

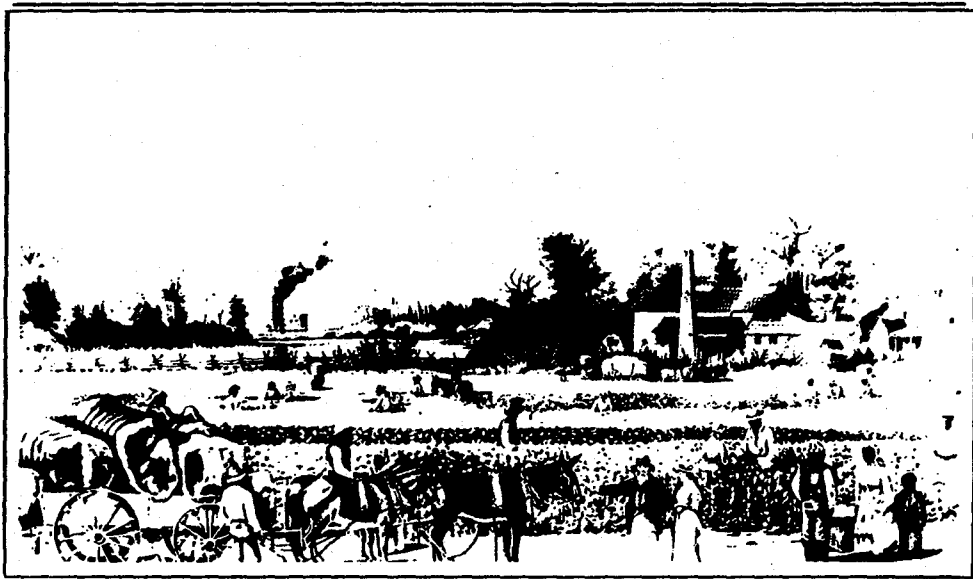
RECORDS OF ANTE-BELLUM SOUTHERN PLANTATIONS

**FROM THE REVOLUTION THROUGH
THE CIVIL WAR**

Series F

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

Part 3



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 3:
North Carolina, Maryland,
and Virginia**

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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. Stamp
Professor Emeritus
University of California at Berkeley

NOTE ON SOURCES

Original manuscripts of the collections microfilmed for this publication are held by the Manuscript Department, Duke University Library, Durham, North Carolina 27706. Persons interested in related manuscript collections at the Duke University Library 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). The maps appearing before each collection in this micropublication were made available from the Rare Book Room of the Duke University Library. These maps are as follows:

Alabama--Thomas Cowperthwaite & Co., 1854

Arkansas--Charles DeSilver, 1856

Kentucky--S. Augustus Mitchell, 1847

Louisiana--Thomas Cowperthwaite & Co., 1850

Maryland--T.G. Bradford, 1838

Mississippi--Sidney Morse and Samuel Breese, 1842

North Carolina--Sidney Morse and Anthony Breese, 1843

South Carolina--S. Augustus Mitchell, 1854

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

Tennessee--Anthony Finley, 1829

Virginia--Anthony Finley, 1825

EDITORIAL NOTE

Several collections selected for inclusion in this micropublication have not been filmed in their entirety. Material dating after 1865 has not been included for the Jarratt-Puryear Family Papers, although Bound Volumes selected for inclusion were filmed in their entirety, even when entries therein run far beyond 1865. Post-1865 records will be microfilmed as part of a subsequent plantation records series, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*. Insubstantial material such as newspaper clippings and indecipherable volumes were omitted from the following collections: Henry

W. Jones Papers, George F. Davidson Papers, Battaile Muse Papers, and Thomas E. Buchanan Papers. More specific information on omissions can be found at the end of the descriptive introductions for each collection.

In various collections throughout this publication, an inclusive span of years may include, in parentheses, a second, smaller span of years. The years in parentheses indicate the period within which the bulk of a collection or set of papers lies.

Additional manuscript materials from North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland will be made available in Part 4 of this series.

REEL INDEX

Reel 1

Henry Toole Clark Papers, 1757-1885, Tarboro (Edgecombe County), North Carolina; also Alabama and Tennessee

The Clark and Toole families were pre-eminent in the political and social life of Edgecombe and Bertie counties, in the Tidewater and eastern coastal plain regions of North Carolina. Christopher Clark, a ship's captain and probably the grandfather of Henry Toole Clark, is represented by only a few early documents. James West Clark (1779-1843) and Arabella E. Clark, parents of Henry Toole Clark, figure more prominently in the collection. Correspondence dated 1829-1831 features letters from James to Arabella while he served as chief clerk of the Navy Department in Washington, D.C., under Secretary of the Navy (and sometime governor of North Carolina) John Branch. These letters depict James's social life and dining companions in the capital, political concerns arising from a long involvement in both state and national legislatures, and personal matters including the pain of separation from family and home.

Henry Toole Clark (1808-1874), an 1826 graduate of the University of North Carolina, is the major figure of the collection. Receiving the benefit of legal training, he never practiced law, but served in the state senate from 1850-1861. As president of that body, he succeeded to the governorship upon the death of John Willis Ellis during 1861, serving as governor until 1862. His letters, dating from 1830, show that, in his twenties, he had assumed responsibility for managing the family plantation in Tarboro, North Carolina, as well as tracts of land in Dyer County, Tennessee, and Sumter County, Alabama. Records from these three enterprises form the bulk of the collection, illustrating the life of a Tidewater North Carolina planter, extensive slave hire and other activities in Alabama, and the process of land development in western Tennessee.

The correspondence series is especially rich in details on Alabama, including social activities, slavery, the temperance movement, and natural

phenomena such as a flood on the Tombigbee River during 1842. Slaves were sent to Alabama from North Carolina in 1835 and were hired out for long periods thereafter. Henry Toole Clark made frequent trips to Greensboro, Alabama, beginning in 1836, and several times wrote home to his sister, Maria T. Clark, at Tarboro providing details of his adventures and his prospects in business matters. His correspondents between 1830 and 1850 included factors in Mobile, Alabama; relatives in Greene County, Alabama; James Hair, land agent and slave trader, of Livingston (Sumter County), Alabama; and Daniel E. Parker, land agent, of Dyer County, Tennessee.

Women's correspondence includes that of Henry Toole Clark's mother, Arabella; his sister, Maria T.; their cousin Virginia Streeter; and his daughters, Maria T. and Laura P. Clark. Mrs. Mary W. (Parker) Hargrave married Henry Toole Clark in 1850, but does not figure in the collection until after his death in 1874. Other female correspondents include Harriett E. and Jane Woods of Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Correspondence of 1860-1862 is predominately political, including copies of letters written and received by Clark as governor of North Carolina, July 1861-September 1862. Topics include requests for military and civil appointments.

Post-bellum letters are primarily personal and political. Clark was re-elected to the state senate during 1866. Correspondence also details the education of his son Haywood at the Cape Fear Academy during 1870 and Haywood's work for a railroad during 1873.

Financial papers, numerous bills, receipts, and other records from North Carolina are augmented by slave lists and accounts of Negroes taken to Sumter County, Alabama for hire from 1835-1858. Agricultural activities in North Carolina documented throughout the financial papers range from the sale of bran and meal to the purchases of mules, slaves, and merchandise.

Legal papers contain further details on slave shipments to Alabama. Numerous land transactions are also detailed.

Writings include speeches and eulogies of George Washington and Andrew Jackson. One speech discourses on the potential of agriculture, transportation, and internal improvements in the early nineteenth century.

A manuscript census form from Pitt County, North Carolina, dated 1775 is included at the end of the collection as the oversize item. This document, pertaining to Captain Cannon's district of the county, enumerates both free and slave inhabitants of both sexes and of varying ages. This document has been published: Jean Anderson, "The Census of 1775 As Seen in Pitt County, North Carolina," *The North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal*, (November 1981).

N.B. Additional Henry Toole Clark business letters, dating 1834-1842, may be found among the James Redding Grist and Richard Grist Papers in the Manuscripts Department of the Duke University Library.

0001 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

Correspondence

0005 Christopher Clark, James West Clark, Arabella E. Clark, Henry Toole Clark, and Maria T. Clark, 1781-1849. 186 frames.
0191 Henry Toole Clark, 1850-1860. 103 frames.
0294 Henry Toole Clark and Mary (Parker Hargraves) Clark, 1861-1885 and Undated. 127 frames.

Financial Papers

0421 Christopher Clark, James West Clark, and Henry Toole Clark, 1783-1839. 135 frames.
0556 Henry Toole Clark, 1840-1847. 123 frames.
0679 Henry Toole Clark, 1848-1853. 139 frames.
0818 Henry Toole Clark, 1854-1855. 122 frames.
0940 Henry Toole Clark, 1856-1857. 155 frames.

Reel 2

Henry Toole Clark Papers cont.

Financial Papers cont.

0001 Henry Toole Clark, 1858-1860. 126 frames.
0127 Henry Toole Clark, 1861-1873. 119 frames.
0246 James W. Clark and Henry Toole Clark, Undated. 62 frames.

Legal Papers

0308 Christopher Clark, James W. Clark, and Henry Toole Clark, 1796-1872 and Undated. 87 frames.

Miscellany

0395 Christopher Clark, James W. Clark, and Henry Toole Clark, 1757-1870. 84 frames.
0479 James W. Clark and Henry Toole Clark, Undated. 54 frames.

Writings

- 0533 James W. Clark and Henry Toole Clark, [1800-1845.] 90 frames.
- 0534 An Oration Delivered by James W. Clark at Tarboro in Commemoration of the Death of George Washington, February 22, 1800. 8 frames.
- 0542 An Examination into the Situation of Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Arts with the Causes Which Contributed to Depress or Promote Them in Different Countries and Ages, by James W. Clark, May 2, 1811. 24 frames.
- 0566 Eulogy on General Jackson Delivered at Tarboro by Henry Toole Clark, July 4, 1845. 32 frames.
- 0598 Eulogy of General Jackson, ca. 1845. 25 frames.

Oversize Papers

- 0623 Pitt County: A List of the Number of Souls in Captain [Nathaniel] Cannon's District, Census of 1775. 2 frames.

Henry W. Jones Papers, 1803-1877, Granville County, North Carolina; also Kentucky and Tennessee

Papers of Henry W. Jones contain six subseries: correspondence, legal and financial papers, miscellany, printed material, volumes, and oversize papers.

Most of the correspondence series consists of letters addressed to Henry W. Jones, Justice of the Peace in Granville County, North Carolina, from his children, other relatives, and friends in Hopkins County, Kentucky, Tennessee, and western outposts including Farmington, Missouri, Louisiana, and Texas. Some letters from these locations are addressed to Jones's daughters, Caroline [Jones] Yarborough and Susan [Jones] Currin. Religion is a frequent topic, especially efforts by his children, particularly Solomon W. Jones, a Methodist preacher, to proselytize the elder Jones. The letters also mention social affairs within Baptist congregations, teaching, and numerous social activities. Agricultural matters in Kentucky and elsewhere are regular topics of discussion, as is family news. There are frequent outbursts of filial affection and remembrances of the Old North State.

Slavery was commonplace among the tobacco and grain planters of far western Kentucky, although their holdings do not seem to have been large. The letters contain descriptions of clearing land, the quantities of corn and tobacco grown, and the number and weights of hogs raised. The dis-

position of produce is also discussed, including amounts marketed and their prices. Horse trading, the advance of railroads, and other internal improvements are also described.

Civil War letters document both the home and battlefield. Those from home reveal the hard times endured by small farmers throughout the Confederacy, particularly in Texas; including a shortage of supplies, currency, and other necessities, and the arrival of letters bearing news of battles and the deaths of friends and loved ones. Letters to Jones from his sons, grandsons, and friends at the battlefield depict the life of common soldiers.

The largest series of papers in the collection is the legal and financial papers, which document Jones's duties both as a justice of the peace and as a Granville County, North Carolina, planter. Files of election results, tax lists, tax receipts, and warrants to apprehend lawbreakers document his official activities. Files of slave purchases and general business papers offer a large body of evidence on his plantation operations, including wheat, tobacco, and cotton sales. A number of Jones's business papers concern a distillery, and the miscellany series of the collection contains whiskey recipes.

The manuscript volumes provide further insight into Jones's North Carolina agricultural operations. Several memorandum books contain general financial and agricultural notations, and a plantation daybook presents a detailed picture of the operation for fourteen years from 1846 to 1860.

The oversize papers included in this collection consist of tax lists from Granville County. These lists supplement the tax lists noted among the legal and financial papers.

N.B. One small folder of insubstantial newspaper clippings has not been microfilmed.

0625 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

Correspondence

0629 Henry W. Jones, 1822-1850. 51 frames.
0680 Henry W. Jones, 1851-1855. 103 frames.
0783 Henry W. Jones, 1856-1859. 164 frames.

Reel 3

Henry W. Jones Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

- 0001 Henry W. Jones, 1860-1865. 174 frames.
- 0175 Henry W. Jones, 1866-1877. 117 frames.
- 0292 Henry W. Jones, Undated. 25 frames.

Legal and Financial Papers

- 0317 Henry W. Jones, Election Results, 1836-1854. 18 frames.
- 0335 Henry W. Jones, Slave Purchases, 1803-1859. 35 frames.
- 0370 Henry W. Jones, Tax Lists, 1832-1845. 23 frames.
- 0393 Henry W. Jones, Tax Receipts, 1815-1870. 31 frames.
- 0424 Henry W. Jones, Warrants, 1817-1857. 45 frames.
- 0469 Henry W. Jones, 1813-1820. 46 frames.
- 0515 Henry W. Jones, 1821-1825. 51 frames.
- 0566 Henry W. Jones, 1826-1830. 98 frames.
- 0664 Henry W. Jones, 1831-1833. 97 frames.
- 0757 Henry W. Jones, 1834-1836. 76 frames.
- 0833 Henry W. Jones, 1837-1839. 80 frames.
- 0913 Henry W. Jones, 1840-1842. 76 frames.
- 0989 Henry W. Jones, 1843-1845. 76 frames.

Reel 4

Henry W. Jones Papers cont.

Legal and Financial Papers cont.

- 0001 Henry W. Jones, 1846-1848. 68 frames.
- 0069 Henry W. Jones, 1849-1851. 56 frames.
- 0125 Henry W. Jones, 1852-1854. 76 frames.
- 0201 Henry W. Jones, 1855-1856. 52 frames.
- 0253 Henry W. Jones, 1857-1859. 59 frames.
- 0312 Henry W. Jones, 1860-1863. 36 frames.
- 0348 Henry W. Jones, 1864-1870. 44 frames.
- 0392 Henry W. Jones, Undated. 76 frames.

Miscellany

- 0468 Henry W. Jones, 1813-1859 and Undated. 31 frames.

Printed Material

0499 Henry W. Jones, ca. 1810-1876 and Undated. 59 frames.

Volumes

- 0558 Henry W. Jones, Memorandum Book, 1852. 8 frames.
- 0566 Henry W. Jones, Pocket Note Book, 1830. 4 frames.
- 0570 Henry W. Jones, Memorandum Book, 1811-1820. 6 frames.
- 0576 Henry W. Jones, Plantation Daybook, 1846-1860. 79 frames.

Oversize Papers

- 0655 Henry W. Jones, Tax Lists, 1849-1854 and Undated. 14 frames.
- 0669 List of Omissions from the Henry W. Jones Papers. 1 frame.

Samuel Smith Downey Papers, 1762-1912, Granville County, North Carolina; also Mississippi and Virginia

This extensive collection documents both local affairs in north central North Carolina and the investment of local capital and slaves in the developing regions of the South, particularly in Mississippi. There are several other major themes running through the collection as well, resulting from the fact that the focus of the documents shifts several times among various locations and individuals. The documents are arranged in four groups: letters and papers, bills and receipts, printed materials, and bound volumes.

Earliest correspondence is primarily that of women from King William and King and Queen Counties, Virginia. Subsequent letters of Sally [Pomfret] Beasley document her move from Virginia to Granville County, North Carolina. In general, these women's letters portray living conditions, family feelings, courtship, and marriage in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Ephraim Macquillen, a merchant of Richmond, Virginia, is the major figure of the collection through 1805. His papers feature letters, bills, and receipts from business firms in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Many of the letters contain reports on the state of the markets for flour, tobacco, and other commodities, and of the condition of Macquillen's flour and tobacco on arrival at those cities.

Many letters throughout the entire correspondence series from the 1820s onward concern the Presbyterian Church and other sects. Samuel Smith Downey and other figures in the collection were active Presbyterians. An article among the printed material contains a history of the "Grassy Creek and Nutbush Congregations, Granville County, North Carolina." Included among the bound volumes is an eighteenth century psalm book.

Members of the Smith and Downey families played an active part in the affairs of Granville County during the early part of the nineteenth century. Alexander Smith and John G. Smith were wealthy farmers and prominent personages in the neighborhood. Maurice Smith served as sheriff, and Samuel Smith Downey and Alexander Smith were deputies, as shown in a pocket book of "taxes due" from 1811-1813 and in other papers among the bills and receipts. Downey moved to Mississippi during the second decade of the 1800s, but on the death of his Smith relatives, toward the end of the 1820s, he returned to Granville County to settle their estates. He then became justice of the peace, and was postmaster of Abram's Plains between 1841 and 1847. He continued to hold his Mississippi plantation, however, which he managed through an overseer.

Samuel Smith Downey sent his Granville County tobacco by wagons to merchants in Petersburg, Virginia, where it was reshipped to William Ford in Richmond during the period 1830-1850. Letters from Ford and from factors in Petersburg relate to the marketing of Downey's tobacco and to goods that they purchased for him. In 1848, Downey corresponded with merchants in Charleston, South Carolina, about selling manufactured tobacco in that city.

Samuel Smith Downey married at least twice. The first of these two wives was Jane, and she died at the age of thirty-six after bearing him two sons, James W. Downey and John Alexander Downey, and a daughter, Jane E.S. Downey. The second wife, whom he also survived, was Sally Smith, daughter of Alexander Smith. Their only child was Ann A. [Downey] Davis. Both of his sons attended the University of North Carolina and his daughter Ann attended the Salem Female Academy. Family correspondence is very rich throughout the collection.

Samuel Smith Downey's letters and papers of 1836 include a slave hire agreement for a gang of twenty-seven of his Mississippi slaves to work on a railroad to run from Natchez to Washington, Mississippi. Other correspondence details the life there of the 1830s and the development of the entire region, including tracts of land for sale along the river near Memphis, Tennessee. Letters regarding the transportation of slaves to the South include prices paid and events of the journey. Progress reports to Downey from agents and overseers in Mississippi note the status of Negroes in the South and the effects of acclimatization. Offers received for their sale were forwarded to Downey by his agent Joseph T. Hicks, a physician who also wrote Downey on prospects for business, marriage, and general concerns in the neighborhood and more particularly on the health of Downey's Negroes.

Reports on the contracting of additional work on the railroad indicated Hicks' desire to enter into the business personally or buy Downey's

Negroes in partnership with local characters or old North Carolina acquaintances. The railroad business fell off during the panic of 1837 and Downey personally went to Jackson, Mississippi, to retrieve his property and relieve Hicks. Letters subsequently reveal the continued management of this estate, including the sacking of an overseer and his replacement in 1850. During 1852, a division of the property of the late Samuel Smith Downey in Hinds County, Mississippi, consisted of three lots of over ten slaves each. His son James W. Downey resided there, while his daughter Ann remained in North Carolina. In writing to Ann about buying her share of the Negroes, James speaks of the sadness among the slaves over the prospect of being separated.

Papers of 1839 include lengthy depositions taken in litigation involving the Maurice and John G. Smith estates in North Carolina and elsewhere. These represented long-standing disputes within the family. In 1840, a dispute developed with the president and Board of Directors of the Mississippi Railroad Company regarding the payment of a bond due to Hicks, Downey, and others, for construction. During 1841, another suit involving Negro property was filed in Wake County, North Carolina under the name *Dewey v. Littlejohn*. Downey was a surety for a bond of Littlejohn and John R. Hicks, who was given the task of selling the Negroes for Littlejohn. Another suit in 1845, styled *Harcourt and Mason v. Downey*, was an action brought by Downey's attorneys for professional services amounting to \$2,000, in Warren County, Mississippi. An 1847 deposition of James Beasley related the activities of Joseph T. Hicks and Andrew Arnold as the lessors of Downey's Negroes while repairing railroad track near Natchez. Interrogatories concerning this case date from an 1839 note from the Railroad Bank of Mississippi, which thereafter suspended specie payments. Other suits relating to the settlement of family estates continued into 1849.

