A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations

From the Revolution through the Civil War

Series G

Selections from the Barker Texas History Center,
University of Texas at Austin

Part 2

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A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

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

Series G
Selections from the Barker Texas History Center, University of Texas at Austin

Part 2: William Massie Collection

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**Introduction** ........................................... v

**Note on Sources** ........................................... ix

**Editorial Note** ........................................... ix

**Reel Index**

**Reel 1**
- Introductory Materials .................................. 9
- General Correspondence ................................. 9

**Reels 2–31**
- General Correspondence cont. ............................ 9

**Reel 32**
- General Correspondence cont. ............................ 21
- Oversize Papers ........................................... 21
- Matthew Bryan Correspondence ......................... 21

**Reels 33–34**
- Matthew Bryan Correspondence cont. ................... 21

**Reels 35–43**
- Bound Volumes ........................................... 22

**Reel 44**
- Positive Photostat—Oversize Papers .................... 28
- Negative Photostat—Volumes ............................. 28

**Reel 45**
- Negative Photostat—Volumes cont. ..................... 29
- List of Omissions ......................................... 29
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.

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NOTE ON SOURCES

The collection microfilmed for this publication is held by the Barker Texas History Center, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78713. The map of Virginia, by J.H. Colton, 1855, appearing among the Introductory Materials for this collection was made available from the Barker Texas History Center.

EDITORIAL NOTE

General correspondence, bound volumes, and oversize papers dating after 1865 have not been included in this publication. Post-1865 records will be microfilmed as part of a subsequent UPA series, Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920. Manuscript volumes selected for inclusion were filmed in their entirety throughout, even when entries therein run far beyond 1865. Negative photostat volumes were also filmed in their entirety.


The Manuscript Department of the Duke University Library, Durham, North Carolina, holds a collection of William Massie Papers, 1766–1890, that will be included in Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution to the Civil War, Series F, Part 4. Other significant collections of Massie family papers include those of the Department of Manuscripts and Rare Books, Earl Gregg Swem Library, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia (Call Number 39.1M39), and the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia (mss. 1M3855 A-E). Also, the State Historical Society of
Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, holds photostatic copies of William Massie correspondence and volumes as Mss. 152. A manuscript account book of the Tye River and Blue Ridge Turnpike Company, 1823–1838 (McC SC 17), kept by William Massie is now part of the McCormick Collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
REEL INDEX

Reel 1

*William Massie Papers, 1747–1865,
Nelson and Rockbridge Counties, Virginia*

Description of the Collection

The William Massie collection is one of the most extensive and revealing records of ante-bellum plantation life to be found in any archive. This microfilm edition, which reproduces the Massie collection up to and including 1865, documents three generations of Massies, but attains its exceptional value through the papers of William Massie of the second generation, who kept meticulous records of the four large plantations and extensive slave force that he owned. These records thoroughly document Massie's plantation management, including slave management, agricultural and technological innovations, financial investments, crop marketing, and plantation provisioning. Massie's extensive family correspondence also reveals the social life and personal aspirations of ante-bellum Virginia planters. The collection also yields considerable insight on the lives of neighboring yeoman farmers through Massie's roles as local grain miller, justice of the peace, and as a landlord to small tenant farmers. In addition, regular documentation of economic, technological, and social change during the period 1810 through 1865 offers researchers rich possibilities for the study of the local and regional history of the central Virginia Piedmont area.

The William Massie collection consists of six series: "General Correspondence"; "Oversize Papers"; "Matthew Bryan Correspondence"; "Bound Volumes"; "Positive Photostat—Oversize Papers"; and "Negative Photostat—Volumes." With the exception of the Matthew Bryan Correspondence, these series exclusively concern members of the Massie family.

"General Correspondence" is the largest series of Massie records. It contains personal and business correspondence and other papers including bills, receipts, accounts, legal papers, Tye River and Blue Ridge Turnpike Company papers, memoranda, small plats, and papers stemming from Massie's positions as road commissioner and justice of the peace.
“Oversize Papers” consists of correspondence, deeds, plats of Massie’s plantations, mill plans, a crop rotation plan, road plats, estate papers, and a plat drawn up for a court case.

“Bound Volumes” is the second largest series of Massie records. These 155 manuscript volumes contain subseries of daybooks, memorandum books, ledgers, cash books, letter books, weather memorandum books, study books, estate account books, slave registers and account books, an arithmetic book, and a copy book.

“Positive Photostat—Oversize Papers” consists of deeds, plats of Massie’s plantations, crop rotation schedules, and architectural drawings.

“Negative Photostat—Volumes” contains three volumes of correspondence covering the period 1797 to 1888, and consists of letters, legal papers, bills, receipts, accounts, memoranda, and justice of the peace papers. Additional records in “Negative Photostat—Volumes” include account books, 1846–1863 and 1862–1874; plats of land, 1766–1840; an estate inventory, 1862; crop memoranda, 1817–1862; memorandum books, 1782–1804 and 1864–1865; an orchard book, 1852–1862; and a slave register with lists of taxable property, 1838–1866.

