugh Powell, 1845. 1 frame.
- 0903 William C. Fitzhugh Powell, 1846. 2 frames.

- 0905 William C. Fitzhugh Powell, 1847. 9 frames.
0914 William C. Fitzhugh Powell, n.d.

***William H. Gilliland Papers, 1829-1867, Wilcox County, Alabama
and Charleston, South Carolina***

Events in these papers surround the failures of the Burke family in central Alabama. Gilliland was a cotton factor and merchant of Charleston, South Carolina, as well as a trustee for the Burke estate. In his role as trustee, Gilliland received letters from Caroline Burke and John P. Burke.

In 1836, Caroline Burke wrote of widowhood and her desire to move to Alabama, where her brother-in-law John P. Burke was already settled. She needed the concurrence of Gilliland to move with the children of slaves belonging to the trust estate. Failing in this plan, she wrote again in 1843 of sickness and debilitation affecting her and her family and finally set off for Alabama.

In 1844, she and her family arrived at the house of her brother-in-law in Prairie Bluff, Wilcox County, Alabama. She lost one slave, Isaac, by death shortly after her arrival. In 1845 Caroline Burke was forced to borrow five hundred dollars to pay a debt against her late husband.

Her daughter, Rebecca, married a man named Yongue who became insolvent, lost his slaves, and was eventually forced to move to Mississippi. A series of deaths in the family coupled with the loss of receipts left Caroline Burke liable for debts at a time when crops failed and several slaves died. Together with Yongue, the family decided to hire out their remaining Negro and move west, but the slave became so enraged at the idea of either moving west or being hired out that he threatened to run away if they did not sell him immediately. This catalog of misfortunes continued into the 1850s. By 1855 they had lost eleven Negroes and nine horses, and William Gilliland, as administrator, was forced to liquidate the estate in order to meet their mounting debts.

Another estate represented here is that of Mrs. Ann Bowles, who died in 1839. Her heiress Elizabeth Allen married the Reverend Thomas Campbell of Salisbury, North Carolina. Campbell wrote Gilliland in 1845 of his wife's death after the birth of their third child.

A description of this collection including a genealogy of the Burke family was filmed in the introductory materials for this collection.

N.B.: Portions of this collection have not been filmed as part of this publication. These are: Bills and Receipts, 1820s-1860s (which relate exclusively to Charleston City) and Account Books, 1860-1861 and 1868 (which relate exclusively to Charleston City).

- 0916 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

Papers

0921	William H. Gilliland, 1829. 2 frames.
0923	William H. Gilliland, 1830. 2 frames.
0925	William H. Gilliland, 1836. 1 frame.
0926	William H. Gilliland, 1839. 10 frames.
0936	William H. Gilliland, 1841. 2 frames.
0938	William H. Gilliland, 1843. 4 frames.
0942	William H. Gilliland, 1844. 5 frames.
0947	William H. Gilliland, 1845. 8 frames.
0955	William H. Gilliland, 1846. 8 frames.
0963	William H. Gilliland, 1848. 21 frames.
0984	William H. Gilliland, 1849. 9 frames.
0993	William H. Gilliland, 1850. 16 frames.
1009	William H. Gilliland, 1851. 7 frames.
1016	William H. Gilliland, 1852. 8 frames.
1024	William H. Gilliland, 1853. 10 frames.
1034	William H. Gilliland, 1854. 10 frames.
1044	William H. Gilliland, 1855. 5 frames.
1049	William H. Gilliland, 1856. 1 frame.
1050	William H. Gilliland, 1857. 7 frames.
1057	William H. Gilliland, 1858. 6 frames.
1063	William H. Gilliland, 1860. 1 frame.
1064	William H. Gilliland, 1861. 3 frames.
1067	William H. Gilliland, 1862. 6 frames.
1073	William H. Gilliland, 1864. 3 frames.
1076	William H. Gilliland, 1865. 15 frames.
1091	William H. Gilliland, 1867. 2 frames.
1093	William H. Gilliland, 1868. 2 frames.
1095	William H. Gilliland, n.d. 23 frames.

Reel 9

Samuel O. Wood Papers, 1847-1865, Marengo County, Alabama

This collection is valuable for records on agriculture, slavery, slave management, sales and prices of slaves, the cotton trade and general descriptions of Alabama during the 1840s and 1850s. The earliest papers of Samuel Osborn Wood are addressed to Mecklenburgh County, Virginia, from his aunt, brother, and cousin in Perry County, Alabama. These relatives wrote of general matters and unusual incidents including the explosion of a steamboat in 1850. Their glowing letters on Alabama life induced Wood to join them there in 1851.

He became an overseer for James P. Tarry, who wrote on July 18, 1852 : "you are whipping my Negroes more than I intend to allow any longer. . ." Tarry

continued to find fault with Wood's management including breaking the skin of a slave in subsequent whippings. Accounts of slave transportation from Virginia include that of a girl named Fanny and her child. Advice on slave sales includes the statement that the "best time for a southern man to purchase is in the spring after the traders have left" Virginia.

By 1855, Wood had left the Tarry plantation and became involved in a store and factor's business in Cahaba, Marengo County, Alabama. Letters from his mother and other relatives contained local news. Details forwarded to Wood included cotton shipments, news on the prospects for the current crop, and valuable details on purchases of pork and other items. Wood was active in the slave trade and took trips to South Carolina and elsewhere to purchase bondsmen. A legal case of 1861 concerned the alleged unsoundness of a slave boy bought in Maryland.

N.B.: Substantial material exists in this collection for years later than 1865 but has not been filmed for this publication.

0001 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Papers

0003 Samuel O. Wood, 1847. 8 frames.
0011 Samuel O. Wood, 1849. 3 frames.
0014 Samuel O. Wood, 1850. 8 frames.
0022 Samuel O. Wood, 1851. 4 frames.
0026 Samuel O. Wood, 1852. 2 frames.
0028 Samuel O. Wood, 1853. 6 frames.
0034 Samuel O. Wood, 1854. 2 frames.
0036 Samuel O. Wood, 1855. 15 frames.
0051 Samuel O. Wood, 1857. 1 frame.
0052 Samuel O. Wood, 1858. 2 frames.
0054 Samuel O. Wood, 1859. 7 frames.
0061 Samuel O. Wood, 1860. 14 frames.
0075 Samuel O. Wood, 1861. 37 frames.
0112 Samuel O. Wood, 1862. 3 frames.

Henry Watson, Jr., Papers, 1765-1870, Greensboro (Greene County, later Hale County), Alabama, and East Windsor, Connecticut

The Henry Watson collection details the immigration of Henry Watson, Jr., to Greensboro, Alabama, from East Windsor, Connecticut, and his amassing a fortune as a cotton planter and entrepreneur in the Deep South. Among the many noteworthy aspects of the collection are: letters describing the perceptions of southerners and westerners toward Yankee immigrants as well as their attitudes toward one another in the face of the rising sectional crisis; details on agriculture--especially staple cotton production--in the Deep South; agreements with overseers and accounts of slave labor; an extremely detailed

recapitulation of plantation receipts and expenditures from 1845 to 1860; accounts from a slave blacksmith's shop; extraordinary slave birth records; and records on the political and entrepreneurial activities of Henry Watson. By 1859, Watson was the owner of over 110 slaves and nearly 1,500 acres of land in west central Alabama. The collection is divided into three series: Correspondence; Bills, Receipts, and Indentures; and Bound Volumes.

Among the Correspondence the earliest papers concern family matters in East Windsor, Connecticut, near Hartford. Details in the early 1800s include the purchase of lots in Ohio, the aftermath of the Ohio Land Company, and the relations of various family members with natives of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Marietta, Ohio; Kentucky; and Detroit, Michigan Territory. By the late 1820s, Henry Watson, Jr., and his uncle Julius A. Reed were visitors in the South, Watson in Greensboro, Alabama, and Reed in Natchez, Mississippi. While Watson returned to Connecticut to finish his education at Harvard University and read law, Reed apparently stayed in the South. Watson returned to Greensboro in 1834 and became a law partner of John Erwin, both of whom were staunch Whigs.

Papers of Sophia Peck appeared in 1835 concerning her education in Hartford, Connecticut, and New York City. Her correspondents included her mother, father, brother, uncle, aunt, and friends of Greensboro, where her father Frederick Peck was postmaster. By 1838, Sophia Peck had returned to her family and she and Henry Watson, Jr., were married in 1845.

Papers of Henry in the 1830s discuss business matters and politics including Jacksonianism and Locofocoism. Letters addressed to Frederick Peck ranged as far afield as Montgomery, Texas, in 1844. A few short notes of 1844-1845 evidence the courtship of Watson and Sophia Peck. Many letters detail the activities of his brothers and family in Connecticut and elsewhere, as they too spread west to Illinois and Iowa. A letter of 1847 concerns the intricacies of tobacco culture in Connecticut. During 1848, Watson returned to Connecticut to attend to his father Henry Watson, Sr.'s, estate. Letters to and from his wife during this separation are very rich in social matters and in descriptions of plantation activities.

Watson was busy in the 1850s. He practiced law, established the Planters' Insurance Company, bought land, and set about planting cotton in a big way. During these years letters flooded in regarding cotton sales, prices of meat and other items, trips to Mobile, New Orleans and elsewhere, descriptions of Texas and California, and the final settlement of Ohio lands stemming from his father's shares in the original Ohio Land Company. Family details include correspondence between his mother and her grandchildren, letters with his brother-in-law, brothers, sisters, and children.

During 1856, Watson took his son, Fred, along on a business trip, while Sophia was minding the sick on their plantation. He also took a protracted tour of the healing springs in Virginia, providing extensive descriptions of that region and returning through North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Mobile, Alabama. Among these letters to his family is one to a servant, Anthony, directing him in the fine points of turnip cultivation. A plat of the house and grounds in Greensboro is included in the correspondence of 1857.

Sereno Watson joined his brother after 1856 and became active in plantation matters and in the Planters' Insurance Company. Henry Watson, Jr., meanwhile spent increasingly greater amounts of time in the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia and also in New York.

Rich letters detail the increasing politicization of the times in the late 1850s-1860s. Sereno Watson letters kept his brother current on business and plantation activities. Family letters include those from his wife, daughter, and mother. Letters of 1861 depict economic conditions, North and South, and communications between Henry Watson, Jr., in Northampton, Massachusetts, and various persons in Alabama. In the face of advice to return to Alabama, Watson embarked on a tour of Europe between 1861 and 1865. Correspondents advised him of plantation matters, impressment receipts, and a contract for the hire of freedmen. Henry Watson, Jr., divided his time between Northampton, Massachusetts, and Greensboro, Alabama, until 1882 and he died in 1891 in Northampton.

Papers among the Bills, Receipts, and Indentures in this collection are also very rich. Details regarding the Ohio Land Company and sheep raising in East Windsor, Connecticut, are present up to 1837. In 1839-1860, items include overseers' agreements, purchases, and lease agreements for slaves, cotton receipts, and inventories. A remarkable series of accounts, 1839-1847, detail the activities of Bob Patton, a slave, and his blacksmith's shop. An inventory of 1848 lists the articles of the children of Henry Watson, Jr., including books, furniture, and other items. Medical bills and day labor receipts of 1854 are very detailed. An 1860 document entitled Plantation Receipts and Expenditures is an annual summary of gross income, yearly expenses, net income, weight of cotton picked, and number of bales weighing 500 pounds. This recapitulation of net income from 1845 through 1860 revealed an average yearly profit of \$3,909.19. A slave list of 1865 shows the familial relations and birth dates of individuals and contains dates of death up to 1884. An 1866 inventory and estimate of the value of his property is quite detailed.

There are thirteen items among the Bound Volumes. The first is a pocket diary of Henry Watson, Jr., recounting his adventures on a trip to Vermont in 1830.

A pocket diary of Mrs. Julia Watson, 1848-1855, relates her feelings on the death of her husband, Henry Watson, Sr., and the events occurring on her visits to Alabama.

The third volume is a diary of Henry Watson, Jr., November 1830-May 1831, concerning his trip south by steamer, and descriptions of life, slavery and southern ways, including an account of his teaching school for a brief time.

The diary of Henry Watson, Jr., August 1832-May 1833, contains an introduction giving his purpose in keeping a journal and presents events on his return to East Windsor, to read in law and politics.

The fifth volume is a diary, January 1, 1850-June 29, 1854, recounting Watson's agricultural activities, the weather, his experiences with overseers, and various types of vegetables and crops.

The sixth volume, an account book, 1834-1848, is indexed and includes lists of letters written and received and entries of a legal nature primarily.

The seventh volume, an abstract and account book, 1832-1848, contains two parts. The first, dated 1832, contains summaries of magazine articles including one on German literature and one on the legal status of women. The second part of this volume contains plantation records of the "Bass" and "Newborn" plantations from 1839 to 1848.

The eighth volume, consisting of house and family accounts, 1845-1866, is indexed.

The ninth volume, an account book, contains memoranda of goods bought and goods sent to the plantation, 1841-1844, including notations on provisions, pork, clothing, and shoes.

The tenth volume, an account book, 1857-1861, details plantation activities including hams sent and received, items distributed to slaves, and amounts of clover seed with sowing instructions.

The eleventh volume is a very valuable record of Henry Watson, Jr.'s, slave force detailing ages, births, deaths, and family groupings. It is especially valuable in that it indicates both male and female parents of slaves born on the plantation. c.f. Herbert G. Gutman, *The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom* (New York: Pantheon, 1976) for an accomplished interpretation of this record book.

The twelfth volume, an account book, 1849-1861, includes accounts for summer and winter clothing provided slaves.

The final volume is a bill book from the Planters' Insurance Company of Greensboro, Alabama.

N.B.: Substantial materials exist in this collection for years later than 1869 but have not been filmed as part of this publication. In addition, certain materials dating prior to 1865 have been excluded. These include: "Works" of John Watson (father of Henry Watson, Sr.), Printed Materials of Sereno Watson (brother of Henry Watson, Jr.), the Diary and Genealogical Notes of Sereno Watson, and Clippings.

0115 Introductory Materials. 2 frames

Correspondence

- 0117 Dr. John Crane and John Watson, 1765. 9 frames.
- 0126 John Watson, 1766. 12 frames.
- 0138 John Watson, 1768. 2 frames.
- 0140 Ebenezer Bliss, 1776. 1 frame.
- 0141 John Watson, Jr., 1782. 8 frames.
- 0149 Polly Watson, 1788. 14 frames.
- 0163 Sally Watson and Harriet Watson, 1803. 4 frames.
- 0167 John Watson, Henry Watson, and Julia Reed, 1808. 9 frames.
- 0176 John Watson and Henry Watson, 1809. 5 frames.
- 0181 Henry Watson, 1811. 4 frames.
- 0185 Henry Watson and Mrs. Julia Watson, 1812. 25 frames.
- 0210 Henry Watson and John Watson, 1813. 12 frames.
- 0222 Henry Watson and John Watson, 1814. 16 frames.

- 0238 Henry Watson, 1815. 6 frames.
- 0244 Julia Watson, 1817. 4 frames.
- 0248 Henry Watson, 1818. 3 frames.
- 0251 Henry Watson, John Watson, Henry Watson, Jr., Nancy Watson, and Harriet Watson, 1819. 13 frames.
- 0264 John Watson, 1820. 6 frames.
- 0270 Henry Watson and John Watson, 1821. 5 frames.
- 0275 Henry Watson and John Watson, 1822. 14 frames.
- 0289 John Watson and Edward P. Gaines, 1823. 7 frames.
- 0296 Henry Watson, Estate of John Watson, and John Watson III, 1824. 7 frames.
- 0313 Henry Watson, Mrs. Julia Watson, and Estate of John Watson, 1825. 35 frames.
- 0348 Henry Watson, Mrs. Julia Watson, and Estate of John Watson, 1826. 23 frames.
- 0371 Henry Watson, Anna Bliss Watson, and Henry Watson, Jr., 1827. 19 frames.
- 0390 Henry Watson and Henry Watson, Jr., 1828. 139 frames.
- 0529 Henry Watson and Henry Watson, Jr., 1829. 152 frames.
- 0681 Henry Watson and Henry Watson, Jr., 1830. 149 frames.
- 0830 Henry Watson, Jr., 1831. 172 frames.
- 1002 Henry Watson, Jr., January-July 1832. 128 frames

Reel 10

Henry Watson, Jr., Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

- 0001 Henry Watson, Jr., August-December 1832. 84 frames.
- 0085 Henry Watson, Jr., 1833. 229 frames.
- 0314 Henry Watson, Jr., 1834. 405 frames.
- 0719 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia Peck, 1835. 166 frames.
- 0885 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia Peck, 1836. 167 frames.
- 1052 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia Peck, January-March 1837. 40 frames.