Samuel Smith Downey's son, James W. Downey, continued to reside in Mississippi, while John A. Downey, another son (of Samuel Smith Downey), was a frequent and far-ranging correspondent. In 1845, John was in the Wisconsin Territory, and by 1862 he had moved to Hardeman County, Tennessee, but he also owned property in Floyd County, Georgia, which was supervised by Lewis D. Burwell. Correspondence between John A. Downey and Burwell during the Civil War described the movements of troops, the burning and confiscation of property, and the tracking down of Union men by Secessionists. John A. Downey tired of Federal rule in Tennessee, fled to Texas, and sold the remainder of his slaves there, as reported to Burwell in a letter dated February 1863. In 1884, he was still in Galveston, Texas, supporting Grover Cleveland for the presidency.

Samuel Smith Downey's daughter by his second marriage, Ann, stayed in North Carolina. Numerous letters to her from her female cousin, Mary, are included. Ann married Isaac H. Davis and their papers collectively constitute the remainder of the collection from the late 1850s to the 1890s. Letters from the brothers of Isaac H. Davis poignantly depict the travails of farming in North Carolina, especially during the 1870s, while other letters show the peregrinations of the brothers of Ann A. [Downey] Davis up through the 1880s.

The bills and receipts series contains numerous accounts of Alexander Macquillen and Samuel Smith Downey, including tobacco and wheat sales, as well as frequent "prices current" from Atlantic ports and statements regarding the condition of shipments on reaching those ports. There are several pocket memorandum books and estate inventories covering the estates of Alexander Smith, John G. Smith, and Samuel Smith. Numerous receipts and business correspondence document the tobacco trade of North Carolina in the ante-bellum period. Bills and receipts also show the yearly rates for the hire of slaves in North Carolina and in Mississippi. Tax receipts include the possessions of the various estates and individuals of the Smith, Downey, and Davis families.

Accounts include those of blacksmiths, agents, overseers, and merchants for items purchased for households and estates. Accounts document the education of Samuel Smith Downey's sons, James W. and John A., at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill during the 1830s and 1840s, and of his daughter, Ann, at the Salem Female Academy during the 1840s. Summonses and other legal papers reflect the acrimonious estate matters among the Smith and Downey families. Also documented are insurance premiums and cancelled checks from the Exchange Bank of Virginia at Clarkesville, just across the border from Granville County, North Carolina, in Mecklenburg County, Virginia. Post-bellum papers contain freedmen's accounts.

Business papers of Isaac H. Davis are included among the bills and receipts dated 1853-1899 and undated. Davis grew tobacco and also began growing cotton during the 1870s. Davis had several partnerships, including Davis and Royster, Davis and Davis, and I.H. Davis & Co., Leaf Tobacco Dealers.

0670 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

Letters and Papers

- 0675 Sally [Pomfret] Beasley, Samuel Smith, and Ephraim Macquillen, 1762-1800. 131 frames.
- 0806 Ephraim Macquillen and Sally [Pomfret] Beasley, 1801. 83 frames.
- 0889 Ephraim Macquillen and Sally [Pomfret] Beasley, 1802. 171 frames.

Reel 5

Samuel Smith Downey Papers cont.

Letters and Papers cont.

- 0001 Ephraim Macquillen, 1802. 131 frames.
- 0132 Ephraim Macquillen, Nancy Beasley, and James Downey, 1803. 144 frames.
- 0276 Ephraim Macquillen, James Downey, and Alexander Smith, 1804-1809. 14 frames.
- 0290 Nancy Beasley, Sarah [Pomfret] Beasley, Alexander Smith, James W. Smith, Anne A. Smith, and James Downey, 1810-1819. 93 frames.
- 0383 Anne A. Smith, Alexander Smith, Samuel Smith Downey, and Nancy Smith, 1820-1823. 66 frames.
- 0449 Samuel Smith Downey, Alexander Smith, Anne A. Smith, Sarah [Pomfret] Beasley, and Jane Downey, 1824-1827. 170 frames.
- 0619 Samuel Smith Downey, Anne A. Smith, the Estate of Alexander Smith, and John G. Smith, 1828. 153 frames.
- 0772 Samuel Smith Downey, the Estate of John G. Smith, and Maurice Smith, 1829. 102 frames.
- 0874 Samuel Smith Downey, Maurice Smith, Nancy Smith, and Anne A. Smith, 1830. 84 frames.
- 0958 Samuel Smith Downey, 1831. 51 frames.

Reel 6

Samuel Smith Downey Papers cont.

Letters and Papers cont.

- 0001 Samuel Smith Downey, Maurice Smith, and Anne A. Smith, 1832. 50 frames.
- 0051 Samuel Smith Downey and Anne A. Smith, 1833. 64 frames.
- 0115 Samuel Smith Downey and James Downey, 1834. 49 frames.
- 0164 Samuel Smith Downey and James Downey, 1835. 18 frames.
- 0182 Samuel Smith Downey, James Downey, and Anne A. Smith, 1836. 86 frames.
- 0268 Samuel Smith Downey, 1837. 69 frames.
- 0337 Samuel Smith Downey, 1838. 76 frames.
- 0413 Samuel Smith Downey, 1839. 205 frames.

- 0618 Samuel Smith Downey, 1840. 56 frames.
- 0674 Samuel Smith Downey, 1841. 60 frames.
- 0734 Samuel Smith Downey, 1842. 40 frames.
- 0774 Samuel Smith Downey, 1843. 45 frames.
- 0819 Samuel Smith Downey, 1844. 27 frames.
- 0846 Samuel Smith Downey, 1845. 59 frames.
- 0905 Samuel Smith Downey, 1846. 24 frames.
- 0929 Samuel Smith Downey, 1847. 54 frames.
- 0983 Samuel Smith Downey and Anne A. Smith, 1848. 101 frames.

Reel 7

Samuel Smith Downey Papers cont.

Letters and Papers cont.

- 0001 Samuel Smith Downey, 1849. 118 frames.
- 0119 Samuel Smith Downey, Ann Downey, Anne A. Smith, and James W. Downey, 1850-1858. 141 frames.
- 0260 Isaac H. Davis, Ann A. [Downey] Davis, and James W. Downey, 1860-1869. 136 frames.
- 0396 Isaac H. Davis and Ann A. [Downey] Davis, 1870-1879. 140 frames.
- 0536 Isaac H. Davis and Ann A. [Downey] Davis, 1880-1889. 106 frames.
- 0642 Isaac H. Davis, Ann A. [Downey] Davis, and Mary A. Davis, 1892-1912. 90 frames.
- 0732 Alexander Smith, John A. Downey, Nancy Smith, Anne A. Smith, Sarah [Pomfret] Beasley, Samuel Smith Downey, Isaac H. Davis, Mattie Davis, and Ephraim Macquillen, Undated. 208 frames.
- 0944 Samuel Smith Downey, Isaac H. Davis, Alexander Smith, Ephraim Macquillen, and Ann A. [Downey] Davis, Undated. 156 frames.

Reel 8

Samuel Smith Downey Papers cont.

Letters and Papers cont.

- 0001 Samuel Smith, Anne A. Smith, and Sally [Pomfret] Beasley, Undated (from William Gregory Manuscripts). 34 frames.

Bills and Receipts

- 0035 Alexander Macquillen and Thomas Hooper, 1774-1802. 173 frames.

- 0208 Ephraim Macquillen, James W. Smith, Alexander Smith, and Robert Downey, 1803-1809. 105 frames.
- 0260 Alexander Smith, Stud Book, 1802-1814. 16 frames.
- 0313 James W. Smith, Alexander Smith, James Downey, and Samuel Smith Downey, 1810-1819. 174 frames.
- 0354 Pocket Book of Taxes Due in Districts of Granville County, North Carolina, and Memoranda, 1811-1813. 10 frames.
- 0442 List of Notes and Debts Due James W. Smith, 1806-1810. 5 frames.
- 0447 Pocket Memorandum Book, 1811-1817. 11 frames.
- 0476 Pocket Memorandum Book, 1806-1810. 11 frames.
- 0487 Alexander Smith, James Downey, and Samuel Smith Downey, 1820-1825. 141 frames.
- 0628 Alexander Smith, Anne A. Smith, John G. Smith, and Samuel Smith Downey, 1826-1829. 260 frames.
- 0845 Pocket Memorandum Book, 1813-1829. 43 frames.
- 0888 James Downey and Samuel Smith Downey, 1830-1835. 252 frames.
- 1051 Memorandum and Estate Book, 1825-1832. 23 frames.

Reel 9

Samuel Smith Downey Papers cont.

Bills and Receipts cont.

- 0001 Samuel Smith Downey and James W. Downey, 1836-1839. 168 frames.
- 0169 Samuel Smith Downey, 1840-1844. 139 frames.
- 0308 Samuel Smith Downey, 1845-1849. 77 frames.
- 0385 Samuel Smith Downey, Ann A. Downey, and Isaac H. Davis, 1850-1854. 62 frames.
- 0447 Isaac H. Davis, 1855-1859. 52 frames.
- 0499 Isaac H. Davis, 1860-1865. 162 frames.
- 0661 Isaac H. Davis, 1866-1869. 126 frames.
- 0787 Isaac H. Davis, 1870-1874. 117 frames.
- 0904 Isaac H. Davis, 1875-1879. 133 frames.

Reel 10

Samuel Smith Downey Papers cont.

Bills and Receipts cont.

- 0001 Isaac H. Davis, 1880-1882. 72 frames.
- 0073 Isaac H. Davis and Ann A. [Downey] Davis, 1883-1899. 52 frames.
- 0125 Isaac H. Davis, Ann A. [Downey] Davis, Samuel Smith Downey, Alexander Smith, James W. Smith, and Anne A. Smith, Undated. 93 frames.
- 0218 Isaac H. Davis, Ann A. [Downey] Davis, Alexander Smith, and Samuel Smith Downey. Undated. 104 frames.

Printed Materials

- 0322 Samuel Smith Downey. 1831-1888 and Undated. 30 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0352 Eighteenth Century Psalm Book, Undated. 21 frames.
- 0373 James Downey, Samuel Smith Downey, Anne A. Smith, and Isaac H. Davis, Slave Book, 1780-1863. 24 frames.
- 0397 Samuel Smith Downey, Memorandum Book of Trip to the Southwest, 1840. 15 frames.
- 0412 John G. Smith, Ledger, 1798-1803, and Ann A. [Downey] Davis, Daybook, 1887-1901. 93 frames.
- 0505 [Isaac H. Davis], [Blacksmith's and Mercantile] Ledger, 1828-1874. 430 frames.

Isaac Brooks Headen Account Book, 1848-1855, Chatham County, North Carolina

Isaac Brooks Headen (d. 1852) was a physician. His account book details a medical practice in central North Carolina. Dr. Headen itemized the entries for his visits to patients, and specific medicines are often listed. Entries for the treatment of slaves are numerous. Several pages concern the inventories of notes and accounts belonging to his estate.

There is also an inventory for the estate of G.S. Fields, for which one of Headen's children was an administrator.

- 0935 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Bound Volume

- 0937 Isaac Brooks Headen, Account Book, 1848-1855. 100 frames.

***Archibald H. Boyd Papers, 1841(1848-1869)-1897,
Lenox Castle (Rockingham County), North Carolina***

Business correspondence of Archibald H. Boyd and his son, James E. Boyd, originates from the northern Piedmont portion of North Carolina, the markets of Norfolk, Virginia, and Milliken's Bend, Louisiana. The majority of this collection spans the years between 1848 and 1869.

Approximately one-half of the collection is made up of letters from Samuel R. Browning, a slave trader in Louisiana who maintained business ties with Boyd. The letters give reports on the health of slaves, the condition of the market, and accounts of transactions in which he was engaged. Frequent cholera epidemics in Louisiana affected the markets for bondsmen and are recounted in the correspondence.

The second half of the letters concern Archibald H. Boyd's son, James E. Boyd. These discuss the Civil War and living conditions and military activities in the Piedmont region of North Carolina and in Virginia. Letters of James E. Boyd also discuss state politics, his position as U.S. Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, and stock ownership in various Southern public companies in the Reconstruction era.

1037 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Papers

1039 Archibald H. Boyd and James E. Boyd, 1841-1897. 88 frames.

***Obadiah Fields Papers, 1784-1855,
Rockingham County, North Carolina***

Fields was a slave trader whose letters and papers shed light on the regional trade spanning Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina in the first half of the nineteenth century. From his base in the northern Piedmont area of North Carolina, he gathered together coffles of slaves throughout the three-state area, singly or in small groups, and transferred them via Norfolk, Virginia, to Greenville, South Carolina. His business appears to have been most active from 1820-1828. On one trip during 1822, he made a profit of \$900.

Fields and his wife, Jane M. Fields, had four children, including Janie, Caroline, and Robert. During 1855, Robert Fields appears to have been a prosperous merchant in Lebanon (Russell County), located in the far western reaches of Virginia.

1127 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Reel 11

***Jarratt-Puryear Family Papers, 1807-1865,
Surry and Yadkin Counties, North Carolina;
also Alabama and Arkansas***

The Jarratt-Puryear family papers are predominately business, family, and women's correspondence from the Panther Creek area of Surry County, and adjoining Yadkin County, North Carolina, as well as missives from South Carolina and Tennessee. The most frequent correspondents were Isaac Jarratt and his wife, Harriet A. [Bates Cash] Jarratt, with other papers from near relations of the Puryear, Clingman, and Poindexter families.

Agricultural units of these western North Carolina farmers were typified by diversified operations such as growing corn or wheat, and raising livestock. Staple crop plantations, on the other hand, emerge in the collection via their correspondents in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and in the eastern parts of North Carolina. The *North Carolina Business Directory for 1872*, Branson, lists Isaac Jarratt as holding a farm of 1,500 acres near Huntsville (Surry County), North Carolina. A memorandum of taxable property dating from 1857, presumably in the hand of Isaac Jarratt, denotes seven parcels of land totaling 1,584 acres in Surry County, including the Home tract of 392 acres.

Isaac Jarratt formed a partnership with Tyre Glen in the slave trade in the 1830s. Originally, Glen purchased slaves in and around Huntsville, North Carolina, while Jarratt handled the sales from a base in Montgomery, Alabama. This pattern changed over time and each man eventually traded on his own account. Frequent correspondence on these arrangements, including partnership agreements, sheds light on the intricacies of this business. Affiliated with Jarratt and Glen were relatives of Jarratt such as Richard C. Puryear and others. Letters to Isaac Jarratt originating from as far north as Winchester, Virginia, mention the status of the local markets and opinions on the prospects for buying there. During the 1840s Jarratt abandoned the slave trade and formed a partnership with Jonathan P. Clingman in a mercantile business at Huntsville. However, during the 1850s Jarratt was kept current on slave prices through his friend, William Smith of Alabama. His mainstays during these later years, however, were his farms

and a distillery business, although he was frequently called on to settle the estates of friends and relatives who had moved away or died.

Papers relating to slavery in this collection are numerous. They include medical accounts and correspondence with physicians regarding the health of slaves. The settlement of estates, the sale or division of slaves among heirs, and frequent references to slavery occur throughout the correspondence. The behavior and actions of individual slaves are often mentioned as reasons for selling a slave or to distinguish between slaves intended for purchase by the partnership of Jarratt, Glen, and Robert Carson. The correspondence and financial accounts chronicle the catching of runaways and the cost of jailing them. The letters of the 1830s show that Jarratt's slaves raised crops of their own, and details of the marketing of their produce can be found. Letters dated in the 1830s also provide detail on slave family relations and attitudes of both slaves and masters. The account book of Isaac Jarratt among the bound volumes contains a listing of slaves bought and sold, including prices and costs. Post-bellum entries in this volume contain freedmen's accounts.

Jarratt affiliated with the Cash family of Quincy (Gadsden County), Florida, through his marriage in 1834 to the widow of Francis A. Cash, Harriet A. [Bates] Cash, with whom he had corresponded in 1822 prior to her first marriage. The prospects for crops on the home farm in North Carolina, to which he moved his bride from Florida in 1835, is a frequent topic of their correspondence. Personal details abound, such as the birth of children, Harriet's chills and fevers, and her moments of melancholy despair that Isaac would never forego the travels of the slave trade and stay at home. Details of the education of their children and those of her first marriage surface, as do the joys and rewards of parenting and step-parenting. The letters reveal that Jarratt attended the Whig convention at Philadelphia during 1840.

The entire correspondence is rich in details of life and travel in the South, especially in North Carolina and Alabama. Numerous business and personal acquaintances reported regularly from other states as well, ranging as far west as Austin, Texas. Letters from Florida detail the early settlements there and the depredations of the Seminoles in 1836, and continue through the final settlement of the Francis A. Cash estate in the late 1850s. In 1836, letters from Arkansas begin relating the activities of Arthur A. Clingman and his brother, Alexander B. Clingman. En route to Texas, they had stopped in Arkansas and settled until 1852, when they had both moved to Liberty County, Texas. More information on the early settlement of Texas, particularly Austin and its environs, is revealed in letters from Alexander Area dating from 1842 onward. Thomas A. Cash, a son from Harriett's first marriage who had been attending Jefferson Medical College

in Philadelphia, decided to also set out for Texas in December 1853. He and Frank Cash, who was also a doctor, both settled in Denton County, Texas, during 1854 and wrote home to the Old North State regularly. Their brother, Leonard H. Cash, another physician, visited them in 1860. Frequent letters from South Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee brought news of old friends and distant relations. Mississippi and Georgia correspondents appear occasionally, as do some from Virginia.

Women correspondents are numerous throughout the collection. The earliest letters in this collection are those of Jane [Poindexter] Clingman, written as a young girl during the first years of the nineteenth century. These continue through her life, as do the letters of her daughter, Elizabeth Ann [Clingman] Puryear. Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt held sway over the plantation during her husband's many absences selling slaves in the 1830s. While trusting her to see to the plantation and fulfill the day-to-day requirements of her position, Isaac's letters customarily advised her on the workings of both house slaves and work gangs. She imparted to him lists of merchandise and garden seeds to purchase, and kept him current on local news and business prospects. Letters between Harriet and her children reveal their sentiments on education, separation from home and family, and filial affections. She also received frequent affectionate and profuse letters from her friend Mary Smith of Wilmington, North Carolina. Sarah Mitchell, Harriet Jarratt's sister-in-law, lived with the family at times and was always in close touch with its many members. Harriet's daughters were well educated and prolific letter writers; Camilla A. Cash attending the Salem Academy in the early 1840s and Mary Jane Jarratt attending St. Mary's Hall, Raleigh, from 1846 to 1854. Correspondence between Nellie Puryear of Huntsville, North Carolina, and Kate Ramie of Martinsville, Virginia, 1853-1857, speaks of close friendships developed at the Greensboro Female College and of other topics, including courtship and marriage. The daughters of Richard C. Puryear helped see to his farm on Panther Creek while he attended Congress as a representative from North Carolina from 1853 to 1857. His letters to them provide regular advice on managing the land, crops, and slaves.

The stepsons of Isaac Jarratt received thorough educations and training in medicine. John C. and Isaac Augustus Jarratt were students of the Valley Academy at Fort Defiance, North Carolina, 1848-1856. Isaac Augustus Jarratt then attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill from 1857-1861. While there he received advice and local news from his parents, sisters, and brothers, and kept them posted on his progress and post-graduate prospects. Letters between Isaac Augustus Jarratt and his parents are particularly instructive on their expectations of him, his fiscal affairs, and the education of the day.