The Massie Family
The earliest records in the collection are those of Major Thomas Massie (1747–1834), a Revolutionary War veteran who moved westward to Nelson County from adjacent Buckingham County in the early nineteenth century. From a marriage with Sarah [Cocke] Massie (1760–1838), Major Thomas Massie had three sons: Dr. Thomas Massie (1782–1864), Captain Henry Massie (1784–1841), and William Massie (1795–1862). From the time of their arrival in Nelson County at the eastern foot of the Blue Ridge, the Massies held sway over a diversified system of grain milling and plantation operations that grew into a substantial operation under the management of William Massie.

The “General Correspondence” series is exceptionally rich and comprehensive. Papers of Major Thomas Massie, dating 1806 and 1807, portray the construction of his residence and outbuildings at Level Green, near the Tye River, a tributary of the James River. The elder Massie planted grains and tobacco, instituted crop rotations, and sought other methods to combat soil exhaustion and to avoid the perils of relying on one staple crop. In 1808 he contracted with neighborhood farmers to purchase their crops of wheat for his Tye River mills. Before his death, Thomas gave each son a nearby plantation. William, his third son, was given Pharsalia, an estate of 1,400 acres, when he married Sarah Steptoe in 1814. (See page 8 for a map of Pharsalia Cleared Lands, 1847.) William and his father remained closely associated, with William taking an active part in his father’s business affairs until the major’s death in 1834. William purchased additional plantations, including Montebello, Snug
Dale, and Tyro, eventually inheriting one half of Level Green as well. At the time of his death in 1862, William held over 10,000 acres of land (5,000 in one body) and 170 slaves. Regular purchases of fruit trees from a nursery in Long Island and other agricultural practices begun by the major were continued by William, who became an avid devotee of agricultural innovation, soil improvement, animal husbandry, and complex crop rotation plans.

William Massie married four times, the first being in 1814 to Sarah Steptoe when he was nineteen years old. Of the six of his eight offspring who lived to adulthood, Thomas J. Massie was the first, born in 1817. Sarah died in 1827, and in 1829, William married Martha V. Wyatt. Ellen [Massie] Warren was born to them in 1830; however, Martha died two years later. Massie took his third wife, Sarah M. Clarke, in 1833, but she died later the same year, leading William to remark on “death dealing with such a bold hand on those around him.” That same year, a notice to travellers, apparently posted near his residence, stated that as he had “no wife or housekeeper,” he refused to entertain strangers. Because of his several marriages, the collection reveals many of the financial and social details attending a marriage among his class, as well as the views of Massie and Virginia society toward such occurrences. His fourth and final marriage was to Maria C. Effinger (1814–1889), the daughter of a friend, Michael Effinger, from Harrisonburg, Virginia. By 1854, William and Maria had had four children: Martha V. [Massie] Ligon (b. 1835), Hope W. Massie (1843–1892), Florence [Massie] Tunstall Horsley (b. 1848), and Bland Massie (1854–1924). William died in 1862, and Maria served as executor of his estate and managed the plantations until her children came of age.

Personal letters reveal aspects of social, cultural, and religious life in Piedmont Virginia between 1811 and 1865. Letters from Major Massie to his youngest son, William, provide practical advice regarding schoolwork, health, morals, business, slave management, overseers, and plantation economy, while letters from William’s mother, Sarah, discuss both practical and social matters. Later letters to William from his children discuss their lives at school, courtship, marriage, family life, and their economic prospects.

Massie kept copies of his important letters in which he detailed his agricultural affairs, business concerns, financial prospects, and family and personal affairs. The personal letters provide insights into the personality of this complex individual and leave an impression of his acerbic, and sometimes testy, personality. Relations with his eldest brother, Dr. Thomas Massie, were frequently strained, particularly after the death of their father. The heirs of his brother Henry Massie, the black sheep of the family, brought suit against William and Dr. Thomas Massie over the stringent terms of the major’s will. The full weight of William’s pen, however, fell most frequently on his eldest son, Thomas J. Massie, whose extravagance and debt-laden credit policies were compounded, in his father’s eyes, by his marriage to William’s wife’s sister,
Elizabeth J. Effinger. In addition to the large "General Correspondence" series, more valuable William Massie letters can be found in his letter books among the "Bound Volumes."

Correspondence to and from women in the William Massie collection consists of letters written to him regarding social matters including occasional letters from his wives and daughters about educational and plantation matters. Justice of the peace papers provide insights into the legal status of women in Nelson County. A passbook of Ellen Massie's appears among the "Bound Volumes." Records in all series following the death of William Massie in 1862 concern the activities of Maria C. [Effinger] Massie as executor of her husband's estate and plantation manager. A letter to Maria from a slave in February 1865 details his life with the Confederate Army and conditions in Wilmington, North Carolina, on the eve of federal occupation.

**William Massie's Business and Political Life**

William Massie's papers reveal that he subscribed to several journals, including *American Farmer*, *Southern Planter*, and the *American Agriculturist*. He corresponded with J.S. Skinner and Frank Ruffin regarding the purchase of improved seed varieties, merino sheep, and improved pig varieties, as well as with James McDowell, James McDowell, Jr., and John Hartwell Cocke regarding the breeding of mules in the 1820s. Subsequently, he corresponded with numerous individuals concerning the breeding of horses, which he judged to be easier to keep than mules. Massie also became interested in hemp culture in the 1820s, contracted for a new improved hemp brake in 1829, and pursued this crop actively as a possible substitute for tobacco until the late 1830s. Difficulties in marketing hemp led him to markets in Norfolk and New York City before abandoning it outright. Massie purchased threshing machines, reapers, improved plows, and other implements as they appeared on the market.