Reel 11

Henry Watson, Jr., Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

- 0001 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia Peck, April-December 1837. 134 frames.
- 0135 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia Peck, 1838. 111 frames.
- 0246 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia Peck, 1839. 106 frames.
- 0352 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia Peck, 1840. 165 frames.
- 0517 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia Peck, 1841. 116 frames.

- 0633 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia Peck, 1842. 78 frames.
- 0711 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia Peck, 1843. 99 frames.
- 0802 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia Peck, 1844. 61 frames.
- 0863 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia (Peck) Watson, 1845. 97 frames.
- 0956 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia (Peck) Watson, January-June 1846. 87 frames.

Reel 12

Henry Watson, Jr., Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

- 0001 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia (Peck) Watson, July-December 1846. 88 frames.
- 0089 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia (Peck) Watson, 1847. 145 frames.
- 0234 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia (Peck) Watson, 1848. 603 frames.
- 0837 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia (Peck) Watson, 1849. 161 frames.
- 0998 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia (Peck) Watson, 1850. 129 frames.

Reel 13

Henry Watson, Jr., Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

- 0001 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia (Peck) Watson, 1851. 247 frames.
- 0248 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia (Peck) Watson, 1852. 188 frames.
- 0436 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia (Peck) Watson, 1853. 32 frames.
- 0468 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia (Peck) Watson, 1854. 18 frames.
- 0486 Henry Watson, Jr., 1855. 21 frames.
- 0507 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia (Peck) Watson, 1856. 216 frames.
- 0723 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia (Peck) Watson, 1857. 122 frames.
- 0845 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia (Peck) Watson, 1858. 165 frames.
- 1010 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia (Peck) Watson, January-August 1859. 139 frames.

Reel 14

Henry Watson, Jr., Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

- 0001 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia (Peck) Watson, September-December 1859. 108 frames.
- 0109 Henry Watson, Jr., and Sophia (Peck) Watson, 1860. 165 frames.
- 0274 Henry Watson, Jr., 1861. 247 frames.
- 0521 Henry Watson, Jr., 1862. 156 frames.
- 0677 Henry Watson, Jr., 1863. 219 frames.
- 0896 Henry Watson, Jr., 1864. 170 frames.

Reel 15

Henry Watson, Jr., Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

- 0001 Henry Watson, Jr., 1865. 181 frames.
- 0182 Henry Watson, Jr., 1866. 144 frames.
- 0326 Henry Watson, Jr., 1867. 203 frames.
- 0529 Henry Watson, Jr., 1868. 90 frames.
- 0619 Henry Watson, Jr., 1869. 93 frames.
- 0712 Henry Watson, Jr., n.d. 56 frames.

Bills, Receipts, and Indentures

- 0768 Ebenezer Bliss, Henry Watson, and Henry Watson, Jr., 1774-1832. 93 frames.
- 0861 Henry Watson, Jr., 1833-1835. 46 frames.
- 0907 Henry Watson, Jr., 1836-1837. 65 frames.
- 0972 Henry Watson, Jr., 1838-1839. 107 frames.

Reel 16

Henry Watson, Jr., Papers cont.

Bills, Receipts, and Indentures cont.

- 0001 Henry Watson, Jr., 1840. 85 frames.
- 0086 Henry Watson, Jr., 1841. 46 frames.
- 0132 Henry Watson, Jr., 1842. 96 frames.
- 0228 Henry Watson, Jr., 1843. 62 frames.
- 0290 Henry Watson, Jr., 1844. 54 frames.

- 0344 Henry Watson, Jr., 1845. 87 frames.
- 0431 Henry Watson, Jr., 1846. 62 frames.
- 0493 Henry Watson, Jr., 1847. 64 frames.
- 0557 Henry Watson, Jr., 1848. 59 frames.
- 0616 Henry Watson, Jr., 1849. 50 frames.
- 0669 Henry Watson, Jr., 1850-1851. 46 frames.
- 0715 Henry Watson, Jr., 1852-1853. 76 frames.
- 0791 Henry Watson, Jr., 1854-1855. 37 frames.
- 0829 Henry Watson, Jr., 1856-1857. 44 frames.
- 0873 Henry Watson, Jr., 1858-1859. 117 frames.
- 0990 Henry Watson, Jr., 1860-1861. 125 frames.

Reel 17

Henry Watson, Jr., Papers cont.

Bills, Receipts, and Indentures cont.

- 0001 Henry Watson, Jr., 1862-1863. 50 frames.
- 0051 Henry Watson, Jr., 1864-1865. 66 frames.
- 0117 Henry Watson, Jr., 1866-1867. 109 frames.
- 0226 Henry Watson, Jr., 1868-1869. 51 frames.
- 0277 Henry Watson, Jr., 1870. 17 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0294 Henry Watson, Jr., Pocket Diary, 1830. 29 frames.
- 0323 Mrs. Julia Watson, Pocket Diary, 1848-1855. 32 frames.
- 0355 Henry Watson, Jr., Diary, November 1830-May 1831. 68 frames.
- 0423 Henry Watson, Jr., Diary, August 1832-May 1833. 121 frames.
- 0544 Henry Watson, Jr., Diary, January 1, 1850-June 29, 1854. 79 frames.
- 0623 Henry Watson, Jr., Account Book, 1834-1848. 66 frames.
- 0689 Henry Watson, Jr., Abstract and Account Book, 1832-1848. 65 frames.
- 0754 Henry Watson, Jr., Family and House Accounts, 1845-1866. 143 frames.
- 0897 Henry Watson, Jr., Account Book, 1841-1844. 54 frames.
- 0951 Henry Watson, Jr., Account Book, 1857-1861. 89 frames.
- 1040 Henry Watson, Jr., Record of Negroes, 1843-1866. 60 frames.

Reel 18

Henry Watson, Jr., Papers cont.

Bound Volumes cont.

- 0001 Henry Watson, Jr., Account Book, 1849-1861. 30 frames.
0031 Henry Watson, Jr., Account Book, 1854-1863. 45 frames.

Clement Claiborne Clay Papers, 1811-1865, Huntsville (Madison County), Alabama

The strengths of this collection include detailed information on education, both male and female, social matters, religious concerns, family relations, slavery, U.S. politics, southern politics, and Confederate States of America politics. Peripheral matters include the Mexican-American War, settlement in Texas, and journeys to the Brattleboro, Vermont, "hydropathic place." The collection consists entirely of correspondence (volumes found within are indicated in brackets).

The progenitor in this collection is Clement Comer Clay, a prominent citizen of Huntsville: member of Alabama Constitutional Convention (1819); legislator (1828); congressman (1829-1835); governor of Alabama (1835-1837); and senator from Alabama (1837-1841). Earliest papers reveal a neighborhood dispute with John Cocke and others. Family letters include those of his father, brother, sisters-in-law, and children. His most regular correspondent was his wife Susanna Claiborne (Withers) Clay since politics often forced his absence from plantation and home. Their letters reveal much on the details of the times, including one on the sale of a slave in which he advises her to: "tell Davy that the Judge will make him a good master and that he will not be far from his wife." Letters of 1832 portray life at the University of Virginia as written by members of the Thomas family. Also of interest is a series of religious revivals which swept northern Alabama that year.

By 1834, Clement Claiborne Clay was a student at the University of Alabama. His descriptions written to his parents include an "open and audacious rebellion" by some students who raised cocked pistols against members of the faculty. Clement Claiborne Clay was attending the University of Virginia in 1838 while his father, Clement Comer Clay, was in the U.S. Senate.

The son's correspondents included college chums, and he received his license to practice law in 1839.

Clement Comer Clay's eldest son was Clement Claiborne Clay (1816-1882). After studying at the University of Alabama and University of Virginia, he served in the state legislature, 1842-1847, and was a prominent local Democrat and political leader. After failing to gain election to the House of Representatives in 1853, Clay was appointed to the U.S. Senate where he served until 1861. He was a Confederate senator, 1862-1864. Upon his defeat for re-election, he was sent to Canada by Confederate President Jefferson Davis as a peace commissioner. Following his surrender to federal forces on

May 10, 1865, Clay was imprisoned at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and was not released until April 18, 1866.

Among the papers for 1840 is Virginia Tunstall's diploma from the Female Academy of Nashville, Tennessee. This is the first document respecting Clement Clay's wife, who was a truly remarkable woman--a plantation mistress, a social matron in pre-Civil War Washington, D.C., and elsewhere, ultimately a prominent suffragette--and indefatigable correspondent. Her commonplace book dated 1840-1842 was inscribed "To my Husband." A letter of 1842 by Clement Claiborne Clay to his mother describes Virginia Tunstall, and other letters portray the courtship while he was in Tuscaloosa. Their marriage was noted in a letter of February 3, 1843, as "according to contract" and was attended by the signal honor of having the House adjourn during the honeymoon. Of special interest are Clement's views expressed to his parents on attaining the marital estate including the wish that they would remodel their house for his visits with his bride.

Other letters of the 1840s concern slave purchases. Letters to brother John Withers Clay are very rich as are letters of brother Hugh Lawson Clay. Letters from James K. Polk concern Democratic politics in Tennessee, Ohio, and other areas in 1844. Clement Corner Clay went to the stump for him in the ensuing campaign, traversing the area between Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and western Tennessee. By 1846, Clement Claiborne Clay was in Washington, D.C., as a representative.

Letters to Virginia (Tunstall) Clay are very rich in social matters, women's concerns, and reactions to issues presented by her male correspondents. Hugh Lawson Clay wrote her on the death of his servant, Jim, recreating for her the touching scene of his departure. Her cousins kept her apprised of their activities and neighborhood events. By 1848, Hugh Lawson Clay was soldiering in Mexico and wrote accounts home of that conflict. A letter of 1848 describes the work of humanitarian Dorothea Lynde Dix. Extensive correspondence of Rose Kerulf in the 1850, n.d. file and later files document her peregrinations and her warm friendship with Virginia (Tunstall) Clay.

Throughout these papers are scattered records of slave purchases and miscellaneous plantation matters involving two or more plantations and fifty slaves or more. Occasional letters detail visits to plantations. During 1850, Clement Claiborne Clay retired to Brattleboro, Vermont, for a cure at the "hydropathic place," and traveled throughout the South. He was sufficiently recovered to seek a congressional seat in 1853 although he was defeated. Letters from Hugh Lawson Clay describe the settlements of Texas in 1854 and mention the possibility of moving "our Negroes" to the Arkansas River.

After his defeat in the congressional election, Clement Claiborne Clay was elected U.S. Senator by the Alabama Legislature. He and Virginia moved to Washington, D.C., in 1854, remaining there until 1861. Letters concerning political patronage are interspersed with commentary and various speeches in the Senate. Between May and June of 1856, Clay received hordes of letters on his speech regarding Black Republicanism and the contest in Kansas. He

played a major role in the Confederacy, was intimate with Jefferson Davis, and was imprisoned for alleged complicity in the Lincoln assassination and other activities.

Civil War material is extremely rich in cultural, military, and political matters surrounding Richmond society and in the state of agriculture, economic conditions, and social life in the interior during various phases of the war. Correspondents include E.C. Bullock, Jefferson Davis, Stephen R. Mallory, James Morrow, Louis T. Wigfall, and Jonathan M. Withers. The many women correspondents included Varina Davis, Rose Kerulf, Eugenia Phillips, and Mrs. George E. Sanders in addition to members of the Clay family and the various cousins of Virginia (Tunstall) Clay. Details from the war letters include descriptions of horseback rides with Jefferson Davis, the Union invasion of Huntsville, profiteering in the issuance of medical supplies to the CSA, the ages and number of clerks in the Treasury Department of the CSA, and Clay's sojourn as peace commissioner to Canada. Diaries include Mrs. Phylliss Phillips's Journal, 1860-1863; Clement Claiborne Clay's Diary, April 1864-March 1865; and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay's Diary, 1865-1866.

Virginia (Tunstall) Clay married David Clopton after the death of Clement Claiborne Clay. She eventually published *A Belle of the Fifties: Memoirs of Mrs. Clay, of Alabama, covering Social and Political Life in Washington and the South, 1853-1866: Put into Narrative Form by Ada Sterling* (New York: Doubleday, 1904). Another woman's perspective on the Civil War activities of Virginia (Tunstall) Clay may be found in C. Vann Woodward, ed., *Mary Chesnut's Civil War* (New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1981). See also Ruth Ketring Nuernberger, *The Clays of Alabama: A Planter-Lawyer-Politician Family* (1958).

N.B.: Substantial materials dating beyond 1866 exist in this collection but have not been filmed as part of this publication. Twelve bound volumes in the collection are also omitted even though several contain entries predating 1865. Most of the latter are scrapbooks of news clippings or otherwise of a legal or political nature. Also omitted are the manuscript memoirs of Virginia Tunstall Clay.

0076 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Correspondence

- 0078 Clement Comer Clay and Susanna Claiborne Clay, January 1811-December 1825. 113 frames.
- 0201 Clement Comer Clay and Susanna Claiborne Clay, January 1827- December 1828. 54 frames.
- 0255 Clement Comer Clay and Susanna Claiborne Clay, January 1829-December 1833. 100 frames.
- 0355 Clement Comer Clay, Clement Claiborne Clay, and Virginia Tunstall, January 1834-December 1840. 150 frames.
- 0505 Clement Comer Clay, Clement Claiborne Clay, and Virginia Tunstall, January 1841-January 1843. 142 frames.

- 0647 Clement Comer Clay, Clement Claiborne Clay, and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, February 1843-December 1844. 99 frames.
- 0746 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, January 1845-March 1846. 136 frames.
- 0882 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, April 1846-June 1850. 152 frames.
- 1034 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, July 1850-December 1850. 48 frames.

Reel 19

Clement Claiborne Clay Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

- 0001 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay 1850, n.d. 122 frames.
- 0123 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, January 1851-September 1852. 145 frames.
- 0268 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, October 1852-June 1854. 140 frames.
- 0408 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, July 1854-June 1855. 128 frames.
- 0536 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, July 1855-April 1856. 89 frames.
- 0625 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, May-June 1856. 114 frames.
- 0739 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, July-December 1856. 111 frames.
- 0850 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, January-February 1857. 87 frames.
- 0937 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, March-April 1857. 87 frames.
- 1024 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, May-June 1857. 117 frames.

Reel 20

Clement Claiborne Clay Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

- 0001 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, July 1857-March 1858. 137 frames.
- 0138 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, April-December 1858. 150 frames.

- 0288 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, January-December 1858. 152 frames.
- 0440 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, January-December 1860. 142 frames.
- 0582 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, January-June 1861. 165 frames.
- 0747 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, July-December 1861. 111 frames.
- 0858 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, January-May 1862. 158 frames.
- 1016 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, June-December 1862. 137 frames.

Reel 21

Clement Claiborne Clay Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

- 0001 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, January-February 1863. 140 frames.
- 0141 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, March-April 1863. 130 frames.
- 0271 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, May-July 1863. 115 frames.
- 0386 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, August-November 1863. 141 frames.
- 0527 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, December 1863-February 1864. 154 frames.
[0602 Mrs. Phylliss Phillips, Journal, 1860-1863. 16 frames.]
- 0681 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, March-June 1864. 126 frames.
[0726 Clement Claiborne Clay, Diary, April 1864-March 1865. 14 frames.]
- 0807 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, July-September 1864. 130 frames.
- 0937 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, October 1864-January 1865. 109 frames.
- 1046 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, February-June 1865. 124 frames.
- 1170 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, July-September 1865. 181 frames.

Reel 22

Clement Claiborne Clay Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

- 0001 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, October 1865. 72 frames.
- 0073 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, November 1865. 118 frames.
- 0191 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, December 1865, n.d. 189 frames.
[0359 Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, Diary, 1865-1866. 21 frames.]
- 0380 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, Fragments from Prison, 1865-1866. 10 frames.
- 0390 Clement Claiborne Clay and Virginia (Tunstall) Clay, n.d., 1865 or Earlier. 119 frames.

Gee Family Papers, 1816-1850, Halifax County, North Carolina; and Wilcox County, Alabama

These papers document the establishment of plantations along the Alabama River in west central Alabama by immigrants and absentee owners from the northern Piedmont area of North Carolina. Letters reveal aspects of agriculture including overseers; relations with commission merchants; slavery; the leasing, purchase and sale of slaves; and family relations.

