

A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

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

Series H

**Selections from the
Howard-Tilton Library,
Tulane University, and the
Louisiana State Museum Archives**

**General Editor
Kenneth M. Stamp**

**Associate Editor
Randolph Boehm**

**Guide compiled by
Martin Schipper**

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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 also in the professions, in the military, in government service, and in scientific and cultural endeavors.

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

The plantations of the Old South, the white families who owned, operated, and lived on them, and the blacks who toiled on them as slaves for more than two centuries have been the subjects of numerous historical studies since the pioneering work of Ulrich B. Phillips in the early twentieth century. The literature, highly controversial, has focused on questions such as the evolution and nature of the planter class and its role in shaping the white South's economy, culture, and values; the conditions of life experienced by American blacks in slavery; the impact of the "peculiar institution" on their personalities and the degree to which a distinct Afro-American culture developed among them; and, finally, the sources of the tension between the proslavery interests of the South and the "free labor" interests of the North that culminated in secession and civil war.

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

Plantation records illuminate nearly every aspect of plantation life. Not only business operations and day-to-day labor routines, but family affairs, the roles of women, racial attitudes, relations between masters and slaves, social and cultural life, the values shared by members of the planter class, and the tensions and anxieties that were inseparable from a slave society all are revealed with a fullness and candor unmatched by any of the other available sources. Moreover, these records are immensely valuable for studies of black slavery. Needless to say, since they were compiled by

members of the white master class, they provide little direct evidence of the inner feelings and private lives of the slave population. But they are the best sources of information about the care and treatment of slaves, about problems in the management of slave labor, and about forms of slave resistance short of open rebellion. They also tell us much about the behavior of slaves, from which historians can at least draw inferences about the impact of slavery on the minds and personalities of its black victims.

Deposited in southern state archives and in the libraries of many southern universities and historical societies, the number of available plantation records has increased significantly in recent decades. Our publication is designed to assist scholars in their use by offering for the first time an ample selection of the most important materials in a single microfilm collection. Ultimately it will cover each geographical area in which the plantation flourished, with additions of approximately four new collections annually. A special effort is being made to offer the rarer records of the smaller slaveholders and to include the equally rare records of the plantations in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. However, the documentation is most abundant for the operations of the larger plantations in the period between the War of 1812 and the Civil War, and their records will constitute the bulk of our publication.

Kenneth M. Stampp
Professor Emeritus
University of California at Berkeley

NOTE ON SOURCES

The collections microfilmed on Reels 1 and 2 of this publication are holdings of the Louisiana State Museum, P.O. Box 2448, New Orleans, Louisiana. Collections microfilmed on Reels 3 through 30 of this publication are holdings of the Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Rare Books and Manuscripts Department, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, 70118.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Papers from several collections dating from after 1865 have not been included in this edition. In most cases the post-1865 papers will be microfilmed as part of a companion series, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*. Manuscript volumes selected for inclusion were filmed in their entireties, even when entries therein are dated after 1865.

The Reel Index for this edition provides the user with a précis for each collection. The précis provide information on family history, principal crops, the slave force, and many business and personal activities documented in each collection.

Following the précis, the Reel Index itemizes each file folder and manuscript volume. The four-digit number to the left of each entry indicates the frame number at which a particular document or series of documents begins. When a file folder in the original collection is misdated, the correct date(s) appear in brackets.

REEL INDEX

Reel 1

***Butler's Island, Georgia, Plantation Hospital Book, 1838-1843,
McIntosh County, Georgia,
RG 100 (Louisiana State Museum)***

Description of the Collection

Butler's Island was a 1,500-acre plantation on the Altamaha River in McIntosh County, Georgia. The island was formed from swampland in the tidewater portion of the river. It was ideal for rice cultivation with crop rotations of sugarcane and cotton. Two hours distant was Hampton, the Butlers' St. Simons Island plantation. Butler's Island, however, had become the heart of the Butlers' plantation operations by 1838. A list of slaves at Hampton and Butler's Island in 1849 included 841 names [Philadelphia, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Butler Family Papers: Inventory and Appraisement of the Estate of Captain John Butler, February 13, 1849].

Butler's Island was first brought under cultivation by the skilled overseers and slave work force of Pierce Butler (1744-1822), an absentee owner. Upon the death of Pierce Butler in 1822, his eldest daughter, Frances Butler (1774-1836), managed his holdings for the benefit of those heirs who could abide by the stringent conditions of his will. A son, Thomas Butler (1778-1838), had become alienated from his father and only participated in the estate as the beneficiary of sister Frances's estate and as her agent during her lifetime. By 1838 these plantations were owned by Pierce Butler's grandsons, Pierce Butler (1810-1867) and John Butler (1806-1847).

Overseers Roswell King, Sr., and Roswell King, Jr., kept the Butler plantations on the Altamaha running smoothly from 1802 to 1838. Thomas M. Oden then became the Butler's Island overseer until sometime before 1844. In 1844 the younger King returned to work at Butler's Island, where he would remain for ten years.

Pierce Butler (1810-1867) was born Butler Mease but had changed his name in 1826 according to the terms of his grandfather's will. In 1834 he married Frances Anne Kemble (1809-1893), from whom he was separated in 1845 and divorced in 1849. Frances Anne Kemble belonged to a prominent English family of actors. She accompanied her father, Charles, on his American tour of 1832. Lionized by the press, Frances Anne, called Fanny Kemble, gained fame for her roles in Shakespearean plays and as Lady Teazle in *School for Scandal*. She announced her retirement from the stage when she married Pierce Butler in 1834; she then turned to writing poems, plays, and social tracts.

A principal cause for the divorce of Pierce and Frances Kemble Butler was the couple's divergent attitudes towards slavery. Frances Kemble had first put forth her views on the topic in a two-volume *Journal*, published in 1835. It described the theatrical tour of the United States with her father from 1832 to 1834. Kemble's later work, *Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838-1839*, recounted her visit to the Butler plantations; the journal was first published in her native England as an antislavery tract in 1863. In Chapter 4 of this journal, Kemble describes the infirmary as "a large two story building . . . between the two rows of houses which form the first settlement; it is built of whitewashed wood, and contains four large-sized rooms." Kemble was appalled by the conditions she found within the hospital that was kept by the midwife Rose. Dr. James Holmes (1804-1883) of nearby Darien, Georgia, was the attending physician.

Some of the patients mentioned in Kemble's journal are also listed in the four-volume hospital

book, "Account of the Sick at Butler's Island." Some listings provide the occupations and relative ages of slaves. Hampton was also mentioned occasionally as being occupied by sick slaves. It is unclear who kept these records, but they were probably compiled by either Dr. James Holmes or the overseer, Thomas M. Oden, since the Butlers lived in Philadelphia, except for their short time in residence from December 30, 1838, to April 18, 1839.

Listings in the first two volumes include dates, names, plantation numbers, types of disease, and remarks. The third and fourth volumes contain a slightly different format: each entry begins with the date the patient came to the hospital; is followed by the patient's name, settlement number, and complaint; and ends with the date the patient left the hospital and a listing of the total number of days he or she was there. Cases treated range from accidental trauma to childbirth. A frequent disease was "dusty", or the lack of vitality.

N.B. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia, holds a large collection of Butler family papers. Researchers should note the existence of *Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838-1839*, by Frances Anne Kemble with an introduction by John A. Scott (Athens, Georgia: The University of Georgia Press, 1863; 1961; 1984) and *Major Butler's Legacy: Five Generations of a Slaveholding Family*, by Malcolm Bell, Jr. (Athens, Georgia: The University of Georgia Press, 1987).

A list of sicknesses of slaves among the Joseph Jones slave records contains entries very similar to those of the Butler's Island hospital books. The Joseph Jones records from the holdings of the Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University, are included on Reel 28 of this microfilm edition. The Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collection of the Louisiana State University Library includes a diary of Roswell King, Jr., mentioning events at Butler's Island. This diary is available on Reel 20 of UPA's microfilm publication, *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series I, Part 2*.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Bound Volumes

- 0002 Volume 1, Butler's Island Hospital Book, January 28-December 5, 1838. 61 frames.
- 0063 Volume 2, Butler's Island Hospital Book, December 6, 1838-August 6, 1839. 63 frames.
- 0126 Volume 3, Butler's Island Hospital Book, December 17, 1839-February 17, 1841. 38 frames.
- 0164 Volume 4, Butler's Island Hospital Book, February 21, 1842-November 14, 1843. 49 frames.

Bonaventure Plantation Book, 1850-1851, Riceboro, Liberty County, Georgia, RG 128 (Louisiana State Museum)

Description of the Collection

Bonaventure was located near Riceboro in Liberty County, Georgia. It was owned by Rev. John Jones (1815-1893). His wife, Jane Adaline [Dunwody] Jones (1820-1888), inherited large holdings in adjoining McIntosh County. The Joneses and their sons lived in Marietta, Cobb County, Georgia, where Rev. Jones served from 1847 to 1853. This ministry, near Atlanta, kept the Joneses far from their lowland plantations during the period covered in the plantation book. John Jones was reputed by his family to be a procrastinator; however, he served several churches in his lifetime.