An interesting facet of the collection is the documentation of Massie's business relationship with Cyrus H. McCormick, inventor of the reaper. Massie cosigned notes for his neighbors, Robert and Cyrus McCormick of Rockbridge County, in an early but unsuccessful business venture of theirs. He was kept abreast of their inventions, and purchased them whenever practicable. A great deal of information concerning the course of technological improvements in agriculture can be discerned in the farming practices of William Massie.

Letters to Massie from a succession of Richmond commission merchants detail the marketing of flour, tobacco, apples, bacon, lard, and butter, as well as innumerable purchases of plantation provisions. Patrick Gibson, Robert Pollard, William and T. Burton, John and William Gillett, Tarleton Saunders, Lewis Webb, John Jones, and James C. Hunt are some of the Richmond merchants who attended to Massie's marketing and provisioning needs.
Middlemen at the Tye River Warehouse provided another link with the Richmond markets. Although agents in Lynchburg were not able to compete with Richmond for the business of the Nelson County plantations, they played a vital role in the local economy. Competition between the country mills such as Massie's and powerful new city mills forced William to seek out new milling methods to keep his flour classed as superfine.

The need for transportation improvements affording easier access to the Tye River, which was navigable only for parts of the year, prompted the establishment of the Tye River and Blue Ridge Turnpike Company, on which William Massie served as treasurer throughout most of its existence. The James River and Kanawha Canal brought more uniform, if not perfect, access to the Richmond markets along the same water route. Numerous papers reflect Massie's role as commissioner of roads for Nelson County during the 1850s. During 1860, William Massie also proved instrumental in getting a depot on the Lynchburg branch line of the Orange and Alexandria Rail Road for access to the farms of the upper Tye River.

The local effects of economic trends such as depressions, panics, and periods of prosperity are also discernible in the "General Correspondence" series. The Napoleonic era provided a strong market for grains that gave the Massies an encouraging start as Nelson County planters and millers. Diversification proved to be a key element of their continued success in the Piedmont. During periods of economic contraction, such as the panics of 1819 and 1837, accounts in the collection reflect a rash of protested promissory notes and evidence of tight credit throughout the region. The emergence of the stock market economy is reflected in the purchase of shares in the Lynchburg Cotton Mills in 1836. Poor crops and hard times during the 1840s nearly ruined William Massie, while nothing seemingly could go wrong in the 1850s as inflation swelled the value of real and personal property in Nelson County.

William Massie had frequent recourse to attorneys, using most often his friend and relation by marriage, Chiswell Dabney of Lynchburg. Robert Whitehead served as his Nelson County attorney in the county seat of Lovingston. When required, Massie hired and corresponded with Richmond attorneys. Massie's son Thomas was trained as a lawyer, but does not seem to have practiced for long or undertaken any cases on his father's behalf. Legal dilemmas encountered by William included questions over estate divisions and land titles. In addition, records dating 1854 and 1856 detail the case of a slave, George Jackson, who claimed and won deferred manumission and damages from Massie under the terms of a prior owner's will.

Political letters discuss a variety of topics, including the prospects of various Whig candidates for public office, Locofocoism, electioneering, and Nelson County barbeques. Massie was a staunch Whig. The collection includes a letter written on April 3, 1842, by Massie to his neighbor, Charles Davenport,
a Democratic Republican. In the letter, Massie says, "you came within twenty feet of me and cried out aloud that the Massies were poison, that they had lands and Negroes, and that they wanted to oppress and sell white men as slaves . . . ." William Massie also served as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates from 1839 to 1840, and was elected sheriff of Nelson County from 1844 to 1846, an office which he delegated to deputy sheriffs. Also found in the collection are letters from Whig Congressman William L. Goggin of Virginia that describe the national political arena between 1844 and 1849. William Massie's son Thomas also served as clerk of the Nelson County Court for a time in the 1850s.

William Massie generally employed four overseers, as well as millers, contract carpenters, ditches, and various laborers. He was a frequent bidder in the year-end hiring out of slaves in the neighborhood. The backbone of his enterprises lay in his slave force, which grew through inheritance, marriage, purchase, and natural increase from twenty-six in 1820 to 170 at the time of his death in 1862. Medical and birth records of slaves are important components of the collection. Massie continually sought to improve his medical knowledge, hired physicians when necessary, stocked a formidable inventory of medicines including vaccines, and went so far as to send a trio of ailing bondsmen and a bondswoman named Lizzie to the New London Springs in an effort to maintain the health of his work force. Letters from Lizzie in 1855 describe their stay at the springs. Innumerable papers concerning the activities of individual slaves are found in every series of this collection and warrant in-depth study (see also Phillips, cited in Editorial Note).

Throughout the collection are details regarding yeoman farmers in Nelson County. Records indicate that these farmers worked on the Massie plantations to satisfy some of their debts. Tenant farmers contracted with William Massie for the rental of small, mostly mountainous tracts in Nelson and Rockbridge counties. Overseers were frequently hired from the neighboring area and their activities can be followed over several generations through these records. Records from Massie's mills detail the labor, provisioning, and extensive purchases of wheat from yeoman farmers. Justice of the peace papers reveal many incidents in the neighborhood, methods employed for the collection of debts, and the continual emigration of Virginians during the period.