The older members of the Gee family resided in Halifax County, North Carolina. Of them, Colonel Nevill Gee figures chiefly in this correspondence. His brother, Joseph Gee, had gone to Alabama in 1816 or earlier, where he was apparently engaged extensively in cotton planting. Nevill Gee, it appears, also owned one or more plantations in Alabama, which were under the supervision of Joseph. In November 1824, Joseph Gee died suddenly, leaving a large estate (including forty-seven Negroes) intestate. Nevill's son Sterling Gee immediately went to Alabama to take care of his father's plantations and administer his deceased uncle's estate. The early letters refer to the business devolving from these circumstances. Sterling's brother, Charles, was also in Alabama, where at one time he was teaching school. Sterling apparently remained in Alabama for an indefinite period, looking after his family's interests there and speculating somewhat in lands on his own account. The later letters deal almost entirely with business matters and law suits.

The letters are chiefly valuable for their comments on early settlement in Alabama, prices of lands, slaves, and cotton crops, financial status, and the economic structure in general.

- 0509 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

Papers

- 0513 Gee Family, 1816. 3 frames.
- 0516 Gee Family, 1821. 1 frame.
- 0517 Gee Family, 1823. 2 frames.
- 0519 Gee Family, 1824. 12 frames.
- 0531 Gee Family, 1825. 24 frames.
- 0555 Gee Family, 1826. 6 frames.
- 0561 Gee Family, 1827. 13 frames.
- 0574 Gee Family, 1828. 6 frames.
- 0580 Gee Family, 1837. 2 frames.
- 0582 Gee Family, 1841. 6 frames.
- 0588 Gee Family, 1843. 3 frames.
- 0591 Gee Family, 1844. 3 frames.
- 0594 Gee Family, 1845. 3 frames.
- 0597 Gee Family, 1846. 7 frames.
- 0604 Gee Family, 1847. 3 frames.
- 0607 Gee Family, 1849. 4 frames.
- 0611 Gee Family, 1850. 11 frames.
- 0622 Gee Family, n.d. 4 frames.

James Sheppard Papers, 1830-1889, Hanover County, Virginia; Copiah County, Mississippi; and Jefferson County, Arkansas

Papers of James Sheppard (ca. 1816-1870) and family document social activities, economic conditions, and financial matters in Piedmont Virginia and the south central areas of both Mississippi and Arkansas. Plantation records of the Deep South are particularly rich in overseers' agreements and correspondence, accounts of provisions and medicine, and descriptions of the international and New Orleans cotton markets.

James, son of Joseph M. and Elizabeth (Pollard) Sheppard of Hanover County, Virginia, was educated at William and Mary College (1834-1836). His father, a physician and planter, was heavily involved in the Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg Railroad and numerous other projects. In order to relieve the financial stress, James undertook the management of his father's farm in Copiah County, Mississippi, about 1838. On September 30, 1847, James married Kate, daughter of Adam (president of William and Mary, 1827-1836) and Ann Eliza (Wright) Empie.

The Sheppards employed various overseers in Mississippi including Thomas Mallory. An agreement of 1840 with Parker Carradine and other later agreements detailed the terms of service. Extensive correspondence with these overseers reveals their operations in Mississippi.

Other letters reveal events among family and friends in Virginia. Of special interest are epistolary comments on the proprieties in courtship, the limits of neighborliness, and other situations. Following the marriage of James and Kate (Empie) Sheppard, they moved to Mississippi. The young bride tired

of plantation life in Mississippi and returned to Virginia in the spring of 1848, where she remained for a year and a half. Correspondence of this period reveals the traumas of separation, peer pressures, and the joys of being reunited.

James's younger brother, John William, attended William and Mary in 1840-41. Unable to find a promising opening in business, he read law in the office of Seddon and Morson in Richmond and from 1847 until 1850 managed the Virginia plantations of his father. John William and his father disagreed seriously in business matters and the young man joined his brother in Mississippi in 1850. The Sheppards then bought extensive lands in Jefferson County, Arkansas. John William died in 1851.

Slave lists of 1852 are particularly rich, as are accounts for the sales of cotton and purchase of bacon and other articles. Among the most valuable letters are those written to Sheppard by the New Orleans and Memphis merchants and those of the overseers written while he was visiting Virginia. The former indicate prices, the condition of the cotton when received, the amount of profit or loss realized by the planter, and the quantity and quality of goods bought by the farm. They also show the close relation between the New Orleans cotton market and the situation in England and Europe. The election of Louis Napoleon as emperor in France and the Russo-Turkish War were vitally interesting to southern planters. Overseers wrote of weather, the health and behavior of the slaves, and whether the crops were meeting expectations.

An appraisal of slaves in 1853 delineates bondsmen at "Waterford" near Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Letters document the purchase in Richmond of additional slaves and accounts of runaway slaves during many years. Advice to Sheppard in January 1859 concerning the sale of a runaway woman in Virginia included the specification: "You might warrant her against everything but painful menstruation." The accounts of Dr. Joseph M. Sheppard and the medical accounts for the Mississippi and Arkansas plantations reveal something about medical practice of the time.

About 1853, James Sheppard moved to Arkansas where he was very successful. The tax returns for 1859 show that he owned around 2,000 acres of land and sixty-four slaves in Arkansas, which were valued at \$45,000. Particularly interesting correspondence of this period includes the various offers received by Sheppard for the purchase of his lands in Copiah County, Mississippi. These letters usually presented his reasons for wishing to stay in Mississippi rather than take up richer land in Arkansas. Types of Arkansas lands are also differentiated by variations in amounts of river inundation, the frequency of disastrous floods, and rates of erosion.

In 1860, Sheppard negotiated for the purchase of additional lands valued at \$86,000. The correspondence covering the following decade is sparse, but indicates the rigors of cotton culture during the years of war and the Reconstruction. The claim filed against the federal government for property destroyed during the war indicates that Sheppard's losses were heavy. After James's death in 1870, his family moved to Richmond.

Papers

- 0633 James Sheppard, 1830-1839. 83 frames.
- 0716 James Sheppard, 1840-March 1841. 75 frames.
- 0791 James Sheppard, April 1841-1842. 70 frames.
- 0861 James Sheppard, 1843-June 1844. 71 frames.
- 0932 James Sheppard, July 1844-1845. 89 frames.
- 1021 James Sheppard, 1846. 56 frames.
- 1077 James Sheppard, 1847. 93 frames.
- 1170 James Sheppard, January-August 1848. 81 frames.
- 1251 James Sheppard, September 1848-March 1849. 71 frames.
- 1322 James Sheppard, April-December 1849. 45 frames.
- 1367 James Sheppard, 1850. 66 frames.
- 1443 James Sheppard, 1851. 104 frames.

Reel 23

James Sheppard Papers cont.

Papers cont.

- 0001 James Sheppard, 1852. 96 frames.
- 0097 James Sheppard, 1853. 78 frames.
- 0175 James Sheppard, January-June 1854. 85 frames.
- 0260 James Sheppard, July-December 1854. 54 frames.
- 0314 James Sheppard, January-October 1855. 117 frames.
- 0431 James Sheppard, November 1855-1856. 110 frames.
- 0541 James Sheppard, 1857. 83 frames.
- 0624 James Sheppard, January-June 1858. 73 frames.
- 0697 James Sheppard, July 1858-January 1859. 65 frames.
- 0762 James Sheppard, February-December 1859. 118 frames.
- 0880 James Sheppard, 1860. 90 frames.
- 0970 James Sheppard, 1861-1863. 57 frames.
- 1027 James Sheppard, 1864. 10 frames.
- 1037 James Sheppard, 1856-1867. 72 frames.
- 1109 James Sheppard, 1868-1869. 93 frames.
- 1202 James Sheppard and Kate (Empie) Sheppard, 1870-1875. 67 frames.
- 1269 Kate (Empie) Sheppard, 1876-1879. 82 frames.
- 1351 Kate (Empie) Sheppard, 1880-1889. 26 frames.
- 1377 James Sheppard and Kate (Empie) Sheppard, n.d. 112 frames.

**A.R. Wynne Papers, 1818-1866,
Sumner County, Tennessee**

These papers document the sales and purchase of merchandise, land, and slaves. Colonel A.R. Wynne resided at Castalian Springs, near the Cumberland River, in north central Tennessee. Some early letters are from William Kent, who was a trader and merchant traveling through Norfolk, Virginia, and points west, to his wife Betsy in Doxbury, Massachusetts.

Letters to Wynne bear the imprint of such diverse locales as Natchez, New Orleans, Nashville, Columbus, and Cincinnati, and points in Texas, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and other states.

Materials on slavery include prices, market conditions, demand and the availability of terms and financial instruments. The settlement of promissory notes is also documented. Land purchases were noted in North Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa. Stokely Vinson is a major correspondent in many of these issues.

1489 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Papers

1491 A.R. Wynne, 1818. 4 frames.

1495 A.R. Wynne, 1830-1839. 5 frames.

1500 A.R. Wynne, 1840-1849. 28 frames.

1528 A.R. Wynne, 1850-1859. 22 frames.

1550 A.R. Wynne, 1860-1866. 3 frames.

1553 A.R. Wynne, n.d. 4 frames.

Series F

**Selections from
the Manuscript Department,
Duke University Library**

**Part 2:
South Carolina and Georgia**

NOTE ON SOURCES

Original manuscripts of the collections microfilmed for this publication are held by the Manuscript Department, Duke University Library, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706. The maps appearing before each collection on the microfilm were made available from the Rare Book Room of the Duke University Library.

Authors of the maps are as follows:

Florida--T.G. Bradford, 1836.

Georgia--T.G. Bradford, 1835.

Mississippi--Sidney E. Morse and Samuel Breese, 1842.

South Carolina--S. Augustus Mitchell, 1854.

Districts of South Carolina--Robert Mills, *Atlas of South Carolina*, 1825.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Unless otherwise indicated by the user's guide and with a target filmed at the end of a given collection, each collection is microfilmed in its entirety. The basic reason for filming less than an entire collection is that extensive materials exist in the collection beyond the 1865 series termination date. University Publications of America plans to offer a separate series of plantation records from emancipation into the early twentieth century that will complete many of the collections included in this publication that were terminated at the end of 1865. In a few other cases whole series of a collection or discrete manuscript volumes were omitted from the publication due to their falling far outside of the subject matter of plantation operations. Such omissions are clearly indicated both on the film target and in the user's guide. Researchers should consult *The Guide to the Catalogued Collections in the Manuscript Department of the William R. Perkins Library, Duke University*, compiled by Richard C. Davis and Linda Angle Miller (Santa Barbara, California: Clio Books, 1980) for collections of related interest.

Note also that the forthcoming *Series F, Part 3* of this publication will offer a comprehensive edition of the Duke University Library manuscript holdings of plantation records for Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. Important collections held by the Duke University Library for the states of Georgia and South Carolina are not filmed as part of this publication due to inability to secure publishing rights. These are the Ella Gertrude (Clanton) Thomas Diary and the Daniel W. Jordan Papers, which are open to researchers on site at the Duke University Library.

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REEL INDEX

Reel 1

*William Gibbons, Jr., Papers, 1728-1803,
Chatham County, Georgia*

These papers contain the records of rice plantations near Savannah, Georgia, in the Tidewater reaches of the Savannah River bordering on South Carolina. Items document agriculture; overseers; slavery; sales of slaves; land speculation, sales and exchanges; international trade; local trade; education; and family correspondence during the colonial, Revolutionary, and early national eras.

From the earliest years, detailed receipts from London and elsewhere pertaining to household and plantation expenses balanced the weights of rice shipped from river landings. Medical accounts for slaves and records from the distribution of Negro cloth exist from 1765 on. A series of letters and agreements with Joseph Ottolenghe concerning a proposed land trade shed light on the Gibbons plantation and an island plantation between 1764 and 1766. In 1768, a letter from John Bennington, of Philpot Lane, London, concerning a debt of Andrew Johnson contains an affidavit, invoice, account, price current, and letter of attorney marking the difficulty in transatlantic debt collections. Land holdings of William and Joseph Gibbons included a wharf lot, town lot, and improvements in Savannah proper, 1,328 acres in Christ Church Parish, 850 acres in St. Andrews Parish, and 872 acres of island--all in a Chatham County tax receipt.

A memorandum of agreement with William May as overseer in 1769 indicated the number of cattle and hogs on one tract. Papers of Joseph Gibbons as attorney for Dr. John Channing of London illustrate the management of lands of Channing in neighboring St. Peters Parish, Beaufort District, South Carolina. Accounts include the purchase of twenty slaves, amounts of land planted, receipts from overseers, purchase of eighty-seven pairs of shoes for Negroes, a list of slaves given blankets, and receipts for taking up runaway slaves. Correspondence from Dr. Channing reveals a conflict

with Joseph Gibbons over the fees involved in his administration. Channing, after consultation, refused to pay an extra commission above the 5 percent of the crop received. Upon the death of Joseph in 1769, William Gibbons assumed the management of Channing's estates. Further correspondence revealed that his lands upon the Savannah River lacked pasture and corn land, which were considered for purchase or lease by Channing in an effort to cut expenses during 1770. Among many details presented in these letters is a description of the shipment of Negro cloth from Channing to Gibbons with explicit instructions to let Channing's people cut it themselves as it always suited them to do so and they seemed better pleased with the results.

In 1773, the estate of William Gibbons counted 2,950 acres and 83 slaves in a Christ Church Parish, Chatham County, Georgia, tax receipt. As the widow of William, Mrs. Sarah Gibbons held sway over these dominions.

Both the estates of Joseph and William Gibbons contribute many business and legal papers revealing plantation life, schooling of children, books, mourning clothes, etc. The William Gibbons estate was not settled from his death in February 1771 until that of his wife Sarah in 1790.

William Gibbons, Jr., appears first about 1770. His signature, rather rare, is usually made with the "m" of William in the sworl of the@of Gibbons. William's brother Josiah was bound to Dr. David Brydie in January 1777, at sixteen years, to become a physician. Other minor children of William Gibbons were: Joseph and Barack, who became lawyers; Mary, who married Dr. George Jones; and Sally, who became the wife of Edward Telfair.

The papers dealing with Revolutionary Georgia begin about 1779 after the fall of Savannah to the British. Mrs. Sarah Gibbons has bills for hogs, horse forage, rice, potatoes and corn supplied to Major Green of the "Light Dragoons"; the estate of William Gibbons also gave large quantities of such supplies to Captain Campbell; both officers were presumably American.

At the end of the 1770s material appears a return of all the slaves liable to work on the Newington Road. This is a list of over 300 individuals, by name, specifying the owners. About 1780, a disagreement with Peter Paport reveals details of how overseers functioned. In 1781, William Gibbons, Jr., was evidently forced to leave Georgia and become a refugee in Maryland, where Thomas Sim Lee, the governor, gave him permission on February 17, 1781, to reside. No papers are included again until 1783.

On September 22, 1784, Anthony Wayne wrote from Philadelphia to William Gibbons, Jr., to ask him to help settle his "Richmond" plantation, so that Wayne could begin rice planting in the spring. Reference is made on December 2, 1784, to James Martin Gibbons, nineteen, in guardianship papers to William Jr., by George Walton. A receipt book belonging to James Martin Gibbons (1765-ca.1791) is included in the collection. This was probably the son of Joseph Gibbons (d. 1769).

Three letters to William, Jr., in 1785 from Leonard Marbury include finances, horse racing at the new state capital, Augusta, and the Creek Indian cession of western lands.

Papers of 1785-1789 delineate the education of Joseph Gibbons, brother of William Gibbons, Jr. Receipts and letters from Princeton University are

followed by an agreement on "Terms proposed to accommodate Mr. Gibbons as a student in Mr. Stephens office." This documents the do's and don'ts in the legal education of Gibbons.

Slave lists of 1789-1791 detail the allotment of shoes and cloth. The will of Mrs. Sarah Gibbons, dated January 7, 1790, presents an inventory of her estate and guidelines for its distribution.

Papers of 1791 concern the Yazoo Land Company. A document of 1794 from the Georgia Union Company shows one method of obtaining land grants through the state senate. A letter from David Mitchell in 1801 concerned a runaway slave. William Gibbons, Jr., suffered from poor health in the late 1790s and presumably died about 1803.

N.B.: The Edward Telfair Papers on Reel 10 of this edition are closely related to those of his brother-in-law, William Gibbons, Jr. The *Dictionary of American Biography* provides an overview of the life of William Gibbons.

0001 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

Papers

- 0006 William Gibbons and Joseph Gibbons, 1728-1759. 72 frames.
- 0078 William Gibbons and Joseph Gibbons, 1760-1764. 133 frames.
- 0211 William Gibbons and Joseph Gibbons, 1765-1768. 140 frames.
- 0351 William Gibbons and Joseph Gibbons, 1769-1771. 130 frames.
- 0481 William Gibbons, Jr., Mrs. Sarah Gibbons, and the Estate of William Gibbons, 1772-1773. 63 frames.
- 0544 William Gibbons, Jr., Mrs. Sarah Gibbons, and the Estate of William Gibbons, 1774-1784. 114 frames.
- 0658 William Gibbons, Jr., Mrs. Sarah Gibbons, and the Estate of William Gibbons, 1785-1789. 81 frames.
- 0739 William Gibbons, Jr. and the Estate of Mrs. Sarah Gibbons, 1790-1803. 117 frames.
- 0856 William Gibbons and William Gibbons, Jr., n.d. 11 frames.