The name of the person keeping the plantation book is not known, but the most likely candidate is Henry Hart Jones (1823-1893), a halfbrother of Rev. John Jones. The writer refers to John Jones as brother John. Entries also refer to brother James, probably James Newton Jones (1825-1854). Throughout the volume the writer presents himself as an experienced planter who is used to the variety of soil types and weather patterns in the area. An entry on May 24, 1850, referring to the beneficial effects of a recent rain at Bonaventura, asserts, "In my own cornfield at Lodebar, scarcely a drop fell, so very partial are the rains usually at this season." Lodebar, near Dorchester, Georgia, was the residence of Henry Hart Jones until 1856, when he moved to Retreat Plantation after brother James's death.

Henry Hart Jones was an 1844 graduate of Franklin College in Athens, Georgia. After college he returned to Liberty County and engaged in planting until after the Civil War, when he became an editor and journalist. The writer of the plantation book was certainly well educated and possessed an easy, smooth writing style.

A visit by John Jones to Bonaventure from April 25 to 27, 1850, is described in the volume. During the course of this visit Rev. Jones performed a marriage ceremony for one of his slave women, who married a slave belonging to the estate of his father, Joseph Jones. Rev. Jones also found time to ride over the plantation, expressing "himself satisfied with the stand of corn and cotton, and the general appearance of things."

A slave list in the front of the volume accounts for thirty slaves, classed at fifteen full hands, including a driver, Joe, and a carpenter. Sick lists in the front of the volume record illnesses between March and October of 1850. A Mrs. Jones helped in the distribution of clothing to the slaves on May 21, 1850. This may have been Abigail Sturges [Dowse] Jones (1828-1897), the wife of Henry Hart Jones. Entries also mention a slave, Middy, who was whipped by the driver on March 21, 1850, for doing slovenly work. She ran away but was returned by Pompey from Laurel View on March 25. Pompey, a plowman, was frequently listed in the volume. On June 8, 1850, the slaves were given a day to plant their own rice crop. During August and September of 1850 additional construction and remodeling of the slave houses were undertaken. On December 29, 1851, Eleanor, a slave, was sent to Dr. King's hospital in Riceboro for treatment of a chronic condition. The writer figured that "the price of a single visit from the doctor is six dollars, whereas for that amount she can remain in the hospital for 12 days, the rate being 50 cts. per day when provisions, etc., are furnished." An outbreak of smallpox in Riceboro during December was monitored closely. The writer subsequently vaccinated every man, woman, and child at Bonaventure using a scab from one of his own Negroes.

An entry dated January 21, 1850, lists Joseph Jackson as the recipient of a portion of the crops of peas, corn, and cotton grown on Bonaventure in 1849. Perhaps significantly, the next entry in the plantation book, January 22, 1850, recorded the birth of a slave girl with the notation "Call it *Jacksonette* in honor of its illustrious father." This child died on November 2, 1850, from sudden convulsions and the writer suspected "some improper article of food." Jackson was a local planter and overseer for other members of the Jones family during the Civil War.

The plantation inventory mentions livestock including four oxen, one horse, two mules, and sixteen cattle. Plantation implements included a horse gin, a grist mill, and assorted wagons, plows, and handtools. Two hogs were purchased for the use of the people at Christmastime.

The bulk of the volume is a daybook listing daily activities on the plantation including the chores of the slaves, their illnesses, and weather notes. The writer sets out the rationale for various courses of action and carefully charts the progress of each crop on Bonaventure and surrounding plantations. A report of the crop at the end of 1850 noted 380 bushels of corn, 585 bushels of rice, 1,500 baskets of peas, 282 1/2 gallons of syrup, 16,250 pounds of cotton, and seven months' allowance of potatoes. Much of the cotton, rice, and syrup was shipped to Savannah, Georgia, commission merchants in the following year.

Cotton culture occupied a large space in the volume. During 1850, 43 acres of this staple were planted. The hoeings and thinnings associated with this crop are detailed in the daybook. Grass was pulled up by the roots from the soil and set out on stumps and logs to more effectively prevent injury to the cotton. The writer details tasks such as the repairing of baskets prior to harvest time. The picking of the cotton crop began in August 1850 and was not completed until December when ginning began. A receipt from Captain Thomas Williams in 1851 credited Henry Hart Jones for the shipment of four bales of sea island cotton. Similarly, scattered loose receipts in the volume credited John Jones during the 1860s.

Corn was another important crop at Bonaventure. The corn land was chosen carefully, reflecting the planter's experience with this crop. Drought and a Hessian fly attack hurt the crop of 1850, but late rains restored its vitality. Potato and pea cultivation also receive frequent attention in the volume. These crops were manured with rotted rice straw and stable manure. The pea crop was judged a great success by November 1850. Sugarcane was planted by a combined force of the slaves from Bonaventure and Lodebar. The cane fields were planted with seed cane from Laurel View. The progress of the cane plantings is monitored closely in the volume. The hoeing and bedding of this

crop was undertaken alternately by slaves from Bonaventure and Lodebar instead of detailing hands from both plantations for the purpose each time. The cane was ground in November and December 1850 and made into syrup.

Some rice was planted at Bonaventure, which required extensive ditching. The arduous hoeing associated with this crop required the work of all hands at various stages in its growth. Slaves were given a day in June to plant their own crop. The grassiest spots in the rice fields were assigned to the slaves to weed as necessary. The rice fields were also subject to rust, although a fine crop was harvested in October and threshed in December 1850.

N.B. Plantation records of Rev. Charles Colcock Jones and Dr. Joseph Jones held by the Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University, are included on Reel 28 of this microfilm edition. For more on the Jones family and Bonaventure plantation, researchers should consult *The Children of Pride: A True Story of Georgia and the Civil War*, Robert Manson Myers, ed. (New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1972). Additional Jones family papers are open to scholars on site at Tulane University.

Introductory Materials

0213 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Bound Volume

0214 Bonaventure Plantation Book, 1850–1851. 147 frames.

***Letterbook of Private and Commercial Correspondence
of an Indigo and Cotton Planter [Julien Poydras],
1794–1800,
Pointe Coupée Parish, Louisiana
RG 98 (Louisiana State Museum)***

Description of the Collection

Julian [Julien] de Lallande Poydras (1740–1824) was born in Nantes, France. Captured by the British in 1760, he escaped on board a West Indian merchantman to San Domingo. In 1768 he emigrated to New Orleans. Besides accumulating a vast estate as a planter and merchant, Poydras found time to publish the first poetry printed in what is now Louisiana and maintained an active civic presence. He was president of the first territorial legislative council and was elected to the Eleventh U.S. Congress (1809–1811) as delegate from the territory of Orleans. In the House of Representatives Poydras proposed that the territory be given statehood. He subsequently served as president of the first state constitutional convention and as a presidential elector in 1812. Poydras contributed \$30,000 toward the founding of a school for orphans in Pointe Coupée. At his death in 1824, Poydras's will provided for emancipation and cash bequests for all 1,200 slaves in his estate over a 25-year period.

Julian Poydras had published a panegyric poem in 1779, "The Conquest of Baton Rouge Bluff by Monsieur de Gálvez." Two other short anonymous poems printed in 1777 have been attributed to him, all apparently written to gain favor with the Spanish governor of Louisiana. Poydras was involved in legal proceedings during 1793–1795 with the Spanish governor of Louisiana over a petition by an Indian woman, Marie Jeanne, for the freedom of her children. The argument of Poydras set forth the primacy of contracts and French customs in Louisiana over the rulings of the Spanish diplomat.

Antoine Sarazin, a mulatto, and fifteen other Poydras slaves were implicated in a slave uprising in Pointe Coupée in April 1795. Jean Baptiste, a slave who was steward for the absent Poydras, confessed to a leading role in the revolt. Confessions exacted by a special investigation revealed that the slaves were plotting to seize the guns and ammunition at the Poydras plantation, burn the house there, and kill the neighboring planters as they responded to the fire. The Poydras slaves were reputed to have planted only maize for their own use instead of indigo in anticipation of assuming control over the plantation. Poydras had been in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, since August 1794 on a visit to restore his health.

Writing to his brother on February 16, 1796, Poydras stated, "Mourning was introduced into our midst, sixteen of my best Negroes were hung, which causes me a loss of 30,000 Piastres in one lump sum. The storm followed the calm. I left America and returned to my plantation from which I am now writing this." In a letter to Louisiana during 1795, Julian Poydras described the narrow escape of this brother from the guillotine in Paris. A letter to his brother, Claude Poydras, reveals additional details of life in Louisiana and France.