Civil War letters show conditions at home in North Carolina, as well as in Texas, Arkansas, and other locations. Mary J. [Jarratt] Pickett filled many letters written during the war with occurrences and crop prospects near her home in Anson County, North Carolina. Harriet Jarratt continued to receive letters from many locations including Wilmington, North Carolina, while she carried out plantation duties during her husband's absences. Richard C. Puryear served in the Provisional Congress of the Confederacy, while Isaac Jarratt was county commissioner, responsible for the supply of food for soldiers' families and other relief activities. He also served in the state government at Raleigh, carrying on an informative correspondence with his wife and others at home. John C. Jarratt was a captain of the Home Guards. Letters from Isaac Augustus Jarratt concern service with the 26th Regiment, from its organization under Zebulon Vance until he was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, after which his father received a pass to Richmond to retrieve his injured son.

Among the volumes, the account book of Isaac Jarratt portrays the slave trade of the 1830s and freedmen's accounts of the 1870s. The administrator's book contains an overview of Isaac Jarratt's settlement of numerous estates in the 1840s.

N.B. This collection has been microfilmed through 1865; material dated 1866-1918 has not been microfilmed. The Tyre Glen Papers, which follow the Jarratt-Puryear Family Papers in this publication, contain business records from the slave trade partnership and related records from the history of the northern Piedmont region of North Carolina.

0001 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

Letters and Papers

- 0005 Jane Poindexter, Isaac Jarratt, Harriet A. Bates, Francis A. Cash, Peter Clingman, Sarah E. Mitchell, Richard C. Puryear, Tyre Glen, and Thomas Clingman, 1807-1829. 94 frames.
- 0099 Richard C. Puryear, Isaac Jarratt, Sarah E. Mitchell, Tyre Glen, and Harriet A. [Bates] Cash, 1830-1833. 154 frames.
- 0253 Isaac Jarratt, Tyre Glen, Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, and Richard C. Puryear, 1834-1835. 160 frames.
- 0413 Isaac Jarratt, Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Richard C. Puryear, 1836-1839. 74 frames.
- 0487 Isaac Jarratt, Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Tyre Glen, Richard C. Puryear, and Leonard H. Cash, 1840-1842. 118 frames.
- 0605 Isaac Jarratt, Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Leonard H. Cash, Camilla A. Cash, Thomas A. Cash, and John C. Jarratt, 1843-1845. 101 frames.

- 0706 John C. Jarratt, Thomas A. Cash, Isaac Jarratt, Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Elizabeth Ann [Clingman] Puryear, Sarah E. Mitchell, Leonard H. Cash, and Camilla A. Cash, 1846. 72 frames.
- 0778 Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Isaac Jarratt, Camilla A. Cash, Alexander B. Clingman, and Francis D. Cash, 1847. 72 frames.
- 0850 Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Mary J. Jarratt, Isaac Jarratt, and Richard C. Puryear, 1848-1849. 95 frames.
- 0945 Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Isaac Jarratt, Mary J. Jarratt, Camilla A. Cash, Leonard H. Cash, and John C. Jarratt, 1850-1851. 111 frames.

Reel 12

Jarratt-Puryear Family Papers cont.

Letters and Papers cont.

- 0001 Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Isaac Jarratt, Leonard H. Cash, Isaac Augustus Jarratt, John C. Jarratt, Mary J. Jarratt, Francis D. Cash, and Arthur A. Clingman, 1852. 120 frames.
- 0121 Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Isaac Jarratt, Mary J. Jarratt, John C. Jarratt, Francis D. Cash, Isaac Augustus Jarratt, Thomas A. Cash, and Nellie Puryear, 1853. 167 frames.
- 0288 Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Leonard H. Cash, Isaac Jarratt, Thomas A. Cash, John C. Jarratt, Isaac Augustus Jarratt, Mary J. Jarratt, Nellie Puryear, and Richard C. Puryear, January-August 1854. 121 frames.
- 0409 Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Mary J. Jarratt, John C. Jarratt, Isaac Augustus Jarratt, Isaac Jarratt, Thomas A. Cash, Francis D. Cash, Nellie Puryear, and Richard C. Puryear, September-December 1854. 90 frames.
- 0499 Isaac Jarratt, Richard C. Puryear, Isaac Augustus Jarratt, Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Mary J. Jarratt, John C. Jarratt, Sarah Mitchell, Thomas A. Cash, Francis D. Cash, and Nellie Puryear, January-April 1855. 119 frames.
- 0618 Isaac Jarratt, Isaac Augustus Jarratt, Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, John C. Jarratt, Francis D. Cash, Mary J. Jarratt, Richard C. Puryear, Thomas A. Cash, and Nellie Puryear, May-December 1855. 82 frames.
- 0700 Mary J. Jarratt, Isaac Jarratt, Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Thomas A. Cash, Isaac Augustus Jarratt, Nellie Puryear, and Richard C. Puryear, 1856. 131 frames.
- 0831 Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Thomas A. Cash, Francis D. Cash, Isaac Jarratt, Leonard H. Cash, Mary J. [Jarratt] Pickett, Nellie Puryear, and Jennie A. Puryear, 1857. 136 frames.

Reel 13

Jarratt-Puryear Family Papers cont.

Letters and Papers cont.

- 0001 Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Francis D. Cash, Mary J. [Jarratt] Pickett, Isaac Jarratt, John C. Jarratt, Isaac Augustus Jarratt, and Sarah Mitchell, January-April 1858. 117 frames.
- 0118 Isaac Augustus Jarratt, Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Rachel Cash, Isaac Jarratt, Mary J. [Jarratt] Pickett, Leonard H. Cash, Jennie A. Puryear, and Thomas A. Cash, May-December 1858. 131 frames.
- 0249 Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Isaac Augustus Jarratt, Isaac Jarratt, Richard C. Puryear, Mary J. [Jarratt] Pickett, Thomas A. Cash, Rachel Cash, and Sarah Mitchell, January-April 1859. 97 frames.
- 0346 Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Isaac Augustus Jarratt, Isaac Jarratt, Sarah Mitchell, John C. Jarratt, Mary J. [Jarratt] Pickett, Richard C. Puryear, Jennie Puryear, Leonard H. Cash, and Francis D. Cash, May-December 1859. 133 frames.
- 0479 Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Mary J. [Jarratt] Pickett, Isaac Jarratt, Leonard H. Cash, Francis D. Cash, Thomas A. Cash, and John C. Jarratt, 1860. 204 frames.
- 0683 Isaac Jarratt, John C. Jarratt, Isaac A. Jarratt, Mary J. [Jarratt] Pickett, Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, and Richard C. Puryear, 1861. 148 frames.
- 0831 Sarah Mitchell, Leonard H. Cash, Isaac Jarratt, Isaac Augustus Jarratt, Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Mary J. [Jarratt] Pickett, Rachel Cash, R. C. Puryear, and John C. Jarratt, 1862-1863. 277 frames.

Reel 14

Jarratt-Puryear Family Papers cont.

Letters and Papers cont.

- 0001 Isaac Augustus Jarratt, Isaac Jarratt, Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Mary J. [Jarratt] Pickett, John C. Jarratt, Jennie Puryear, Richard C. Puryear, and Thomas Clingman, 1864-1865. 144 frames.
- 0145 Isaac Jarratt, Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, John C. Jarratt, Mary J. [Jarratt] Pickett, Isaac Augustus Jarratt, Leonard H. Cash, Sarah Mitchell, Thomas A. Cash, Francis D. Cash, Richard C. Puryear, Camilla A. Cash, and Nellie Puryear, Undated. Mainly Pre-1866. 140 frames.

- 0285 Isaac Jarratt, Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Camilla A. Cash, Nellie Puryear, John C. Jarratt, Isaac Augustus Jarratt, Jane Puryear, Richard C. Puryear, Francis D. Cash, Undated. Mainly Pre-1866. 95 frames.
- 0380 Isaac Jarratt, Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Sarah Mitchell, Thomas A. Cash, Elizabeth Ann [Clingman] Puryear, Richard C. Puryear, Camilla A. [Cash] Clingman, Mary J. [Jarratt] Pickett, and Francis D. Cash, Undated. Mainly Pre-1866. 79 frames.
- 0459 Isaac Jarratt, Mary J. [Jarratt] Pickett, Isaac Augustus Jarratt, Harriet A. [Bates] Cash Jarratt, Leonard H. Cash, Richard C. Puryear, Jennie Puryear, Nellie Puryear, Camilla A. Cash, Thomas A. Cash, and Francis D. Cash, Undated. Mainly Pre-1866. 127 frames.

Legal Papers

- 0586 Isaac Jarratt and Richard C. Puryear, 1826-1865. 58 frames.

Bills and Receipts

- 0644 Jarratt-Puryear Family, 1811-1839. 57 frames.
- 0701 Jarratt-Puryear Family, 1840-1843. 80 frames.
- 0781 Jarratt-Puryear Family, 1844-1850. 102 frames.
- 0883 Jarratt-Puryear Family, 1851-1859. 88 frames.
- 0971 Jarratt-Puryear Family, 1860-1865. 64 frames.

Reel 15

Jarratt-Puryear Family Papers cont.

Bills and Receipts cont.

- 0001 Jarratt-Puryear Family, Undated. Mainly Pre-1866. 67 frames.

Miscellany

- 0068 Jarratt-Puryear Family, Undated. 137 frames.
- 0205 Leonard H. Cash, Penmanship Exercise Book, 1838. 57 frames.
- 0262 Jarratt-Puryear Family, Newsclippings, 1845-1859. 9 frames.
- 0271 Jarratt-Puryear Family, Printed Material, 1799-1876 and Undated. 60 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0331 Isaac Jarratt, Account Book, 1832-1881. 68 frames.
- 0399 Isaac Jarratt, Administrator's Book, 1845-1848. 19 frames.

Other

0418 List of Omissions from the Jarratt-Puryear Family Papers. 1 frame.

Tyre Glen Papers, 1806-1882, Surry County, North Carolina; also Alabama

This collection consists largely of business papers, particularly of financial and legal documents concerning the slave trade. Glen started trading in slaves in the early 1820s, and there are numerous receipts and lists of slaves showing the prices paid for them. Negroes were bought in Surry County, North Carolina, and neighboring counties, as well as in Virginia. A receipt of November 10, 1829, indicates that he bought seven pairs of handcuffs, six collars, and lengths of chain. According to these records Glen made his first trip to Alabama in 1830, at which time he sold eight Negroes at a profit of \$125 to \$621 per head. Isaac Jarratt and Glen were partners in the slave trade business from 1830-1837. William G. Martin was their purchasing agent in Iredell, Stokes, and Surry counties. A receipt dated September 27, 1833, to the University of North Carolina is for a slave Glen purchased from that institution. From the twenty-eight slaves sold in Alabama during 1835, a profit of \$11,000 was realized by the partnership. In 1836, sales and profits were much smaller, and in 1837 they made only \$2,500. Thomas Moody replaced Jarratt as Glen's partner in 1837.

In 1846, Glen became postmaster at Red Plains, Yadkin County, North Carolina. His active interest in slave trading declined as the volume of postage and dry goods sold increased. Glen was an active farmer and sometime speculator who was a subscriber in the Yadkin Navigation Company. Glen had three brothers: Robert; Joseph, a surgeon who was killed in the Mexican War; and S.S., a planter of Ball Play, Tennessee. Glen had four children: Mary, who attended the Richmond Female Institute (1858), then run by Basil Manly, Jr.; William B.; Lou; and Bertha, who attended St. Mary's in Raleigh (1870). Glen was an active member of the Baptist Church, was a man of some education, and held positions of responsibility in his community.

Among the bound volumes, two detail the dry goods, postage, and slave trading activities of Tyre Glen. Two other volumes concern a firm known as Poindexter and Palmer operating a general store in Huntsville, North Carolina. These records contain numerous accounts of individuals from the region, including H.P. Poindexter, various members of the Clingman family, and Richard C. Puryear.

Glen petitioned for exemption from military service in the Confederate Army on the plea that he furnished the government with mules and supplies. In 1865, he filed a claim for some horses taken from him by U.S. troops under General Stoneman, and professed his loyalty to the Union cause, saying that his sympathy had always been with it and that he had entered into \$50,000 of bonds to keep his son out of the Confederate service. Earlier in the collection there is a fragment of a circular that consists of extracts from regulations of the Confederate Navy School, which was conducted aboard a schoolship. A letter of September 9, 1864, by John A. Gilmer to Confederate Secretary of the Navy Mallory, stated that William B. Glen had a warrant to enter the Naval School, but had been unavoidably detained.

After the war Glen retailed liquor at Salisbury in Rowan County, along with other businesses. He also continued his farming operation until his death in 1875.

N.B. The Jarratt-Puryear Family Papers that precede the Tyre Glen Papers in this publication contain related business records and other papers from the history of the northern Piedmont region of North Carolina.

0419 Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

Letters and Papers

0422 Tyre Glen, 1806-1829. 61 frames.
0483 Tyre Glen, 1830. 124 frames.
0607 Tyre Glen, 1831-1833. 173 frames.
0780 Tyre Glen, 1834-1835. 74 frames.
0854 Tyre Glen, 1836-1839. 184 frames.

Reel 16

Tyre Glen Papers cont.

Letters and Papers cont.

0001 Tyre Glen, 1840-1845. 131 frames.
0132 Tyre Glen, 1846. 51 frames.
 0171 Pocket Memorandum Book, 1846. 12 frames.
0183 Tyre Glen, 1847-1849. 206 frames.
 0298 Pocket Memorandum Book, 1848. 9 frames.
 0377 Pocket Memorandum Book, 1849. 12 frames.
0389 Tyre Glen, 1850-1855. 193 frames.
0582 Tyre Glen, 1856-1858. 96 frames.

- 0678 Tyre Glen, 1859. 205 frames.
 0883 Tyre Glen, 1860-1869. 129 frames.

Reel 17

Tyre Glen Papers cont.

Letters and Papers cont.

- 0001 Tyre Glen, 1870-1882. 112 frames.
 0113 Tyre Glen, Undated. 33 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0146 Tyre Glen, Account Book, 1830-1833. 26 frames.
 0172 Tyre Glen, Account Book, 1834-1853. 50 frames.
 0222 Poindexter and Palmer, Daybook, October 19, 1841-October 30, 1843.
 223 frames.
 0445 Poindexter and Palmer, Inventory, July 19 and November 1, 1843.
 20 frames.

Bound Volumes—Oversize

- 0465 Tyre Glen, Account Book, 1836-1859. 128 frames.
 0594 Tyre Glen, Ledger, 1841-1844. 175 frames.

George F. Davidson Papers, 1748-1887, Iredell and Mecklenburg Counties, North Carolina; also Marlboro (Marlborough) and York Districts, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi

The earliest papers in this collection pertain to members of the James Latta family. Latta was the owner of extensive cotton plantations in North Carolina that are well documented among the letters and papers (and to a lesser extent among the receipts). This early part of the collection also documents Franklin County, Tennessee; Yorkville (York County), South Carolina; and Alexandriana (Mecklenburg County), North Carolina. David McEwen was an agent for Latta in Franklin County, Tennessee, and his letters reveal the intricacies of interstate trade and finance and the difficulties involved in collecting debts. Markets in Charleston and Cheraw, South Carolina, are depicted through factor's correspondence.

Other early papers derive from members of the Guy family of Iredell County, North Carolina. A letter of 1824 describes the land and timber around Covington (Newton County), Georgia.

Benjamin W. Davidson married Elizabeth Latta, a daughter of James Latta. Davidson, like Latta, was a cotton planter of Hopewell (Mecklenburg County), North Carolina, shipping to markets in Charleston and Cheraw, South Carolina. A letter of 1838 gives terms for renting land and hiring Negroes.

George F. Davidson, son of Benjamin Davidson, was a prominent attorney of Iredell County, North Carolina, in the central Piedmont area of the state. His papers document the settlement of numerous estates, beginning with the guardianship of Munroe and A.M. Gillespie in the late 1830s. Correspondents in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, and other states discuss problems with estates and other legal matters. The largest estate in the collection is that of Rufus Reid, which shows extensive holdings, numerous slave lists, and other papers from the 1850s through the 1870s.

Civil War letters include an 1863 description of life in Mississippi that discusses federal raids, Negroes, and conditions in the Confederacy. A letter of 1882 tells of the work of John W. Davis as a missionary in China.

Ten account books and diaries among the bound volumes of George F. Davidson, Iredell County planter and lawyer, have been filmed. These show expenditures, receipts, and daily activities on his plantation. Another volume of George F. Davidson plantation records is included in the bound volumes--oversize. The final volume, also among the oversize bound volumes, is a cash book from the estate of Rufus Reid, 1854-1866.

N.B. Two large ante-bellum volumes of financial records (written in a numeric code indecipherable in the absence of a key to it) have not been microfilmed. These include George F. Davidson, Ledger, 1829-1835, and George F. Davidson, Accounts from the Rufus Reid Estate, 1854-1855.

0769 Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

Letters and Papers

- 0776 William Guy, John Davidson, and George Davidson, 1748-1799.
32 frames.
- 0808 Alexander Davidson, William Guy, and James Latta, 1800-1809.
56 frames.
- 0864 James Latta, William Guy, and Benjamin Davidson, 1810-1817.
60 frames.
- 0924 James Latta, Benjamin Davidson, and Alexander Guy, 1818-1819.
35 frames.
- 0959 James Latta, Benjamin Davidson, and Samuel Guy, 1820-1822.
48 frames.

- 1007 Benjamin Davidson, James Latta, and George F. Davidson, 1823-1824.
74 frames.

Reel 18

George F. Davidson Papers cont.

Letters and Papers cont.

- 0001 Benjamin Davidson, James Latta, and Samuel Guy, January-July 1825.
54 frames.
- 0055 James Latta, Benjamin Davidson, and Ann Guy, August-December 1825.
39 frames.
- 0094 James Latta, Elizabeth [Latta] Davidson, Benjamin Davidson, and
Samuel Guy, 1826. 59 frames.
- 0153 Benjamin Davidson, James Latta, and Samuel Guy, 1827-1828.
61 frames.
- 0214 Samuel Guy, Benjamin Davidson, and James Latta, 1829. 30 frames.
- 0244 James Latta, Rufus Reid, Sarah Reid, and George F. Davidson,
1830-1831. 64 frames.
- 0308 Rufus Reid and James Latta, 1832-1835. 44 frames.
- 0352 Ephraim Davidson, George F. Davidson, and Rufus Reid, 1836-1838.
58 frames.
- 0410 George F. Davidson and Ephraim Davidson, 1839-1841. 66 frames.
- 0476 George F. Davidson, January-June 1842. 13 frames.
- 0489 George F. Davidson, July 1842-July 1845. 89 frames.
- 0578 George F. Davidson, August 1845-1846. 33 frames.
- 0611 George F. Davidson, 1847. 43 frames.
- 0654 George F. Davidson, 1848. 53 frames.
- 0707 George F. Davidson, 1849. 39 frames.
- 0746 George F. Davidson, Isabella M. Reid, and Rufus Reid, 1850-1853.
48 frames.
- 0794 George F. Davidson, Isabella M. Reid, and the Estate of Rufus Reid,
1854. 40 frames.
- 0834 George F. Davidson and the Estate of Rufus Reid, January-September
1855. 50 frames.
- 0884 George F. Davidson and the Estate of Rufus Reid, October 1855-March
1856. 32 frames.
- 0916 George F. Davidson and the Estate of Rufus Reid, April-December 1856.
39 frames.
- 0955 George F. Davidson and the Estate of Rufus Reid, 1857. 41 frames.
- 0996 George F. Davidson and the Estate of Rufus Reid, 1858. 37 frames.

1033 George F. Davidson and the Estate of Rufus Reid, 1859. 58 frames.

Reel 19

George F. Davidson Papers cont.

Letters and Papers cont.

0001 George F. Davidson and the Estate of Rufus Reid, 1860. 35 frames.
0036 George F. Davidson and the Estate of Rufus Reid, 1861. 31 frames.
0067 George F. Davidson and the Estate of Rufus Reid, 1862. 22 frames.
0089 George F. Davidson and the Estate of Rufus Reid, 1863-1864. 42 frames.
0131 George F. Davidson and the Estate of Rufus Reid, 1865-1867. 59 frames.
0190 George F. Davidson and the Estate of Rufus Reid, 1868. 66 frames.
0256 George F. Davidson and the Estate of Rufus Reid, 1869. 38 frames.
0294 George F. Davidson and the Estate of Rufus Reid, 1870-1871. 44 frames.
0338 George F. Davidson and the Estate of Rufus Reid, 1872-1887. 51 frames.
0389 George F. Davidson and the Estate of Rufus Reid, Undated. 41 frames.
0430 Benjamin Davidson and George F. Davidson, Undated. 37 frames.
0467 George F. Davidson and the Estate of Rufus Reid, Undated. 31 frames.