Slave Import Register, Richmond County, Georgia, 1820-1821

The General Assembly of Georgia required an oath of slave owners relative to the entry of slaves into the state. These statements made in the clerk's office of the Richmond County Superior Court affirmed that bondsmen were not imported for reasons other than service and labor. Entries include the names, ages, and occupations of individual slaves along with the names of owners and dates of importation. Occupations noted include field hand, house servant, servant, blacksmith, carriage driver, ploughboy, and children. This volume commenced with entries of December 19, 1820, and terminated on November 7, 1821.

0867 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Bound Volume

- 0868 Slave Import Register, Richmond County, Georgia, 1820-1821. 178 frames.

George Noble Jones Papers, 1786-1872, Savannah, Georgia, and Madison County, Florida

Records of Georgia rice and sea-island cotton culture and marketing are interwoven with those of northwestern Florida cotton plantations. George Noble Jones (b. 1811) was the grandson of Dr. George Jones (d. 1838). Dr. Jones's affairs dominate the collection through 1837.

Earliest records concern Georgia politics and business. Dr. Jones was state senator from Chatham County. In 1806, a letter from his stepson Edward F. Campbell presents a good description of the curriculum at Harvard University, which together with a bill of 1807 also gives some idea of the expenses.

Papers of George Noble Jones begin in January 1837 with a letter from Dr. Jones discussing the current "rage for speculation." In this letter from his grandfather was a prediction of the coming decline in real property values and a description of steps taken in preparation including the divestiture of unimproved lands. Letters of 1838 from Robert Habersham and William Terrell refer to land and business matters of Jones.

Beginning in 1839, letters document the cotton plantations "El Destino" and "Chemoonie" of Mrs. Mary (Savage) Nuttall, who married Jones in 1840. Her agent in Florida wrote that "El Destino" had produced a surplus of corn and fodder and would likely make 220 bales of cotton. Succeeding papers document land transactions including a recapitulation of the late Mr. Nuttall's involvement in developing Lafayette Township, Louisiana. Letters of Robert Habersham detail rice and cotton sales along with purchases of various items. Letters between Newport, Rhode Island, and Tallahassee, Florida, shed light on many aspects of family life, overseers' duties and the privileged existence of the Jones family.

Overseers' correspondence of the 1850s documents corn, peas, and cotton culture; the cutting of a canal; and unusual occurrences. Many of these letters contain copies of "El Destino" and "Chemoonie" journal entries.

Letters of the 1860s discuss agriculture in the wake of emancipation and one southerner's views on reconstruction. A document of 1872 consists of a price current in the Liverpool market of Baring Brothers and Company.

- 1046 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Papers

- 1048 Dr. George Jones, 1786. 2 frames.
1050 Dr. George Jones, 1798. 3 frames.
1053 Dr. George Jones, 1806. 4 frames.
1057 Dr. George Jones, 1807. 3 frames.

- 1060 George Noble Jones, 1837. 3 frames.
- 1063 George Noble Jones, 1838. 7 frames.
- 1070 Mrs. Mary Savage, 1839. 4 frames.
- 1074 Mrs. Mary (Savage) Nuttall, 1840. 4 frames.
- 1078 Mrs. Mary (Nuttall) Jones and George Noble Jones, 1841. 26 frames.
- 1104 George Noble Jones, 1851. 7 frames.
- 1111 George Noble Jones, 1852. 12 frames.
- 1123 George Noble Jones, 1854. 16 frames.
- 1139 George Noble Jones, 1866. 1 frame.
- 1140 George Noble Jones, 1867. 9 frames.
- 1149 George Noble Jones, 1872. 2 frames.

Reel 2

John Ball, Sr., and John Ball, Jr., Papers, 1773-1892, Charleston District, South Carolina

Strengths of these papers include details of rice plantations, overseers, international and local markets, slavery, free Negroes, slave sales, social activities, education, and familial relations. The collection consists of four parts: Bound Volumes; Papers; Bills and Receipts; and Pocket Volumes.

The extent of the rice-producing interests of John Ball, Sr., may be judged by the fact that part of his estate at his death amounted to 6,360 acres in five tracts known as "Belle Isle," "Kensington," "Hyde Park," "St. James," and "Midway" plantations, which were sold in settling the estate. More valuable for rice growing and more extensive in acreage were seven other plantations called "Mepshew," "Pimlico," "Whitehall," "Marshland," "Kecklico," "Three Mile Head," and "Saw Mill." These tracts, well adapted to the production of rice, were also well timbered for making staves for rice barrels. Ball operated rice mills and owned sloops and schooners that collected rice produced on his plantations and distributed goods necessary for their operation. Inventories from the five tracts mentioned as sold indicate a roster of 605 slaves with over 300 slaves remaining.

John Ball, Sr. (1760-1817) of Kensington plantation had by his first marriage to a cousin, Jane Ball, in 1780, the following children: John (1782-1834), Elias (1784-1797), Isaac (1785-1825), William James (1787-1808), and Edward (1788-1796). The death of his first wife Jane on October 5, 1804, was followed by a second marriage on July 1, 1805, to Martha Caroline Swinton (d. September 14, 1847), daughter of Hugh and Susannah (Splatt) Swinton. Of this second marriage, there were born eleven children including two sets of twins as well as a daughter born after the father's death. The children were: Caroline Olivia (1806-1828), Martha Angeline (1806-1816), Alwyn (1807-1835), Hugh Swinton (1808-1838), Elias Octavus (1809-1843), Susanna Splatt (1810-1841), Alphonso Coming (1812-1822), Eliza Lucilla (1814-1849), Lydia Catherin (1816-1858), Edward William (1816-1816), and Angeline (1818-

1819). The mother of these children was married a second time to Augustin Taveau in 1821.

The first portion of this collection consists of eight bound volumes. The first of these recounts the purchase of sundry items for the minor children of John Ball, Sr. The second volume is a summary of cash expenditures of John Ball, Sr., in Charleston, New York, and Newport and of charges for improvements on and about a house bought from Mrs. Gadsden. The third volume contains accounts from "Pimlico" plantation summarizing expenses and income. The fourth volume, containing overall accounts of the estate of John Ball, Sr., is indexed by heir and by plantations. This volume indicates that each heir was allowed at least \$18,583.85 during the division of the estate. The fifth volume concerns the redivision of Martha Angeline Ball's portion of the John Ball, Sr., estate. The sixth volume concerns the widow's portion of the estate, which reverted to her daughters upon her remarriage. The seventh volume tracks amounts of cash received and paid out of the estate. The final volume documents the dividends and interest received from stocks and bonds belonging to the estate.

A sketch of the items in the collection appears in the beginning of the Papers. The first folder contains material on the estate of Edward Tanner, a free Negro, who died in 1820. Earliest papers relate to the sales of Negro shoes and leather, but by the time of Tanner's death he was listed as a planter and possessed personal property including eight slaves. Isaac Ball was the administrator of this estate, but John Ball, Jr., assumed the role as executor to his brother Isaac following his death in 1825.

John Ball, Sr., kept copies of many letters written by himself as well as letters, bills, and receipts received. Items detail land purchases, rice sales, plantation rentals, livestock, and family correspondence. Slave lists of 1810 and later provided ages, occupations, physical impairments, allotments of food and clothing, and in one instance revealed whether they were of African or American birth. He experimented with a market garden operation during 1815-1816.

John Ball, Sr., from other indications than the successful production of rice, was well able to indulge his interests in such expensive projects as elaborate greenhouses. One record shows that a few outstanding bonds due to his estate amounted to \$47,125. He also possessed large sums of money in the form of U.S. bonds. As early as 1796, Ball took his family to Newport, Rhode Island, for the summer, spending the period from June to October in order to escape the miasmas of the Carolina climate. He owned a large brick house in Charleston and apparently kept a summer retreat on Sullivan's Island. Ball subscribed to European periodicals and collected a library of as many as 500 volumes. Despite these facts and his close connection with England, his papers reveal a sound and practical man of business rather than of literary interests. Yet his letters were well written, although, in comparison with his son John's Harvard and Yale education, John Sr.'s formal education was not exceptional. Apparently John Ball, Sr., was a man who lived his private life on a scale equally as grandiose as his rice-growing operations.

Overseers' correspondence shows the day-to-day and exceptional activities on many of these plantations. Items concerning slavery include comments regarding the independence of slave boatmen, the beating of plantation slaves by a patrol, and a runaway--all during early 1817.

With the death of John Ball, Sr., on October 29, 1817, these responsibilities settled on his eldest son, John Ball, Jr. Among the inventories of his estate is a catalogue of his library, lists of nearly 1,000 slaves and descriptions of household and plantation effects. Factors used in the continuing sales of rice included Deas and Brown and Keating L. Simons.

The bulk of the letters in this collection are from the younger children of John Ball, Sr., especially Alwyn, Hugh Swinton, and Elias Octavus, the latter so named in order to be more easily distinguished from the numerous Elias Balls. Some of these letters to John Ball, Jr., are from the daughters of John Ball, Sr., by his second marriage. Hugh Swinton Ball wrote more often than his brothers, although his demands for money were scarcely as exorbitant as those of Elias O. and Alwyn. Many of these letters were written from Partridge's Military Academy of Norwich, Vermont, and Middletown, Connecticut, where John Ball, Jr., first sent Hugh Swinton, Elias, and Alwyn in 1826. While at the academy Elias and Alwyn sold their clothes in order to get money to leave. They were then sent to England and placed under a private tutor but wasted money and made friends with the strolling players and gamblers. John Ball, Jr., was forced to have them come home since no tutor or agent was willing to be responsible for them. In explaining the behavior of his half-brothers to his London agent, he wrote, "In fact, Sir, my brothers are sons of a second marriage and unfortunate in a mother who thinks much more of the external acquirements than of those qualifications which gave respectability and usefulness to a community. . ." He wrote at the same time that he had previously sent them to an academy in the North in hopes of removing them from their mother's influence but that he failed.

The letters of John Ball, Jr., are largely confined to copies of letters written to his brothers, half-sisters and his London agent. They reveal a practical businessman and a well-educated man possessed of none of the spendthrift habits of his younger brothers. In fact, it was his restraining hand that kept the boys from even greater extravagances. Ball's position as guardian for his young sisters and brothers and administrator of his father's estate necessitated accurate records, and his accounts are models of neatness. His letters are numerous, but his accounts together with numerous bills of sale, lists of slaves, household furniture, etc., constitute a large part of the collection.

Among the Bills and Receipts, the bulk of the bills and accounts relate to the rice sold from his father's plantations. Seldom do the papers of a collection reveal more details than do these accounts. Often, too, in the letters of the collection the condition of the rice crops is mentioned as well as storms, freshets, and other disturbances which affected crops. A receipt of February 7, 1821, contains further information on the estate of Edward Tanner.

Among the Pocket Volumes, the first three were maintained primarily by John Ball, Sr., although some entries may be credited to his son. The final

eleven contain additional materials on the estate of John Ball, Sr., and his daughter and son-in-law, Caroline O. and John B. Laurens.

N.B.: The Augustine Louis Taveau Papers in the Duke University Library contains items of corollary interest. The Ball family papers at the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina, contain additional material.

0001 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0005 John Ball, Jr., Estate Account Book of John Ball, Sr., 1819-1828. 45 frames.
- 0050 John Ball, Sr., Account Book, 1796-1817. 37 frames.
- 0087 John Ball, Jr., Estate Account Book of John Ball, Sr., "Pimlico" Plantation, 1810-1829. 51 frames.
- 0138 John Ball, Jr., Estate Account Book of John Ball, Sr., 1826-1832. 158 frames.
- 0296 John Ball Jr., Estate of Martha Angeline-Ball in Account with the Estate of John Ball, Sr., 1819-1828. 5 frames.
- 0301 John Ball, Jr., Estate Account Book of John Ball, Sr., Widow's Share, 1821-1833. 19 frames.
- 0320 John Ball, Jr., Estate Account Book of John Ball, Sr., Cash Book, 1819-1829. 32 frames.
- 0352 John Ball, Jr., Estate Account Book of John Ball, Sr., Stocks and Bonds, 1826-1829. 17 frames.

Papers

- 0369 Introductory Materials. 8 frames.
- 0377 Edward Tanner Estate, 1773-1831. 46 frames.
- 0415 John Ball, Sr., 1791-1796. 24 frames.
- 0439 John Ball, Sr., 1803-1809. 49 frames.
- 0488 John Ball, Sr., 1810. 44 frames.
- 0532 John Ball, Sr., 1811. 40 frames.
- 0572 John Ball, Sr., 1812-1814. 26 frames.
- 0598 John Ball, Sr., 1815. 41 frames.
- 0639 John Ball, Sr., 1816. 56 frames.
- 0695 John Ball, Sr., January-June 1817. 53 frames.
- 0748 John Ball, Sr., and John Ball, Jr., July-December 1817. 83 frames.
- 0831 John Ball, Jr., 1818. 49 frames.
- 0880 John Ball, Jr., 1819. 45 frames.
- 0925 John Ball, Jr., 1820-1821. 37 frames.
- 0962 John Ball, Jr., 1822-1823. 75 frames.
- 1037 John Ball, Jr., January-July 1824. 50 frames.

Reel 3

John Ball, Sr., and John Ball, Jr., Papers cont.

Papers cont.

0001	John Ball, Jr., August-December 1824. 42 frames.
0043	John Ball, Jr., 1825. 53 frames.
0096	John Ball, Jr., 1826. 84 frames.
0180	John Ball, Jr., 1827. 69 frames.
0249	John Ball, Jr., 1828. 47 frames.
0296	John Ball, Jr., 1829. 54 frames.
0350	John Ball, Jr., 1830. 72 frames.
0422	John Ball, Jr., 1831. 36 frames.
0458	John Ball, Jr., 1832. 55 frames.
0513	John Ball, Jr., 1833. 29 frames.
0542	T.G. White, 1868. 1 frame.
0543	Anne S. Deas, 1892. 21 frames.
0564	John Ball, Sr., and John Ball, Jr., n.d. 50 frames.

Bills and Receipts

0614	John Ball, Sr., 1794-1807. 22 frames.
0636	John Ball, Sr., 1811-1815. 72 frames.
0708	John Ball, Sr., and John Ball, Jr., 1816-1817. 39 frames.
0747	John Ball, Jr., 1818. 20 frames.
0767	John Ball, Jr., 1819. 26 frames.
0793	John Ball, Jr., 1820. 32 frames.
0825	John Ball, Jr., 1821-1822. 27 frames.
0852	John Ball, Jr., 1823-1824. 32 frames.
0884	John Ball, Jr., 1825. 10 frames.
0894	John Ball, Jr., 1826. 38 frames.
0931	John Ball, Jr., 1827. 74 frames.
1005	John Ball, Jr., 1828. 100 frames.

Reel 4

John Ball, Sr., and John Ball, Jr., Papers cont.

Bills and Receipts cont.

0001	John Ball, Jr., 1829. 80 frames.
0081	John Ball, Jr., 1830. 57 frames.
0138	John Ball, Jr., 1831. 26 frames.
0164	John Ball, Jr., 1832. 32 frames.

- 0196 John Ball, Jr., 1833-1834. 11 frames.
- 0207 John Ball, Sr., and John Ball, Jr., n.d. 71 frames.

Pocket Volumes

- 0278 John Ball, Sr., Memoranda Book, 1780-1784. 25 frames.
- 0303 John Ball, Sr., Memoranda Book, 1788-1818. 13 frames.
- 0316 John Ball, Sr., Estate Account Book of John C. Ball, 1803-1818. 17 frames.
- 0333 John Ball, Jr., Estate Account and Bank Book of John Ball, Sr., 1817-1819. 13 frames.
- 0346 John Ball, Jr., Estate Account and Bank Book of John Ball, Sr., 1818-1825. 14 frames.
- 0360 John Ball, Jr., Estate Account and Bank Book of John Ball, Sr., 1822-1825. 15 frames.
- 0375 John Ball, Jr., Estate Account and Bank Book of John Ball, Sr., 1825-1830. 20 frames.
- 0395 John Ball, Jr., Estate Account and Bank Book of Caroline O. Laurens, 1828-1829. 3 frames.
- 0398 John Ball, Jr., Account and Bank Book, 1820-1822. 13 frames.
- 0411 John Ball, Jr., Estate Account Book of John Ball, Sr., 1821-1824. 37 frames.
- 0448 John Ball, Jr., Estate Account Book of John Ball, Sr., 1824-1827. 35 frames.
- 0483 John Ball, Jr., Estate Account Book of Caroline O. Laurens and John B. Laurens, 1826-1829. 17 frames.
- 0500 John Ball, Jr., Account of Estate of John Ball, Sr., 1827-1830. 42 frames.
- 0542 John Ball, Jr., Account of Estate of John Ball, Sr., 1830-1833. 15 frames.