Poydras was primarily concerned with planting indigo until 1798. The poor market for this crop induced a change to cotton during 1799. By 1803 a French official in Louisiana judged Poydras "one of the most important and most enlightened cotton planters." Many letters document the business of New Orleans commission merchants, as well as the many commercial intrigues among Mississippi Valley merchants.

Commercial correspondence concerned the shipment and sale of indigo and cotton and financial transactions. A letter of June 14, 1795, asserted, "The indigo we sold at 10 bits net will bring us about 7. I am warning you that we always end by being duped by the English. I am renouncing for always the practice of smuggling, it is a horrible business which hardly brings any profit and carries no protection; the rates are four times higher and you are always at the mercy and discretion of the thieves."

Many letters include comments on life in Louisiana and elsewhere. Many of the prominent Acadians and other early settlers of Louisiana are mentioned. Letters of introduction document new arrivals and visitors to the Mississippi Valley. Upon Poydras's return to Louisiana, his letters refer to the status of crops, soil types, and methods of indigo and cotton culture. Some letters concern the purchase of sugar boilers in Natchez from William Dunbar and Benjamin Farar during 1796. Letters also concern plantations being managed in fiduciary estates. Poydras frequently referred to the buying and selling of slaves. The movement of slaves is also documented, as Poydras relied on slaves to transport his commodities in an active river trade.

N.B. Researchers should note the existence of the Julian Poydras Recordbook, 1792–1803, among the holdings of the Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University. Also at the Howard-Tilton Library are records of the Poydras Home [Female Orphan Society], 1818–1865. A published source is Pierre Clément de Laussat's *Memoirs of My Life . . .*, translated by Sister Agnes-Josephine Pastwa, edited by Robert D. Bush (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1831; 1978), especially p. 22.

Secondary sources on Poydras include Liliane Crété, *Daily Life in Louisiana, 1815–1830*, translated by Patrick Gregory (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1978; 1981), pp. 119, 127–128, 272–273, and James Thomas McGowan, "Creation of a Slave Society; Louisiana Plantations in the Eighteenth Century" (Ph.D. diss., The University of Rochester, 1976), pp. 315–318, 347–393.

Introductory Materials

0361 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Bound Volume

0362 Julian Poydras, Private and Commercial Correspondence [Originals], 1794–1800. 64 frames.

Typescript

0426 Julian Poydras, Private and Commercial Correspondence [Typescript], 1794–1800. 107 frames.

Valcour Aime Slave Records, 1821–1850, St. James Parish, Louisiana RG 99 (Louisiana State Museum)

Description of the Collection

Valcour Aime (1798–1867) was one of the most celebrated sugar planters in Louisiana. Raised by his grandfather Michel Fortier in New Orleans, Valcour Aime inherited land and slaves in St. James Parish, valued at one hundred thousand dollars, and moved there with his bride, Joséphine

(Roman) Aime. This estate, also named Valcour Aime, on the west bank of the Mississippi below Donaldsonville became one of the social and cultural centers of the state. By 1833, Aime had installed a private railroad on his plantation for hauling cane to his refinery. Exotic gardens near the house were maintained by an imported French horticulturist.

The records in the collection indicate that by 1850 the sugar house at Valcour Aime contained 2,245 barrels of molasses and profits from sugar exceeded one hundred thousand dollars in that year. Some of Aime's fascination with experimental agriculture is evident in the Ledger of Sugar Cane Cut and Refined, ca. 1850.

Slave records enumerate hundreds of individuals, providing information on the diet, labor, and mortality of slaves on a sugar plantation. Birth records name the mothers of slave children and show the dates and causes of infant mortality.

N.B. The Louisiana State Museum holds Works Projects Administration typescripts of three Valcour Aime Plantation Diaries, 1821–1852, and the European travel diary of Gabriel Aime, a son of Valcour Aime. Researchers should also note the existence of a published diary by Valcour Aime, *Plantation Diary* (New Orleans, Louisiana: N.p., 1878). The collection of Roman Family Papers is open to scholars on site at Tulane University.

Secondary sources on Aime include Harnett T. Kane, *Plantation Parade: The Grand Manner in Louisiana* (New York: William Morrow and Company, 1945), pp. 23–60; Liliane Crété, *Daily Life in Louisiana, 1815–1830*, translated by Patrick Gregory (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1978; 1981), pp. 91, 255–256, 260; and Ulrich B. Phillips, *Life and Labor in the Old South* (Boston, Massachusetts: Little, Brown and Company, 1929; 1963), p. 126.

Introductory Materials

0532 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Bound Volumes

0533 Valcour Aime, Slave Ledger, ca. 1840–1850. 11 frames.

Papers

0544 Valcour Aime, Account of Sales of 15 Hogsheads of Sugar Received per Steamer *Lafourche* and Sold by Roman and Kernion for Account of Cabanory Plantation, ca. 1845. 3 frames.

0547 Valcour Aime, List of Shoe Sizes of Slaves, ca. 1845. 5 frames.

0552 Valcour Aime, Account of Sugar House Molasses Received and Shipped, September 11, 1850. 3 frames.

0555 Valcour Aime, Ledger of Amount of Sugarcane Cut and Refined, ca. 1850. 9 frames.

0564 Valcour Aime, Account of Small Slaves, ca. 1851. 5 frames.

Typescript

0569 Valcour Aime, Record of the Purchases, Births, Deaths, and Assignments of the Slaves of the Plantation of Valcour Aime (Typescript), 1821–1850. 19 frames.

Ross/Stackhouse Records, 1804–1881, Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana RG 164 (Louisiana State Museum)

Description of the Collection

This collection primarily documents the purchase of slaves and plantations by members of the Ross and Stackhouse families in Louisiana. Bills of sale for slaves include the names of slaves and their ages and often indicate some other identifying features. Plantation sales list some of the improvements on sugar plantations and indicate the names of adjoining planters.

Personal correspondence included in the collection describes some aspects of plantation management and records a Southerner's travels to New York City and Europe for his health in 1849. Letters to Jesse W. Ross also concern intrigues among stockholders of the Canal Bank. These stockholders included N.N. Wilkinson, cashier of the Canal Bank; Glendy Burke, president of the Canal Bank and commercial merchant; and a Mr. Morgan of New York.

Among the highlights of the collection is the documentation of a mass sale of slaves in 1852 for \$49,100 to the Stackhouses by Bernard Marigny. Both the slaves and plantation of Marigny were sold as the result of a foreclosure by the Citizens Bank of Louisiana. This plantation, in Plaquemines Parish on the right bank of the Mississippi River twenty-four miles below New Orleans, was conveyed to the Stackhouses along with slaves, buildings, equipment, and bank stock in the Citizens Bank of Louisiana. Marigny, who married Anna Mathilde de Morales in Pensacola (then part of the Louisiana Territory) in 1809, had inherited fabulously wealthy estates in New Orleans and on Lake Pontchartrain. He became a notorious New Orleans wit, gambler, dueler, and social and political doyen, but died in penury. An 1872 copy of the act of sale from Marigny to the Stackhouses recounts the various mortgages securing the indebtedness of Marigny to his wife and to the Citizens Bank. Marigny had purchased the plantation in 1836 from the estate of Josephine Pepite Delaronde, the widow by first marriage of Thomas Sear Cunningham and the deceased wife of Casimir Lacoste.

The records of the collection also document the importation of slaves to Louisiana from Maryland and Alabama; some of these slaves were sold at auction. An unidentified, undated slave list, ca. 1850, lists the names and ages of 108 individuals.

In 1870 William Stackhouse leased a plantation known as St. Clair in Plaquemines Parish, on the left bank of the Mississippi River, for a yearly sum of fourteen thousand dollars.

A sugar plantation known as Belle Alliance was bought by Jesse W. Ross and Charles P. McCan in 1881. This plantation, which contained 912 acres, was on the left bank of the Mississippi River in St. James Parish.

N.B. Researchers should note the existence of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company Papers and the Canal Bank of New Orleans Papers, both at the Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University. Minute books and records of the Citizens Bank which appear on Reels 14–17 of this microfilm series contain further references to the sale of the plantation of Bernard Marigny to William and Haywood Stackhouse.

An additional primary source mentioning Marigny is Pierre Clément de Laussat's *Memoirs of My Life . . .*, translated by Sister Agnes-Josephine Pastwa, edited by Robert D. Bush (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1831; 1978), pp. 17, 18, 73. A secondary source on Marigny is Liliane Crété, *Daily Life in Louisiana, 1815–1830*, translated by Patrick Gregory (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1978; 1981), pp. 36, 27, 47, 50, 70, 100–101, 104–105, 133–135, 215, 231, 234, 260.