Receipts

0498 Benjamin Davidson and George F. Davidson, 1802-1839. 23 frames.
0521 George F. Davidson, 1840s. 39 frames.
0560 George F. Davidson and the Estate of Rufus Reid, 1850s. 76 frames.
0636 George F. Davidson and the Estate of Rufus Reid, 1860-1865. 45 frames.
0681 George F. Davidson and the Estate of Rufus Reid, 1866-1877. 26 frames.
0707 George F. Davidson and the Estate of Rufus Reid, Undated. 13 frames.

Bound Volumes

0720 George F. Davidson, Diary and Accounts, 1833-1838. 9 frames.
0729 George F. Davidson, Diary and Accounts, 1840-1845. 16 frames.
0745 George F. Davidson, Accounts, 1849-1854. 11 frames.
0756 George F. Davidson, Diary and Accounts, 1853 [1850-1855]. 52 frames.
0808 George F. Davidson, Accounts, 1855. 22 frames.
0830 George F. Davidson, Diary and Accounts, 1856-1858. 33 frames.
0863 George F. Davidson, Diary, 1859-1866. 60 frames.
0923 George F. Davidson, Diary, 1866. 46 frames.
0969 George F. Davidson, Account Book, 1867-1869. 74 frames.
1043 George F. Davidson, Account Book, 1867-1869. 34 frames.

Bound Volumes--Oversize

- 1077 George F. Davidson, Daybook, 1834-1835. 333 frames.
1410 Estate of Rufus Reid, Cash Book, 1854-1866. 49 frames.

***A.J.K. Thomas Papers, 1859-1920,
Iredell County, North Carolina***

A.J.K. Thomas was a farmer in the central Piedmont area of North Carolina. The contents of his diary range over many subjects, but consist mainly of comments on the weather, farming activities, and significant events in Iredell County, North Carolina, covering the years 1859-1861. A letter dated 1864 also contains references to the region.

He stated in his diary that he was not a member of any church, but he attended services when the weather and his health would permit. He usually attended the Presbyterian church at Shiloh or Concord, North Carolina, and the diary contains numerous references to the activities of these churches, their problems in calling and retaining pastors, and evaluations of sermons. Thomas also visited other churches in the area and commented on them. On July 1, 1860, he noted a sermon by a Henkel Lutheran.

Among other topics mentioned in the diary are slave sales, the formation of a temperance society, college functions in Statesville, election results, and books.

- 1459 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Bound Volume

- 1461 A.J.K. Thomas, Diary, 1859-1861. 67 frames.

Papers

- 1528 A.J.K. Thomas, Jane E. Thomas, and Nannie Spottswood Dandridge Thomas, 1864-1920. 6 frames.

Reel 20

***Battaile Muse Papers, 1731 (1777-1800)-1891,
Marsh Farm (Berkeley County, Virginia,
now Jefferson County, West Virginia);
also Culpeper, Fauquier, Frederick, and
Loudoun Counties, Virginia***

Battaile Muse (1750-1803) was the son of George A. and Elizabeth [Battaile] Muse of Caroline County, Virginia. Details of his education are unknown, but the records establish him as a literate person, considered to be a gentleman, and if not a lawyer clearly familiar with many legal forms and procedures. A few of the pre-Revolution accounts among the financial papers concern his brother Laurence Muse, in Virginia, although in 1786 a letter comes from Laurence from Louisville, Kentucky. Also during the 1780s Battaile Muse received letters from his sister, Jean Morton, in Virginia. In 1774 or 1775, Battaile Muse served the father of Warner Lewis as an agent or overseer in Tidewater Gloucester County, Virginia, very likely at Severn Hall. The younger Lewis wrote a glowing letter of recommendation for Muse dated December 18, 1775. In January 1776, Battaile Muse established himself in Berkeley County, Virginia, as manager of the Piedmont estates of James and John Francis Mercer.

Subsequently Muse became the Piedmont agent for numerous Tidewater planters who owned vast grants and tracts of land along the north fork of the Rappahannock, the upper Potomac, and the lower Shenandoah River valleys. Among the landowners Muse represented were George William Fairfax, Sarah Fairfax, Ferdinando Fairfax, Warner Lewis, James Mercer, John Mercer, Hugh Nelson, John Norton, Benjamin Ogle, George Washington, and members of the Wormeley family. Muse's role was that of a manager of overseers, collector of rents and other monies, and supervisor of mill and market activities. These upland quarters were often staffed by groups of slaves and salaried overseers, or rented in small parcels to the already numerous, but growing number of settlers of English, German, Scot, and Irish ancestry. Detailed records kept by Battaile Muse trace these developments through the Revolutionary and early National eras.

Battaile Muse was married in the latter part of 1784 or early in 1785 to Margaret Tate, the sister of the reknowned Magnus Tate of Berkeley County, Virginia. At least five children were born of this union: Battaile, Jr., George A., Sally, Peggy, and Magnus. Occasional papers reflect the services of his sons as business agents of the elder Battaile Muse. The bulk of the records, however, are business related and center around the

activities of Bataille Muse himself. By 1802, shortly before his death in 1803, Muse had amassed in Virginia a taxable fortune assessed at 2,359 1/2 acres of land, 20 Negroes over the age of 16, five Negroes between the ages of 14 and 16, 58 horses, one stage carriage, and one single chair.

The papers contains nine series: correspondence, addresses and writings, legal papers, financial papers, plantation and land records, genealogy, miscellany, bound volumes, and oversize papers. The largest series are the correspondence, financial papers, and bound volumes. Following these in volume are the legal papers, plantation and land records, and miscellany. The series containing the least number of items are the addresses and writings, genealogy, and oversize papers.

Correspondence in the Bataille Muse Papers is particularly rich during the era of the American Revolution. James Mercer is the most frequent correspondent, and he provides updates on troop movements and the prospects for getting lucrative contracts supplying purchasing agents for the French forces. Letters of John Norton in the early 1780s detail his agricultural endeavors, the movement of slaves from Hanover to Fauquier County, the importance of crop rotations, and Norton's desire to preserve his western Virginia lands for his children. Later, Craven and Ann Peyton, George Nicholas, and Wilson Cary Miles wrote Muse regarding details of the George William Fairfax estate, correspondence that extends into the early 1790s. Toward the end of the eighteenth century, Ferdinando Fairfax sent Muse many letters regarding his own affairs and occasional disputes with Muse. Correspondents who wrote about the collection of rents from properties owned by George Washington included President George Washington, Major George Washington, and Tobias Lear. Merchants, including Jonah Thompson & Son and Andrew Wales, wrote frequently regarding the marketing of flour and other products in Alexandria, Virginia, and the procurement of goods there for Muse. The Antietam Iron Works in adjoining Washington County, Maryland, supplied Muse with pig iron, bought meat and produce from him, and correspondence details their business prospects with him. Other correspondents include John Lewis Gervais, David Humphries, Lancelot Lee, Hugh Nelson, William Byrd Page, Bushrod Taylor, and Griffin Taylor.

The letters throughout the heart of the collection (1777-1800) typically contain references to agriculture including corn, livestock, wheat, tobacco, and general farming activities. References to overseers in the correspondence usually concern their faults and virtues as individuals and as a class, as well as commenting on their interactions with the slave and free communities of the neighborhood. References to slavery include mention of runaways, hiring of slaves, sales, directions for work methods, and the movement of work forces between locations in Virginia. Methods of paying

taxes and the purchase of land and other items recur throughout the letters, as well. A few letters depict the westward movement of the frontier beyond Virginia, notably a letter from Dr. West in Natchez, on the Mississippi, during 1785, and a letter from Laurence Muse in Louisville, Kentucky, dated 1786. Social activities mentioned include late night games of whist, eating oysters, courtship, and marriage.

The bulk of the letters are dated prior to 1806, but several letters of the 1840s to Joseph E.N. Lewis concern a dispute among the faculty of the College of William and Mary. The undated letters are arranged alphabetically by correspondent and include letters on many of the topics mentioned above.

The financial papers are further divided into miscellaneous, account, and receipt subseries. Miscellaneous financial papers include lists and memoranda detailing agriculture, land rents, and other activities of Muse. Lists of prices for quantities of wheat are abundant in these folders (1753-1803). Also documented are wagoning, milling, and inspection fees. Agricultural matters include horse sales, purchase of various seeds, tobacco sales, and the sale of quantities of fish. These papers show that Muse was an active speculator in military warrants and certificates which yielded him a tidy profit in 1791. Miscellaneous financial papers also document slave sales, public and private sales of various types of property, lists of bonds, warrants, and indentures, and memoranda documenting business undertaken for various clients. Tax receipts detail Muse's personal wealth during 1800 and 1802. Other miscellaneous financial papers regard the Union School in Jefferson County, [West] Virginia.

The accounts subseries contains legal fees, bonds, statements of principle and interest, statements of leasing fees and crops (including tobacco, corn, and wheat), lists of overseers, and statements of profits. A 1784 inventory and account of John Norton's estates in Effingham Forest provide exhaustive lists of various types of equipment, livestock, slaves, and other property. Memoranda include fish and whiskey sales. There are accounts of General George Washington dated 1786. Very detailed accounts with Andrew Wales dated 1789 and later show purchases of supplies, sales of flour, freight paid on flour, cash advances, and storage fees.

The receipts subseries consists of small scraps of papers documenting hundreds of separate transactions between 1771 and 1807. The multitude of subjects herein documented include agriculture, quantities of commodities, rents, and costs of operation and fees paid for management, taxes, and other expenses.

Bound volumes portray both the plantation management and rental aspects of Muse's business. Thirty-three of these volumes, dating 1768-1801, stem from Battaile Muse, personally, and from his work as agent for the Mercers, Fairfaxes, George Washington, and others. Many of these small volumes yield details on the rental of land and provide extensive plantation records. One volume, dated 1772-1777, contains religious notes in addition to accounts. A memorandum book dated 1777 contains a slave list. Some volumes, especially the account book with Dr. Wilson Cary Selden dated 1786-1789, show three running balances, illustrating the complex accounting systems in use: one in tobacco, one in pounds sterling, and one in dollars. One volume, dated 1787, is exclusively a wheat book. However, many other memorandum books and accounts also illustrate the importance of this staple to Battaile Muse and the regional economy in general. The lists of rentals include the names of landowners, land renters, approximate locations within counties, fees, and the status of payments.

The final five volumes, dating 1834-1852, are records of members of the Lewis family. The first of these volumes is the John H. Lewis account book that includes "An Account of the Hire of the Slaves of John H. Lewis, Decd.", documenting both rates of hire and expenses incurred. Other items in this volume illustrate plantation operations at Marsh Farm and Rock's Farm in the nineteenth century. The final four volumes of the Lewis family pertain to higher education--including legal notes, surveying exercises, and miscellaneous academic notes.

Legal papers dated 1731-1806 demonstrate the careful and precise agreements associated with the many aspects of eighteenth century agriculture and land development. Of particular interest throughout this series are numerous rental agreements for members of the Fairfax, Mercer, Washington, and Wormeley families. These agreements often stipulated the maintenance and erection of rail fences, as well as crop rotations, in addition to providing statistics regarding acreage and rates. A petition to the General Assembly of Virginia dated 1790 relates the grievances of upper country millers and farmers concerning flour inspections, the waste of flour falling from barrels due to the roughness of roads, and the villainy of some wagonners. In 1796, Muse summoned a jury to settle a dispute with Jacob Ladenburgh regarding the articles of agreement for the lease of his flour mill to Ladenburgh. A bond of 1797 subsequently specified the proportion of flour types to be delivered Muse from each bushel of wheat milled for him by Ladenburgh.

Hire agreements are made with artisans such as shoemakers and millers. Contracts scattered throughout this series document the methods for clearing land. Overseers' agreements detail the various duties and

expectations of each party. Education in the lower Shenandoah Valley is detailed in the initial subscription agreement by Muse, John McPherson, William Castleman, and Thomas Kennon establishing the Union School, Jefferson County, [West] Virginia, in 1794, and by annual articles of agreement with Joseph H. Jones as school teacher through at least 1800.

Plantation and land records, dated 1748-1803 and undated, augment the mass of agricultural records contained in the first three series. Memoranda concern deeds, harvests, fees, settlements, and rents paid and in arrears. Materials concerning slavery include statements for Negro clothing and shoes, as well as slave lists, descriptions of tasks, and slave inventories, including an appraisal of the George William Fairfax estate containing 78 slaves in 1791. Crop statements include data on the yields of wheat, corn, and tobacco, and notations on the number of flour barrels sent to market. A subseries of plantation and land records consists entirely of advertisements written by Muse and others to be placed in local newspapers. These items, dated 1777-1803 and undated, pertain to many of the landowners and counties mentioned above, but particularly to the Fairfax and Mercer estates.

Fragments of correspondence, legal and financial papers, as well as unidentified fragments constitute the bulk of the miscellany series. The miscellany series also contains a CIPHERING Book kept at the Union School in 1801, as well as various penmanship exercises of George A. Muse. Later papers consist of miscellaneous military and civilian orders concerning members of the Lewis family during the 1860s and some similar undated materials.

Addresses and writings date from the 1840s and appear to be the work of Joseph E.N. Lewis.

Genealogy consists of one small folder, which gives some background on the Muse and Lewis families. John Lewis married Peggy Muse, a daughter of Battaile and Elizabeth [Tate] Muse.

Oversize papers dating 1777-1802 contain indentures, accounts, lists of tenants, correspondence, articles of agreement, and lists of barrels of wheat sold for different individuals. Withdrawal sheets from throughout the main body of the collection refer to the documents placed in this oversize series.

N.B. One folder titled Miscellany--Envelopes and Wrappers has not been microfilmed because of its negligible research value.

0001 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Correspondence

0003 Battaile Muse, 1773-1777. 46 frames.

0049	Battaile Muse, January 1778-June 1779. 84 frames.
0133	Battaile Muse, July-December 1779. 78 frames.
0211	Battaile Muse, January-June 1780. 62 frames.
0273	Battaile Muse, July-December 1780. 59 frames.
0332	Battaile Muse, 1781. 78 frames.
0410	Battaile Muse, January-June 1782. 40 frames.
0450	Battaile Muse, July-December 1782. 76 frames.
0526	Battaile Muse, January-June 1783. 104 frames.
0630	Battaile Muse, July-December 1783. 67 frames.
0697	Battaile Muse, January-June 1784. 64 frames.
0761	Battaile Muse, July-December 1784. 103 frames.
0864	Battaile Muse, January-June 1785. 40 frames.
0904	Battaile Muse, July-December 1785. 96 frames.

Reel 21

Battaile Muse Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

0001	Battaile Muse, January-June 1786. 118 frames.
0119	Battaile Muse, July-December 1786. 125 frames.
0244	Battaile Muse, January-June 1787. 81 frames.
0325	Battaile Muse, July-December 1787. 46 frames.
0371	Battaile Muse, January-June 1788. 50 frames.
0421	Battaile Muse, July-December 1788. 52 frames.
0473	Battaile Muse, January-June 1789. 76 frames.
0549	Battaile Muse, July-December 1789. 47 frames.
0596	Battaile Muse, January-June 1790. 53 frames.
0649	Battaile Muse, July-December 1790. 58 frames.
0707	Battaile Muse, January-June 1791. 50 frames.
0757	Battaile Muse, July-December 1791. 32 frames.
0789	Battaile Muse, January-June 1792. 36 frames.
0825	Battaile Muse, July-December 1792. 57 frames.
0882	Battaile Muse, 1793. 80 frames.
0962	Battaile Muse, 1794. 64 frames.
1026	Battaile Muse, 1795. 33 frames.
1059	Battaile Muse, 1796. 71 frames.

Reel 22

Battaile Muse Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

- 0001 Battaile Muse, January-June 1797. 63 frames.
- 0064 Battaile Muse, July-December 1797. 39 frames.
- 0103 Battaile Muse, 1798. 73 frames.
- 0176 Battaile Muse, January-June 1799. 41 frames.
- 0217 Battaile Muse, July-December 1799. 47 frames.
- 0264 Battaile Muse, 1800. 82 frames.
- 0346 Battaile Muse, 1801. 53 frames.
- 0399 Battaile Muse, 1802. 71 frames.
- 0470 Battaile Muse, 1803. 31 frames.
- 0501 Battaile Muse, 1804-1891. 46 frames.
- 0547 Battaile Muse, Undated, A-M (Alphabetical by Correspondent).
93 frames.
- 0640 Battaile Muse, Undated, N-Z (Alphabetical by Correspondent).
100 frames.

Addresses and Writings

- 0740 [Joseph E.N. Lewis.] 1845, Undated. 78 frames.

Legal Papers

- 0818 Battaile Muse, 1731-1780. 70 frames.
- 0888 Battaile Muse, 1781-1785. 102 frames.
- 0990 Battaile Muse, 1786-1788. 128 frames.

Reel 23

Battaile Muse Papers cont.

Legal Papers cont.

- 0001 Battaile Muse, 1789-1790. 90 frames.
- 0091 Battaile Muse, 1791-1795. 81 frames.
- 0172 Battaile Muse, 1796-1800. 85 frames.
- 0257 Battaile Muse, 1801-1806. 39 frames.

Financial Papers--Miscellaneous

- 0296 Battaile Muse, 1753-1784. 96 frames.

0392	Battaile Muse, 1785-1786. 112 frames.
0504	Battaile Muse, 1787-1788. 127 frames.
0631	Battaile Muse, 1789-1790. 99 frames.
0730	Battaile Muse, 1791-1792. 70 frames.
0800	Battaile Muse, 1793-1794. 55 frames.
0855	Battaile Muse, 1795-1796. 55 frames.
0910	Battaile Muse, 1797-1798. 42 frames.
0952	Battaile Muse, 1799-1800. 49 frames.
1001	Battaile Muse, 1801-1803. 83 frames.

Reel 24

Battaile Muse Papers cont.

Financial Papers--Miscellaneous cont.

0001	Battaile Muse, Undated. 63 frames.
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Financial Papers--Accounts

0064	Battaile Muse, 1766-1779. 154 frames.
0218	Battaile Muse, 1780-1782. 106 frames.
0324	Battaile Muse, 1783. 57 frames.
0381	Battaile Muse, 1784. 115 frames.
0496	Battaile Muse, 1785. 125 frames.
0621	Battaile Muse, 1786. 166 frames.
0787	Battaile Muse, 1787. 169 frames.
0956	Battaile Muse, 1788. 108 frames.

Reel 25

Battaile Muse Papers cont.

Financial Papers--Accounts cont.

0001	Battaile Muse, 1789. 109 frames.
0110	Battaile Muse, 1790. 141 frames.
0251	Battaile Muse, 1791. 74 frames.
0325	Battaile Muse, 1792. 81 frames.
0406	Battaile Muse, 1793. 90 frames.
0496	Battaile Muse, 1794. 61 frames.
0557	Battaile Muse, 1795. 53 frames.
0610	Battaile Muse, 1796. 73 frames.

0683	Battaile Muse, 1797. 59 frames.
0742	Battaile Muse, 1798. 68 frames.
0810	Battaile Muse, 1799. 71 frames.
0881	Battaile Muse, 1800. 75 frames.
0956	Battaile Muse, 1801. 58 frames.
1014	Battaile Muse, 1802. 51 frames.

Reel 26

Battaile Muse Papers cont.

Financial Papers--Accounts cont.