Keating Simons Ball Plantation Journal, 1850-1859, 1866, Charleston District, South Carolina

"Comingtee," a rice plantation, was on the Cooper River thirty miles from Charleston in St. John's Berkeley Parish. This record book lists nearly 180 slaves and indicates amounts of cloth, food, and other supplies distributed between 1850 and 1859. Lists indicate family groups, occupation, and the hierarchy among occupations. Occupations included house servant, patroon, driver, carpenter, gardener, herdsman, and hand. Records of 1866 are contracts with up to ninety freedmen.

Colonel Keating Simons Ball (1818-1891) attended the College of Charleston, 1834, and the South Carolina Medical College, 1836. In the federal census of 1860 he was listed with 193 slaves at "Comingtee."

N.B.: For information about Ball and "Comingtee" see Ann Simons Deas, *Recollections of the Ball Family of South Carolina and the Comingtee Plantation* (South Carolina, 1909).

- 0557 Introductory Materials.

Bound Volume

0561 Keating Ball, Record Book of "Comingtee" Plantation, 1850-1859, 1866. 85 frames.

Louis Manigault Papers, 1776-1865, Charleston District, South Carolina, and Chatham County, Georgia

Although four generations of the Manigault family are present in these papers, the bulk of the collection concerns the rice plantations of Charles Izard Manigault and his son Louis Manigault. Agriculture, economic conditions, slavery, overseers, women's papers, education, medicine, and social matters are some of the elements of the collection.

Papers of the revolutionary era depict the life in England of Royalist Joseph Manigault. Letters of 1802-1808 concern the social life of the era, including the education of Gabriel Henry Manigault, a son of Gabriel Manigault and brother of Charles Izard Manigault. The effects of the embargo were evident in 1809.

Beginning in 1808, Mrs. Margaret (Izard) Manigault wrote a series of letters to her family, especially her son Gabriel Henry. Before the death of her husband in 1809, her letters give a full account of life among the aristocracy in Charleston. In 1809, after she moved to Philadelphia, her letters continued but become less frequent. She pictures life in Philadelphia and family affairs. In 1816, she purchased the Onis Mansion in Philadelphia. The correspondence ends with her death in 1824.

About 1820, the papers of Charles Izard Manigault, the son of Gabriel and Margaret (Izard) Manigault, begin to dominate the collection. He attended the College of Charleston and the University of Pennsylvania, fought briefly in the War of 1812, and then departed for the Far East, where he hoped to establish himself as a merchant.

Papers up to 1837 discuss social matters, the education of Louis Manigault and his brother Charles Heyward Manigault (sons of Charles Izard Manigault), and traveling with only peripheral mention of plantation activities. During 1837 papers from "Gowrie" on Argyle Island in the Savannah River begin with a description of work undertaken from January 1 to February 14 including mention of articles and supplies received. A letter of 1840 expressed advice for a new overseer recognizing various qualities among the individual slaves in the labor force. Throughout the 1840s correspondence illuminates the roles of slaves, overseers, factors, and market conditions in the pursuance of rice culture. Slave lists of 1848 included sixty persons at "Gowrie" and the cost of outfitting "the Hermitage" with fifty-five additional slaves.

In addition to many letters from overseers, there are also letters in the 1840s from Habersham and Son, an Augusta firm, which aided in the operation of the estates. After 1852, the Habersham letters are superseded by those of Louis Manigault. His letters to his father are filled with the details of planting and display his desire to become a successful planter. Charles Izard Manigault answers the letters with advice and instructions.

Between January and May of 1859 correspondence between father and son discussed the dismissal of an overseer and their efforts at procuring another. The letters are especially detailed, showing their views of overseers as well as steps to take in contacting them and a description of the territories of the principal rice factors.

Letters during the Civil War include a number between Louis and his wife, Frances (Habersham) Manigault, during periods of separation. Very detailed overseers' correspondence is also continued during this period.

Among the Bound Volumes, the travel diary of Elizabeth (Heyward) Manigault, wife of Charles Izard Manigault, portrays the northern U.S. and parts of Canada in 1825. An account book of Louis Manigault concerned his years at Yale. His prescription book, 1852, details the treatment of slaves for cholera and other ailments. The notebook, during the same years, concerned "Gowrie" and "East Hermitage," observations on rice culture in general, and some details on slaves and slave families.

N.B.: Substantial materials exist in this collection for years later than 1865 but have not been filmed as part of this publication. In addition, certain materials dating prior to 1865 have been excluded; these include pictures, clippings, and printed materials. See also James M. Clifton, ed., *Life and Labor on Argyle Island: Letters and Documents of a Savannah River Rice Plantation, 1833-1867*. (Savannah, Georgia: The Beehive Press, 1978) for significant additional Manigault plantation documents.

0646 Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

Papers

- 0653 Charles Heatly and Hugh Horry, 1776. 2 frames.
- 0655 Gabriel Manigault, 1781. 8 frames.
- 0663 Gabriel Manigault, 1783. 3 frames.
- 0666 Margaret (Izard) Manigault, 1802. 4 frames.
- 0670 Margaret (Izard) Manigault, 1805. 4 frames.
- 0674 Gabriel Manigault, 1806. 3 frames.
- 0677 Gabriel Manigault, 1807. 3 frames.
- 0680 Gabriel Henry Manigault, 1808. 27 frames.
- 0707 Gabriel Henry Manigault and Mrs. Lewis (Manigault) Morris, Jr., 1809. 24 frames.
- 0731 Gabriel Henry Manigault and Margaret (Izard) Manigault, 1810. 8 frames.
- 0739 Margaret (Izard) Manigault, 1813. 8 frames.
- 0747 Margaret (Izard) Manigault and Charles Izard Manigault, 1814. 20 frames.
- 0767 Gabriel Henry Manigault, 1816. 16 frames.
- 0783 Charles Izard Manigault, 1818. 16 frames.
- 0797 Charles Izard Manigault, 1819. 22 frames.
- 0819 Charles Izard Manigault, 1820. 8 frames.
- 0827 Mrs. Nathaniel Heyward and Charles Izard Manigault, 1821. 20 frames.
- 0847 Charles Izard Manigault, 1822. 6 frames.
- 0853 Charles Izard Manigault, 1824. 8 frames.

- 0861 Elizabeth (Heyward) Manigault, 1825. 9 frames.
- 0870 Elizabeth (Heyward) Manigault, 1826. 3 frames.
- 0873 Charles Izard Manigault. 3 frames.
- 0876 Elizabeth (Heyward) Manigault, 1828. 4 frames.
- 0880 Elizabeth (Heyward) Manigault and Charles Izard Manigault, 1829, 8 frames.
- 0888 Charles Izard Manigault and Elizabeth (Heyward) Manigault, 1831. 13 frames.
- 0901 Charles Izard Manigault, 1832. 8 frames.
- 0909 Charles Izard Manigault, 1833. 4 frames.
- 0913 Elizabeth (Heyward) Manigault and Charles Izard Manigault, 1835. 6 frames.
- 0919 Elizabeth (Heyward) Manigault, 1836. 8 frames.
- 0927 Charles Izard Manigault, 1837. 8 frames.
[0930 Charles Izard Manigault; Plantation Work, 1837-1844. 5 frames.]
- 0935 Charles Izard Manigault, 1840. 7 frames.
- 0942 Charles Izard Manigault, 1841. 30 frames.
- 0972 Charles Izard Manigault, 1842. 17 frames.
- 0989 Charles Izard Manigault and Charles Heyward Manigault, 1843. 55 frames.
- 1044 Charles Izard Manigault and Charles Heyward Manigault, 1844. 65 frames.

Reel 5

Louis Manigault Papers cont.

Papers cont.

- 0001 Charles Izard Manigault, 1845. 30 frames.
- 0031 Charles Izard Manigault, Charles Heyward Manigault, and Louis Manigault, 1846. 46 frames.
- 0077 Charles Izard Manigault, Charles Heyward Manigault, and Louis Manigault, 1847. 35 frames.
- 0112 Charles Izard Manigault, 1848. 9 frames.
- 0121 Charles Izard Manigault and Louis Manigault, 1849. 69 frames.
- 0190 Charles Izard Manigault and Louis Manigault, 1850. 23 frames.
- 0213 Charles Izard Manigault and Louis Manigault, 1851. 75 frames.
- 0285 Charles Izard Manigault and Louis Manigault, 1852. 147 frames.
- 0432 Charles Izard Manigault and Louis Manigault, 1853. 179 frames.
- 0612 Charles Izard Manigault and Louis Manigault, 1854. 91 frames.
- 0703 Charles Izard Manigault and Louis Manigault, 1855. 94 frames.
- 0797 Charles Izard Manigault and Louis Manigault, 1856. 114 frames.
- 0911 Charles Izard Manigault and Louis Manigault, 1857. 78 frames.
- 0989 Charles Izard Manigault, Louis Manigault, and Fannie (Habersham) Manigault, January-April 1858. 44 frames.

Reel 6

Louis Manigault Papers cont.

Papers cont.

- 0001 Charles Izard Manigault, Louis Manigault, and Fannie (Habersham) Manigault, May-December 1858. 118 frames.
- 0119 Charles Izard Manigault, Louis Manigault, and Fannie (Habersham) Manigault, 1859. 138 frames.
- 0257 Charles Izard Manigault, Louis Manigault, and Fannie (Habersham) Manigault, 1860. 100 frames.
- 036 Charles Izard Manigault, Louis Manigault, and Fannie (Habersham) Manigault, 1861. 157 frames.
- 0524 Louis Manigault and Fannie (Habersham) Manigault, 1862. 110 frames.
- 0634 Charles Izard Manigault, Louis Manigault, and Fannie (Habersham) Manigault, 1863. 89 frames.
- 0723 Louis Manigault and Fannie (Habersham) Manigault, 1864. 61 frames.
- 0784 Louis Manigault and Fannie (Habersham) Manigault, 1865. 12 frames.
- 0796 Charles Izard Manigault, Louis Manigault, and Fannie (Habersham) Manigault, n.d. 99 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0895 Elizabeth (Heyward) Manigault, Travel Journal, 1825. 37 frames.
- 0932 Louis Manigault, Account Book, 1845-1846. 7 frames.
- 0939 Louis Manigault, Prescription Book, 1852. 9 frames.
- 0948 Louis Manigault, Notebook, 1852-1853. 54 frames.

Sanders Family Papers, 1806-1865, Colleton District, South Carolina

These records of cotton planters concern the activities of Derrill, Burrell, and Benjamin K. Sanders. One farm mentioned is "Beech Hill" with a work force of around thirty hands and an annual crop nearing \$2,500 during 1846. The documents prior to 1865 are of three series: Letters, Legal Papers, and Financial Papers. According to the census of 1860 Burrell Sanders (1803-1883) of "Beech Hill" owned 125 slaves in St. Bartholomew's Parish.

Earliest letters document a neighborly dispute regarding boundaries and the timber cut for scantlings. Letters of cotton factors in Charleston and in Walterborough provide details of financial and other activities of members of the Sanders family. During 1860, they quibbled over the administration of family estates.

Legal Papers primarily concern land transactions. Most of these are small tracts bought from Dr. H.C. Glover and others in the Walterborough area of St. Bartholomew's Parish, Colleton District.

Financial Papers included bills, receipts and accounts. Cotton receipts show income. Also documented were items purchased, such as cloth, and blacksmith and physician accounts.

N.B.: Substantial materials exist in this collection for years later than 1865 but have not been filmed as part of this publication.

1002 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

Letters

1006 Sanders Family, 1838-1839. 10 frames.

1016 Sanders Family, 1840-1849. 42 frames.

1058 Sanders Family, 1850-1859. 12 frames.

1070 Sanders Family, 1860. 6 frames.

Reel 7

Sanders Family Papers cont.

Legal Papers

0001 Sanders Family, 1806-1808. 13 frames.

0014 Sanders Family, 1816-1819. 15 frames.

0029 Sanders Family, 1820-1828. 15 frames.

0046 Sanders Family, 1831-1839. 22 frames.

0068 Sanders Family, 1841-1849. 32 frames.

0100 Sanders Family, 1853-1859. 7 frames.

0107 Sanders Family, 1863. 6 frames.

Financial Papers

0113 Sanders Family, 1818. 1 frame.

0114 Sanders Family, 1830-1839. 22 frames.

0136 Sanders Family, 1840-1849. 55 frames.

0191 Sanders Family, 1850-1859. 14 frames.

0205 Sanders Family, 1860-1862. 7 frames.

Alfred Huger Letterbooks, 1853-1863, Charleston District, South Carolina

Alfred Huger (1788-1872) was an iconoclastic old-line Federalist. His letters touch on all major topics of the times and usually stood at odds with the standard Carolina views. There are approximately 1,000 letters among the three volumes. Each volume contains a selective index of references to persons, places, and subjects. The index to the volume (1853-1856) appears after July 17, 1854. All other indexes appear at the end of their respective

volumes. In addition, calendars of the volumes (1853-1859) are included in the Introductory Materials. Issues discussed included slavery, religion, free Negroes, politics, international relations, personal and family matters, social events, and religion.

Alfred Huger, a native of Charleston, South Carolina, attended the College of New Jersey and then studied law. In 1804, however, he turned from these interests to the management of his estates on the Cooper River. For ten years, he was a state senator. During the nullification crisis of the 1830s, both Huger and Judge Daniel Elliott Huger, his cousin, supported President Jackson. Alfred Huger thus separated himself from political life in South Carolina. Jackson appointed him postmaster at Charleston, an office he retained until 1865. During the period that is covered by these letterpress books, Huger was only incidentally connected with politics, principally through whatever influence he had with personal friends such as Wade Hampton. Huger, originally a Federalist, remained conservative, an attitude that is exemplified during the 1850s by his statements on the franchise question. He resisted the secessionist arguments of the 1850s as he had those of the nullifiers in the 1830s. In this crucial time, his position was merely that of a private citizen whose impassioned arguments in favor of the Union were expressed primarily to his friends and relatives. His letters on this subject and on related ones are especially fine. Otherwise his correspondence has incidental value for information on various persons and events which he encountered during these years or reminisced about from his earlier life.

0212 Introductory Materials. 111 frames.

[0216 Calendar of Letterpress Book, Alfred Huger, Volume (1853-1856), April 14, 1853-July 17, 1854. 27 frames.]

[0243 Calendar of Letterpress Book, Alfred Huger, Volume (1853-1856) cont., July 19, 1854-September 25, 1856; Volume (1856-1859), September 26, 1856-November 26, 1857. 50 frames.]

[0293 Calendar of Letterpress Book, Alfred Huger, Volume (1856-1859) cont. November 27, 1857-August 25, 1859. 30 frames.]

Bound Volumes

0323 Alfred Huger, Letterpress Book, Volume (1853-1856), April 14, 1853-July 17, 1854. 326 frames.

0649 Alfred Huger, Letterpress Book, Volume (1853-1856) cont., July 19, 1854-September 25, 1856. 397 frames.

Reel 8

Alfred Huger Letterbooks cont.

Bound Volumes cont.

- 0001 Alfred Huger Letterpress Book, Volume (1856-1859), September 26, 1856-August 25, 1859. 510 frames.
- 0511 Alfred Huger Letterpress Book, Volume (1861-1863), October 2, 1861-December 31, 1863. 449 frames.

"Rockingham" Plantation Journal, 1828-1829, Beaufort District, South Carolina

This is a daily record of work done by slaves in the Coosahatchie River inland area of Beaufort District near Georgia. In addition to day book and weather observations are slave lists naming sixty-two individuals of whom there were forty-one and a half hands. Crops noted include cotton, corn, hay and fodder, with some efforts made at rice and sugar cane culture. A running tally of cotton bales indicated a crop from 1828 of forty-two bales, packed during the early months of 1829.

Entries list the number of hands working and not working on each day. Reasons for absences included illnesses and runaways. Occasionally hands were sent off the plantation to cut wood for "Mr. Barclay." Tasks at "Rockingham" included ditching, ploughing, bedding, picking, listing, minding, packing cotton, making bales, going to town, splitting rails, and hauling and stacking hay. Livestock inventoried numbered seventy-two sheep, forty-one head of cattle, six hogs, and two sows. The entry of May 5, 1829, read: "Gave the day to the people to plant for themselves."

- 0960 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0964 "Rockingham" Plantation, Journal, February 7, 1828-July 13, 1829. 82 frames.