Highlights of the "Bound Volumes" include meticulous account books, ledgers, and cash books detailing the financial successes and failures of William Massie. Daybooks, dating 1822–1865, show the daily work of slaves, overseers, and laborers on the Massie plantations. Memorandum books, 1821–1865, help track provision necessities, cash outlays, lists of items to purchase in Lynchburg or elsewhere, and records of clothing and tools furnished the slaves. Slave registers kept by the Massies depict life and death on the plantations. Account books with slaves indicate a cash economy and
incentive system among the Massie slaves. Mill books detail the flour output and wheat input at the Tyro and Pharsalia mills. Weather memorandum books, 1843–1854, make note of day-to-day weather and other occurrences. Memoranda of letters written and received serve as an index of sorts to William Massie correspondence, 1831–1859. Horse books, mare books, and general memorandum books detail the breeding of horses over the last twenty years of Massie’s life. The estate account books, 1822–1860, of James Harvie, John Jenkins, and David Jacobs illustrate the fiduciary responsibilities of William Massie as a justice of the peace for Nelson County, as do numerous court memorandum books.

Matthew Bryan

The “Matthew Bryan Correspondence,” 1828–1882, concerns the iron master of Vesuvius Furnace in Rockbridge County, Virginia, located near William Massie’s Montebello plantation. References to Matthew Bryan in the “General Correspondence” series are dated between 1834 and 1846. In a conflict with Bryan over mountain land during 1841, William Massie refers to him as “Locofocolike,” high censure indeed from a staunch Whig such as Massie. A letter from Massie to Samuel McDowell Reid, dating July 2, 1846, regarding problems with the Rockbridge County section of the Tye River and Blue Ridge Turnpike Company, ascribes the problems to “that snake fellow M. Bryan.” Topics in the Matthew Bryan Correspondence include the sales of plow castings, bar iron, shears, and other items, and the purchase of dry goods, groceries, ore banks, and coal, the latter having been rendered from mountain woodlots. The labor force consisted of both slave and free workers, the slave labor having been hired or bought by Bryan.

Promissory notes abound among Bryan’s papers, as well as accounts, receipts, and rich business correspondence detailing the marketing of agricultural implements in the late 1840s and early 1850s. Letters of March and July 1862 from Matthew Bryan to William Massie detail Bryan’s concern over high tolls on the turnpike, his assertion that he was not coaling on the mountain that season (a subject of great concern to Massie), and the manufacture of mouldboard castings for Massie. Legal agreements with Schuyler Bradley detail Bryan’s purchase of the patent rights for the Livingston Plow. Family and personal correspondence is rare among the Bryan records, but some letters are addressed to his wife, Mary M. Bryan. Occasional letters refer to circuit riding preachers. Business papers concern Edward Bryan, Elisha Bryan, and Matthew’s nephew, Cyrus P. Bryan, who were also associated with the Vesuvius Furnace and other Bryan enterprises. Records after April 18, 1854, depict the role of Samuel McDowell Moore, an attorney in Lexington, Rockbridge County, as administrator of the estate of Matthew Bryan and receiver in the case of Margaret J. Bryan v. Bryan’s Heirs.
Introductory Materials
0001 Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

General Correspondence
0004 Thomas Massie and William Massie, 1747, 1787–1809. 143 frames.
0147 Thomas Massie and William Massie, 1810–1812. 137 frames.
0284 William Massie and Thomas Massie, 1813–1814. 138 frames.
0422 William Massie and Thomas Massie, 1815. 153 frames.
0575 William Massie, 1816. 210 frames.

Reel 2

William Massie Papers cont.

General Correspondence cont.
0001 William Massie, 1819. 187 frames.
0186 William Massie, January–August 1820. 138 frames.
0326 William Massie, September–December 1820 and Undated. 109 frames.
0674 William Massie, January–June 1822. 139 frames.
0813 William Massie, July–December 1822 and Undated. 192 frames.

Reel 3

William Massie Papers cont.

General Correspondence cont.
0001 William Massie, January–April 1823. 153 frames.
0154 William Massie and Sarah [Steptoe] Massie, May–August 1823. 190 frames.
0344 William Massie, September–December 1823 and Undated. 170 frames.
0514 William Massie, January–April 1824. 167 frames.
0837 William Massie, October–December 1824 and Undated. 166 frames.
### Reel 4

**William Massie Papers cont.**

**General Correspondence cont.**
- 0001  William Massie, January–April 1825. 157 frames.
- 0347  William Massie, August–October 1825. 180 frames.
- 0527  William Massie, November–December 1825 and Undated. 154 frames.
- 0840  William Massie, June–September 1826. 210 frames.

### Reel 5

**William Massie Papers cont.**

**General Correspondence cont.**
- 0203  William Massie, January–March 1827. 154 frames.
- 0357  William Massie, April–July 1827. 150 frames.
- 0507  William Massie, August–October 1827. 122 frames.
- 0629  William Massie, November–December 1827 and Undated. 141 frames.
- 0770  William Massie, January–March 1828. 156 frames.
- 0926  William Massie, April–July 1828. 124 frames.