0001	Battaile Muse, 1803. 12 frames.
0013	Battaile Muse, Undated. 90 frames.

Financial Papers--Receipts

0103	Battaile Muse, 1771-1779. 34 frames.
0137	Battaile Muse, 1780-1781. 30 frames.
0167	Battaile Muse, 1782-1783. 62 frames.
0229	Battaile Muse, 1784. 41 frames.
0270	Battaile Muse, 1785. 37 frames.
0307	Battaile Muse, 1786. 54 frames.
0361	Battaile Muse, 1787. 57 frames.
0418	Battaile Muse, 1788. 56 frames.
0474	Battaile Muse, 1789. 75 frames.
0549	Battaile Muse, 1790. 52 frames.
0601	Battaile Muse, 1791. 45 frames.
0646	Battaile Muse, 1792. 37 frames.
0683	Battaile Muse, 1793. 50 frames.
0733	Battaile Muse, 1794. 28 frames.
0761	Battaile Muse, 1795. 24 frames.
0785	Battaile Muse, 1796. 25 frames.
0810	Battaile Muse, 1797. 28 frames.
0838	Battaile Muse, 1798. 44 frames.
0882	Battaile Muse, 1799. 38 frames.
0920	Battaile Muse, 1800. 41 frames.
0961	Battaile Muse, 1801. 70 frames.
1031	Battaile Muse, 1802. 54 frames.

Reel 27

Battaile Muse Papers cont.

Financial Papers--Receipts cont.

- 0001 Battaile Muse, 1803. 38 frames.
- 0039 Battaile Muse, 1804-1807. 13 frames.
- 0052 Battaile Muse, Undated. 32 frames.

Plantation and Land Records

- 0084 Battaile Muse, 1748-1780. 91 frames.
- 0175 Battaile Muse, 1781-1785. 132 frames.
- 0307 Battaile Muse, 1786-1790. 135 frames.
- 0442 Battaile Muse, 1791-1803. 92 frames.
- 0534 Battaile Muse, Undated. 103 frames.

Plantation and Land Records--Advertisements

- 0637 Battaile Muse, 1777-1803 and Undated. 65 frames.

Genealogy

- 0702 Battaile Muse, Undated. 18 frames.

Miscellany

- 0720 Battaile Muse, 1801-1865, and Undated. 27 frames.

Miscellany--Fragments

- 0747 Battaile Muse, Correspondence, Undated. 71 frames.
- 0818 Battaile Muse, Legal Papers, Undated. 11 frames.
- 0829 Battaile Muse, Financial Papers, Undated. 68 frames.
- 0897 Battaile Muse, Unidentified, Undated. 40 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0937 Battaile Muse, Accounts, 1768-1771. 54 frames.
- 0991 Battaile Muse, Culpepper [sic] Rent Roll, 1770-[1780s]. 12 frames.
- 1003 Battaile Muse, Memorandum Book, 1771-1777. 41 frames.
- 1044 Battaile Muse, Accounts and Plantation Records, 1772-1773. 17 frames.
- 1061 Battaile Muse, Religious Notes and Accounts, 1772-1777. 10 frames.

Reel 28

Battaile Muse Papers cont.

Bound Volumes cont.

- 0001 Battaile Muse, Personal Accounts, 1772-1779. 10 frames.
- 0011 Battaile Muse, Rents Due James and John Mercer, 1772-1783. 12 frames.
- 0023 Battaile Muse, Daybook for James Mercer, 1777. 16 frames.
- 0039 Battaile Muse, Memorandum Including Slave List, 1777. 13 frames.
- 0052 Battaile Muse, Accounts and Memorandum, 1777-1779. 16 frames.
- 0068 Battaile Muse, Daybook of Accounts with James Mercer, September 30, 1778-July 4, 1779. 15 frames.
- 0083 Battaile Muse, Accounts, 1779-1780. 29 frames.
- 0112 Battaile Muse, Four Memorandum Books (John and James Mercer), 1779-1782. 87 frames.
- 0199 Battaile Muse, Index, ca. 1770s. 17 frames.
- 0216 Battaile Muse, [Memorandum Book], 1781. 46 frames.
- 0262 Battaile Muse, [Memorandum Book], 1781. 9 frames.
- 0271 Battaile Muse, Memorandum Book, 1781-1782. 35 frames.
- 0306 Battaile Muse, Daybook of George William Fairfax Estate, 1781-1783. 7 frames.
- 0313 Battaile Muse, [Memorandum Book], 1782-1785. 88 frames.
- 0402 Battaile Muse, Index, ca. 1782. 18 frames.
- 0420 Battaile Muse, Rent Roll for Wilson Cary Selden, 1784. 37 frames.
- 0457 Battaile Muse, Rents, "His Excellency General Washington," 1785-1789. 45 frames.
- 0502 Battaile Muse, Memorandum Book, 1785-1791. 107 frames.
- 0609 Battaile Muse, Account with Dr. W.C. Selden, 1786-1789. 60 frames.
- 0669 Battaile Muse, Wheat Book, August 1787. 8 frames.
- 0677 Battaile Muse, Accounts and Credits, 1788. 23 frames.
- 0700 Battaile Muse, Rentall [sic] for Fauquier, Berkeley, and Frederick Counties, 1788-1791. 50 frames.
- 0750 Battaile Muse, Memorandum Book, 1791-1793. 37 frames.
- 0787 Battaile Muse, Rentall [sic] for Fauquier County/Culpepper [sic] County, 1792. 11 frames.
- 0798 Battaile Muse, Account with Wilson Miles Cary, Executor of George William Fairfax Estate, 1792-1799. 31 frames.
- 0829 Battaile Muse, Mrs. Sarah Fairfax's Rents, Received Since May 28, 1793. 32 frames.

- 0861 Battaile Muse, Rental [sic] for Fauquier County/Culpepper [sic] County, 1794. 26 frames.
- 0887 Battaile Muse, Memorandum Book, 1798-[1801]. 93 frames.

Reel 29

Battaile Muse Papers cont.

Bound Volumes cont.

- 0001 John H. Lewis, Account Book, 1834-1852. 134 frames.
- 0135 Joseph E.N. Lewis, Notebook, ca. 1844. 17 frames.
- 0152 Legal Notes, ca. 1847. 14 frames.
- 0166 W.H.T. Lewis, Surveyor's Exercise Book, 1849-1850. 101 frames.
- 0267 Legal Notes, ca. 1840s. 32 frames.

Oversize Papers

- 0299 Battaile Muse, 1777-1802. 61 frames.

Other

- 0360 List of Omissions from the Battaile Muse Papers. 1 frame.

Henry Fitzhugh Papers, 1746-1789, Bedford (Stafford County), Virginia

Henry Fitzhugh (1723-1783) was the grandson of Colonel William Fitzhugh. Henry inherited Bedford, a great estate along the Potomac River in Stafford County, on the Northern Neck of Virginia. He married Sarah Battaile of nearby Caroline County in 1746, with whom he both raised a large family and continued the family fortunes in tobacco planting and trade. The letterbook, 1746-1774, and ledger, 1747-1789, cover the life of a Virginia planter from early manhood to death, depicting his business career and family, as well as life in mid-eighteenth century Virginia in general.

There are only three items in the brief papers series of this collection: a newsclipping regarding the Fitzhugh family dated 1880; an indenture for debt, signed by Henry Fitzhugh July 13, 1762, which also involves John Washington and Walter Williamson; and a list of taxables given by Mrs. Sarah Fitzhugh, Stafford County, dated April 1782, which lists 26 Negroes, an overseer, 33 head of cattle, four horses, a mule, and a chair.

The ledger, 1747-1789, contains primarily mercantile accounts from the plantation store at Bedford. This account book lists many Virginia planters

and small farmers among Fitzhugh's customers. Items sold include coffee, molasses, rum, medicines, hardware, and dry goods. These were exchanged for local produce such as corn, tobacco, and wheat, and for services such as blacksmithing, masonry, shoemaking, or a variety of other needs, including music lessons for the Fitzhugh children. John Messelius, the painter, visited Virginia during 1767 and is mentioned in Fitzhugh's ledger where he is listed as altering the portraits of Henry and Sarah Fitzhugh and painting a half-portrait of their daughter. Also of interest are accounts with English and Scottish factors and rent rolls of Virginia estates.

The letterbook of Henry Fitzhugh, 1746-1774, reveals the westward drift of a Virginia planter in his search for arable land. It also reveals his dependence on London tobacco factors. From his house on the Potomac, Fitzhugh directed the work at quarters such as Ravensworth, Pageland, and The Mountains, in four counties, including Fairfax, Prince William, Stafford, and Fauquier. His letters recount the movement westward for "fresh, rich land" as Tidewater fertility decreased. Fitzhugh tried many factors before he settled on the London merchant house of John Stewart and [Duncan] Campbell, who carried out his business transactions and accommodated his personal shopping needs. The Fitzhugh letters complain of low prices paid for hogsheads of tobacco and of the high prices and low quality of merchandise.

Invoices sent from Virginia, 1747-1774, are also contained in the letterbook and these provide details on the social life and customs among Tidewater planters. Incidental items in the letters provide information on how tobacco was planted, cultivated, dried in houses, packed in hogsheads, inspected at landings along the Potomac River, and shipped on vessels coming directly from England to the landings. Effects of the weather on the quality and amount of the crop are described, as is the pressing need for credit to buy new quarters and slaves. Letters in the 1750s describe the care taken in transferring slaves to new land. Slave management and provisioning are also discussed, and interesting side-lights of absentee ownership are frequently apparent.

The letters also concern various individuals and social matters throughout the 1750s, horse breeding and swapping circa 1751, and the opening of "back" plantations in 1757. Fitzhugh was colonel of the Stafford County militia in 1752 and writes Governor Robert Dinwiddie in 1756 during the French and Indian War regarding the march of a portion of the militia to George Washington's headquarters at Winchester, Virginia.

Papers

- 0363 Henry Fitzhugh and Sarah [Bataille] Fitzhugh, 1762, 1782, and 1880.
7 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0370 Henry Fitzhugh, Ledger, Part I, 1747-1789. 130 frames.
0500 Henry Fitzhugh, Ledger, Part II, 1747-1789. 110 frames.
0610 Henry Fitzhugh, Letterbook, 1746-1774. 108 frames.

Thomas Yuille, John and George Murdoch Papers, 1754-1757, Virginia; also Scotland

This account book, 1754-1757, belonged to a merchant in Virginia who was in the employ of Thomas Yuille, John and George Murdoch, Glasgow, Scotland. Presumably the writer of these accounts was their agent or store manager in Virginia, as he charged the firm for his wages. The location of the business in Virginia is unknown. Trade activities depicted in the accounts include the importation of slaves, the exportation of various commodities including tobacco, and a number of transatlantic shipping ventures. Shipping went to Scotland, Ireland, England, and to colonial ports. There are accounts for such men as Charles Carter, William Byrd, Edmund Pendleton, Theodorick Bland, and Sir William Codrington.

There are three pages of extraneous accounts for Thomas West dated 1815. The volume was formerly cataloged as the Thomas West Account Book.

- 0718 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Bound Volume

- 0720 Thomas Yuille, John and George Murdoch, Account Book, 1754-1757.
31 frames.

Robert Carter Papers, 1772-1794, Nomini Hall (Westmoreland County), Virginia; also Richmond, Northumberland, Loudoun, Prince William, and Frederick Counties, Virginia, and Baltimore, Maryland

This collection, consisting almost entirely of letterbooks and daybooks, documents the undertakings of one of the great planters of late eighteenth century Virginia, Robert Carter of Nomini Hall (1727-1804), a grandson of Robert "King" Carter. Young Carter's inheritance of Virginia lands was vast,

and he augmented his extensive holdings with a one-fifth interest in the Baltimore Iron Works through his marriage in 1754 to Frances Ann Tasker. As a member of that pre-eminent Maryland family, Frances Tasker also brought her husband influence at the Court of George II, which provided Carter a seat on the Governor's Council in Virginia at the age of twenty-eight. Thereafter, he was known as "Councillor" or "Colonel" Carter. He went twice a year on provincial business to Williamsburg and supervised the militia in Westmoreland County from his estate in the Northern Neck on the Nomini River, a Tidewater tributary of the Potomac River. From 1762-1772 he lived at Williamsburg with his family. During the years before the Revolution he returned to Nomini Hall, making that his principal residence until 1793, when he bought a house in Baltimore, Maryland.

Carter's eighteen plantations encompassed over 70,000 acres that spread over parts of six Virginia counties from the Northern Neck westward to the Shenandoah Valley. The names of his estates in Westmoreland County include Nomini Hall, Old Ordinary, Forest Quarter, Coles Point, Aries, Taurus, and Gemini. Richmond County plantations owned and operated by Carter include one known as John Peck and one known as Robert Mitchell. Of the two active plantations named Cancer, one is in Richmond County and one in Prince William. Carter also opened new Piedmont operations, including Leo in Loudoun County and Aquarius, Scorpio, Capricorn, Libra, Virgo, and Sagittarius in Frederick County, Virginia. During the years documented by this collection he superintended the management of all these and other estates, which he rented to others. His farms involved him in staple grain and tobacco cultivation, flour milling, animal husbandry, home manufactures, commerce, and navigation. The development of his lands in the lower Shenandoah Valley and other areas of the Piedmont is well documented in the collection, as is his management of the Tidewater estates, and his involvement with the profitable Baltimore Iron Works.

The letterbooks, 1772-1793, are the heart of the collection. They fill ten bound volumes, each of which is indexed by subject and name. Many letters detail agricultural matters, especially the opening of new plantations and directions for overseers and business agents. Frequent references to slavery may be found in the letters, including directions for the feeding and clothing of his slaves. The letters show that the milling of corn and wheat is also a vital part of plantation activity. Arrangements for the shipping of produce is another frequent topic of the correspondence, including mention of ships and wagons of his own. Commercial activities related to the plantations are very well documented, including letters on storekeeping, modes of payment involving continental and transatlantic currency and securities, and various home manufactures. Personal details are also

mentioned throughout the correspondence. For example, religion plays an increasingly important role in Carter's life as he converts from the Anglican to Baptist, and later to Swedenborgian, faith.

The eleventh volume consists of a deed of emancipation dated 1791. This volume shows the distribution of over 450 bondsmen on Carter's eighteen plantations. The lists contain the names of slaves, specifying gender, age, location, and parentage (mothers only). Slaves were to be freed in twenty-one increments between 1791 and 1810. The individuals affected by this deed are specified by name and location.

The twelfth volume contains religious notes dated 1777-1779. While not extensive, the notes assume importance in conjunction with the religious expressions found in the letterbooks and daybooks.

The final six volumes are daybooks, 1773-1793, some of which are indexed. These are essentially diaries and contain more personal information than the letterbooks. Carter's peregrinations among his many estates are noted, as are visits and family events. Notes on architecture, literature, and intellectual activities appear. His agricultural activities are fully detailed, including summaries of work done by slaves, harvests, the cultivation of tobacco, and the milling of grain. The notations include cash expenses and income projections. Deaths and sicknesses among his slaves are noted regularly together with observations on overseers and complaints from slaves regarding overseers. Notes on preachers and church attendance include the texts of sermons. Volume 15 is particularly rich in these matters, including notes on moral principles and the doctrine of free grace. The last volume in the series is more oriented to genealogical and personal notes, perhaps reflecting his move to Baltimore and the assumption by his son John Tasker Carter of the estate at Nomini Hall.

N.B. *Robert Carter of Nomini Hall: A Virginia Planter of the Eighteenth Century*, Louis Morton (Williamsburg, Virginia: Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, 1945) is a source of additional information on Robert Carter. A contemporary perspective on Robert Carter and Nomini Hall may be found in the *Journal and Letters of Philip Vickers Fithian, 1773-1774: A Plantation Tutor of the Old Dominion*, Hunter D. Farrish, ed. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1968). The Letterbooks, Cornbook, and Diary, Acc. 3807, of Robert "King" Carter and the Letterbook, Acc. 4996, of his sons John, Charles, and Landon, are available on microfilm in University Publications of America's (UPA) series, *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations, Series E, Part 1, Selections from the Holdings of the University of Virginia Library*. Additional manuscripts of Robert Carter of Nomini Hall can be found among the holdings of the Virginia Historical Society, the Library of Congress, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, and the Maryland Historical Society (Ms. 1228 and Ms. 1621).

0751 Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

Papers

0754 Robert Carter. 1778-1794. 65 frames.

Bound Volumes

0819 Robert Carter, Volume 1, Letterbook, January 1772-May 10, 1774.
118 frames.

0937 Robert Carter, Volume 2, Letterbook, May 20, 1774-May 7, 1775.
111 frames.

Reel 30

Robert Carter Papers cont.

Bound Volumes cont.

0001 Robert Carter, Volume 3, Letterbook, June 1775-May 1780. 423 frames.

0424 Robert Carter, Volume 4, Letterbook, May 31, 1780-June 26, 1782.
192 frames.

0616 Robert Carter, Volume 5, Letterbook, April 17, 1782-April 12, 1784.
240 frames.

0856 Robert Carter, Volume 6, Letterbook, June 30, 1784-November 16, 1785.
295 frames.

Reel 31

Robert Carter Papers cont.

Bound Volumes cont.

0001 Robert Carter, Volume 7, Letterbook, November 15, 1785-September 12,
1787. 376 frames.

0377 Robert Carter, Volume 8, Letterbook, August 20, 1787-July 18, 1789.
333 frames.

0710 Robert Carter, Volume 9, Letterbook, July 20, 1789-July 3, 1792.
372 frames.

Reel 32

Robert Carter Papers cont.

Bound Volumes cont.

- 0001 Robert Carter, Volume 10, Letterbook, July 12, 1792-April 26, 1793.
81 frames.
- 0082 Robert Carter, Volume 11, Deed of Emancipation, 1791. 120 frames.
- 0202 Robert Carter, Volume 12, Religious Notes, July 12, 1777-July 5, 1779.
16 frames.
- 0218 Robert Carter, Volume 13, Daybook, January 1, 1773-November 9, 1776.
135 frames.
- 0353 Robert Carter, Volume 14, Daybook, October 1776-March 1778.
104 frames.
- 0457 Robert Carter, Volume 15, Daybook, March 28-November 9, 1778.
61 frames.
- 0518 Robert Carter, Volume 16, Daybook, May 28, 1784-July 1789. 80 frames.
- 0598 Robert Carter, Volume 17, Daybook, October 10, 1785-April 1787.
38 frames.
- 0636 Robert Carter, Volume 18, Daybook, May 9-December 1793. 95 frames.

Mary E.C. Gilliam Papers, 1851-1876, Dinwiddie County, Virginia

The Gilliam family owned large tobacco and wheat plantations in Dinwiddie and Chesterfield counties, Virginia, and cotton plantations in Greene and Marengo counties, Alabama. John W. Gilliam, who was the husband of Mary E.C. Gilliam, died in 1853, leaving her in charge of a large estate, known as Burnt Quarter, in Dinwiddie County, and as guardian of her sons, Joseph P. and John W. Gilliam.

All of the items in this collection concern Mary E.C. Gilliam and her son, John W. Gilliam. A letter of 1852, probably addressed to John W. Gilliam, gives detailed instructions to a young man on how to conduct himself at Virginia Military Institute. Other papers concern tobacco sales and tannery accounts of Mary E.C. Gilliam in Dinwiddie County, Virginia. Letters from John W. Gilliam to his mother dated 1876 and undated, concern Harris County, Texas, where he had settled.

The bulk of the collection consists of bound volumes. A plantation and farm account book dated 1856-1872 is a volume printed in 1852 by J.W. Randolph, Richmond, Virginia, containing instructions to managers; miscellaneous information, tables, and data; as well as the entries made at

the Gilliam estate. Ante-bellum entries portray the work of overseers, including John W. Gilliam and George C. Nash, at Mary E.C. Gilliam's plantation in Dinwiddie County, Virginia. Quarterly inventories provided for in this printed journal for managers of plantations indicate a work force of over fifty slaves. Post-bellum freedmen's accounts are interspersed with earlier entries.

The final four volumes in the collection illustrate the education of Mary E.C. Gilliam. One volume, inscribed Mary E. Gilliam, Chart of White's History, St. Mary's, 1848, and another undated volume, are filled in copybook form with historical dates and important events in world history. The final two volumes, both of which are undated, contain exercises in bookkeeping kept in French.

N.B. Additional Gilliam Family Papers, Acc. 2608, 3164, and 3593, are available in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations, Series E, Part 2, Selections from the Holdings of the University of Virginia Library*.