Introductory Materials

0588 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Papers

- 0589 Bill of Sale for Slaves Jacques and Mirza to John McDonogh by [?] Miellet, October 6, 1804. 4 frames.
- 0593 Mortgage Certificate from St. Landry Parish, Robert D. Winder in Favor of Thomas Butler on a Slave Named Ann for \$440.00, Opelousas, October 26, 1833. 2 frames.
- 0595 Bill of Sale for Slave from Calvin Morgan Rutherford to Henrietta A. [Waters] Ross, April 29, 1847. 5 frames.
- 0600 Bill of Sale for Slave Named Melinda and Her Four Children to Henrietta A. [Waters] Ross by Charles A. Williamson, May 14, 1847. 5 frames.
- 0605 Receipt for Preparing Bills of Sale for Slaves Issued to Henrietta A. [Waters] Ross by D.I. Ricardo, Notary Public, June 25, 1847. 3 frames.
- 0608 Bill of Sale for Slave Named Richard by Manuel Perara to Haywood Stackhouse, October 2, 1847. 5 frames.
- 0613 Promissory Note Signed by Henrietta A. [Waters] Ross, March 14, 1847. 3 frames.
- 0616 Personal Correspondence to James Waters from Jesse W. Ross, April 27, 1849. 3 frames.
- 0619 Bill of Sale for Slaves by Nathaniel Peran (as Agent of Albert G. Wheatly) to Haywood Stackhouse, May 7, 1849. 5 frames.
- 0624 Personal Correspondence to James Waters from Jesse W. Ross, June 21, 18[?], and to Jesse W. Ross from N.N. Wilkinson, August 30 and October 21, 1849. 12 frames.

- 0636 Bill of Sale for Four Slaves Sold to William Stackhouse by the Pontchartrain Rail Road Company of New Orleans, November 21, 1850. 6 frames.
- 0642 Four Bills of Sale for Slaves by Oliver Canton to William and Haywood Stackhouse, by Frank Vidal to William Stackhouse, and by Richard W. Long to Reynolds Stackhouse, October 1, 1850, April 3 and October 25, 1851, and March 25, 1854. 18 frames.
- 0660 Bill of Sale for Slave Named Friendship by Sarah Hannah Bishop Cottman to Henrietta A. [Waters] Ross, February 26, 1852. 5 frames.
- 0665 Bill of Sale for Slave Named Edward by Reynolds Stackhouse to William and Haywood Stackhouse, December 24, 1851. 4 frames.
- 0669 Bill of Sale for Slaves and Plantation by Bernard Marigny to William and Haywood Stackhouse, March–October 1852. 20 frames.
- 0689 Bill of Sale for Slaves by Columbus Cunningham to William and Haywood Stackhouse, February 14, 1856. 5 frames.
- 0694 Affidavit of Charles DeBlanc regarding the Transfer of Slaves to William and Haywood Stackhouse by Charles DeBlanc, May 5, 1856. 4 frames.
- 0698 Bill of Sale for Slave Named John Boardley by Arthur Harris to William and Haywood Stackhouse, February 3, 1857. 3 frames.
- 0701 Lease of Plantation of Eliza P. and William S. Kernochan to William Stackhouse, December 23, 1870. 7 frames.
- 0708 Copy of Act of Sale of Slaves and Plantation by Bernard Marigny to William and Haywood Stackhouse on March 13, 1852, Copy Dated January 26, 1872. 31 frames.
- 0739 Bill of Sale of Plantation by Severn T. Wallis, Jr., to Charles P. McCan and Jesse W. Ross, February 1, 1881. 10 frames.
- 0749 Unidentified List of Slaves, Undated, ca. 1850. 3 frames.

***Ste. Sophie/Live Oak Plantation Records, 1823–1829,
Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana
RG 116 (Louisiana State Museum)***

Description of the Collection

The predominant language among the papers in this collection is French. Abstracts of these documents are included on the microfilm. The papers document contemplated legal proceedings of Jean Joseph Coiron against Laurent Millaudon. Coiron was evicted from the plantation, ca. March 1, 1829, by virtue of a judgment secured by Millaudon, but the court declared the Dacquin minors the legal heirs to the property, and as such the only real and legitimate proprietors of Ste. Sophie Plantation.

A document dated November 8, 1825, stated that there were 134 slaves on the plantation. A statement of deaths of slaves on Ste. Sophie during the ownership of Jean Joseph Coiron documents the deaths of forty-three (more than 30 percent) between 1824 and 1829. A subsequent statement identified an additional thirty-four slaves who died during 1828. The statements give the names of the slaves, their ages, places of origin, and causes of death. In a statement of the estimated financial condition of Millaudon and Coiron, Coiron made a claim against Millaudon for the loss of thirty-four of the seventy-seven slaves who had died on the Ste. Sophie Plantation within a five-year span. The cause of this mortality was alleged by Coiron to be the result of Millaudon's failure to repair the levee, resulting in the failure of the 1825 crop and the outbreak of a contagious disease on the plantation.

The accounts of 1826–1827 document a profit of \$5,047.31 as well as listing the names of slaves then on the plantation. An estimate of the cost of improvements made on the plantation between 1826 and 1829 amounted to \$14,424.50, of which Coiron requested to be repaid \$12,080.70 upon his eviction from Ste. Sophie. The statement of crop accounts of Coiron for 1827 showed a net profit of \$14,069.10 on Ste. Sophie. Similar accounts from 1828–1829 show a net profit of \$10,273.31.

Introductory Materials

0752 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Papers

- 0753 Comparative Statement of Accounts: Covering the Purchase of Slaves in Georgia and Sold by Laurent Millaudon to Jean Joseph Coiron, October 23, 1823–September 1, 1825. 4 frames.
- 0757 Bills and Receipts for Account of Jean Joseph Coiron, 1824–1825. 14 frames.
- 0771 Comparative Statement of Account of Jean Joseph Coiron and Laurent Millaudon: Covering the Purchase of Live Oak Plantation (Formerly Ste. Sophie) from Millaudon by Coiron, 1824–1826. 3 frames.
- 0774 Statement of Bills Furnished by Jean Joseph Coiron to Laurent Millaudon, 1824–1827. 3 frames.
- 0777 Account Current of Jean Joseph Coiron with Laurent Millaudon, September 1, 1824. 4 frames.
- 0781 Comments of Jean Joseph Coiron to M. Denis concerning Laurent Millaudon's Indebtedness to Coiron, October 16, 1824. 17 frames.
- 0788 Account of the Balance Due Laurent Millaudon, Who Sold Live Oak to Jean Joseph Coiron, October 1824–May 1827. 4 frames.
- 0792 Exception Taken to Account with Laurent Millaudon, No Signature, October 16, 1824–November 8, 1825. 5 frames.
- 0797 Statement of Slaves' Deaths on Ste. Sophie Plantation during Ownership by Jean Joseph Coiron, October 1824–March 1829. 5 frames.
- 0802 Copy of Act of Sale of Plantation and Slaves by Laurent Millaudon to Jean Joseph Coiron and Mortgage on Plantation and Slaves, November 20, 1824–November 8, 1825. 14 frames.
- 0816 Statement Covering the Purchase of Slaves in Georgia, December 27, 1824–September 1, 1825. 4 frames.
- 0820 Account of Jean Joseph Coiron with Laurent Millaudon, October 1824–May 1827. 6 frames.
- 0826 Account of Laurent Millaudon with Jean Joseph Coiron in Connection with the Eviction of Coiron, 1825. 4 frames.
- 0830 Remarks regarding the Account of Jean Joseph Coiron against Laurent Millaudon, 1825. Undated. 3 frames.
- 0833 Acts of Transfer and Ratification, May 17, 1825. 3 frames.
- 0836 Mortgage on Ste. Sophie Plantation from Peter Vauburgh Livingston to Jean Joseph Coiron, June 8, 1825. 6 frames.
- 0842 Purchase of Slaves by Jean Joseph Coiron in Chatham County, Georgia, under Mortgage from Peter Vauburgh Livingston, June 16, 1825. 9 frames.
- 0851 Personal Account of Jean Joseph Coiron with Laurent Millaudon, September 1, 1825. 3 frames.
- 0854 Abstract of Account of Laurent Millaudon and Account Current of Jean Joseph Coiron with Laurent Millaudon, October 6, 1825. 5 frames.
- 0859 Act Passed by Judge Eugene De Flécher between Laurent Millaudon and Jean Joseph Coiron, Genevieve Elizabeth Julienne Gauthier and François Ste. Marie Coiron, November 8, 1825. 14 frames.
- 0873 Estimate of Costs for the Construction of a Cotton Press, 1825–1826, Undated. 5 frames.
- 0878 Live Oak (Ste. Sophie) Plantation Accounts, 1825–1826. 5 frames.
- 0883 Account of Jean Joseph Coiron with Laurent Millaudon, Signed by Laurent Millaudon, October 10, 1826–October 10, 1827. 4 frames.
- 0887 Live Oak (Ste. Sophie) Plantation Accounts, 1826–1827. 6 frames.
- 0893 Memorandum of Document Submitted by Jean Joseph Coiron to M. Denis concerning the Operation of Live Oak (Ste. Sophie) Plantation, 1826–1828, Undated. 4 frames.
- 0897 Estimated Report of Improvements on Ste. Sophie Plantation, 1826–1829. 5 frames.
- 0902 Statement of Account of Laurent Millaudon with Jean Joseph Coiron, Signed by Laurent Millaudon, March 12, 1827. 4 frames.
- 0906 Statement of Crop Accounts of Jean Joseph Coiron, 1827. 4 frames.
- 0910 Statement of Crop Accounts of Jean Joseph Coiron and the Ste. Sophie Plantation, 1828–1829. 4 frames.
- 0914 Statement of the Improvements Made on Live Oak Plantation, 1829, Undated. 6 frames.