Reel 9

McDonald Furman Papers, "Cornhill" Plantation Book of John Blount Miller and John H. Furman, 1827-1873, Sumter District, South Carolina

The Miller plantation nine miles south of Sumterville encompassed 1,570 acres devoted to corn, cotton, peas, potatoes, and fodder. The present volume is an extremely detailed record of all facets of a Piedmont plantation, including experimental agriculture, slave management, slave religion, over-

seers, and freedmen's accounts. An index appearing in the front of the volume contains entries ranging from buildings to wells.

Items recorded included planting expenses, costs, amounts of produce, and weather conditions. Miller noted what was considered a normal day's task among his slaves in many diverse farming occupations. Complete inventories of tools and other items are features.

Records of Afro-Americans include a register of births and marriages of persons born on the plantation. Summer and winter clothing allowances and food allowances were recorded. One exceptional item recorded the dedication of a house of worship and schoolhouse for the slaves on February 7, 1841. Records also detail the construction of slave houses and the layout of the Negro fields--four plots of three-quarters of an acre in size and six plots of one and one half acres in size. Two slaves were recorded as runaways during these years. Lists detail seventy-one Negroes (purchased forty-six, born twenty-five) of whom four died, nine were sold, and twenty-three were given away, leaving thirty-five in 1847. The estate of John Blount Miller (1782-1851) contained thirty-three slaves when probated in 1851.

Both Miller and his son-in-law, John H. Furman, were progressive farmers recording a category of remarks for lessons learned over the years. Another category, "Negroes--rules of government," gave the metes and bounds of their slaves' rights and obligations. "Rules of government of plantation" specified all of the obligations for their overseers including the "fatherly care" of Negroes, livestock, tools and buildings. A list contained the names of all overseers and drivers employed at "Cornhill."

Miller was an attorney and commissioner in equity for Sumter District who moved with his family from the town of Sumterville to the plantation during February 7-11, 1837. John H. and Susan Furman moved to "Cornhill" on November 20, 1859, finding an estate of 1,260 acres with 314.5 acres in cotton, corn, and potatoes that year. Their tenure continued the slave genealogies and other records of John Blount Miller through the Civil War. Records of 1866-1873 are a daybook and accounts for the work done by freedmen.

N.B.: Materials exist in this collection for years later than 1865 but have not been filmed as part of this publication. See also *Series A, Part 2: Selections from the South Caroliniana Library*, University of South Carolina--Miscellaneous Collections: the Miller-Furman-Dabbs Family Papers, 1751-1865, for additional plantation volumes and other ante-bellum records of these families.

0001 Introductory Materials. 4 frames

Bound Volume

0005 John Blount Miller and John H. Furman, "Cornhill" Plantation Book, 1827-1873.
341 frames.

**Henry L. Pinckney Plantation Journal, 1850-1869,
Sumter District, South Carolina**

This volume concerned the central South Carolina plantations of Henry Laurens Pinckney, near Stateburg, seventeen miles west of Sumterville. Records detail agriculture, slavery, slave families, and freedmen in agriculture. A list of May 1850 included seventy-one at the plantation and twenty-three at home and showed the occupations of each individual. Inventories included 35 cows and calves, 6 oxen, 111 hogs, 18 mules, 3 common horses, and miscellaneous wagons and carts.

A record of May 1854 detailed 710 acres planted, mostly in cotton and corn with some potatoes and vegetables, with 17 acres to the hand and 35.5 acres to the plough. At this time Pinckney listed 37 whole hands and 14.5 half hands. Accounts included those of his slave bricklayers and carpenters as well as blacksmiths' work accounts.

The census of 1860 credited Henry Laurens Pinckney, Jr. (1821-1902), of "Oakland" plantation with 118 slaves in Sumter District. He had attended the College of South Carolina, read law, was admitted to the South Carolina Bar in 1842, and was author of two publications. A list in the present volume of all Negroes on January 5, 1865, counted 24 houses at the plantation containing 124 slaves and 10 houses at home with 24 individuals with their ages and family relations specified. The remainder of the volume contains freedmen's accounts of work and lost time. Final records indicate the extent of Pinckney's land holdings. The plantation was said to contain 1,323 acres. The homestead counted another 430 acres and the swamp tract another 600 acres.

0346 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

Bound Volumes

0350 Henry L. Pinckney, Plantation Journal, 1850-1869. 147 frames.

***James Henry Hammond Papers, 1835-1875,
Barnwell and Edgefield Districts, South Carolina***

James Henry Hammond (1807-1864) was a leading statesman and planter of ante-bellum South Carolina, serving in the U.S. House of Representatives, the U.S. Senate, and as governor of South Carolina. Hammond was a leading proponent of scientific agriculture in the South. In the census of 1860, Hammond was listed with 294 slaves in Barnwell and 21 slaves in Edgefield District.

Hammond had two great interests in life: politics and agriculture. His letter of November 4, 1835, to William Campbell Preston (U.S. senator; president of South Carolina College) demonstrates how one side of his nature fought against the other. He was at this time a member of Congress and the owner of a large cotton plantation.

In 1836, Hammond resigned from Congress because of poor health and traveled in Europe. A very important letter of September 6, 1836, from

Hammond in Paris to Francis Wilkinson Pickens of the U.S. House of Representatives describes many interesting things. It contains Hammond's concept of England and France; his concept of the English parliament which he contrasts with the Senate of the United States; and his concept of English politicians, whom he compares to American statesmen of his day. The letter goes on to describe Paris in a state of alarm, preparing for possible war, and it also mentions Hammond's concept of slavery and southern institutions. The letter is unique and important because it ties together two men who were, to some extent, responsible for bringing about the Civil War.

Letters of 1843 and 1846 addressed to Richard Henry Wilde concerned the purchase of slaves whom Hammond wished to examine before purchase and the hiring of an overseer. During 1846, Hammond addressed W.B. Hodgson on agricultural matters ranging through Hodgson's Thom Island plantation, marling, his valued slaves there whom he would not wish to separate, and Hammond's assertion that the overseer was taking "unfair advantage." Letters of 1847-1850 continue these discussions and touch on politics. The remaining letters are addressed to Hammond's son Marcus Claudius Marcellus Hammond. They are from family members and others and regard the Civil War and Reconstruction.

See also *Series A, Part 1: Selections from the South Caroliniana Library*, University of South Carolina--James Henry Hammond Papers, 1785-1865.

0497 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

Papers

- 0502 William C. Preston, 1835. 5 frames.
- 0507 Francis W. Pickens, 1836. 4 frames.
- 0511 James Henry Hammond, 1837. 6 frames.
- 0517 Richard H. Wilde, 1843. 2 frames.
- 0519 W.B. Hodgson, 1846. 29 frames.
- 0548 W.B. Hodgson, 1847. 6 frames.
- 0554 W.B. Hodgson, 1850. 4 frames.
- 0558 Marcus C.M. Hammond, 1863. 5 frames.
- 0563 Marcus C.M. Hammond, 1868-1875. 9 frames.

William Sims Papers, 1770-1860, Union District, South Carolina

These records of western South Carolina on the Broad River near the North Carolina border are valuable for information relating to agriculture, slavery, the slave trade, economic conditions, western emigration, social matters, and family relations. The collection contains four series: Correspondence, Legal Papers, Financial Papers, and Bound Volumes. Most records concern the affairs of William Sims although some concern his father, Charles Sims, and others.

A letter from cousin John H. Sims in Wilkinson County, Mississippi, during 1819 describes conditions there. James Davis addressed Sims on December

30, 1820, concerning an act of interference with a sheriff's sale for which Davis thanked Sims profusely. Letters of 1822 document trips to the Baltimore, Maryland, slave markets and purchases of slaves there. During 1825, records of cotton prices and sales were commingled with family matters and social activities including the financial failure of a nephew, activities of his son in Chester, South Carolina, balls, and requests for the services of a Sims slave who was a fiddler and was in great demand for these functions. Other records detail hog weights and money shortages. Letters from Boyce and Henry record the cotton markets. Letters from Sims's son detail slave disagreements, hirings, and trades.

Legal Papers consist of land sales and rental agreements, plats, slave sales, slave lists, subpoenas, interrogatories, and timbering agreements. A slave list of 1848 listed seventy-nine Sims slaves.

Financial Papers consist of cotton receipts, tax receipts, personal and business bills, and receipts. Items purchased by Sims included lime, butter, mackerel, and clothing, and a receipt from John S. Skinner documented his subscription to the *The American Farmer*.

The Bound Volumes document January 1807 expenses incurred in sending Negroes to Georgia. Other entries list the amounts of corn bought and used on the Sims farms.

0572 Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

Correspondence

- 0575 Charles Sims, 1799. 1 frame.
- 0576 Charles Sims, 1804. 1 frame.
- 0577 William Sims, 1809. 3 frames.
- 0580 William Sims, 1815. 2 frames.
- 0582 William Sims, 1817. 6 frames.
- 0588 William Sims, 1818. 10 frames.
- 0598 William Sims, 1819. 37 frames.
- 0635 William Sims, 1820. 10 frames.
- 0645 William Sims, 1821. 21 frames.
- 0666 William Sims, 1822. 22 frames.
- 0688 William Sims, 1823. 11 frames.
- 0699 William Sims, 1824. 13 frames.
- 0712 William Sims, 1825. 36 frames.
- 0748 William Sims, 1826. 31 frames.
- 0779 William Sims, 1827. 29 frames.
- 0808 William Sims, 1829. 5 frames.
- 0813 William Sims, 1830. 9 frames.
- 0822 William Sims, 1833. 2 frames.
- 0824 William Sims, 1834. 2 frames.
- 0826 William Sims, 1835. 4 frames.
- 0830 William Sims, 1836. 3 frames.

- 0833 William Sims, 1837. 16 frames.
0849 William Sims, n.d. 1 frame.

Legal Papers

- 0850 Henry Clark, 1770. 4 frames.
0854 James Clitheral, 1778. 9 frames.
0863 Charles Sims, 1784. 2 frames.
0865 Charles Sims, 1785. 2 frames.
0867 William Sims, 1788. 1 frame.
0868 Charles Sims and William Sims, 1791. 12 frames.
0880 Charles Sims and William Sims, 1792. 3 frames.
0883 Charles Sims and William Sims, 1793. 4 frames.
0887 William Sims, 1795. 5 frames.
0892 William Sims, 1797. 3 frames.
0895 William Sims, 1798. 3 frames.
0898 William Sims, 1799. 20 frames.
0918 William Sims, 1800. 7 frames.
0925 Charles Sims and William Sims, 1801. 5 frames.
0930 William Sims, 1802. 6 frames.
0936 William Sims, 1803. 1 frame.
0937 William Sims, 1804. 4 frames.
0941 William Sims, 1807. 2 frames.
0943 William Sims, 1812. 4 frames.
0947 William Sims, 1814. 2 frames.
0949 William Sims, 1815. 2 frames.
0951 William Sims, 1816. 1 frame.
0952 William Sims, 1818. 10 frames.
0962 William Sims, 1819. 1 frame.

Reel 10

William Sims Papers cont.

Legal Papers cont.

- 0001 William Sims, 1820. 6 frames.
0007 William Sims, 1821. 3 frames.
0010 William Sims, 1822. 3 frames.
0013 William Sims, 1823. 9 frames.
0022 William Sims, 1826. 9 frames.
0031 William Sims, 1827. 5 frames.
0036 William Sims, 1828. 10 frames.
0046 William Sims, 1829. 4 frames.
0050 William Sims, 1832. 1 frame.

- 0051 William Sims, 1848. 2 frames
- 0053 William Sims, n.d. 5 frames.

Financial Papers

- 0058 William Sims, 1785-1819. 40 frames.
- 0098 William Sims, 1820-1830. 73 frames.
- 0171 William Sims, 1831-1850. 53 frames.
- 0224 William Sims, n.d. 14 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0238 William Sims, Memorandum Book, n.d. 5 frames.
- 0243 William Sims, Memorandum Book, 1807-1808. 4 frames.

Edward Telfair Papers, 1764-1831, Savannah, Augusta, and Burke County, Georgia

The Edward Telfair Papers document the life of a merchant, planter, and political leader in colonial, revolutionary, and early national Georgia. Plantation materials detail the management, provisioning, and marketing of crops, while correspondence and accounts among the papers relate the importation of slaves from Africa, their sales, and numerous other topics concerning slavery in Georgia. Political and social affairs in Georgia are also well documented by the collection. Other topics among the papers include Indian affairs, the sale of confiscated Tory estates, the activities of land companies, and settlement in the frontier regions of Georgia in the late eighteenth century.

Edward Telfair (ca. 1735-1807) was born and educated in Scotland. He entered a British commercial house, was detailed to Virginia at the age of twenty-three, and settled in Georgia about 1766. Telfair formed several mercantile partnerships in Georgia, bought extensive lands, and married into a pre-eminent planter family. He played an active role with the Liberty Boys and became a prominent revolutionary after 1774. Telfair held several positions in Georgia county and state governments over the next twenty-five years. From 1777-1783 he was a member of the Continental Congress. He was justice and assistant justice for Burke County between 1781 and 1784. In 1783 he also held positions as Indian commissioner in which he dealt with the Creeks and Cherokees, commissioner to handle the boundary dispute with South Carolina, and representative in the state legislature from Burke County. In 1785 he was re-elected to the state legislature and served as governor from 1786-1787. He was a member of the Georgia convention that ratified the U.S. Constitution in 1788. During 1789 Telfair was a member of the state legislature from Richmond County until he became the first governor under the Georgia constitution of 1789, an office he filled until 1793. Edward Telfair was commissioned a justice of the peace for Chatham County in 1798.

Mercantile accounts and correspondence among the "Papers" and "Bound Volumes" concern the commerce of Savannah and Augusta, Georgia; the Leeward Islands in the West Indies; Mobile, as part of the British colony of West Florida;

European ports (including Bristol, London, and Rotterdam); and American ports (including Charleston, Philadelphia, and New York). Records of transactions with neighboring plantations list purchases of rice, indigo, and lumber and sales of slaves and supplies. Various credit, freight, and insurance arrangements detail the many intricacies of both local and international commerce. Many of the documents and ledger entries deal with the currencies of the colonial, revolutionary, and federal eras.

Several partnerships are documented, beginning with that of Edward's brother William (William Telfair & Co.). Subsequent partnerships include William and Edward Telfair & Co. and Cowper & Telfair.

Among the "Bound Volumes," a letter book, dated 1769 to 1770, concerns the business affairs of Basil Cowper in London in trade as Cowper & Telfair as factors for much of the rice produced in the environs of Savannah. Included are comments on rice production, prices, plantation supplies (including Negro cloth), and the importance of slaves to the financial prosperity of the region. The letters give a good picture of financial and shipping relations between colonial Georgia and England. Telfair lists some of his plantation customers including many principal planters of the day in the Savannah area. The letter book describes how plantations sold produce for supplies and depicts the skills needed to remain solvent in the mercantile world.

However, during the American Revolution William Telfair and Basil Cowper sided with the British through the lengthy occupation of Savannah, and neither returned to Georgia following the withdrawal of British troops in 1782. Edward, meanwhile, formed Edward Telfair & Co., associating first with Andrew McLean and later Samuel Elbert in Augusta, Georgia, as Telfair, Elbert & Co. A partnership in Savannah with Joseph Clay was styled Clay, Telfair & Co. The renewal of connections with British merchants did not occur until 1783 following the treaty of peace. Letters from James Jackson, a London merchant, depict the international trade of the 1780s and 1790s.

Receipt books detail transactions in Mobile and, later, Savannah. Some of the Mobile receipts are in French. Savannah receipts refer to many prominent lowland Georgia names including William Gibbons, William Gibbons, Jr., as well as members of the Jones, Noble, Habersham, and Somerville families. The fragmentary ledger book consists primarily of accounts for rice, lumber, stores, interest, and sundries.

Accounts among the "Papers" and "Bound Volumes" record transactions of many plantations in the hands of executors or fiduciary agents. Powers of attorney and instructions from absentee plantation owners concern the care of their property and business. The settlement of numerous estates is also documented in the papers. The estate of James Wand in particular included material about numerous slaves and extensive lands during the early 1780s. Edward Telfair served as executor of the estate of James Somerville in the 1790s, while frequent references to the William Gibbons estate occur in letters among the sons of Edward Telfair in the early 1800s. Josiah Telfair served as executor for his father Edward's estate after Edward's death in 1807.

"Papers" relating to slaves include accounts from their purchase, sale, and hire; hire agreements; and consignments received from abroad for sale in Georgia.