0731 Introductory Material. 2 frames.

Papers

0733 Mary E.C. Gilliam. 1851-1876, Undated. 30 frames.

Bound Volumes

0763 Mary E.C. Gilliam, Plantation and Farm Account Book, 1856-1872.
104 frames.

0867 Mary E.C. Gilliam, Brown Copybook, 1848. 35 frames.

0902 Mary E.C. Gilliam, Copybook, Undated. 32 frames.

0934 Mary E.C. Gilliam, Alphabet and Ledger for Bookkeeping, Undated.
24 frames.

0958 Mary E.C. Gilliam, Daybook and Journal for Bookkeeping, Undated.
57 frames.

Reel 33

Francis Everod Rives Papers, 1817-1848, Dinwiddie County, Virginia

The earliest records in this collection consist of an unbound slave sales book, 1817-1837, for the partnership of Peyton Mason, Sr., Peyton Mason, Jr., and Francis Everod Rives, known as Peyton Mason & Co. The most active years covered in the volume are 1817 to 1823. Slaves were pur-

purchased in Richmond, Norfolk, and Warrenton, Virginia. Four trips to the west are chronicled through profit and loss statements, including statements of expenses and slaves returned for medical reasons. Most of the slaves seem to have been sold in Alabama; however, some were purchased by Henry Turner of Natchez, Mississippi. The final accounting was not made until 1837, although the firm had been inactive for fourteen years before then.

Francis Everod Rives (1792-1861) was a U.S. representative from Virginia from 1837 to 1841. However, most of the letters in this collection are copies written by Rives from Petersburg, Dinwiddie County, concerning his activities with the Petersburg Railroad, 1843-1848. These form a valuable record of early railroading in Virginia and North Carolina. The fight between the Petersburg Railroad and the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad for possession of seventeen miles of track, including the Weldon Bridge over the Roanoke River, resulted in the dissolution of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad. A letter of 1848 to Rives from his nephew, Col. R. B. Heath, is written from Berlin, discussing his travels and the Revolution of 1848.

N.B. The Alfred Landon Rives Papers, 1839-1888, and the George Edmund Badger Papers, 1799-1861, contain additional Francis Everod Rives material and are open to researchers at the Duke University Library.

0001 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Papers

0003 Francis Everod Rives, 1817-1848. 99 frames.

0004 Francis Everod Rives, Peyton Mason, Sr., and Peyton Mason, Jr.,
Slave Sales Book, 1817-1837. 49 frames.

Peter Barksdale Papers, 1783-1895, Halifax County, Virginia; also Petersburg, Virginia

The earliest letters in this collection are from brothers of Peter Barksdale regarding slave purchases, family, and general agricultural and business matters in the 1780s and 1790s. These brothers, William, Elisha, Nathaniel, and Randolph Barksdale, wrote often during those decades from various locations, particularly Charlotte, Halifax, and Pittsylvania counties in Southside Virginia; Petersburg, Virginia; and neighboring areas of North Carolina regarding the price of tobacco, markets for corn, and other matters. Many of these early letters discuss the founding of mercantile establishments and the granting of credit on the initial stock of rural stores, as well as

relations with commercial houses in Petersburg. The site of Barksdale's store forms the present-day town of Barksdale in Halifax County, Virginia.

During the early years of the nineteenth century, William Barksdale moved to England, while Nathaniel Barksdale moved to Rutherford County, Tennessee, and a sister, Elizabeth [Barksdale] Vaughan, also settled in Tennessee with her husband, Drury Vaughan. Elisha Barksdale becomes the most prominent person in the collection from the 1820s through the 1850s, and documentation features his accounts as a tobacco planter and the records of his association with the Dan River Baptist Association.

Numerous members of the Barksdale and related families are documented throughout. Papers concern Elisha Barksdale's son-in-law, Melchizadek Spragins, from the 1820s through the 1830s. Frances E. and Cornelia M. Barksdale, daughters of Elisha, are the authors and recipients of letters while at school in Danville, Virginia, during the early 1830s. Among their correspondents was Elizabeth A. Spragins, a student at the Salem Academy, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, in 1836. Cornelia's tenure at the Bedford Female Seminary, 1839-1840, is documented in letters and a report from that school regarding her progress. She then attended a school in Richmond, Virginia, in 1841 and later married John W. Quarles, a merchant of Jackson and Memphis, Tennessee. Letters from her and her husband discuss personal and business matters in addition to a cholera epidemic in Tennessee in 1849. Other letters during the 1840s are from Nathaniel B. Read, a cousin of Barksdale's, of Nashville, Tennessee. They mostly concern business matters, but there is also an account, dated 1841, of the stabbing of Senator Ephraim Hubbard Foster of Tennessee. Edward Barksdale was a student at the University of Virginia, 1847, and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1849. Albert W. Barksdale was a student at Richmond College during 1850. Rebecca F. Barksdale was a student at Greensboro Female College in North Carolina during 1857. Letters during the Civil War concern the operations of the Union Furnace in Patrick County, Virginia. Postwar letters are addressed to Sallie Barksdale and others regarding local events and religion in Halifax and Pittsylvania counties, Virginia.

A letter to Elisha Barksdale from the Etna Iron Works recounts the death of a young Barksdale slave, who was rented to that firm in 1847. Another 1847 letter from Jannill, Wimbish, & Miller proposes to buy from Elisha Barksdale a female slave whose husband was owned by that firm. Other letters throughout the collection discuss slavery and the hiring of slaves.

N.B. Additional Barksdale family records are available on microfilm among the Southside Virginia Family Papers, Acc. 550, *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations, Series E, Part 3, Selections from the Holdings of the University of Virginia Library*, published by UPA.

0102 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Papers

- 0104 Peter Barksdale and Randolph Barksdale, 1783-1789. 72 frames.
0176 Peter Barksdale and Randolph Barksdale, 1790-1791. 126 frames.
0302 Peter Barksdale and Randolph Barksdale, 1792-1818. 84 frames.
0386 Peter Barksdale, Elisha Barksdale, Frances E. Barksdale, and
 Melchizadek Spragins, 1819-1844. 153 frames.
0539 Elisha Barksdale, Edward Barksdale, Cornelia M. [Barksdale] Quarles,
 and John W. Quarles, 1845-1849. 210 frames.
0749 Cornelia M. [Barksdale] Quarles, Elisha Barksdale, Rebecca F.
 Barksdale, Albert W. Barksdale, and Sallie Barksdale, 1850-1895.
 177 frames.
0926 Peter Barksdale, Albert W. Barksdale, Sallie Barksdale, Edward
 Barksdale, Randolph Barksdale, Elisha Barksdale, Rebecca F.
 Barksdale, and Cornelia [Barksdale] Quarles, Undated. 117 frames.

Reel 34

William A.J. Finney Papers, 1849-1876, Pittsylvania County, Virginia

This collection is mainly correspondence among a company of slave traders operating in Virginia and Alabama from 1849 to 1860. Chief among them were William A.J. [Jack] Finney and Philip Thomas. Also associated with the trade were Zachary S. Finney, Dick Finney, John W. Calhoun, and Henry Muse. Slave trading firms with whom this group had dealings include Thomas A. Powell & Company of Montgomery, Alabama, and Robert Lumpkin; Dickinson, Hill & Company and Betts and Gregory, all of Richmond, Virginia. R.J. Nickels, a trader from Waterloo, South Carolina, also corresponded with Finney in 1859. Most of the letters relating to slave trading are dated 1858-1860. The letters frequently report the prices and state of the market for slaves in Richmond.

Letters reveal that Finney, Thomas, and others bought slaves in Virginia and sold them in the southern markets of New Orleans, Louisiana, and Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama, as well as some smaller places, including Cahaba, Alabama. Letters from Philip Thomas to Finney form the bulk of the collection and give a detailed picture of methods of conducting and financing the slave trade. The firms apparently obtained liberal credit from the banks of Danville, Virginia, and operated with considerable profit. The seasonal nature of supply and demand in the slave markets and the

importance of placing slaves on these markets at the appropriate times in order to secure the best prices are also discussed. In a brisk season they often sold each Negro at a profit of two to three hundred dollars, but if the market and credit tightened up they were content with a profit of twenty-five to fifty dollars per head. Epidemics often decimated the Richmond market, as happened during 1859, prompting the purchase of insurance on their slaves there.

Two letters in the collection relate to female correspondents. A letter of 1856 written by Finney to his wife, Elizabeth A. Finney, discusses the health of family and friends. A letter of 1862 to Sallie A. Finney from a Confederate soldier relates the wounding and capture of her husband, George, near Williamsburg, Virginia.

Civil War letters show that many members of the Finney family were in the Confederate Army. There are references to Finney's attempts to raise a company, his hiring of a substitute, the battle of Big Bethel, the maintenance of the Danville Railroad, and appeals for food. Letters of the 1870s pertain to Finney's political activities in Virginia.

N.B. Additional William A.J. Finney records are available on microfilm among the Southside Virginia Family Papers, Acc. 550, *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations, Series E, Part 3, Selections from the Holdings of the University of Virginia Library*, as published by UPA.

0001 Introductory Material. 2 frames.

Papers

0003 William A.J. Finney, Elizabeth A. Finney and Sallie A. Finney, 1849-1876.
159 frames.

James A. Mitchell Papers, 1836-1854, Pittsylvania County, Virginia

The heart of this collection consists of a small volume that details the activities of James A. Mitchell, a slave trader in Mississippi between 1834 and 1835. The volume is an account book detailing his expenses in taking a coffle of fifty slaves from Virginia to Mississippi. Sales prices are listed for nineteen individuals and for a lot of thirty-one slaves. Mitchell left Virginia on October 18, 1834, returning February 13, 1835. A letter of 1836 from James Bland of Washington, Mississippi, certifies receipt of a refund from Mitchell for a slave who had died soon after purchase. Other letters discuss family matters and details regarding the practice of law during the 1840s and 1850s.

N.B. Additional James A. Mitchell records are available on microfilm from the Southside Virginia Family Papers, Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations, Series E, Part 3, Selections from the Holdings of the University of Virginia Library, published by UPA.

0162 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Papers

0164 James A. Mitchell, 1836-1854. 23 frames.

Bound Volume

0187 James A. Mitchell, Account Book (Slave Coffle), 1834-1835. 13 frames.

John Buford Papers, 1804-1898, Bedford County, Virginia

This collection is most valuable for its illustration of railroad construction and general business and social life in southwestern Virginia from 1830 to 1898. Correspondents throughout the heart of the collection (1854-1857) discuss the contracting for sections of track construction for various railroads. Slave labor was a vital adjunct to this enterprise. The hiring of slaves for this work from estates and plantations throughout Southside Virginia is a recurrent theme in the correspondence. Many letters discuss the health of slaves and show a concern for their food, clothing, and working conditions. A letter of 1853 informs John Buford of an impending sale of twenty Negroes and discourses upon the merits of owning or hiring slaves. Letters of 1854 document the hiring of slaves in Virginia and record the accidental deaths of some of these bondsmen. A letter of February 24, 1855, deals with insurance complications concerning a deceased Negro slave. Other letters discuss the procurement of railroad ties and naval stores in North Carolina. Financial matters play an important role as correspondents discuss contracts, methods of payment, bonds, cash constraints, fiscal embarrassments, and other circumstances. Salt works in Saltville (Washington County), Virginia, are also an important business concern of Buford, and it too depended on the work of slaves.

Letters from his parents and sister at home in Locust Level (Bedford County), Virginia, discuss family matters, the prospects for crops in the area, and other concerns. Neighbors, friends, and business associates wrote of problems and a myriad of matters concerning life in mid-nineteenth century Virginia. A letter of April 19, 1854, discusses courtship. Other letters of 1854 arrive from an acquaintance who was stopping in Havana, Cuba, en

route to Nebraska. A childhood friend of Buford's who had relocated in Texas sang the praises of that state. Local Virginia social gatherings include a marathon Baptist revival during October 1854. Letters of 1855 mention an epidemic similar to measles during May and a Methodist revival during August. A letter of July 24, 1857, from Jackson County, Missouri, dwells on agriculture and politics in that state and adjacent parts of the strife-torn Kansas Territory.

A large folder of bills and receipts dated 1804-1871 augments the correspondence and documents the business activities of John Buford. A number of these business records concern Negro slaves.

A small folder contains legal papers dated 1808-1883 that mainly relate to railroad contracting. Specifications dated 1855 concern a section of the James River and Kanawha Canal between North River and Buchanan in west central Virginia.

0200 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Papers

0202 John Buford, Rowland Buford, James H. Buford, and Paschal Buford, 1830-1854. 216 frames.

0418 John Buford, 1855-1856. 224 frames.

0642 John Buford, 1857-1898 and Undated. 127 frames.

Bills and Receipts

0769 John Buford, 1804-1871. 285 frames.

Legal Papers and Miscellany

1054 John Buford, 1808-1883. 23 frames.

Reel 35

Floyd L. Whitehead Papers, 1814-1863, Nelson County, Virginia

Floyd L. Whitehead was a deputy sheriff in the 1830s and 1840s as well as a tobacco planter and slave trader of Nelson County in the central Piedmont area of Virginia. The first item among the papers is a description of James L. Penn's Negroes, Nancy and Bob, well-recommended house servants, who sometimes worked in the fields. Other early items include a contract of Henry Campbell's dated January 21, 1817, to sell his entire crop of wheat. Papers concerning the sheriff's office of Nelson County, 1828-

1845, detail the costs of road maintenance and other duties. They also contain numerous court summonses. A few items among the sheriff's documents relate to slaves in the legal system. One is a certificate that an insane female slave was causing trouble in the county during 1832. Another is a criminal information dated 1841 which states that a free Negro woman along with three slaves of the area had stolen banknotes amounting to over \$800.

Bills and receipts among the papers detail Whitehead's purchases of slaves and miscellaneous personal items. A few items relate to the price of tobacco and the state of the Richmond, Virginia, tobacco markets during the 1830s and 1840s. Personal letters do not appear in the collection until the Civil War, when numerous letters arrive from Tennessee and Alabama from a correspondent in the Confederate service.

A bound volume augments the collection with details of Whitehead's slave trading activities with Ralph W. Lofftus, 1835-1837. Accounts include the prices paid and received for slaves in various locations in Virginia, cash expenses and profits, and cash paid to the partners from Whitehead and Lofftus and another partnership named Whitehead and Hargraves. Numerous individuals who traded with Whitehead are listed as well.

The second volume in the collection contains newsclippings relating to the Whigs, Henry Clay, and the tariff, dated 1824-1844 and undated. Miscellaneous memorandum accounts, ca. 1828, for the purchase of food and drink are interspersed among the newsclippings.

0001 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Papers

0003 James L. Penn, Henry Campbell, John W. Harris, and Floyd L. Whitehead, 1814-1863 and Undated. 140 frames.

Bound Volumes

0143 Whitehead and Lofftus, Accounts of Slave Trading, 1835-1837.
20 frames.

0163 Floyd L. Whitehead, Memorandum Book and Newsclippings, 1824-1844
and Undated. 29 frames.

Joseph Dickinson Papers, 1848-1858, Richmond, Virginia

This collection consists of four letters written to Joseph Dickinson, the chief member of the slave trading firm, Dickinson, Hill & Company, from

which he received reports regarding the Richmond slave markets. Dickinson was based along Snow Creek in eastern Franklin County, Southside Virginia. The letters detail the market, prices, and numbers of individuals on hand to be sold in Richmond. One letter from a wandering slave trader tells of his experiences in Marion, Alabama, during a trip of 1854.

0192 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Papers

0194 Joseph Dickinson, 1848-1858. 8 frames.

D.M. Pulliam Papers, 1845-1858, Richmond, Virginia

Pulliam was head of one of the more important slave trading companies of Richmond, Virginia. This collection consists of three items regarding the business of Pulliam and L[anghorne] Scruggs. The first is a copy of an 1845 notice given Scruggs regarding the purchaser of three slaves who failed to make prompt payment, setting forth the facts and requesting him to hold all money due that individual until the pre-existing debt on the slaves was paid. The final items are two letters written by Pulliam to L. Scruggs reporting on the Richmond slave market.

0202 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Letters

0204 D.M. Pulliam, 1857-1860. 5 frames.

George N. Thrift Papers, 1857-1860, Greenwood (Doddridge County), Virginia; also Augusta and Orange Counties, Virginia

This collection consists of personal correspondence addressed to George N. Thrift while he was a student at the Brookhill School near Charlottesville, Virginia, and at the Locust Grove Academy, also in Albemarle County. His mother was a frequent writer with news of home and family. Letters from his guardian discuss the settlement of his father's estate, including the division of slaves as well as numerous other matters. A sister, S. Thrift, wrote from the Virginia Female Institute at Staunton, where

she was a student. Friends of George N. Thrift wrote to him regarding local neighborhood social gatherings and other news.

0209 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Papers

0211 George N. Thrift, 1857-1860. 42 frames.

William Bolling Papers, 1724 (1776-1859)-1883, Goochland County, Virginia; also Kentucky

William Bolling (1777-1849) and family were James River tobacco and wheat planters in Goochland County, Virginia. They actively worked Bolling Hall (formerly Lickinghole Plantation) and two other estates known as Pocahontas and The Island in Goochland County, as well as Cobbs, an estate in Chesterfield County, Virginia. Bolling was one of the leading citizens of Virginia, serving, during his adult life, as commander of the cavalry in the vicinity of Norfolk during the War of 1812, as sheriff of Goochland County, and as a charter member of the Albemarle Agricultural Society. He was connected with the most outstanding families of Virginia and gained connections with several others through his marriage to Mary Randolph, the daughter of Richard and Ann [Meade] Randolph.

The earliest document is a survey of Lickinghole Plantation (later Bolling Hall) for John Bolling, grandfather of William Bolling, undertaken in 1724. Some papers dating after 1760 are those of John Bolling's widow, Elizabeth [Blair] Bolling Bland. The majority of papers in the last half of the eighteenth and early years of the nineteenth century, however, concern Thomas Bolling (d. 1804), the father of William Bolling. Thomas Bolling made his home at Cobbs in Chesterfield County. In 1764 he paid tax on forty tithable hands and 3,500 acres of land on a Goochland County, Virginia, property. Thomas Bolling's correspondence with London and Liverpool merchants documents the sale of tobacco and wheat as well as the many items bought in England for him by his factors. A receipt of 1770 from John Durand concerns the drawing of four pictures for Bolling. The last letter written by Thomas Bolling to his son William is a memorandum directing the marketing of their entire crop of wheat during 1804. Estate papers include his will, and they document William Bolling's management of profits made from plantations in Chesterfield, Goochland, Powhatan, and Campbell counties, Virginia, from Thomas' death in 1804 until 1811. William Bolling later managed the estate of his mother and served as guardian to his deaf brother and sister, Thomas and Mary Bolling. Lawsuits with his other sisters

resulted in an appraisal of the residual Thomas Bolling estate dated 1819 for a total sum of \$39,968, containing ninety-six slaves, nineteen horses, eighty-four cows, eighty-seven sheep, and 126 hogs and pigs of all sizes.

Between 1800 and 1829, a small ledger, accounts, and personal papers document William Mewburn, a peripatetic Englishman. He was first a merchant of London and Richmond, later the agent of a brother-in-law, David Ross, merchant and proprietor of the Oxford Iron Works in Campbell County, Virginia. Memoranda depict the operations of the Oxford Iron Works from 1807 to 1809. Mewburn resided at the Iron Works in 1809. A slave list of the Oxford estate in 1811 lists 220 individuals by families and occupation. Parts of the Oxford estate including the iron works, tobacco and wheat lands, and slave and free labor were also discussed by William Mewburn in interrogatories taken during 1811 by David Ross in the case of *Granberry & Hancock v. Ross*. Other papers of 1811 include a memorandum of an agreement to cut coal wood on the Oxford estate and an advertised lease offer affecting the entire operation. After 1814, Mewburn became a Powhatan County planter, and a friend and relative of William Bolling. William R. Mewburn, a son of William Mewburn, became a ward of his uncle, William Bolling. From 1830 until his death in 1834, letters to his uncle discuss education. Numerous relatives appeared upon the death of William R. Mewburn, inquiring of William Bolling about the disposition of the many slaves and Powhatan and Campbell County lands in his estate.