- 0920 Statement of Indebtedness of Laurent Millaudon, of New Orleans, to Jean Joseph Coiron, 1829, Undated. 3 frames.
- 0923 Account of Jean Joseph Coiron with Laurent Millaudon, March 1, 1829. 4 frames.
- 0927 Mayoralty Certificate regarding Slave Hire, March 30, 1829. 3 frames.
- 0930 Certificate Statement of the Number of Slaves Who Died on Ste. Sophie Plantation, April 1, 1829. 5 frames.
- 0935 Letter from Jean Joseph Coiron to M. Denis, Documents concerning Coiron's Accounts with Laurent Millaudon, May 22, 1829. 6 frames.

Reel 2

***John McDonogh Papers, 1803–1860,
Jefferson and St. Bernard Parishes, and New Orleans, Louisiana,
RG 13 (Louisiana State Museum)***

Description of the Collection

John McDonogh (1779–1850) was born in Baltimore, Maryland. At age 17, he joined the Baltimore merchant firm of William Taylor and was sent to New Orleans in 1800. After serving as Taylor's consignment agent there for several years, McDonogh commenced business for himself. This business proved so prosperous that in 1806 McDonogh retired from the mercantile line to manage his large landholdings in Louisiana. He left New Orleans in 1816 to take up residence at one of his plantations across the river from the city.

Letters from Lewis H. Guerlain to McDonogh in 1812–1813 discuss both the purchase and hire of slaves at Long View. Guerlain was raising cattle, corn, and sugarcane there, possibly as an overseer or partner of McDonogh. Guerlain also supervised the manufacture of brick and other construction projects. Slave runaways and illnesses were mentioned frequently to McDonogh by Guerlain. Similarly, letters from Joseph Thomas to McDonogh in 1813–1814 refer to frontier conditions on the Amite River and elsewhere in Louisiana, and describe the laying out of roads, the cutting of ship timbers, and plantation matters including corn and sugarcane cultivation. Thomas kept an eye on McDonogh's landholdings in the neighborhood and acted as his agent in land sales.

Many letters throughout the collection refer to conditions in New Orleans and to the rental of houses owned by McDonogh there. Remote correspondents relied on McDonogh to purchase necessities for them. Freedmen writing from Africa requested him to pass their regards on to artisans and acquaintances from the city.

The health of slaves was a frequent topic among the correspondents, as well as the purchase and sale of slaves. Edward Turner wrote McDonogh in 1811 regarding the purchase of slaves from estate auctions in Louisiana. McDonogh sold a slave to Andrew Durnford in 1832. A. Tunnicliff wrote McDonogh from New York State regarding a slave reputed to have gone to McDonogh in 1834. A letter from John Hartwell Cocke in 1846 mentioned the purchase of large lots of slaves in Virginia for McDonogh.

A letter from J. Deballièvre in 1829 proposed the purchase of a plantation and corps of slaves from McDonogh, and detailed many intricacies of sugar culture and plantation management in Louisiana. A letter from P. Winfree in 1845 asked for a loan to finance the switch from cotton to sugarcane cultivation by a New River, Louisiana, planter.

McDonogh was a leading figure in the American Colonization Society, and many of his later slave-trading transactions need to be considered in light of his goal of eventually emancipating slaves and repatriating them to Africa. In 1825 McDonogh proposed a novel scheme for the emancipation of some of his slaves. This slave group formed a self-governing, self-motivated unit that in fifteen years merited sufficient savings to earn their freedom and passage to Liberia. McDonogh then purchased additional slaves to work his plantations. Letters from ex-slaves in Liberia are an important feature of the collection. Letters from Monrovia and from farm sites on the St. Paul River portray the agriculture and social life among the settlers in Africa. One of the settlers was George R. Ellis, who addressed McDonogh as "father" and gave glowing reviews of the life to be found in Africa.

The American Colonization Society provided the ship for transporting eighty freedmen to Africa in 1842. Correspondence among the papers documents McDonogh's interest in recolonization in Africa, including a letter from John Hartwell Cocke, the prominent Virginia colonization advocate. A letter from Joseph Gales, treasurer of the American Colonization Society, recognized a \$100 contribution by McDonogh as payment for the "seventh installment on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq." A letter from Elija Gibson in 1844 described the voyage from New Orleans to Liberia and the situation he found there. John Hanson wrote McDonogh from West Africa in 1844. Letters from R.R. Gurley describe conditions in Liberia and the legal battles facing the American Colonization Society in the United States in their efforts to gain freedom for slaves during the mid-1840s.

By far the largest body of correspondence in the collection is that of Andrew Durnford, a free black planter and slaveowner and a protégé and friend of McDonogh. The son of a prosperous white man and a free black woman, Durnford wrote frequently from his Plaquemines Parish plantation, St. Rosalie, on the Mississippi River. The relationship between these two wealthy Louisianans was strong. Letters deal with subjects ranging from philosophy and the foibles of humankind to day-to-day business activities. Letters from Durnford discuss sugarcane cultivation and general plantation and social matters. Durnford subscribed to the *Genesee Farmer* and was an advocate of scientific agriculture. In 1836, he relates difficulties with a slave named Jackson, who was flogged, put in chains, and escaped in chains to New Orleans, where Durnford hoped to have him arrested. In 1833 Durnford wrote to McDonogh regarding the terms of Durnford's will, written in haste during a recent cholera epidemic. Durnford was supervising the making of McDonogh's sugar in 1835 and during that year their correspondence concerned the status of the crop and crop-sharing arrangements. Letters of 1843–1844 discuss the hiring of German workers by Durnford. Durnford also discusses slavery in the United States and the strong self-interest of Southerners in that subject. A slave named Mack was reported by Durnford in 1844 to be "on his way to the city on a spree. I had to cudgel him about my ploughing business." An undated letter referred to a growing abolitionist spirit in the North and McDonogh's plan for emancipating his slaves.

McDonogh died in mid-century and left his property in trust to establish schools for the education of youth in New Orleans and Baltimore. His will granted freedom to certain of his slaves and specified that the overseers on his plantations were to continue to bring the remaining slaves together for morning and evening prayers, with provisions for a Sunday school and church on each estate.

Auctions of land from the estate of John McDonogh were held in New Orleans in 1859–1860. One sale documented in this collection included tens of thousands of acres in the parishes of Orleans, St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. James, Livingston, Lafourche Interior, East Baton Rouge, St. Tammany, Assumption, St. Landry, and Calcasieu. Included in the catalog announcing the sale are plats of many of the larger properties.

Among the introductory materials in this collection are transcriptions of excerpts from correspondence found in the John McDonogh Papers. His papers are then arranged in series, the first of which consists of letters written by John McDonogh. Following that is a series of miscellaneous documents including a catalog of lands sold at auction from the estate of John McDonogh, a lease between McDonogh and Adam Ehrhard, and the will of Jien Andrew Assinber. The last and largest series consists of letters written to John McDonogh arranged alphabetically by addresses, then chronologically.

N.B. Several additional collections of McDonogh's papers and related materials are included in this microfilm series. The Nicholas Bauer Collection (John McDonogh), 1830–1859, RG 243 of the Louisiana State Museum, is found at the end of Reel 2. The John McDonogh Papers, 1789–1850, 1929, collection # 30; the John McDonogh Estate Inventory, 1850–1851, collection # 30A; the John Minor Wisdom Collection (John McDonogh Series), 1801–1864, collection # 230; the Rosamonde E. and Emile Kuntz (John McDonogh Series), 1850–1857, collection # 600; the Estate of Thomas Durnford, 1827–1901, collection # M-967; and the Andrew Durnford Plantation Journal, 1840–1868, collection # B-90, all located at the Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University, are also included in this edition (Reels 3 through 13).

Printed sources including James T. Edwards, ed., *Some Interesting Papers of John McDonogh* (McDonogh, Maryland, 1898), pp. 43–71, reproduce the plan of self-emancipation for the McDonogh slaves in 1825.