Medical accounts portray illnesses and treatment of slaves under the care of Telfair. Letters make frequent mention of the work and other activities of slaves. Letters regarding the collection of debts due to Clay, Telfair & Co. and other concerns of Edward Telfair often note slaves as possible collateral for settling debts. For example, a letter from Judge George Watson in February 1792 states his dilemma to Telfair: "In regard to the Negroes I possess, kept together they promise prosperity, but to separate them they would be trifling. Indeed, they are so related and intermarried to and with each other, that a separation is impracticable, without the most inhuman violence." A letter from Joseph Clay to Edward Telfair dated August 27, 1792, discusses the arrival in Savannah of a slave trader from Africa: "Another Guinea man arrived this day from Gambia with about seventy Negroes and these things must prove of advantage especially in the low country where hands are so much wanted. . . ."

Very little regarding the plantation operations of Edward Telfair himself can be found among the collection. However, a tax return for 1784 dated September 18, 1784, indicates that he owned 4,800 acres including valuable river and tidal swamp tracts, as well as timber land and twenty-six slaves. The Smithfield plantation on Back River, a branch of the Savannah in adjoining South Carolina, is documented through rental agreements, correspondence, and accounts among the "Papers."

Women's activities are an important subtheme of the collection. Accounts and other papers concern women planters in Georgia who dealt with Telfair's mercantile concerns. Letters from Anne Cuthbert and Anne Campbell discuss plantations, debts, and crop prospects during the 1790s. Letters from the early nineteenth century discuss the education of Telfair's daughter, Mary, in New York. No letters survive of Sally (Gibbons) Telfair whom Edward married in 1774.

Many "Papers" relate to education in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. A letter dated 1792 discusses the hiring of a teacher for an academy in Augusta, Georgia, and lists required books and possible topics of study. Letters of 1801-1807 concern the education of Edward Telfair's children in New York, at the College of New Jersey in Princeton, and at Litchfield, Connecticut. A rebellion among the students at Princeton occurred during 1807. Family correspondence contains advice and admonitions from Edward to his children, as well as many descriptions of incidents and activities in Georgia and elsewhere. Letters from William Few (in New York) to Edward Telfair detail liberal education for men and women, as well as various business and political matters in the early 1800s.

In private life, in his two terms as governor of Georgia, and in other public offices Telfair confronted issues relating to Indians and the disposition of public lands. A letter of March 24, 1774, from James Cochran to Telfair discusses the Creek and Coweta Indians, including the need for forts to protect frontier plantations. A 1793 address of thanks to Telfair from citizens of Greene County, Georgia, concerns the successful defense of their crops, horses, and slaves from Indians through the construction of forts and activation of the militia. Letters from John Wereat and Thomas McKean dated at Philadelphia, 1792-1793, report on progress in treaty negotiations with Indians. Georgia came into conflict with the United States government over policies regarding existing Indian lands as eventually stated in the Treaty of New York. Communications from John Wereat to Edward Telfair in 1794 deal with

frontier politics in Baldwin County, Georgia, and the arrest and trial of Major Elijah Clarke for leading a party of settlers onto allotted Indian territory. A letter from Samuel Hammond at St. Louis, Louisiana Territory, July 14, 1806, discusses the prospects for that region.

Details regarding the Yazoo Land Fraud and the disposition of public lands in Georgia can also be followed in the papers of the 1790s. Telfair was reckless in his dealings with the state's public lands, illegally signing warrants for as much as 100,000 acres to one person. Memoranda and correspondence of 1794-1795 discuss bills before the legislature for the disposal of western lands and the Yazoo Land Fraud. A copy of a letter from Edward Telfair to A.J. Dallas discusses alleged corruption in the enactment of the act. A contract dated in Philadelphia, February 16, 1795, confirms the sale by Telfair of 661,350 acres in Georgia to a group of speculators.

Letters to Telfair describe suits before the U.S. Supreme Court involving the state of Georgia and himself personally. *Chisholm v. Georgia* and *Georgia v. Brailsford* both arose from the confiscation and sale of Tory estates and repayment of British debts and were ultimately decided by the U.S. Supreme Court. (The eleventh amendment to the U.S. Constitution was proposed by Congress in 1794 after the decision in *Chisholm* went against Georgia.) *Cowper v. Telfair* was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court in a legal test of the confiscation acts brought by Telfair's former partner, Basil Cowper, who had left Georgia with the British in 1782 and never returned.

Among the "Oversize Papers" are indentures, plantation deeds, and bonds. A conveyance to Major General Anthony Wayne, dated 1786, for services to the people of the state of Georgia, is signed by Edward Telfair in his capacity as governor. It transferred the plantations known as Kew and Richmond, encompassing 1,186 acres that had been purchased by the state from the confiscated estates of Alexander Wright.

N.B.: Two oversize bound manuscript volumes have been omitted due to their large size and fragile condition. These strictly mercantile account books are as follows: "Cowper & Telfair Ledger C, 1773-1793, and Journal, 1775-1782," and "William & Edward Telfair & Company Journal, 1774-1775, and Edward Telfair & Company Journal, 1775-1781." A few indentures among the "Oversize Papers" were also too fragile to film and have been omitted.

The William Gibbons, Jr., Papers on Reel 1 of this microform publication are closely related to those of his brother-in-law, Edward Telfair. The *Dictionary of American Biography* provides an overview of the life of Edward Telfair.

Additional Telfair papers among the holdings of the Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia include the Telfair Family Papers and the Alexander Telfair Papers.

0247 Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

Papers

- 0250 Edward Telfair, 1767-1773. 178 frames.
- 0428 Edward Telfair, January-May 1774. 51 frames.
- 0479 Edward Telfair, June-December 1774. 118 frames.
- 0597 Edward Telfair, 1775. 115 frames.
- 0712 Edward Telfair, 1776-1779. 122 frames.
- 0834 Edward Telfair, 1780-1783. 127 frames.
- 0961 Edward Telfair, 1784. 79 frames.

Reel 11

Edward Telfair Papers cont.

Papers cont.

- 0001 Edward Telfair, 1785. 145 frames.
- 0146 Edward Telfair, 1786. 106 frames.
- 0252 Edward Telfair, 1787-1790. 132 frames.
- 0384 Edward Telfair, 1791-1793. 178 frames.
- 0562 Edward Telfair, Josiah Telfair, and Thomas Telfair, 1794-1797.
113 frames.
- 0675 Edward Telfair, 1798-1799. 74 frames.
- 0749 Edward Telfair and Alexander Telfair, 1800-1803. 78 frames.
- 0827 Edward Telfair, Alexander Telfair, Thomas Telfair, Josiah Telfair,
and Mary Anne Cowper, 1804-1841. 128 frames.
- 0955 Edward Telfair, n.d. 53 frames.

Reel 12

Edward Telfair Papers cont.

Bound Volumes

- 0001 William & Edward Telfair, Letter Book, 1769-1770. 55 frames.
- 0056 William Telfair & Company, Receipt Book, 1764-1765 (Mobile,
Alabama), and Cowper & Telfair, Receipt Book, 1769-1772
(Savannah, Georgia). 178 frames.
- 0234 William & Edward Telfair & Company, Receipt Book, 1774-1775, and Edward
Telfair & Company, Receipt Book, 1775-1782. 107 frames.
- 0341 William & Edward Telfair and Cowper, Ledger (fragments), 1774-1775, and
Edward Telfair & Company, Ledger (fragments), 1775-1781.
73 frames.

Oversize Papers

0414 Edward Telfair, 1775-1792. 87 frames.

Josiah Edward Smith Papers, 1753-1889, Charleston District, Columbia, Richland District, and Pendleton, Anderson District, South Carolina

The major themes of the Josiah Edward Smith collection are the activities of a Charleston merchant and a Sea Islands cotton planter. Josiah Smith (1731-1826), the ancestor of Josiah Edward Smith, was a Charleston merchant and his "Letters" include bonds, business letters, accounts, bills of sale, and mortgages. Early bonds and business letters to Josiah Smith detail interest and charges on the accounts of George Austin and other planters on the Pee Dee River. Accounts of George Smith as executor of the estate of Archer Smith are included among the early materials. A declaration of Josiah Smith as cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, or Branch Bank of the United States, at Charleston dates from 1792, the year of the bank's founding. Smith was a principal in the Charleston mercantile firm of Smith & Darrell with Edward Darrell, which became Smith, DeSaussure & Darrell with the addition of Daniel DeSaussure.

In the late eighteenth century, frequent letters from London merchants Bird, Savage & Bird to these Charleston firms discuss the marketing of rice and indigo. Aspects of international commerce discussed in these letters include insurance, credit, and currency fluctuations. The markets for various commodities and the indebtedness of the American firm are frequent topics of discussion in letters from England. Legal papers and other notations detail partnerships in vessels plying the coast and transatlantic trades. A slave mortgage and bills of sale dated 1798 depict the encumbrance and purchase of bondsmen by Charleston area planters. Crops of many of the low country rice barons of South Carolina are mentioned.

The *Laurens*, a ship owned by the partners, was captured by a French privateer in 1793 and taken to the harbor of Le Havre. Letters from Bird, Savage & Bird reveal the condition of the ship and her cargo and efforts to regain them through the courts of the French Republic. The neutrality of American ships is discussed, as is their protection by ships of the British Navy. Efforts by the heirs of Josiah Smith to recoup losses from this episode via French spoliation claims continue as late as 1884.

Among the few papers dating 1803 to 1826 is a lease agreement by Josiah Smith, surviving partner, for the buildings formerly used by Smith, DeSaussure & Darrell. A letter to Smith from Henry W. DeSaussure as heir to Daniel DeSaussure discusses the debts and assets left to the partnership. Accounts of Smith, DeSaussure & Darrell with Ball, Jennings & Co. also depict the finances of the partnership. A receipt of 1826 features W.S. Smith in a legal action--*Bird, Savage & Bird v. Executor of Josiah Smith*.

"Letters" beginning in 1842 and continuing for forty years are chiefly the correspondence of Josiah Edward Smith, a descendant of Josiah Smith, with members of the Whitemarsh Seabrook family. Correspondence between Seabrook, a former governor of South Carolina, and Smith, a resident of Columbia, South Carolina,

concerns the initial communication of Smith with Eliza (Seabrook) Mickell, a widowed daughter of Seabrook. Letters of 1843 reveal that Smith and Eliza were married, and that Seabrook was managing Eliza's Edisto Island plantation as well as Seabrook's own Edisto Island estate. While Eliza's plantation was sold in 1844, letters from Seabrook continue to document his own plantation. Highlights of this correspondence include social, agricultural, and political affairs in South Carolina, local business concerns, plantation management, medicine, slavery, cotton culture, and finance.

In a letter to his daughter Eliza on December 31, 1849, Seabrook revealed his plans to sell slaves to cover bonds after a ten-year retrograde in his pecuniary affairs due to "short crops, low prices, and unavoidable expenses. . . ." Letters also discuss his work with the South Carolina Agricultural Society. Correspondence after 1855 is chiefly that of Eliza's brother, Benjamin W. Seabrook. The last illness of Whitemarsh Seabrook is a topic among the undated letters.

Business letters after 1855 are primarily those of John P. Sitton of Pendleton in Anderson County with Josiah Edward Smith. Letters from 1858 to 1889 also pertain to the purchase of land in Fauquier County, Virginia, by Smith and his brother-in-law, Benjamin. Extensive lawsuits and other problems stemming from the purchase of that land nearly ruined both men financially. Papers of 1884 as well as some undated material concern French spoliation claims by the heirs of Josiah Smith.

N.B.: The Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, holds an eighteenth-century letter book of Josiah Smith. In addition, a letter dated 1843 from Whitemarsh Seabrook to Josiah Edward Smith is filed as the Whitemarsh Benjamin Seabrook Papers, available to researchers on site at the Duke University Library. Agricultural writings of Whitemarsh Seabrook include his *Memoir on Cotton* (Charleston, South Carolina, 1844).

0501 Introductory Materials. 6 frames.

Letters

0507 Josiah Smith, 1753-1794. 190 frames.

0697 Josiah Smith, 1795-1800. 104 frames.

0801 Josiah Smith, Josiah Edward Smith, Whitemarsh Seabrook, and
Eliza (Seabrook) Mickell Smith, 1801-1850. 118 frames.

Reel 13

Josiah Edward Smith Papers cont.

Letters cont.

0001 Josiah Edward Smith, Eliza (Seabrook) Mickell Smith, Benjamin W. Seabrook, and Gilbert S. Smith, 1851-1889. 184 frames.

0185 Josiah Smith, Josiah Edward Smith, Whitemarsh Seabrook, and
Benjamin W. Seabrook, n.d. 31 frames.

***Robert Marion Deveaux Papers, 1758-1894,
Sumter and Charleston Districts, South Carolina***

Papers among the Robert Marion Deveaux collection detail the Singleton, Moore, and Deveaux families, united through the marriages of Robert Marion Deveaux to Marion Singleton and of Anne Peyre Deveaux to John Burchell Moore. Highlights of the collection include business and militia papers of revolutionary-era Sumter District, long staple cotton production at Belle Isle in Charleston District, and short staple cotton production at Cane Savannah, The Ruins, and True Blue in Sumter and Orangeburg districts, South Carolina.

The earliest papers concern Robert, Thomas, and Matthew Singleton, planters and patriots of Sumter District. Isham Moore of Darlington District is another early subject of the collection. Activities of these persons are documented in militia papers, deeds, bills, receipts, indentures, and plats dating 1758 to 1820.

Robert Marion Deveaux (1812-1843) was born at Belle Isle, the former home of his stepgrandfather, Robert Marion, a nephew of Francis Marion. Deveaux was educated at the Pinesville Academy in South Carolina and at the University of Virginia, which he attended from 1829 to 1831. School papers dated 1823 and undated document his early education. A letter to Deveaux dated 1831 discusses a rebellion among students at the University of Virginia stemming from the prolongation of the term over the Christmas holiday. Letters of 1830 to 1842 detail plantation operations at Belle Isle. Correspondence from overseers depicts many of the activities on the place during these years. Robert's father, Stephen Gabriel Deveaux, and others wrote Robert frequently with advice on agricultural and other matters. A draft letter to the editor dated 1834 discusses nullification and Jacksonianism. Letters of 1835 discuss plans for the marriage of Robert Marion Deveaux to Marion Singleton. In 1838 Deveaux bought The Ruins, near Statesburg, the former plantation of Thomas Sumter, where the Deveaux and their daughters, Anne Peyre Deveaux and Marion S. Deveaux, made their home for many years. Letters of 1838 to 1843 discuss Charleston, plantation society, literature, and family matters.

Papers following the death of Robert Marion Deveaux in 1843 pertain to his wife, Marion (Singleton) Deveaux (1815-1867). Letters from her father, Richard Singleton, discuss relatives, including members of the Singleton, Coles, McDuffie, and Van Buren families. Papers after 1854 detail Marion's management of a plantation named True Blue in the estate of Richard Singleton. M.J. Kinloch also wrote several letters to her friend Marion discussing social activities.

Marion (Singleton) Deveaux married Augustus J. Converse in 1849, but little evidence of that marriage exists among the papers as they separated but a few years later. Documents from 1855 reveal that Converse was sentenced by an ecclesiastic conference to degradation from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church following charges on four specifications including an unprovoked and cruel beating.

John Burchell Moore (1830-1875) married Anne Peyre Deveaux (1836-1907) in 1855. His will dated 1862 describes the marriage settlement made in 1855 with Anne. He assisted her mother, Marion, in the management of True Blue and The Ruins as well as hiring slaves out to contractors on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. A copy of a letter dated September 16, 1858, from John Burchell Moore

and Marion (Singleton) Deveaux to the Reverend Mr. Welch presents an offer of \$400 per annum and housing if Mr. Welch would minister to their large slave corps on two plantations in St. Matthews Parish, Orangeburg District. That letter begins with the declaration: "Feeling the deep responsibility that rests upon us as the owners of slaves to furnish them with the means of gaining religious instruction. . ." The Census of 1860 lists Marion (Singleton) Deveaux with 190 slaves in St. Matthew's Parish, Orangeburg District, and thirty-three slaves in Sumter District. John Burchell Moore is listed with 129 slaves in Sumter District.

Papers of Moore's father, John J. Moore, are included in the collection. Business papers of John J. Moore include legal documents concerning the activities of William Henry Burchell Richardson as executor of the estate of James Burchell Richardson. Included are documents relating to the operation of Dawshee plantation with a force of 316 slaves and to the distribution of the proceeds from the crop of 1837. John J. Moore had married Hermoine Richardson, a daughter of James Burchell Richardson, prior to 1830.

Marion S. Deveaux was the younger daughter of Robert Marion Deveaux and Marion (Singleton) Deveaux. Following the war, Marion married J.S. Pinckney; two of his papers detail an estate settlement and farming activities of the 1880s and 1890s.

N.B.: The James Burchell Richardson Papers on Reel 14 of this microform publication are closely related to the Robert Marion Deveaux Papers. The Richard Singleton Papers available to researchers on site at the Duke University Library are also related to the Robert Marion Deveaux Papers.