The farming operations of William Bolling and others are central to the collection. Letters from overseers and agents to William Bolling abound. Annual marketing agreements for his crops of wheat depict a careful, prosperous farmer who annually marketed a crop between five and ten thousand bushels of wheat. Bolling also annually directed the planting of up to 100,000 tobacco plants. Tables of William Bolling's taxable slave property for the late 1820s and the 1830s list nearly a hundred slaves grouped according to age, plantation, and occupational status. Letters from friends and relatives of Bolling typically discuss farming operations. Randolph Harrison and Richard Randolph were neighbors and frequent correspondents with Bolling from 1805 through the 1830s. They often met at Bollings Island to hunt grouse and other birds. Horse racing was also a topic of animated interest, particularly during the first two decades of the nineteenth century.

William Bolling's service in the War of 1812 is the topic of many of the papers. Bolling began his service in the war as a captain of the Goochland Militia, but rose to command the cavalry among the defenses of the city of Norfolk. Some of the papers relate to military maneuvers, but most concern supply and logistical problems. Many letters at this time and through the 1830s are from General John Hartwell Cocke. Bolling and Cocke were close

friends and discussed many subjects, including the recently created University of Virginia.

One of the most interesting aspects of this collection is that William Bolling had deaf mutes among his brothers and sisters and among his children. Thomas Bolling, his brother, was a deaf mute living at Cobbs in Chesterfield County and at Hampstead in Powhatan, and wrote frequently to William, until a letter from John Robertson described Thomas's last moments in January 1836. Mary Bolling, William's sister, also a deaf mute, travelled frequently among the Bolling relatives and also wrote frequently to William after 1805. Their father Thomas had sent them to Scotland for eight years in the eighteenth century to receive special instruction offered by members of the Braidwood family. A John Braidwood appeared in the U.S. in 1811 and approached William Bolling for material assistance. As a result Braidwood came to Bolling Hall and taught Bolling's two deaf children. Braidwood remained at Bolling Hall during William's service in the war, acting as general factotum. In 1815 Braidwood removed to Cobbs in Chesterfield County and for a short time operated a school there for deaf mutes.

William Bolling also had a son named Thomas Bolling who wrote very affectionately and frequently to his father between 1821-1849. In 1821, Thomas was a student at an academy on Bremono Recess, an estate of General John Hartwell Cocke. Thomas Bolling also wrote from the University of Virginia between 1823 and 1826. These letters contain many interesting facts relative to life at the university soon after its founding. Bolling makes several references to Thomas Jefferson including a statement made in May 1825 shortly before Jefferson's death. After college, Thomas's letters continue to reflect the events of his life including the management of his father's farms during the elder Bolling's attendance at the assembly in Richmond. His marriage to Mary Louisa Bolling was marred by her fragile health which prompted their visits to many of the springs in western Virginia and provoked many emotional letters to William relaying Thomas's fear of losing her. Thomas was probably a lawyer but eventually settled into the family farming routines which he continued up through the Civil War.

After 1850 the collection consists mainly of papers of the Robertson family at Mount Athos in Campbell County, Virginia. Many concern John Robertson, a former congressman and author, who retired to Campbell County. His wife was Ann F. [Bolling] Robertson, a sister of William Bolling. Several letters during the 1850s arrive from their son Bolling Robertson on tour in Rome and Switzerland. A daughter of the Robertsons, Ann F. [Robertson] Barksdale, is the primary correspondent of the final portions of the collection.

N.B. A plantation diary, slave register, and other papers of William Bolling are among additional holdings of the Virginia Historical Society.

0253 Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

Letters and Papers

- 0256 John Bolling, Elizabeth [Blair] Bolling Bland, Thomas Bolling, Ann [Meade] Randolph, William Bolling, and Mary [Randolph] Bolling, 1724-1799. 145 frames.
- 0401 Thomas Bolling, William Bolling, Sarah Randolph, Ann [Meade] Randolph, and William Mewburn, 1800-1804. 122 frames.
0451 William Mewburn, Ledger, 1800-1805. 36 frames.
- 0523 William Bolling, William Mewburn, Ann [Meade] Randolph, and Betty [Gay] Bolling, 1805-1808. 151 frames.
0649 William Bolling, Betty [Gay] Bolling and the Estate of Thomas Bolling, Copy of the Will of Thomas Bolling, and Accounts of His Estate, 1804-1812. 25 frames.
- 0674 William Bolling, William Mewburn, and Ann [Meade] Randolph, 1809-1811. 116 frames.
0734 List of Slaves at the Oxford Iron Works in Families and Their Employment, January 15, 1811. 15 frames.
- 0790 William Bolling and John Braidwood, 1812-June 1813. 108 frames.
- 0898 William Bolling, July-September 1813. 205 frames.

Reel 36

William Bolling Papers cont.

Letters and Papers cont.

- 0001 William Bolling, October-December 1813. 119 frames.
- 0120 William Bolling and William Mewburn, 1814. 95 frames.
- 0215 William Bolling, William Mewburn, and John Braidwood, 1815-September 1816. 145 frames.
- 0360 William Bolling, John Braidwood, Sarah [Ross] Mewburn, and William Mewburn, October 1816-December 1819. 144 frames.
0428 William Bolling, William Robertson, Elizabeth Robertson, and Rebecca Murray, Papers regarding a Lawsuit against William Bolling as Executor of Thomas Bolling and Betty [Gay] Bolling, 1814-1819. 41 frames.

- 0504 William Bolling, Mary [Randolph] Bolling, and William Mewburn, 1820-1823. 154 frames.
- 0603 William Bolling, Cash Book, 1818-1822. 20 frames.
- 0658 William Bolling and William Mewburn, 1824-1826. 168 frames.
- 0826 William Bolling and William Mewburn, 1827-1829. 41 frames.
- 0867 William Bolling, 1830-1833. 152 frames.

Reel 37

William Bolling Papers cont.

Letters and Papers cont.

- 0001 William Bolling, 1834-1839. 155 frames.
- 0156 William Bolling, Thomas Bolling, Bolling Robertson, Ann F. [Bolling] Robertson, and Ann F. [Robertson] Barksdale, 1840-1859. 136 frames.
- 0292 Ann F. [Bolling] Robertson, John Robertson, Thomas Bolling, and Ann F. [Robertson] Barksdale, 1860-1883. 25 frames.
- 0317 William Bolling, Ann F. [Bolling] Robertson, John Robertson, Thomas Bolling, Ann [Meade] Randolph, and John Braidwood, Undated. 70 frames.
- 0387 William Bolling and Ann F. [Bolling] Robertson, Undated. 112 frames.

James McDowell II Papers, 1767-1858, Lexington (Rockbridge County), Virginia; also Kentucky and Mississippi

James McDowell II (1795-1851) was by ancestry and marriage connected with the most prominent families of Virginia. He was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, and was educated at Washington College, Yale, and Princeton. In 1818 he married Susanna Smith Preston, his cousin. Although he held large estates in Virginia, Kentucky, and Mississippi, he had little personal interest in farming and instead entered politics. As a member of the Virginia legislature he took a prominent role in state affairs, and was particularly interested in issues involving slavery and internal improvements. From 1843 to 1846, McDowell was governor of Virginia, and following this he was elected to fill a vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of his brother-in-law, William Taylor. McDowell served in the House of Representatives until his own death in 1851. In 1847 he was defeated in a bid for the Senate due to his vote on the appointment of a lieutenant general in the armed forces.

The letters of this collection are chiefly family, personal, and business. The bulk is correspondence to and from McDowell's overseers at various estates and relate almost solely to his land and agricultural interests. There are many sidelights on land speculation, bank matters, and local financial affairs. Earliest papers concern his father, James McDowell. A 1796 land grant from the governor of Virginia added 6,000 acres in Rockbridge County, Virginia, to the McDowell fortunes. Letters to the elder McDowell concern family matters and business. Kentucky and Virginia lands are mentioned often with details on land speculation, farming operations, clearing of fields, and milling activities in each neighborhood. Colonel James McDowell is the principal correspondent before 1810. The correspondence of James McDowell II begins in 1817 and continues through his death in 1851. Dr. James McDowell III of St. Louis, Missouri, is the principal character among the papers dated after his father's death.

Kentucky correspondence derives from Bourbon County, Cumberland County, and Louisville. Relatives there write McDowell regarding business and social activities. Business agents transmit details of agriculture, land sales, and other matters. Letters from McDowell contain instructions to his agents.

Virginia correspondence from Rockbridge County, Botetourt County, and Richmond contains discourse on finance, banking, agriculture, and social and family details. Overseers' letters discuss farming routines including planting, cultivation, harvests, and the work of slaves in these and other chores.

McDowell became interested in land near Columbus (Lowndes County), Mississippi, in 1840. Correspondence from this period concerns the purchase and sale of McDowell's Mississippi holdings. This land was worked by overseers and a slave force. Letters from his agent in Mississippi describe the needs of this estate for additional slaves, for crop work, and more specialized activities.

The collection contains two series: letters and documents. Letters form the bulk of the collection and are dated 1787-1858 and undated. Documents, dated 1767-1855 and undated, contain legal papers, bills and receipts, accounts, overseers' contracts, lists of property, and other memoranda.

0499 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

Letters

0503 James McDowell, Andrew Reid, and James McDowell II, 1787-1829.
64 frames.

0567 James McDowell II, 1830-1831. 48 frames.

0615	James McDowell II, 1832-1833. 45 frames.
0660	James McDowell II, 1834-1836. 37 frames.
0697	James McDowell II, 1837-1838. 40 frames.
0737	James McDowell II, 1839-1840. 32 frames.
0769	James McDowell II, 1841. 40 frames.
0809	James McDowell II, January-October 1842. 46 frames.
0855	James McDowell II, November-December 1842. 45 frames.
0900	James McDowell II, January-February 1843. 63 frames.
0963	James McDowell II, March-April 1843. 40 frames.
1003	James McDowell II, May-June 1843. 47 frames.
1050	James McDowell II, July-September 1843. 46 frames.
1096	James McDowell II, October-November 1843. 48 frames.
1144	James McDowell II, December 1843. 25 frames.

Reel 38

James McDowell II Papers cont.

Letters cont.

0001	James McDowell II, January-February 1844. 47 frames.
0048	James McDowell II, March 1844. 41 frames.
0089	James McDowell II, April-May 1844. 46 frames.
0135	James McDowell II, June-October 1844. 51 frames.
0186	James McDowell II, November-December 1844. 61 frames.
0247	James McDowell II, January-April 1845. 56 frames.
0303	James McDowell II, May-September 1845. 31 frames.
0334	James McDowell II, October-December 1845. 45 frames.
0379	James McDowell II, January-February 1846. 24 frames.
0403	James McDowell II, March 1846. 65 frames.
0468	James McDowell II, April-May 1846. 41 frames.
0509	James McDowell II, June 1846-June 1847. 37 frames.
0546	James McDowell II, July-December 1847. 34 frames.
0580	James McDowell II, January-May 1848. 36 frames.
0616	James McDowell II, June-December 1848. 32 frames.
0648	James McDowell II, 1849. 46 frames.
0694	James McDowell II and James McDowell III, 1850-1853. 73 frames.
0767	James McDowell III, 1854-1858 and Undated. 37 frames.

Documents

0804	James McDowell and James McDowell II, 1767-1825. 80 frames.
0884	James McDowell II, 1826-1830. 92 frames.

0976	James McDowell II, 1831-1834. 133 frames.
1109	James McDowell II, 1835-1842. 104 frames.
1213	James McDowell II, 1843-1845. 38 frames.
1251	James McDowell II and James McDowell III, 1846-1855. 117 frames.
1368	James McDowell II, Undated. 43 frames.

Reel 39

William Henry Hall Papers, 1738-1902, West River (Anne Arundel County), Maryland

Several generations of tobacco planters on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, are represented in this collection. John Hall (ca. 1717-1790), his son William Henry Hall, and grandson William Henry Hall, Jr. (d. 1879), are the major figures in the collection. The estate known as Bachelor's Choice was located south of Annapolis in Saint James Parish along Tracey's Creek and Herring Bay. Other members of the family represented include children of William Henry Hall: William Henry Hall, Jr., and Harriet Hall (b. 1837). Members of the extended family include Henry, Isaac, and William Hall, brothers of John Hall, also tobacco planters and correspondents, and other members of the influential Hall family of Maryland. Of the three series dividing the collection, the largest is composed of bills and receipts dated 1744-1862. Volumes dated 1738-1902 are the second largest series in the collection. The smallest series is composed of letters dated 1745-1862.

The letters are primarily business correspondence with London, Annapolis, and Baltimore, as well as with local merchants and factors. Conditions in these markets are thoroughly detailed throughout the correspondence. Bills and receipts augment the business correspondence, listing customs duties, charges and other accounts from the sale of tobacco, as well as invoices for goods shipped to the Halls from their agents. By the end of the eighteenth century, staple tobacco production was surpassed by lumbering and wheat cultivation at Bachelor's Choice. Tobacco cultivation, however, did continue well into the nineteenth century.

Estate inventories appear among the bills and receipts for the estates of Henry Hall, 1758, Thomas Lane, 1790-1798, John Hall, 1795, and Mrs. Ruth Hall, 1803, listing their slaves and other possessions. John Hall's estate contained thirty-three slaves in 1795. Mention of slavery occurs throughout the letters including a letter of 1827 regarding a slave, Sophia, who escaped and left her child with a free woman in Baltimore. The child was

returned to Hall for the prospect of a reward. Another letter of 1827 discussed the hiring of a slave of Hall's who was apparently ill suited for domestic work and so was returned to Hall. A slave list of 1833 among the bills and receipts lists ninety individuals showing their ages and family relationships (by mother). There are also many slave lists among the volumes.

General agricultural accounts and memoranda among the volumes show the day-to-day operation of the Hall plantations, largely from the 1760s to the 1790s. Included among the agricultural records are medical accounts and contracts with overseers. Notations include the yield of tobacco, wheat, corn, and other crops. Livestock are numbered and their slaughter weights are recorded. Clearing of new land in swampy areas and elsewhere is recorded as are numerous other aspects of Tidewater plantation management. One volume dating 1850-1853 contains copybook exercises of Harriet Hall that show the progress in her education during those years. Post-bellum accounts in these volumes include those of freedmen on the Hall farm.

The will of John Hall made in 1787 names his children and divides his large slave corps among them. A series of law suits resulted in the 1790s as William Henry Hall settled his father's estate. Family letters from the 1790s through the 1820s addressed to William Henry Hall include those of the daughters of John Hall and their children, members of the Urguhart and Tillard families. Nephews address him from as far as the Chickasawhay River in the Mississippi Territory in 1812 and Mobile County, Alabama, in 1820.

Personal letters in the collection describe many local activities and in addition range far afield from Anne Arundel County, Maryland. An interesting letter to William Henry Hall dated October 3, 1796, describes the life of an American seaman impressed into the British Navy. Samuel Hopkins, a young Maryland overseer, wrote Hall frequently from his post in Marlboro District, South Carolina, from 1810 to 1813. A Samuel Hopkins letter of July 10, 1810, describes a plotted insurrection by the slaves of that district. John Wilson of Cheraw, South Carolina, also wrote often during these years. John Weems and members of the prominent Anne Arundel County Weems family discuss religion and other matters in letters of the 1820s to William Henry Hall. During the 1850s William Henry Hall was in the Maryland assembly, and a letter of 1853 discusses a temperance movement in Anne Arundel County.

0001 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Letters

0003 John Hall, 1745-1786. 82 frames.

- 0085 John Hall, William Henry Hall, and John Weems, 1787-1792. 95 frames.
- 0180 William Henry Hall, 1793-1826. 107 frames.
- 0287 William Henry Hall, William Henry Hall, Jr., and John Hall, 1827-1862 and Undated. 109 frames.

Bills, Receipts, etc.

- 0396 John Hall, 1744-1769. 104 frames.
- 0500 John Hall, 1770-1775. 84 frames.
- 0584 John Hall and William Henry Hall, 1780-1787. 130 frames.
- 0714 John Hall and William Henry Hall, 1787-1789. 143 frames.
- 0857 William Henry Hall, 1800-1818. 170 frames.

Reel 40

William Henry Hall Papers cont.

Bills, Receipts, etc. cont.

- 0001 William Henry Hall and William Henry Hall, Jr., 1818-1862. 177 frames.
- 0178 John Hall and William Henry Hall, Undated. 135 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0313 John Hall, Account Book, 1765-1788. 128 frames.
- 0441 John Hall, Account Book, 1770-1783. 34 frames.
- 0475 William Henry Hall, Account Book (fragment), 1771 (1781-1785) 1785. 44 frames.
- 0519 William Henry Hall, Account Book (fragment), 1783-1786. 20 frames.
- 0539 John Hall, Account Book, 1785. 15 frames.
- 0554 William Henry Hall, Account Book, 1786-1787. 14 frames.
- 0568 William Henry Hall, Account Book, 1792-1807. 104 frames.
- 0672 William Henry Hall, Account Book, 1806-1825. 46 frames.
- 0718 William Henry Hall and William Henry Hall, Jr., Account Book, 1808-1873. 33 frames.
- 0751 William Henry Hall, Jr., Account Book, 1840-1902. 64 frames.
- 0815 Harriet Hall, Exercises, 1850-1853. 56 frames.

Bound Volumes--Oversize

- 0871 John Hall, Account Book, 1738-1771. 114 frames.
- 0985 William Henry Hall, Account Book from the Estate of John Hall, 1790-1799. 9 frames.
- 0994 William Henry Hall, Account Book (fragment), 1791-1794. 9 frames.

Reel 41

Edward Downes Papers, 1775-1784, Queen Annes County, Maryland

Edward Downes was a planter and prominent citizen of Queen Annes County, Maryland, on the Eastern Shore of the Cheapeake Bay. As a vestryman of St. Paul's Parish, he probably lived within the vicinity of the Old Chester Church that was located off the road between Centreville and Queenstown. References to Edward Downes in *Queen Anne's County, Maryland: Its Early History and Development*, by Frederic Emory (Baltimore: The Maryland Historical Society, 1950), indicate that he was a student at Queen Anne's Free School in 1725 and served in several public offices in that county through 1794. He was a prominent man in the county, owning several plantations, some of which were rented. Downes also operated a store in conjunction with his plantation operations. The heart of this collection is the bound volume detailing his farm and storekeeping activities. A small group of financial papers is also included.

Ledger A, 1775-1783, details his personal, business, and family expenses during those years. Downes' early work as a storekeeper and bookkeeper is noted in the volume which is an example of the fine handwriting and careful, detailed accounts typical of the era. Farming was Downes' principal financial interest, and corn, wheat, oats, and beans were the main crops. There are also numerous entries for tobacco. The balance of his farm expenses account was £12,400 in 1779, a year in which his corn, wheat, oats, and beans account totalled £10,993. Depreciation of the continental currency is evident in his accounts.

Accounts involving sizable amounts of money include those of Robert Clogg, Francis Baker, William Emory, Charles Murphey, merchant Robert Anderson, John Combs, and members of the Downes family. Early accounts and transactions listed in the volume include wages for working in James Anderson's store, an account with a postrider, and wages for posting Colin Campbell's account books. Later accounts include those for plantation rental, hiring of slaves, use of a midwife for a slave, and family expenses including a variety of goods and housewares. Other accounts detail the expenses for the prizing, cooperage, carriage, and inspection of tobacco. Military accounts include recruiting expenses, bounties paid to recruits, the hiring of a military substitute, and the cost for cockades, drummers, and fifes in 1777. Entries for artisans are scattered throughout the volume, such as those of wheelwrights, tanners, and shoemakers. The expenses of making bricks and building a house are detailed as are

numerous entries for lumber. His account with the Collector of Tax includes remuneration for his service as a juror, magistrate, and clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Queen Anne's County.

The financial papers, 1779-1784, contain six items. One identifies Downes as the owner of a property named Fairplay. Notations on the harvest of 1784 include references to slaves. A long account for slave hire is dated February 1781.