Researchers should note the existence of *Andrew Dumford: A Black Sugar Planter in Antebellum Louisiana*, by David C. Whitten (Natchitoches, Louisiana: Northwestern State University Press, 1987). A biography of McDonogh was written by William Allan, *Life and Works of John McDonogh* (1886). Other secondary sources on McDonogh include Dumas Malone, ed., *Dictionary of American Biography*, vol. 6 (New York: Scribner, 1961). The plantation affairs of McDonogh are the focus of Lane Carter Kendall, "John McDonogh—Slaveowner, Parts 1 and 2," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, XV and XVI (October 1932 and January 1933).

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 31 frames.

Papers—Letters by John McDonogh

0032 John McDonogh to Joseph Benan, December 20, 1813. 2 frames.
0034 John McDonogh to Unknown, March 3, 1815. 2 frames.
0036 John McDonogh to Robert Lawes, September 18, 1818. 3 frames.
0039 John McDonogh to Unknown, September 24, 1818. 3 frames.
0042 John McDonogh to B. Robertson, February 25, 1818. 2 frames.
0044 John McDonogh to Glass Factory, February 3, 1829. 3 frames.
0047 John McDonogh to J. Deballièvre, April 14, 1829. 3 frames.
0050 John McDonogh to Henry Evans, November 30, 1829. 4 frames.
0054 John McDonogh to Shepherd, March 8, 1830. 2 frames.
0056 John McDonogh to Mr. Andrews, May 7, 1830. 2 frames.
0058 John McDonogh to Unknown, June 3, 1834. 3 frames.
0061 John McDonogh to A. Duer, September 4, 1835. 2 frames.
0063 John McDonogh to John Bahler, September 9, 1836. 2 frames.
0065 John McDonogh to Hannah Evans, August 24, 1837. 3 frames.
0068 John McDonogh to General Garrique Flaujac, October 31, 1837. 3 frames.
0071 John McDonogh to George Allen, May 1838—October 1839. 10 frames.
0081 John McDonogh to Sarah B. McLean, October 21, 1844. 3 frames.
0084 John McDonogh to P. Winfree, August 25, 1845. 3 frames.
0087 John McDonogh to Jonathan Meredith, March 7, 1846. 2 frames.
0089 John McDonogh to Unknown, Undated. 2 frames.

Papers—Miscellaneous Papers

0091 Catalog of Land Sales by Auction, Estate of John McDonogh, January 23, 1860. 26 frames.
0117 Lease, John McDonogh and Adam Ehrhard, November 14, 1837—November 5, 1838. 4 frames.
0121 Will of Jien Andrew Assinber, 1842. 2 frames.

Papers—Letters to John McDonogh

0123 James Bradford to John McDonogh, June 22, 1823. 4 frames.
0127 Joseph N. Batsen to John McDonogh, October 4, 1844. 3 frames.
0130 A. Baudouin to John McDonogh, March 8, 1805. 4 frames.
0134 A. Baudin to John McDonogh, August 27, 1831. 9 frames.
0143 J.P. Deballièvre to John McDonogh, March 30, 1832. 6 frames.
0149 John Burk to John McDonogh, March 28, 1838. 4 frames.
0153 F.H. Bower to John McDonogh, Undated. 3 frames.
0156 R.P. Bowie to John McDonogh, June 16, 1838. 3 frames.
0159 Theodore Bridges to John McDonogh, April 11, 1818. 3 frames.
0162 Shepherd Brown to John McDonogh, October 26, 1814. 3 frames.
0165 Shepherd Brown, Account of Sales of Sugar, November 22, 1805. 5 frames.
0170 Jonathan Caldwell, Jr., Inspector of Roads, to John McDonogh, September 4, 1848. 3 frames.
0173 Jonathan Caldwell, Jr., to John McDonogh, September 4, 1848. 3 frames.
0176 Camus to John McDonogh, July 14, 1812. 3 frames.
0179 Henry Chalmers to John McDonogh, January 15, 1829. 4 frames.

0183 Louis Chesneau to John McDonogh, July 15, 1822. 6 frames.
 0189 James Cline to John McDonogh, September 1, 1842. 5 frames.
 0194 General John Hartwell Cocke to John McDonogh, February 7, 1846. 5 frames.
 0199 J. Condon to John McDonogh, December 17, 1849. 3 frames.
 0202 O. Cross to John McDonogh, 1834. 4 frames.
 0206 J. Deballièvre to John McDonogh, March 24, 1829. 12 frames.
 0218 J. Delpit to John McDonogh, January 23, 1821. 4 frames.
 0222 A. Dinneford to John McDonogh [John Ducay to John McDonogh], Undated. 3 frames.
 0225 John Ducay to John McDonogh [A. Dinneford to John McDonogh], Undated. 4 frames.
 0229 W.A. Duels to John McDonogh, July 21, 1825. 3 frames.
 0232 Hugues Duplantier to John McDonogh, December 13, 1830. 4 frames.
 0236 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, February 20, 1831. 5 frames.
 0241 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, October 23, 1831. 3 frames.
 0244 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, February 18, 1832. 4 frames.
 0248 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, March 12, 1832. 4 frames.
 0252 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, May 17, 1832. 4 frames.
 0256 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, February 8, 1833. 4 frames.
 0260 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, February 16, 1833. 4 frames.
 0264 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, October 18, 1833. 3 frames.
 0267 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, November 17, 1833. 4 frames.
 0271 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, November 22, 1833. 3 frames.
 0274 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, December 9, 1833. 3 frames.
 0277 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, February 18, 1834. 3 frames.
 0280 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, March 16, 1834. 4 frames.
 0284 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, June 24, 1834. 3 frames.
 0287 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, July 6, 1834. 3 frames.
 0290 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, August 29, 1834. 4 frames.
 0294 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, September 15, 1834. 3 frames.
 0297 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, October 7, 1834. 3 frames.
 0300 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, November 20, 1834. 3 frames.
 0303 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, December 12, 1834. 3 frames.
 0306 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, March 2, 1835. 3 frames.
 0309 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, March 15, 1835. 3 frames.
 0312 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, June 4, 1835. 3 frames.
 0315 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, August 22, 1835. 3 frames.
 0318 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, November 30, 1835. 3 frames.
 0321 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, December 10, 1835. 3 frames.
 0324 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, December 29, 1835. 4 frames.
 0328 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, January 10, 1836. 3 frames.
 0331 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, February 26, 1836. 3 frames.
 0334 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, April 6, 1836. 3 frames.
 0337 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, April 9, 1836. 3 frames.
 0340 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, May 10, 1836. 3 frames.
 0343 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, May 15, 1836. 3 frames.
 0346 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, May 24, 1836. 3 frames.
 0349 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, June 4, 1836. 4 frames.
 0353 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, July 10, 1836. 3 frames.
 0356 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, August 7, 1836. 3 frames.
 0359 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, August 7, 1836. 3 frames.
 0362 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, September 19, 1836. 3 frames.
 0365 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, September 24, 1836. 3 frames.
 0368 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, October 8, 1836. 3 frames.
 0371 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, November 20, 1836. 3 frames.
 0374 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, December 8, 1836. 3 frames.

0377 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, December 20, 1836. 3 frames.
0380 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, January 11, 1837. 3 frames.
0383 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, March 26, 1837. 3 frames.
0386 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, June 8, 1837. 3 frames.
0389 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, June 23, 1837. 3 frames.
0392 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, July 1, 1837. 3 frames.
0395 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, July 20, 1837. 3 frames.
0398 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, August 20, 1837. 3 frames.
0401 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, August 27, 1837. 3 frames.
0404 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, October 18, 1837. 4 frames.
0408 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, November 11, 1837. 4 frames.
0412 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, March 12, 1838. 3 frames.
0415 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, March 24, 1838. 3 frames.
0418 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, May 18, 1838. 3 frames.
0421 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, April 21, 1838. 3 frames.
0424 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, January 15, 1843. 3 frames.
0427 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, January 23, 1843. 3 frames.
0430 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, October 24, 1843. 3 frames.
0433 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, November 3, 1843, Undated. 3 frames.
0436 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, November 18, 1843. 3 frames.
0439 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, December 24, 1843. 6 frames.
0445 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, February 3, 1844. 3 frames.
0448 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, February 11, 1844. 3 frames.
0451 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, March 2, 1844. 3 frames.
0454 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, March 12, 1844. 3 frames.
0457 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, April 7, 1844. 3 frames.
0460 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, August 5, 1844. 3 frames.
0463 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, September 17, 1844. 3 frames.
0466 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, September 21, 1844. 3 frames.
0469 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, October 17, 1844. 3 frames.
0472 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, November 8, 1844. 3 frames.
0475 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, November 20, 1844. 3 frames.
0478 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, December 1844. 3 frames.
0481 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, January 13, 1845. 3 frames.
0484 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, February 3, 1845. 3 frames.
0487 Andrew Durnford to Unknown, February 11, 1845. 3 frames.
0490 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, February 12, 1845. 3 frames.
0493 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, February 14, 1845. 3 frames.
0496 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, March 8, 1845. 3 frames.
0499 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, May 13, 1845. 3 frames.
0502 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, June 5, 1845. 3 frames.
0505 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, June 15, 1845. 3 frames.
0508 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, August 21, 1845. 3 frames.
0511 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, August 23, 1845. 3 frames.
0514 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, December 15, 1845. 3 frames.
0517 Inventory of Sugar, Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, Undated. 2 frames.
0519 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, Undated, ca. 1833. 3 frames.
0522 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, Undated. 3 frames.
0525 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, Undated. 3 frames.
0528 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, October 20, Undated. 3 frames.
0531 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, August 17, Undated. 3 frames.
0534 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, November 17, Undated. 3 frames.
0537 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, Undated. 3 frames.
0540 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, April 3, Undated. 3 frames.