0216 Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

Papers

- 0223 Matthew Singleton and Isham Moore, 1758-1786. 58 frames.
- 0281 Matthew Singleton and Isham Moore, 1787-1795. 32 frames.
- 0313 Matthew Singleton and Richard Moore, 1800-1815. 44 frames.
- 0357 John J. Moore, 1816-1819. 39 frames.
- 0396 John J. Moore and Robert Marion Deveaux, 1820-1829. 42 frames.
- 0438 John J. Moore, Robert Marion Deveaux, and Marion Singleton, 1830-1835. 70 frames.
- 0508 John J. Moore, Marion (Singleton) Deveaux and Robert Marion Deveaux, 1836-1839. 60 frames.
- 0568 Robert Marion Deveaux, Marion (Singleton) Deveaux, Anne Peyre Deveaux, Richard Singleton, John Burchell Moore, and John J. Moore, 1840-1849. 80 frames.
- 0648 Marion (Singleton) Deveaux, Anne Peyre (Deveaux) Moore, John Burchell Moore, and John J. Moore, 1850-1859. 140 frames.
- 0788 Marion (Singleton) Deveaux, Anne Peyre (Deveaux) Moore, John Burchell Moore, Marion S. (Deveaux) Pinckney, and J.S. Pinckney, 1860-1894. 19 frames.
- 0807 Matthew Singleton, Robert Marion Deveaux, and Marion (Singleton) Deveaux, n.d. 157 frames.

Reel 14

James Burchell Richardson Papers, 1803-1865, Sumter District, South Carolina

Papers of three generations of the Richardson family document extensive cotton plantations in Clarendon, Sumter District, and elsewhere in South Carolina. Agriculture, slavery, horse breeding, and other topics relating to plantation activities are recorded in all series of the collection. Social and family matters are highlighted in the correspondence of the collection, especially that of William Henry Burchell Richardson and Dorothea Ann (Richardson) Richardson. Women's correspondence reveals many of the values and concerns of the Richardson family and their peers.

The five series in the collection include "Letters"; "Legal Papers"; "Financial Papers"; "Bills, Receipts, and Promissory Notes"; and "Bound Volumes." All relate to members of the Richardson family and document their varied plantation activities.

The earliest papers are those of James Burchell Richardson (1770-1836), who was governor of South Carolina from 1802 to 1804. With his wife, Ann C. (Sinkler) Richardson, he had eight children who lived to adulthood. Included among the introductory materials for this collection is a genealogy of the Richardson family. [See Reel 14, frames 0007-0008.] Particularly valuable are the family letters of James and Ann to their son William Henry Burchell Richardson while the latter attended various schools in Woodville, Columbia, and Charleston from 1822 to 1827. Letters between Ann and William also discuss family matters, plantation activities, horse racing, and social events. Legal papers include a document signed by James Burchell Richardson as governor of South Carolina in 1803. Also included is the will of James Burchell Richardson dated 1835. Bills, receipts, and promissory notes of James Burchell Richardson provide some details of his plantation and business activities.

William Henry Burchell Richardson (1804-1879) is the most frequent correspondent in the papers through 1865. In 1829 he married his cousin Dorothea Ann Richardson (1808-1894). Their children included James B. (ca. 1832-1910), Elizabeth (Richardson) Spann (d. 1883), Richard C. Richardson (1835-1883), Juliana (Richardson) Richardson (1836-ca. 1909), Francis J. Richardson (1848-1896), and Augustus Flud Richardson. A great deal of exceedingly valuable family correspondence details the education, growth, and maturity of these children. Frequent letters between William and Dorothea depict their emotional, familial, spiritual, and worldly conditions.

Many papers dating after 1850 are those of James B. Richardson (ca. 1832-1910), son of William and Dorothea. James's education, including a medical degree in Charleston, can be charted in the papers of these years and earlier. James B. Richardson married Mary Thomson in 1863. Ante-bellum letters between James and Mary include their courtship and the first two years of their marriage. The absences of James B. Richardson during the war years and his service with the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen provide for rich sentimental and descriptive correspondence. Letters to Mary from female friends and relatives also exist from these years.

Social correspondence includes several affairs of honor among the Richardson men. William Henry Burchell Richardson entered into a dispute with his cousin James Richardson regarding questions of honor and reputation in 1830. During the dispute, which was settled in a "Court of Honor," William was seconded by John J. Moore (his brother-in-law) and James was seconded by Colonel Richard Manning (his brother-in-law). Similarly, in 1858, James B. Richardson and his cousin Charles Richardson entered into a dispute. This affair also did not lead to bloodshed but was mediated in a "Court of Honor" and resolved with honor to both parties.

In 1833 William Henry Burchell Richardson paid tax in Clarendon County on Birch Hill containing 1,868 acres of land and sixty slaves and Latchway containing 1,471 acres of land and sixty-nine slaves. Additionally, stock books dating 1834-1835 enumerate provisions, equipment, and livestock on Latchway and Birch Hill plantations. Cotton and corn were grown on these establishments, and there were extensive horse-breeding activities as chronicled in the letters and other papers of James Burchell, William Henry Burchell, and James B. Richardson. During the 1840s William Henry Burchell Richardson also paid taxes on property in Charleston, Kershaw, and Richland districts.

Business letters of William Henry Burchell Richardson contain frequent reports from the Charleston cotton factors John Kirkpatrick & Co. Numerous letters from Robert Marion Deveaux and others concern horse breeding and Richardson's stud Bertrand, Jr. Other business letters relate to the purchase, sale, and hiring of slaves in South Carolina.

Slavery is well documented in all series of the collection. Correspondence frequently refers to individual slaves including references to slave drivers and work-related activities. Legal papers document the institution through estate divisions, lawsuits over the disposition of estates, marriage settlements, overseers' contracts, slave hire agreements, and lists of road hands for Clarendon District. Financial papers include a receipt dated January 26, 1857, for the return of slaves following a court decision that the seller had only a life estate to the slave and her six children, with a hire agreement for them appended. Undated financial papers include a list of shoe measures for working slaves numbering eighty-two at Birch Hill, thirty-five at Latchway, and fifty-seven at Shelburne. Bills, receipts, and promissory notes record tax receipts, slave purchases, receipts for taking up runaway slaves, and medical accounts noting the treatment of individual slaves. Among the bound manuscript volumes the Poultry Books of Dorothea A. (Richardson) Richardson include slave lists from the 1850s and denote the numbers of fowl owned by slaves at Sand Hill and other estates.

The woman's view among the Richardson letters is especially well documented. Ann C. (Sinkler) Richardson correspondence occurs in the 1820s and 1830s. Letters of Dorothea A. (Richardson) Richardson are features of the 1840s through the 1860s. Letters to these women from their daughters and others reveal many details regarding educational, social, and religious events and values. Similarly, letters to their sons provide insights into the roles of women in parenting and other matters relating to the opposite sex. Letters of Mary (Thomson) Richardson pertain to the turbulent years of the 1860s. Among the legal papers, a lawsuit depicts an action known as *William Henry Burchell Richardson v. Ann C. Richardson*. Poultry books

kept by Dorothea A. (Richardson) Richardson record the detailed inventories of household possessions and provisions due to the peripatetic lifestyle of the Richardsons and their seasonal moves among their plantations.

N.B.: Extensive "Letters"; "Legal Papers"; "Financial Papers"; "Bills, Receipts, and Promissory Notes"; and "Bound Volumes" dating 1866 to 1910 have been omitted from this series. These records will be included in a subsequent plantation records series, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*.

The Robert Marion Deveau Papers on Reel 13 of this microform publication are closely related to the James Burchell Richardson Papers.

0001 Introductory Materials. 8 frames.

Letters

- 0009 James Burchell Richardson, Ann C. (Sinkler) Richardson, and William Henry Burchell Richardson, 1822-1825. 56 frames.
- 0065 James Burchell Richardson, Ann C. (Sinkler) Richardson, and William Henry Burchell Richardson, 1826-1829. 30 frames.
- 0095 James Burchell Richardson, Ann C. (Sinkler) Richardson, John J. Moore, William Henry Burchell Richardson, and Dorothea A. (Richardson) Richardson, 1830-1835. 46 frames.
- 0141 James Burchell Richardson, Richard C. Richardson, and William Henry Burchell Richardson, 1836-1839. 79 frames.
- 0220 William Henry Burchell Richardson, Dorothea A. (Richardson) Richardson, Elizabeth Richardson, and Richard C. Richardson, 1840-1844. 130 frames.
- 0350 William Henry Burchell Richardson, Dorothea A. (Richardson) Richardson, Elizabeth Richardson, John J. Moore, Richard C. Richardson, James B. Richardson, and John B. Moore, 1845-1849. 79 frames.
- 0429 William Henry Burchell Richardson, Dorothea A. (Richardson) Richardson, James B. Richardson, Richard C. Richardson, Juliana Richardson, Elizabeth (Richardson) Spann, and James J. Moore, 1850-1851. 161 frames.
- 0590 William Henry Burchell Richardson, Dorothea A. (Richardson) Richardson, Elizabeth (Richardson) Spann, John J. Moore, John B. Moore, Juliana Richardson, and James B. Richardson, 1852-1853. 159 frames.
- 0749 William Henry Burchell Richardson, Dorothea A. (Richardson) Richardson, James B. Richardson, Juliana Richardson, Elizabeth (Richardson) Spann, and Richard C. Richardson, 1854-1855. 98 frames.
- 0847 William Henry Burchell Richardson, Dorothea A. (Richardson) Richardson, Richard C. Richardson, James B. Richardson, and Elizabeth (Richardson) Spann, 1856-1858. 140 frames.

Reel 15

James Burchell Richardson Papers cont.

Letters cont.

- 0001 William Henry Burchell Richardson, Dorothea A. (Richardson) Richardson, James B. Richardson, Juliana Richardson, and Mary Thomson, 1859-1861. 85 frames.
- 0086 William Henry Burchell Richardson, Dorothea A. (Richardson) Richardson, James B. Richardson, Mary (Thomson) Richardson, Juliana Richardson, Elizabeth (Richardson) Spann, and Francis J. Richardson, 1862-1865. 174 frames.
- 0260 James Burchell Richardson, Ann C. (Sinkler) Richardson, William Henry Burchell Richardson, Dorothea A. (Richardson) Richardson, Richard C. Richardson, James B. Richardson, Mary (Thomson) Richardson, Juliana Richardson, Elizabeth (Richardson) Spann, and John B. Moore, n.d (Ante-bellum). 165 frames.

Legal Papers

- 0425 James Burchell Richardson, Ann C. (Sinkler) Richardson, William Henry Burchell Richardson, James B. Richardson, and Mary (Thomson) Richardson, 1803-1865 and n.d. 171 frames.

Financial Papers

- 0596 William Henry Burchell Richardson, 1830-1831. 25 frames.
- 0621 William Henry Burchell Richardson, 1832-1833. 47 frames.
- 0668 William Henry Burchell Richardson, 1834-1835. 27 frames.
- 0695 William Henry Burchell Richardson, 1836-1837. 44 frames.
- 0739 William Henry Burchell Richardson, 1838-1839. 30 frames.
- 0769 William Henry Burchell Richardson, 1840-1841. 33 frames.
- 0802 William Henry Burchell Richardson, 1842-1843. 32 frames.
- 0834 William Henry Burchell Richardson, 1844-1846. 22 frames.
- 0856 William Henry Burchell Richardson, 1847-1850. 32 frames.
- 0888 William Henry Burchell Richardson, 1851-1854. 44 frames.
- 0932 William Henry Burchell Richardson, 1855-1857. 46 frames.
- 0978 William Henry Burchell Richardson, James B. Richardson, and Mary Thomson, 1858-1860. 39 frames.

Reel 16

James Burchell Richardson Papers cont.

Financial Papers cont.

- 0001 William Henry Burchell Richardson, James B. Richardson, and Mary Thomson, 1861-1865. 17 frames.
0018 William Henry Burchell Richardson, n.d. 28 frames.

Bills, Receipts, and Promissory Notes

- 0046 James Burchell Richardson and William Henry Burchell Richardson, 1819-1829. 6 frames.
0052 William Henry Burchell Richardson, 1830-1834. 45 frames.
0097 William Henry Burchell Richardson, 1835-1839. 81 frames.
0178 William Henry Burchell Richardson, 1840-1844. 72 frames.
0250 William Henry Burchell Richardson, 1845-1849. 57 frames.
0307 William Henry Burchell Richardson, 1850-1852. 63 frames.
0370 William Henry Burchell Richardson and James B. Richardson, 1853-1855. 93 frames.
0463 William Henry Burchell Richardson, James B. Richardson, and Mary Thomson, 1856-1859. 90 frames.
0553 William Henry Burchell Richardson, James B. Richardson, and Mary Thomson, 1860-1865. 30 frames.
0583 William Henry Burchell Richardson, James B. Richardson, and Mary Thomson, n.d. (Ante-bellum). 22 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0605 James Burchell Richardson and William Henry Burchell Richardson, Stock Books, 1834-1835. 15 frames.
0620 Dorothea A. (Richardson) Richardson, Poultry Books, 1850-1860. 75 frames.

Other Papers

- 0695 List of Omissions from the James Burchell Richardson Papers. 1 frame.

James Chesnut, Jr., Papers, 1779-1872, Camden, Kershaw District, South Carolina

This small collection records activities of three generations of the Chesnut family. Earliest among these is John Chesnut (1743-1818). His sons were John Chesnut, Jr., and James Chestnut, Sr. (1773-1866). Circa 1800, James Chesnut, Sr., married Mary Cox (1775-1864). Their son James Chesnut, Jr., (1815-1885) became a

prominent political figure during the 1850s and 1860s. The collection pertains primarily to business and family matters of John Chesnut, Sr., James Chesnut, Sr., and James Chesnut, Jr.

A tax receipt dated 1809 reveals that John Chesnut, Sr., paid taxes on 11,425 acres of land and 244 slaves in Kershaw District; 2,140 acres of land and 27 slaves in Richland District; and acreage in Sumter, Darlington, and Chesterfield districts. Cotton factors Kirkpatrick & Douglas and James & Edward Penman wrote him regarding market conditions affecting that staple. Numerous accounts, bills, receipts, and other papers record the purchase of slaves. The estate of John Chesnut, Sr., is detailed in papers dating 1817 to 1823.

Letters to James Chesnut, Sr., and Mary (Cox) Chesnut from Elizabeth Cox in Philadelphia discuss various family and business matters. Letters from James and Mary to their sons give advice regarding education and deportment at Princeton, Yale, and Cambridge Universities as well as comments on European travel and plantation matters. In a letter dated 1839, Mary also confided to her son James Chesnut, Jr., details from a visit by his fiancée, Mary Boykin Miller, including the observation that "she is certainly the one I should have selected had you left it at my option; and I look forward with much pleasure to the comfort of such a daughter in my old age."

Correspondence between James Chesnut, Sr., and his brother-in-law James S. Deas records the sale of Deas's Carolina plantation to Chesnut followed by Deas's removal to Mobile and subsequent attendance at an 1861 meeting of the Confederate States of America Congress in Montgomery, Alabama.

Letters of James Chesnut, Jr., dating 1861 to 1865 discuss matters relating to his service in the confederacy including a document dating May 2, 1862, regarding "persons who are dangerous to the community, subversive of all discipline among our slaves, and hostile to our government" stemming from Marion District, South Carolina. Post-bellum records are primarily business correspondence, but a broadside dating 1871 describes the work of a committee to prosecute fraud against the state.

N.B.: The Chesnut-Miller-Manning papers at the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina, and the Williams-Chesnut-Manning collection at the South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, South Carolina, contain additional Chesnut material. The diary of the wife of James Chesnut, Jr., is available in print as C. Vann Woodward, ed., *Mary Chesnut's Civil War* (New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1981). The *Dictionary of American Biography* provides an overview of the life of James Chesnut, Jr.

0696 Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

Papers

0699 John Chesnut, James Chesnut, Mary (Cox) Chesnut, John Chesnut, Jr., and James Chesnut, Jr., 1779-1855. 125 frames.

0824 James Chesnut, Jr., and Mary (Cox) Chesnut, 1856-1872 and n.d.
66 frames.

RECORDS OF ANTE-BELLUM SOUTHERN PLANTATIONS

**FROM THE REVOLUTION THROUGH
THE CIVIL WAR**

- SERIES A.** Selections from the South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina
- SERIES B.** Selections from the South Carolina Historical
Society
- SERIES C.** Selections from the Library of Congress
- SERIES D.** Selections from the Maryland Historical Society
- SERIES E.** Selections from the University of Virginia Library,
University of Virginia
- SERIES F.** Selections from Duke University Library
- SERIES G.** Selections from the Barker Texas History
Center, University of Texas at Austin