### Reel 6

**William Massie Papers cont.**

**General Correspondence cont.**
- 0001  William Massie, August–October 1828. 152 frames.
- 0153  William Massie, November–December 1828 and Undated. 138 frames.
- 0291  William Massie, January–February 1829. 115 frames.
- 0406  William Massie, March–May 1829. 123 frames.
- 0529  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, June–August 1829. 172 frames.
- 0701  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, September–October 1829. 126 frames.
- 0827  William Massie, November 1829. 106 frames.
- 0933  William Massie, December 1829 and Undated. 121 frames.
Reel 7

*William Massie Papers cont.*

**General Correspondence cont.**

0001  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, January–March 1830. 168 frames.
0169  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, April–June 1830. 156 frames.
0498  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, September–October 1830. 138 frames.
0636  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, November–December 1830 and Undated. 140 frames.
0776  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, January–March 1831. 174 frames.

Reel 8

*William Massie Papers cont.*

**General Correspondence cont.**

0001  William Massie, April–June 1831. 179 frames.
0180  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, July–September 1831. 150 frames.
0532  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, January–March 1832. 141 frames.
0673  William Massie, April–May 1832. 127 frames.
0942  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, August–September 1832. 134 frames.

Reel 9

*William Massie Papers cont.*

**General Correspondence cont.**

0001  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, October–December 1832 and Undated. 190 frames.
0191  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, January–April 1833. 156 frames.
0531  William Massie, October–December 1833 and Undated. 225 frames.
0756  William Massie, January–March 1834. 192 frames.
0948  William Massie, April–June 1834. 174 frames.

Reel 10

William Massie Papers cont.

General Correspondence cont.
0086  William Massie, September–November 1834. 180 frames.
0415  William Massie, January–March 1835. 159 frames.
0574  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, April–May 1835. 137 frames.
0711  William Massie, June–August 1835. 171 frames.
0882  William Massie, September–October 1835. 135 frames.

Reel 11

William Massie Papers cont.

General Correspondence cont.
0001  William Massie, November–December 1835 and Undated. 145 frames.
0146  William Massie, January–February 1836. 134 frames.
0280  William Massie, March–April 1836. 148 frames.
0428  William Massie, May–June 1836. 143 frames.
0571  William Massie, July–August 1836. 175 frames.
0746  William Massie, September–October 1836. 191 frames.
0937  William Massie, November–December 1836 and Undated. 144 frames.
Reel 12

*William Massie Papers cont.*

**General Correspondence cont.**

0001  William Massie, January–March 1837. 173 frames.

0174  William Massie, April–June 1837. 171 frames.

0345  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, July–September 1837. 212 frames.

0557  William Massie, October–November 1837. 145 frames.


0843  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, January–March 1838. 217 frames.

Reel 13

*William Massie Papers cont.*

**General Correspondence cont.**

0001  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, April–July 1838. 176 frames.

0177  William Massie, August–November 1838. 181 frames.

0358  William Massie, December 1838 and Undated. 82 frames.

0440  William Massie, January–March 1839. 89 frames.

0529  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, April–July 1839. 155 frames.

0684  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, August–September 1839. 112 frames.

0796  William Massie, October–November 1839. 151 frames.

Reel 14

*William Massie Papers cont.*

**General Correspondence cont.**

0001  William Massie, December 1839 and Undated. 169 frames.

0170  William Massie, January–March 1840. 141 frames.

0311  William Massie, April–June 1840. 137 frames.

0448  William Massie, July–August 1840. 148 frames.

0596  William Massie, Thomas J. Massie, and Ellen Massie, September–October 1840. 123 frames.
Reel 15

William Massie Papers cont.

General Correspondence cont.
0001 William Massie, April–July 1841. 138 frames.
0139 William Massie, August–September 1841. 85 frames.
0224 William Massie, October–December 1841 and Undated. 88 frames.
0312 William Massie and Ellen Massie, January–February 1842. 133 frames.
0455 William Massie, March–May 1842. 157 frames.
0612 William Massie, June–August 1842. 112 frames.
0724 William Massie, September–October 1842. 110 frames.
0834 William Massie, November–December 1842 and Undated. 162 frames.

Reel 16

William Massie Papers cont.

General Correspondence cont.
0163 William Massie, March–May 1843. 130 frames.
0479 William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, August–October 1843. 139 frames.
0618 William Massie, November–December 1843 and Undated. 110 frames.
0728 William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, January–February 1844. 172 frames.
0920 William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, March–April 1844. 180 frames.

Reel 17

William Massie Papers cont.

General Correspondence cont.
0209  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, August–October 1844. 167 frames.
0376  William Massie, November–December 1844 and Undated. 140 frames.
0516  William Massie, January–February 1845. 178 frames.
0694  William Massie, March–June 1845. 228 frames.

Reel 18

William Massie Papers cont.

General Correspondence cont.
0228  William Massie and Ellen Massie, January–March 1846. 153 frames.
0589  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, July–August 1846. 146 frames.
0735  William Massie, September–October 1846. 122 frames.
0857  William Massie, November–December 1846 and Undated. 165 frames.

Reel 19

William Massie Papers cont.

General Correspondence cont.
0001  William Massie, January–March 1847. 160 frames.
0161  William Massie, April–May 1847. 165 frames.
0326  William Massie, June–July 1847. 152 frames.
0478  William Massie, August–September 1847. 195 frames.
0928  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, January–April 1848. 254 frames.
Reel 20

William Massie Papers cont.

General Correspondence cont.
0001 William Massie, May–August 1848. 247 frames.
0258 William Massie, September–December 1848 and Undated. 286 frames.
0534 William Massie, January–April 1849. 250 frames.
0784 William Massie, May–August 1849. 257 frames.
1041 William Massie, September–October 1849. 120 frames.