0543 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, Undated. 3 frames.
 0546 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, November 12, Undated. 3 frames.
 0549 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, Undated. 4 frames.
 0553 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, Undated. 3 frames.
 0556 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, February 2, Undated. 3 frames.
 0559 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, May 30, Undated. 2 frames.
 0561 Charles Elliott to John McDonogh, April 10, 1846. 3 frames.
 0564 (George R. Ellis) to John McDonogh (from Liberia), May 11, 1844. 5 frames.
 0569 George R. Ellis to John McDonogh (from Liberia), October 10, 1846. 4 frames.
 0573 Fernando Evans to John McDonogh, September 27, 1832. 3 frames.
 0576 Hannah Matilda Evans to John McDonogh, April 5, 1834. 3 frames.
 0579 Harry H. Evans to John McDonogh, June 8, 1829. 4 frames.
 0583 Amelia Foulks to John McDonogh, April 10, 1843. 4 frames.
 0587 Amelia Foulks to John McDonogh, April 13, 1843. 3 frames.
 0590 A. Frsing to John McDonogh, July 9, 1849. 3 frames.
 0593 Joseph Gales, American Colonization Society, to John McDonogh, Undated [March 5, 1838].
 3 frames.
 0596 R. Garland to John McDonogh, July 22, 1845. 5 frames.
 0601 R. Garland to John McDonogh, November 2, 1845. 3 frames.
 0604 Elija Gibson to John McDonogh (from Liberia), May 24, 1844. 5 frames.
 0609 John Gibson to John McDonogh, 1846. 3 frames.
 0612 F. Grima to John McDonogh, 1847. 3 frames.
 0615 Lewis H. Guerlain to John McDonogh, April 27, 1812. 5 frames.
 0620 Lewis H. Guerlain to John McDonogh, May 16, 1812. 5 frames.
 0625 Lewis H. Guerlain to John McDonogh, July 1, 1812. 3 frames.
 0628 Lewis H. Guerlain to John McDonogh, July 20, 1812. 5 frames.
 0632 Lewis H. Guerlain to John McDonogh, September 5, 1812. 3 frames.
 0635 Lewis H. Guerlain to John McDonogh, September 17, 1812. 5 frames.
 0640 Lewis H. Guerlain to John McDonogh, December 1, 1812. 3 frames.
 0643 Lewis H. Guerlain to John McDonogh, December 9, 1812. 4 frames.
 0647 Lewis H. Guerlain to John McDonogh, January 11, 1813. 5 frames.
 0652 Lewis H. Guerlain to John McDonogh, January 13, 1813. 4 frames.
 0656 Lewis H. Guerlain to John McDonogh, February 11, 1813. 2 frames.
 0658 Lewis H. Guerlain to John McDonogh, July 15, 1815. 4 frames.
 0662 Lewis H. Guerlain to John McDonogh, Undated. 3 frames.
 0665 Lewis H. Guerlain to John McDonogh, Undated. 4 frames.
 0669 Lewis H. Guerlain to John McDonogh, Undated. 3 frames.
 0672 Lewis H. Guerlain, Sworn Statement, August 1809. 3 frames.
 0675 R.R. Gurley to John McDonogh (from American Colonization Society), July 30, 1845. 5 frames.
 0680 R.R. Gurley to John McDonogh (from American Colonization Society), March 16, 1846. 5 frames.
 0685 F. Hamer to John McDonogh, Undated. 3 frames.
 0688 John Hanson to John McDonogh (from American Colonization Society), April 4, 1844. 5 frames.
 0693 H. Harman to John McDonogh, Undated. 3 frames.
 0696 Samuel H. Harper to John McDonogh, August 9, 1817. 3 frames.
 0699 Anne H. Hart to John McDonogh, Undated. 3 frames.
 0702 Alfred Hennen to John McDonogh, February 3, 1843. 3 frames.
 0705 Alfred Hennen to John McDonogh, January 28, 1848. 3 frames.
 0708 J. Herries to John McDonogh, June 3, 1847. 4 frames.
 0712 George H. Holt to John McDonogh, December 29, 1847. 4 frames.
 0716 James Imerarity to John McDonogh, September 2, 1818. 3 frames.
 0719 E.O. Jones to John McDonogh, November 17, 1847. 3 frames.
 0722 P. Denis de Lalonde to John McDonogh, October 18, 1816. 4 frames.
 0726 Celestine Lavigne to John McDonogh, April 7, 1811, and John McDonogh to Celestine Lavigne,
 May 8, 1811. 7 frames.

0733 C. Lecky to John McDonogh, July 26, Undated. 4 frames.
 0737 P. LeBourgeois to John McDonogh, November 5, 1828. 4 frames.
 0741 P. LeBourgeois to John McDonogh, October 9, 1833. 5 frames.
 0746 M. Macarty to John McDonogh, Undated. 5 frames.
 0751 Augustin Malet to John McDonogh, March 24, 1819. 3 frames.
 0754 Augustin Malet to John McDonogh, July 9, 1819. 3 frames.
 0757 Marie Therese Malet to John McDonogh, August 5, 1803. 4 frames.
 0761 Marie Therese Malet to John McDonogh, 1813. 3 frames.
 0764 F.D. McNeal to John McDonogh, October 6, 1847. 3 frames.
 0767 Jonathan Meredith to John McDonogh, December 31, 1845. 3 frames.
 0770 Jonathan Meredith to John McDonogh, February 20, 1846. 2 frames.
 0772 John Mills to John McDonogh, July 16, 1803. 5 frames.
 0777 David B. Morgan to John McDonogh, 1803. 4 frames.
 0781 Cartier d'Outremer to John McDonogh, February 21, 1815. 4 frames.
 0785 Cartier d'Outremer to John McDonogh, August 23, 1815. 4 frames.
 0789 G.P. to John McDonogh, Post Script to Letter, Undated. 3 frames.
 0792 Isaac T. Preston to John McDonogh, February 20, 1847. 3 frames.
 0795 G. Schmidt to John McDonogh (about colonization), December 18, 1843. 5 frames.
 0800 G. Schmidt to John McDonogh, August 13, 1844. 2 frames.
 0802 R.D. Shepherd to John McDonogh (regarding Francis and Gertrude Pend), October 7, 1829.
 4 frames.
 0806 R.D. Shepherd to John McDonogh, June 24, 1830. 5 frames.
 0811 Jim Stevens to John McDonogh, August 7, 1804. 5 frames.
 0816 H. Teager to John McDonogh (about Aid to Liberia), July 27, 1849. 3 frames.
 0819 Thomas Terry to John McDonogh, January 16, 1832. 3 frames.
 0822 O.N. Tessier to John McDonogh, November 8, 1828. 3 frames.
 0825 Joseph Thomas to John McDonogh, October 6, 1810. 4 frames.
 0829 Joseph Thomas to John McDonogh, 1813. 2 frames.
 0831 Joseph Thomas to John McDonogh, January 5, 1813. 4 frames.
 0835 Joseph Thomas to John McDonogh, February 1, 1813. 3 frames.
 0838 Joseph Thomas to John McDonogh, March 11, 1813. 7 frames.
 0845 Joseph Thomas to John McDonogh, April 7, 1813. 3 frames.
 0848 Joseph Thomas to John McDonogh, April 9, 1813. 5 frames.
 0853 Joseph Thomas to John McDonogh, May 19, 1813. 5 frames.
 0858 Joseph Thomas to John McDonogh, June 18, 1813. 4 frames.
 0862 Joseph Thomas to John McDonogh, July 3, 1813. 5 frames.
 0867 Joseph Thomas to John McDonogh, July 3, 1813. 4 frames.
 0871 Joseph Thomas to John McDonogh, August 25, 1813. 5 frames.
 0876 Joseph Thomas to John McDonogh, September 9, 1813. 5 frames.
 0881 Joseph Thomas to John McDonogh, April 26, 1814. 7 frames.
 0888 Joseph Thomas to John McDonogh, Undated. 3 frames.
 0891 A. Tunnicliff to John McDonogh, March 17, 1834. 3 frames.
 0894 Edward Turner to John McDonogh, January 11, 1811. 3 frames.
 0897 Mrs. C. Walker to John McDonogh, July 4, Undated. 4 frames.
 0901 P. Winfree to John McDonogh, April 22, 1845. 5 frames.
 0906 J.M. Wikoff to John McDonogh, September 7, 1848. 3 frames.
 0909 Unknown to John McDonogh, Undated. 2 frames.
 0911 Unknown [Adonyah Hobbs] to John McDonogh, April 25, 1814. 3 frames.
 0914 Unknown [Mr. Baldwin] to John McDonogh, Undated [January 22, 1842]. 3 frames.
 0917 Unknown to John McDonogh, Undated. 3 frames.