0001 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Bound Volume

0003 Edward Downes, Ledger A, 1775-1783. 95 frames.

Financial Papers

0098 Edward Downes, 1779-1784. 12 frames.

Richard D. Burroughs Papers, 1807-1879, Upper Marlboro (Prince George's County), Maryland

These are personal and business papers of Richard D. Burroughs (d. 1871) and of his son, John William Burroughs. The bulk of the papers details their tobacco and grain plantation in the Tidewater region near the Patuxent River, Upper Marlboro, Maryland. Personal and family letters recount the agriculture and some aspects of the social life in this predominately slave-owning area of the Free State before, during, and after the Civil War. Two small memorandum books among the letters and papers also reveal the farming activities of Richard D. Burroughs from 1841 through 1851, including the substance of overseers' agreements and accounts with overseers.

Among the early items are a number of papers connected with Richard D. Burroughs' administration of the estate of his deceased aunt, Judith Davis. Her brother, Richard Davis, operated a store in Georgetown, District of Columbia, and wrote often to Richard Burroughs requesting financial assistance and discussing affairs in that town. Letters from John William Burroughs to his father concern his education at Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia, 1843-1845, and at the College of St. James, Hagerstown, Maryland, 1845-1848, while monthly reports from these institutions detail his progress. Continued correspondence between the two includes an interesting letter of 1857 written from Mobile, Alabama, in which John William compared the lives of Negroes in Alabama and Maryland. Letters from Richard D. Burroughs to his wife, Caroline, detail trips to the

Red Sulphur Springs in Monroe County, Virginia, and other springs in Bath County, Virginia, during the 1850s.

The bulk of the collection consists of personal, household, and agricultural accounts, statements and letters from merchants in Baltimore and Georgetown. Commission merchants in Baltimore used regularly by the Burroughs were Thompson & Spaulding and C.C. & R.H. Hyatt. Their principal contact in Georgetown was John H. Smoot, who traded for a time in the 1860s as Smoot & Burroughs, although any connection with Richard D. or John William Burroughs is unclear. These merchants reported on the state of the market and the condition of the Burroughs' tobacco. Crops noted include tobacco, wheat, corn, potatoes, garden produce, and clover hay. Animal husbandry was an important facet of the plantation as was the beneficial use of plaster and clover in crop rotations. Other accounts and receipts detail slave purchases, physicians' accounts, and purchases at stores in the neighborhood. John Brookes was the proprietor of one of the local enterprises. An agreement with an overseer is dated 1850, and many other papers also concern overseers. Memoranda throughout concern St. Paul's Parish, including lists of contributions for support of the rector and other matters that indicate Richard D. Burroughs was a generous donor.

Post-bellum letters and papers detail the continued sales of tobacco and wheat. Accounts and receipts include numerous freedmen's accounts and lists of items purchased. Letters from attorney R.B.B. Chew to John William Burroughs regard the estates of Richard D. Burroughs and others.

0110 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Letters and Papers

- 0112 Richard D. Burroughs, 1807-1836. 152 frames.
- 0264 Richard D. Burroughs, 1837-1842. 227 frames.
 - 0384 Richard D. Burroughs, Memorandum Book, 1841-1842. 23 frames.
- 0491 Richard D. Burroughs and John William Burroughs, 1843-1846. 384 frames.
- 0875 Richard D. Burroughs and John William Burroughs, 1847-1849. 305 frames.
 - 1141 Richard D. Burroughs, Memorandum Book, 1842-1851. 39 frames.

Reel 42

Richard D. Burroughs Papers cont.

Letters and Papers cont.

- 0001 Richard D. Burroughs, John William Burroughs, and Caroline C. Burroughs, 1850-1852. 231 frames.
- 0232 Richard D. Burroughs, John William Burroughs, and Caroline C. Burroughs, 1853-1859. 227 frames.
- 0459 Richard D. Burroughs and John William Burroughs, 1860-1864. 188 frames.
- 0647 Richard D. Burroughs and John William Burroughs, 1865-1869. 255 frames.

Reel 43

Richard D. Burroughs Papers cont.

Letters and Papers cont.

- 0001 Richard D. Burroughs and John William Burroughs, 1870-1879. 103 frames.
- 0104 John William Burroughs, Percy Elliot, and Maggie Elliot, 1886-1889. 7 frames.
- 0111 Richard D. Burroughs, John William Burroughs, and Caroline C. Burroughs, Undated. 100 frames.

Levin Winder Papers, 1813-1815, Baltimore, Maryland; also Frederick County, Maryland

This small collection of papers of Levin Winder (1756-1819) contains documents of an official nature. Winder, a distinguished Revolutionary War veteran, brigadier general of the Maryland militia, and member of the general assembly, was swept into the governorship in 1812 by the Federalist Party and served in that office during the War of 1812.

The bulk of the collection details an alleged insurrection of Negroes, free and slave, in Frederick County, Maryland, during 1814. Information in the case stemmed from Jacob Green, a free Negro, who revealed the conspiracy in July of that year. The county authorities moved immediately to apprehend the individuals named. Lists of those arrested and lists of Negroes in the Frederick County jail are included, as are lists of jurors for

their trial and the sentences imposed. Three free Negroes were sentenced to terms in the penitentiary, while the slaves received a varying number of lashes. The papers mention that various "unknown" Negroes were also involved in the alleged plot. Governor Winder ordered no proceedings against the informant, Jacob Green.

Other matters detailed include a report sent by Governor Winder to the General Assembly during 1813 on the state of affairs in Maryland, together with recommendations for needed legislation. This document reflects the breakdown in the defense of that state against the British and the mounting costs of providing for its militia. Winder also proposed a system of general education for the entire state. The final papers in the collection consist of requests for appointments and recommendations for office in the state government.

0211 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Papers

0213 Levin Winder, 1813-1815. 67 frames.

Solomon Davis Account Book, 1812-1826, Montgomery County, Maryland

Solomon Davis (1774-1822) was the son of Richard and Esther [Simpson] Davis. He married Sary Ann Noland in 1797, Elizabeth O'Neale in 1803, and Mary McIlhany in 1806. (He lost each of his first two wives in childbirth.) The accounts in the volume detail plantation, merchant mill, and family matters. St. Peter's Church is mentioned often, indicating that Davis probably lived near Poolesville (Montgomery County), Maryland, above the falls of the Potomac River. Many references are made to a daybook and to folio numbers in it and possibly to other non-extant volumes.

Persons represented in accounts include Richard, Eli, Docas, Harriet, Sarah, and Thomas N. Davis. Other relatives with accounts included members of the Simpson and Noland families. Other individuals with accounts included Major Roger Johnson and members of the Mantz mercantile establishment in Frederick, Maryland. Accounts indicate both dollars and Maryland pounds as mediums of exchange and reveal frequent barter transactions.

Tobacco, wheat, corn, wagonage, commissions, and cash accounts are balanced by a wide variety of goods and services. Horse trading is mentioned frequently. Individuals are credited for mowing, cradling, and reaping. Sales of whiskey and numerous small items including clover seed

are indicated. Davis undertook the marketing of produce for numerous individuals in Baltimore, Frederick, and Georgetown, buying supplies there for them. Slave sales are documented as are accounts with free Negroes, who did a variety of work in exchange for services or cash.

At the end of the volume are several recipes for horse medicines. Family birth, marriage, and death records also appear there. Some records which appear to be those of slave families are written in this section as well.

0280 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Bound Volume

0282 Solomon Davis, Account Book, 1812-1826. 343 frames

L.A. Barr Daybook, 1855-1858, Frederick County, Maryland

L.A. Barr was a farmer at Piedmont, an estate in southwestern Frederick County, Maryland. References to towns noted or visited include Frederick, Knoxville, and Petersburg, in Frederick County, as well as Hagerstown, in nearby Washington County, Maryland. (A cursory search of the general index to deeds in Frederick County, Maryland, reveals that Lewis A. Barr bought a slave named Rezin Davis in Frederick County, Maryland, in March 1854, using attorney John A. Wroe [Frederick County Deeds, Liber E.S. No. 4, folio 460]. Both Rezin and J.A. Wroe appear in the first two pages of the volume.) Other volumes referred to by Barr include an inventory book and a book of receipts and expenditures, neither of which appears to be extant.

Barr's Daybook, 1855-1858, contains entries including income and expenses from January 1, 1855, to May 31, 1858. Explanatory comments aid in following the day-to-day activities at Piedmont. Accounts with laborers include the purchase of clothing and supplies for slaves, such as boots for Davis, and cash given to servants, including Rezin Davis, at various times. Davis was hired out on March 18, 1856 to James Giddings of Petersville for six months. Numerous accounts refer to "col'd" persons performing odd jobs and working as harvest hands.

Barr bought a membership in the Agricultural Society of Frederick County on October 25, 1855. He does not appear to have grown tobacco, but bought it frequently. Principal crops raised were corn, wheat, and hay. Livestock are mentioned frequently, including sales of butter, cows, eggs, and pigs and a reference of April 12, 1856, to "cows agreed to be kept on Piedmont." Another mainstay of Barr's was the sale of firewood. Expenses noted in the volume include food purchases such as oysters, payment of

various notes to individuals, purchases including wheat fans, horse blankets, books, and postage, as well as numerous other items including clover seed.

0625 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Bound Volume

0627 L.A. Barr, Daybook, 1855-1858. 103 frames.

Lee Family Papers, 1780-1851, Needwood, near Petersville (Frederick County), Maryland; also Louisiana

Governor Thomas Sim Lee (1745-1819) of Needwood, near Petersville, Frederick County, Maryland, was governor of Maryland from 1779 to 1783, then a member of the Continental Congress, and again governor of the state from 1792 to 1794. His youngest son was Colonel John Lee (1788-1871), a lawyer and Federalist politician noted for his elegance. John Lee represented Maryland in Congress from 1823 to 1825, serving as congressional escort for General Lafayette during his visit of 1824. Colonel Lee married Harriet Carroll in 1832 and settled on an estate near Needwood in southwestern Frederick County. John Lee was noted as a member of the Anti-Jacksonian Party. Among the propertied elite in Frederick County during the second party system, he owned 1,180 acres and 68 slaves worth in the aggregate \$12,800 (*Community Leadership in Maryland, 1790-1840*, by Whitman H. Ridgway [Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1979], see Appendixes, Table A3.15).

Eliza Lee, daughter of Governor Lee, married Outerbridge Horsey (1777-1842), who was attorney general of Delaware and served as U.S. attorney from that state. The Horsey family moved to Needwood in 1821 when Eliza [Lee] Horsey inherited the estate.

In 1828 Colonel John Lee and Outerbridge Horsey, his brother-in-law, formed a partnership for the operation of a sugar plantation near Thibodeauville, Lafourche Parish, Louisiana. Each man was to contribute slaves from his estate in Maryland, and both partners were in Louisiana at various times. Horsey spent part of each year at Thibodeauville and Lee finished out the remainder of each year there in residence. The partners differed in their plans for the project, however, as Horsey did not approve of Lee's expensive ideas for development of the plantation. On December 31, 1834, the joint venture was terminated, after six years of operation, under circumstances of financial difficulty. Horsey brought suit against Lee,

the papers of which provide details of the administration of a Louisiana sugar plantation.

The collection contains four series: Papers, 1780-1794; Letters, 1833-1851; Financial Papers, 1833-1836; and Legal Papers, 1834-1836. The bulk of the collection relates to the Louisiana plantation partnership and ensuing litigation.

The papers, 1780-1794, pertain to the governorship of Thomas Sim Lee. Governor Lee organized the Maryland militia. On October 2, 1794, a report is made to him on blankets for troops stationed at Frederick. An instance of the transport for sale into slavery of free Negroes out of Dorchester County, Maryland, to Hillsborough, North Carolina, is reported on November 6, 1794.

Letters, 1833-1851, are mainly those regarding the John Lee and Outerbridge Horsey partnership. Letters from merchants Lambeth & Thompson in New Orleans detail the sale of sugar and molasses and discuss the market and prices for these commodities. A copy of a letter, December 5, 1833, from John Lee to John Linton at New Orleans dwells on the terms of the partnership with Horsey, the value of his holdings on the Bayou Lafourche, and his wish to sell. Lee agrees with Linton that absentee ownership of plantations is not profitable when the interest and commissions absorb the crops. Henry Johnson of Louisiana, serving in Congress in 1835, wrote to John Lee advising him not to sell his portion of the plantation until Johnson returned to Louisiana in March. However, on February 28, 1835, Lee wrote Horsey from Louisiana regarding the sale of the property and payment of the large debts. This letter proposed the immediate sale of the plantation or its continued operation under Lee's sole management until January 1, 1836, with an additional labor force. Lee discusses the "diminished and exhausted" force of Negroes working there, emphasizing the effect of overwork and severe treatment on them and mentions employing white laborers at the rolling house on the plantation. By December of 1835, Outerbridge Horsey and John Lee were in litigation, when Horsey wrote to his attorney, George Schley of Frederick, Maryland, whose father, Frederick Augustus Schley, was also counsel for Horsey. A letter of July 27, 1836, outlined their prospects and methods of proceeding in the case. The final letter, dated 1851, is to John Lee from Outerbridge Horsey's son, Outerbridge, regarding accounts with a Mr. May.

The financial papers consist of two subseries: bills and receipts, and accounts. Bills and receipts, 1833-1836, document taxes, medical visits, and the purchase of numerous items for the Louisiana plantation. Other matters shown are the payment of overseers, promissory notes to counting houses in New Orleans, and proceedings by a coroner's jury upon the death of a Negro slave. The accounts in the financial papers, 1834-1836,

show large shipments of sugar and molasses to the firm of Lambeth & Thompson in New Orleans. Accounts also list supplies and provisions bought for the plantation.

Legal papers in the lawsuit form three main sections: exhibits and accounts of John Lee; exhibits of general information, lettered A through F; and the exhibits and accounts of Outerbridge Horsey. The defendant, Lee, engaged attorney William Schley of Frederick County and Baltimore City. Horsey had previously engaged the team of Frederick Augustus Schley and George Schley, who were, respectively, an uncle and second cousin of William Schley. The legal papers contain articles of partnership, lists of slaves contributed and lost in the venture, those sold with the estate on March 27, 1836, for payment of debts, the complaint of Horsey filed in Frederick County Court October 22, 1836, and Lee's answer filed November 1, 1837. Both Horsey and Lee made claims for expenditures during their partnership that reveal purchases of supplies and medicines, expenses for transportation and travel, and arrangements for supplying slave labor. Interrogatories in the general legal papers contain details of the management of the plantation.

N.B. The Outerbridge Horsey collection of the Lee, Horsey, and Carroll Family Papers is among the holdings of the Maryland Historical Society (Ms. 1974). Additional Thomas Sim Lee papers are among the holdings of the Maryland Diocesan Library.

0730 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Papers

0732 Thomas Sim Lee, 1780-1794. 13 frames.

Letters

0745 John Lee and Outerbridge Horsey, 1833-1851. 52 frames.

Financial Papers--Bills and Receipts

0797 John Lee and Outerbridge Horsey, 1833-1836. 87 frames.

Reel 44

Lee Family Papers cont.

Financial Papers--Accounts

0001 John Lee and Outerbridge Horsey, 1834-1836. 88 frames.

Legal Papers--*Horsey v. Lee*--John Lee's Exhibits and Accounts

0089 John Lee and Outerbridge Horsey, ca. 1836. 150 frames.

Legal Papers--*Horsey v. Lee*

0239 John Lee and Outerbridge Horsey, 1836-1843. 122 frames.

Legal Papers--*Horsey v. Lee*--Outerbridge Horsey's Exhibits and Accounts

0361 John Lee and Outerbridge Horsey, ca. 1836. 75 frames.

Thomas E. Buchanan Papers, 1798 (1833-1858)-1952, Williamsport (Washington County), Maryland; also Martinsburg (Berkeley County), West Virginia (Virginia)

Judge John Buchanan (1772-1845) was a distinguished member of the Maryland Court of Appeals for forty years. He married Sophia Williams of Washington County in 1808 and took up residence at Oakland, an estate near Williamsport, which is a depot of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal along the Potomac River, adjacent to Berkeley County, Virginia. His brother, Thomas Buchanan (1768-1847), was a judge on the Circuit Court of Washington County. Letters of John Buchanan refer to his judicial responsibilities and business concerns. He wrote letters to his son, Thomas E. Buchanan, on topics related to his farms. In 1837, he wrote a series of letters to his wife, Sophia [Williams] Buchanan, from Europe while negotiating a loan for the construction of the C & O Canal. A letter from William Tyler to John Buchanan in 1843 proposed the unprecedented step of having the chief executive officer of Maryland bound over to keep the peace.

Thomas E. Buchanan, son of Judge John Buchanan, married Ann (Nan) Dandridge of The Bower, near Martinsburg (Berkeley County), Virginia, in the early 1830s. Letters to Thomas discuss the rental of farms, the settlement of the McElfresh estate, and other business during the 1840s and 1850s through Frederick attorneys including Frederick Augustus Schley and William M. Beall.

The bulk of the collection consists of letters written to Ann [Dandridge] Buchanan at Oakland by her mother, sisters, and other relatives. The letters give valuable information on plantation life, slavery, and plantation management in Virginia and Maryland. Estates detailed include The Bower and Elmwood, both in the Martinsburg area. Education is often discussed including schools and colleges in Virginia, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, as well as general discussions of student life and expectations. Social life in Maryland and Virginia is a common topic in the letters ranging through the courtship, marriage, and married life of numerous female correspondents. Aspects of childbirth and the raising of children are of vital interest in this correspondence. Ann D. Buchanan, daughter of Thomas E. and Ann [Dandridge] Buchanan, first appears as a correspondent in 1848 and subsequently received many letters from her grandmother Dandridge.

Dabney Harrison was a student at Princeton College during the 1840s, and then at the University of Virginia and the Union Theological Seminary in Prince Edward County, Virginia, in the 1850s. Letters from his parents, Peyton Harrison and J.C. Harrison, discuss life at his home, Clifton, near Cartersville in Cumberland County, Virginia, and other topics. Correspondence from friends and relatives also arrived from throughout Virginia. By the end of the 1850s Dabney Harrison was an attorney in Martinsburg, Virginia, and married to a Dandridge. A broad range of social, business, and plantation matters, as well as family and personal news is covered in these letters.

Civil War letters document opposition to secession in Virginia as well as troop movements and life in Virginia and Maryland. Post-bellum letters and papers concern family matters among the Buchanan, Dandridge, Thomas, and Washington families.

N.B. A typed copy of a document dated 1711; a folder of post-bellum newspaper clippings, printed material, and pictures; and a post-bellum scrapbook have not been microfilmed.

0436 Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

Letters

- 0439 John Buchanan, Thomas E. Buchanan, and Ann [Dandridge] Buchanan, 1798-1833. 107 frames.
- 0546 Thomas E. Buchanan, Ann [Dandridge] Buchanan, Sophia [Williams] Buchanan, and John Buchanan, 1834-1839. 143 frames.
- 0689 Thomas E. Buchanan, Ann [Dandridge] Buchanan, John Buchanan, and Dabney Harrison, 1840-1846. 185 frames.
- 0874 Thomas E. Buchanan, Ann [Dandridge] Buchanan, Ann D. Buchanan, and Dabney Harrison, 1847-1849. 196 frames.

Reel 45

Thomas E. Buchanan Papers cont.

Letters cont.

- 0001 Thomas E. Buchanan, Ann [Dandridge] Buchanan, Dabney Harrison, and Phillip P. Dandridge, 1850-1854. 236 frames.
- 0237 Thomas E. Buchanan, Ann [Dandridge] Buchanan, and Dabney Harrison, 1855-1859. 157 frames.
- 0394 Thomas E. Buchanan, Ann [Dandridge] Buchanan, Dabney Harrison, Phillip P. Dandridge, and Others, 1860-1947. 108 frames.
- 0502 Thomas E. Buchanan, Ann [Dandridge] Buchanan, Dabney Harrison, Phillip P. Dandridge, and Mrs. B.B. Washington, Undated. 240 frames.

Bills and Receipts

- 0742 Buchanan, Dandridge, Thomas, and Washington Families, 1815-1952. 78 frames.

Legal Papers

- 0820 Buchanan, Dandridge, Thomas, and Washington Families, 1825-1950. 160 frames.

Other

- 0980 List of Omissions from Thomas E. Buchanan Papers. 1 frame.

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FROM THE REVOLUTION THROUGH THE CIVIL WAR

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