Reel 21

William Massie Papers cont.

General Correspondence cont.
0184 William Massie, January 1850. 116 frames.
0607 William Massie, June–August 1850. 219 frames.
0826 William Massie, September–October 1850. 149 frames.

Reel 22

William Massie Papers cont.

General Correspondence cont.
0001 William Massie, November–December 1850 and Undated. 182 frames.
0183 William Massie, Thomas J. Massie, Jacob Warwick, and Hope W. Massie, January–March 1851. 174 frames.
0357 William Massie and Hope W. Massie, April–June 1851. 209 frames.
0946 William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, January–March 1852. 162 frames.
Reel 23

William Massie Papers cont.

General Correspondence cont.
0001 William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, April–June 1852. 175 frames.
0176 William Massie, July–September 1852. 169 frames.
1007 William Massie, August–October 1853. 265 frames.

Reel 24

William Massie Papers cont.

General Correspondence cont.
0001 William Massie, November–December 1853 and Undated. 202 frames.
0203 William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, January–April 1854. 253 frames.
0456 William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, May–August 1854. 213 frames.
0905 William Massie and Maria C. [Effinger] Massie, January–April 1855. 201 frames.

Reel 25

William Massie Papers cont.

General Correspondence cont.
0001 William Massie, May–July 1855. 167 frames.
0168 William Massie, August–September 1855. 185 frames.
0521 William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, January–March 1856. 214 frames.
0922  William Massie, July–September 1856. 159 frames.

Reel 26

William Massie Papers cont.

General Correspondence cont.
0001  William Massie, October–November 1856. 162 frames.
0163  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, December 1856 and Undated. 130 frames.

Reel 27

William Massie Papers cont.

General Correspondence cont.
Reel 28

*William Massie Papers cont.*

**General Correspondence cont.**


0212  William Massie, July–August 1859. 179 frames.


Reel 29

*William Massie Papers cont.*

**General Correspondence cont.**


0182  William Massie and Thomas J. Massie, September–October 1860. 155 frames.


0658  William Massie, Thomas J. Massie, Florence Massie, and Hope W. Massie, April–May 1861. 179 frames.

Reel 30

William Massie Papers cont.

General Correspondence cont.
0182 William Massie, Joseph Ligon, Thomas J. Massie, and Hope W. Massie, January–May 1862. 186 frames.
0707 Maria C. [Effinger] Massie, January–April 1863. 151 frames.

Reel 31

William Massie Papers cont.

General Correspondence cont.
Reel 32

William Massie Papers cont.

General Correspondence cont.
0001 Thomas Massie and William Massie, Business Correspondence, Undated [early pre-1865]. 203 frames.
0377 William Massie, Fragments, Undated [pre-1865]. 86 frames.

Oversize Papers
0463 Thomas Massie, William Massie, and Maria C. [Effinger] Massie, Correspondence, 1781–1865. 12 frames.
0475 Thomas Massie and William Massie, Deeds, 1796–1842. 31 frames.
0506 William Massie, Plats of Massie Plantations, 1820–1853. 36 frames.
0542 William Massie, Pharsalia Mill Plans, 1839. 11 frames.
0553 William Massie, Tyro Crop Rotation, 1856. 3 frames.
0556 William Massie, Road Plats, 1855–1859. 31 frames.
0626 William Massie, Plat for Court Case Campbell v. Grant, Undated. 15 frames.

Matthew Bryan Correspondence
0779 Matthew Bryan, 1840–1845. 169 frames.

Reel 33

William Massie Papers cont.

Matthew Bryan Correspondence cont.
0001 Matthew Bryan, 1846–1849. 260 frames.
0261 Matthew Bryan, January–August 1850. 134 frames.
0395 Matthew Bryan, September–December 1850 and Undated. 178 frames.
0573 Matthew Bryan and Mary M. Bryan, January–February 1851. 149 frames.
0722 Matthew Bryan, March–April 1851. 173 frames.
0895 Matthew Bryan, May–July 1851. 200 frames.
Reel 34

William Massie Papers cont.

Matthew Bryan Correspondence cont.
0001 Matthew Bryan, August–September 1851. 139 frames.
0140 Matthew Bryan and Mary M. Bryan, October–December 1851 and Undated. 118 frames.
0258 Matthew Bryan, January–April 1852. 219 frames.
0615 Matthew Bryan, July–August 1852. 180 frames.
0795 Matthew Bryan, September–December 1852 and Undated. 160 frames.
0955 Matthew Bryan and Samuel McDowell Moore, January 1853–November 1855. 209 frames.

Reel 35

William Massie Papers cont.

Bound Volumes
0025 Thomas Massie, Cash Book, 1831–1833 [and notation regarding the estate of William Massie, October 20, 1862]. 24 frames.
0049 William Massie, Register of Slaves, 1815–1834. 13 frames.
0062 William Massie, Memoranda of Clothing Given Negroes, 1817–1835. 11 frames.
0073 William Massie, Negro Account Book, 1836–1839. 35 frames.
0159 William Massie, Ledger, 1816. 17 frames.
0176 William Massie, Ledger, 1817–1827. 208 frames.
0384 William Massie, Ledger, 1828–1834. 229 frames.
0613 William Massie, Cash Book, 1816–1827. 218 frames.
0831 William Massie, Cash Book, 1825–1833. 278 frames.
Reel 36

*William Massie Papers cont.*

**Bound Volumes cont.**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume</th>
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<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>William Massie, Cash Book, 1834–1845. 296 frames.</td>
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<td>0297</td>
<td>William Massie, Trigonometry Book, 1811. 50 frames.</td>
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<td>0347</td>
<td>William Massie, Docket of Warrants, 1821–1825 [and William Massie, Plat</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Book with Crop Notations, 1844–1861]. 38 frames.</td>
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<td>0385</td>
<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1822–1823. 33 frames.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>0418</td>
<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1824. 33 frames.</td>
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<td>0451</td>
<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1825. 39 frames.</td>
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<td>0490</td>
<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1826. 38 frames.</td>
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<td>0528</td>
<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1827. 36 frames.</td>
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<td>0564</td>
<td>William Massie, Shop Book, 1827. 26 frames.</td>
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<td>0590</td>
<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1828. 37 frames.</td>
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<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1829. 36 frames.</td>
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<td>0663</td>
<td>William Massie, Shop Book, 1829. 24 frames.</td>
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<td>0687</td>
<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1830. 39 frames.</td>
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<td>0726</td>
<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1831. 34 frames.</td>
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<td>0760</td>
<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1832. 36 frames.</td>
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<td>0796</td>
<td>William Massie, Mill Daybook, 1832–1835. 89 frames.</td>
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<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1833. 37 frames.</td>
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<td>0922</td>
<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1834. 48 frames.</td>
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<td>0974</td>
<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1835. 57 frames.</td>
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Reel 37

*William Massie Papers cont.*

**Bound Volumes cont.**

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<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1836. 68 frames.</td>
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<td>0069</td>
<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1837. 72 frames.</td>
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<td>0141</td>
<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1838. 83 frames.</td>
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<td>0224</td>
<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1839. 95 frames.</td>
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<td>0319</td>
<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1840. 83 frames.</td>
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<td>0402</td>
<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1841. 80 frames.</td>
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<td>0482</td>
<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1842. 82 frames.</td>
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<td>0564</td>
<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1843. 99 frames.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>0663</td>
<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1844. 84 frames.</td>
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<tr>
<td>0747</td>
<td>William Massie, Daybook, 1845. 89 frames.</td>
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Reel 38

William Massie Papers cont.

Bound Volumes cont.
0001  William Massie, Daybook, 1848. 93 frames.
0094  William Massie, Daybook, 1849. 93 frames.
0187  William Massie, Daybook, 1850. 93 frames.
0280  William Massie, Daybook, 1851. 89 frames.
0369  William Massie, Daybook, 1852. 81 frames.
0450  William Massie, Daybook, 1853. 85 frames.
0535  William Massie, Daybook, 1854. 86 frames.
0621  William Massie, Daybook, 1855. 87 frames.
0708  William Massie, Daybook, 1856. 88 frames.
0796  William Massie, Daybook, 1857. 92 frames.
0888  William Massie, Daybook, 1858. 88 frames.

Reel 39

William Massie Papers cont.

Bound Volumes cont.
0001  William Massie, Daybook, 1859. 81 frames.
0082  William Massie, Daybook, 1860. 81 frames.
0163  William Massie, Daybook, 1861. 51 frames.
0214  William Massie, Plantation Accounts, 1861. 27 frames.
0241  William Massie, Daybook, 1862. 46 frames.
0480  William Massie, List of Cattle, 1822–1825. 17 frames.
0497  William Massie, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1823–1825. 33 frames.
0530  William Massie, Memorandums and Lists of Tools, etc., 1824–1827. 39 frames.
0569  William Massie, Memorandums and Lists of Hands, etc., 1826–1827. 26 frames.
0592  William Massie, Memorandums and Lists of Hands, etc., 1826–1829. 42 frames.
0634  William Massie, Memorandums, 1827–1829. 34 frames.
0668  William Massie, Richmond Memorandums, 1829. 19 frames.
0687  William Massie, Memorandum Book, 1830–1831. 35 frames.
0722  William Massie, Memorandum Book and Provision Memorandum, 1832–1836. 40 frames.
0762  William Massie, Lynchburg and Amherst Court Memorandums, 1834. 14 frames.
0776  William Massie, Bankbook, 1834–1835. 10 frames.
0786  William Massie, Memorandums, 1834–1837. 31 frames.
0817  William Massie, Memorandums, 1835. 22 frames.
0839  William Massie, Memorandums, 1835–1836. 31 frames.
0870  William Massie, Provision Memorandums, 1835–1839. 41 frames.
0911  William Massie, Memorandums, 1836. 14 frames.
0925  William Massie, Memorandums, 1836–1837. 19 frames.
0944  William Massie, Lynchburg Memorandums, 1837. 18 frames.
0962  William Massie, List of Notes and Accounts, 1837. 4 frames.
0966  William Massie, Court Memorandums and Memorandum Book, 1838. 45 frames.
1011  William Massie, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1839. 51 frames.

Reel 40

William Massie Papers cont.

Bound Volumes cont.

0001  William Massie, Amherst Court Memorandums and Memorandum Book, 1839–1841. 50 frames.
0051  William Massie, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1840. 61 frames.
0112  William Massie, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1841. 72 frames.
0246  William Massie, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1842. 87 frames.
0333  William Massie, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1843. 81 frames.
0414  William Massie, Small Road Book, 1843–1844. 14 frames.
0428  William Massie, Court Memorandums, 1843–1845. 80 frames.
William Massie, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1845. 82 frames.

Ellen Massie, Passbook, 1845–1846. 13 frames.

William Massie, Lynchburg and Court Memorandums, 1845–1847. 79 frames.

William Massie, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1846. 112 frames.

William Massie, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1847–1848. 96 frames.

William Massie, Lynchburg and Court Memorandums, 1847–1849. 77 frames.

William Massie, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1849–1850. 73 frames.

Reel 41

William Massie Papers cont.

Bound Volumes cont.

William Massie, Lynchburg and Court Memorandums, 1849–1851. 45 frames.


William Massie, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1851. 80 frames.

William Massie, Lynchburg, Richmond, and Court Memorandums, 1851–1853. 65 frames.

William Massie, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1852. 88 frames.

William Massie, Pharsalia Memorandum Book, 1852–1853. 11 frames.

William Massie, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1853. 71 frames.

William Massie, Lynchburg, Richmond, Baltimore, and Court Memorandums, 1853–1854. 70 frames.

William Massie, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1854. 101 frames.

William Massie, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1855. 89 frames.

William Massie, Lynchburg and Court Memorandums, 1855–1856. 73 frames.

William Massie, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1856. 101 frames.

William Massie, Bank Book, 1856, and Memorandums, 1860. 11 frames.

William Massie, Lynchburg and Court Memorandums, 1856–1858. 73 frames.

William Massie, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1858. 118 frames.
### Reel 42

*William Massie Papers cont.*

#### Bound Volumes cont.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume</th>
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<td>William Massie, Lynchburg and Court Memorandums, 1858–1860.</td>
<td></td>
<td>71</td>
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<td>0072</td>
<td>William Massie, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1859.</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>William Massie, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1860.</td>
<td>97</td>
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<td>William Massie, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1861.</td>
<td>92</td>
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<td>0361</td>
<td>William Massie, Memorandums [pencil], 1861–1862.</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>0381</td>
<td>William Massie, Banknote Divider, September 28, 1861.</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>0400</td>
<td>William Massie, Pattern Book, Undated.</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>0410</td>
<td>William Massie, Miscellany, Undated.</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>William Massie, Miscellany, Undated.</td>
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<td>0428</td>
<td>William Massie, An Account of Family Expenses, 1823.</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>William Massie, A Memorandum of Expected Expenses, 1823–1826.</td>
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<td>William Massie and Maria C. [Effinger] Massie, Memorandum and List of</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Furniture, 1834–1889.</td>
<td>58</td>
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<td>0530</td>
<td>William Massie, Memorandum Book of Work to be Done, Timbers to be</td>
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<td>Gotten, and Architecture of Tobacco Houses and Slave Cabins, etc.,</td>
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<td>1834–1841.</td>
<td>38</td>
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<td>William Massie, Memorandum of Letters Written and Received,</td>
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<td>37</td>
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<td>53</td>
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<td>William Massie, Letter Book, 1849–1850.</td>
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<td>William Massie, Extracts from Letters, 1857–1859.</td>
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Reel 43

William Massie Papers cont.

Bound Volumes cont.
0432 William Massie, Horse Book, 1846–1862. 50 frames.
0482 William Massie, Mare Book, 1847–1853. 82 frames.
0564 William Massie, Level Green Mare Book, 1850. 6 frames.
0570 William Massie, Tyro Mare Book and General Memorandums, 1850–1854. 16 frames.
0586 William Massie, Tyro Mare Book and General Memorandums, 1858–1860. 20 frames.
0602 James W. Harvie, Account Book, 1822–1831. 46 frames.
0648 James W. Harvie, Account Book, 1831–1836. 53 frames.
0701 James W. Harvie, Estate Account Book, 1837–1852. 40 frames.
0754 David Jacobs, Estate Inventory and Sale Book, 1836. 28 frames.

Reel 44

William Massie Papers cont.

Positive Photostat—Oversize Papers
0001 Thomas Massie and William Massie, Oversize Papers, 1770–1854. 31 frames.

Negative Photostat—Volumes

Reel 45

William Massie Papers cont.

Negative Photostat—Volumes cont.
Volume 8, Thomas Massie and William Massie, Plats of Land, 1766–1840 and Undated. 81 frames.
Volume 9, Inventory and Appraisement of the Estate of William Massie, September 1862. 65 frames.
Volume 12, Thomas Massie, Memorandum Book, 1782–1804. 70 frames.
Volume 13, William Massie, Pharsalia Orchard Book, 1852–1862. 84 frames.

List of Omissions
List of Omissions from the William Massie Papers. 1 frame.
RECORDS OF ANTE-BELLUM SOUTHERN PLANTATIONS
FROM THE REVOLUTION THROUGH THE CIVIL WAR

SERIES A. Selections from the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina

SERIES B. Selections from the South Carolina Historical Society

SERIES C. Selections from the Library of Congress

SERIES D. Selections from the Maryland Historical Society

SERIES E. Selections from the University of Virginia Library, University of Virginia

SERIES F. Selections from Duke University Library

SERIES G. Selections from the Barker Texas History Center, University of Texas at Austin