**Nicholas Bauer Collection (John McDonogh), 1830–1859,
New Orleans, Louisiana,
RG 243 (Louisiana State Museum)**

Description of the Collection

Included in this microfilm publication is a small subseries of the large collection donated by Nicholas Bauer. This subseries consists of two letters, two receipts, an auction notice, and a memorandum. A letter to Junius Trenchard from McDonogh granted Trenchard permission to cut firewood on land in St. Mary Parish. A receipt from McDonogh to Andrew Durnford was for \$3,300 as the annual interest payment on a loan of \$55,000 on the purchase of land from McDonogh in 1829. The letter to Charles Elliott concerns a proposal of Elliott's to enlist a New Orleans agent for a Protestant university to be established in Cincinnati, Ohio (for the request from Elliott, see Reel 2, Frame 0561). The receipt from McDonogh to Edmond Flood pertains to the rent for a house in the New Orleans suburb of Delore.

A notice of auction dated 1859 describes the portions of the estate in Louisiana being sold for the benefit of the city of Baltimore, Maryland. These parcels in St. Bernard, Orleans, and Jefferson parishes consisted of improved plantations and raw land. The largest parcel described was nearly 14,000 acres. Descriptions include the number of outbuildings and state of improvements to the properties.

A lengthy undated memorandum from McDonogh to the executors of his estate contains a series of complex instructions on the management of the estate. He recommended that the estate be incorporated by the state legislature and exempted from state and local real estate taxes. He requested that Andrew Durnford not be pressed about the large debts due McDonogh but be permitted interest payments only until he is able to make principal payments. For the McDonogh slaves freed by the provisions of his will, he requested that they be permitted to live without rent at their houses and that the needy among them be permitted an allowance of fifty cents per week. McDonogh specified that the estate purchase eight or ten slaves with skills such as bricklaying and carpentering for the maintenance of the properties in the estate, as well as other slaves for the plantations under cultivation. These slaves were to be freed and sent to Africa after fifteen years' labor. McDonogh requested that special permission be obtained from the state to educate the slaves on his estates. He also listed specifications for the employment of overseers and the religious instruction of the slaves. The memorandum also detailed steps to be taken to secure titles to old Spanish land grants of nearly 2 million acres of land in the Florida parishes of Louisiana, known as the Florida land claims and extending between the Mississippi and Perdido rivers. McDonogh provided precise instructions on the subdivision and sale of lots in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and adjacent communities. Instructions for clearing timber and laying out sugar and rice plantations and small farms on more remote properties were also included by McDonogh. The memorandum explains the investment philosophy of McDonogh, particularly his interest in real estate over alternative investment possibilities over the forty years up to the writing of this undated document. The educational, humanitarian, and spiritual beliefs of McDonogh are also presented to his executors.

N.B. Several related collections of McDonogh papers are included in this microfilm series. A list of these collections and other sources is provided in a note on page 11.

Introductory Materials

0921 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Papers

- 0922 Letter from John McDonogh to Junius Trenchard, November 22, 1830. 2 frames.
- 0924 Receipt Issued to Andrew Durnford by John McDonogh, July 1, 1845. 2 frames.
- 0926 Letter from John McDonogh to Charles Elliott, May 4, 1826. 2 frames.
- 0928 Receipt Issued to Edmond Flood by John McDonogh, October 13, 1847. 3 frames.
- 0931 Auction Notice of McDonogh Estate, March 28, 1859. 10 frames.
- 0941 Memorandum to the Executor of His Estate regarding Disposition of His Property, by John McDonogh, Undated. 48 frames.

Reel 3

***John McDonogh Papers, 1789–1850, 1929,
Jefferson and St. Bernard Parishes, and New Orleans, Louisiana;
also Maryland
Collection # 30 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)***

Description of the Collection

An excellent description and inventory of this collection is included among the Introductory Materials at the beginning of Reel 3. The largest series of papers is Correspondence, 1801–1850, spanning Reels 3–10. Other series included on Reels 10–11 include Legal Documents, 1802–1850; Slave Sales, 1804–1816; Land Documents, 1802–1847; Shipping Records, 1801–1843; Promissory Notes, 1802–1848; Miscellaneous, 1789–1827; and Additions, 1802–1827, 1929.

A major topic of the collection is the commercial correspondence of John McDonogh and partners. Letters and other records reflect an active trade between New Orleans, Baltimore, and Natchez merchants. Other domestic trade is recorded with the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and points in Connecticut. The inland commerce of New Orleans with western Pennsylvania, western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi is also amply documented in the collection. European ports of interest in the correspondence are London, Liverpool, Bordeaux, Paris, Nantes, Amsterdam, and Hamburg. Trade with the West Indies included Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and New Providence Islands. Primary articles of export were cotton, flour, furs, lead, logwood, molasses, and sugar. The domestic and international slave trades are also well documented.

Another significant vein of the collection is the letters and other documents relating to maritime history, 1801–1843. Information can be found within on shipping consignments, commissions, types of cargoes and ballast, and arrangements for ships and ship's captains. Bills of lading among the correspondence provide additional data on these matters.

McDonogh took an early and sustained interest in land speculation and development. The papers reflect his increasing involvement in these matters. Surveyors and land agents including William Roach, John Iselstine, John Imerarity, Lewis H. Guerlain, James McKeever, Joseph Thomas, Reuben Denham, and George Favre wrote him frequent progress reports regarding settlement in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. McDonogh's contested Florida land claims led to extensive lawsuits and lobbying efforts on his behalf in Washington, D.C., from the 1820s through 1840s.

Plantation letters concern overseers and slaves. Voluminous correspondence details the intricacies of corn, cotton, and sugar cultivation. Letters of Andrew Durnford are particularly enlightening on the sugar-making process. Letters throughout discuss the maintenance of levees and roads. McDonogh was often approached by envoys of the Police Jury responsible for ensuring the repair of these improvements on his land. Large scale internal improvement projects are also contemplated in the correspondence.

French language correspondents include members of the Baudin, Belly, Bosque, Dubourg, Duplantier, Ferchaud, Fortier, Fortin, Guerin, Lavergne, Latour, and Vadaud families. Andrew Durnford frequently chose to write to McDonogh in French.

New Orleans' properties of McDonogh are the subject of extensive correspondence. Numerous letters document the economic and social developments in that city from 1801 through 1850. McDonogh was frequently beseiged by letters concerning rental properties, lots, and other urban land transactions.

Financial matters discussed in the correspondence include banks and banking, mortgages, interest rates, and bankruptcies. Informative letters document the 1803 meeting of the creditors of John Taylor in London. Letters of William Taylor from 1803 to 1818 concern his own financial problems. An 1838 letter to the president and directors of the Canal and Banking Co., Laurent Millaudon, et al., concerned their debts to McDonogh. As the legendary wealth of John McDonogh grew, various persons wrote him with pleas for financial assistance.

Educational matters include the apprenticing of William McDonogh in Baltimore in 1816. Frank, James, and Gertrude Pena were sent to Boston for an education under the care of R.D. Shepherd, a former partner of McDonogh. Letters between 1821 and 1836 discuss their education and prospects. The education of McDonogh's godson, Thomas McDonogh Durnford, was a topic of correspondence between 1842 and 1845. David and Washington McDonogh were young black men sent north by John McDonogh in preparation for their work as missionaries and physicians in Liberia. Letters from them and Walter Lowrie, who oversaw their education from New York, are features of the correspondence between 1842 and 1845.

The correspondence shows McDonogh's interest in the American Colonization Society from 1834 through his death in 1850. Correspondence with John Hartwell Cocke refers to colonization schemes and Cocke's efforts to purchase slaves for McDonogh in Virginia. Correspondence with Charles Colcock Jones concerned plans for the religious instruction of slaves in South Carolina and Louisiana. Letters from former slaves repatriated to Africa are regular features of the correspondence from 1842 on. These letters dwell on the passage to Liberia, conditions facing the immigrants on arrival, lists of articles to be sent them, plans for settlement in the interior, and missionary work among the natives in Liberia and Sierra Leone.

Legal documents pertain to commercial and maritime ventures, land partnerships, miscellaneous lawsuits, and bankruptcies. Some legal documents detail McDonogh's efforts to prove his Florida land claims.

Slave sales are the subject of a separate series (on Reel 10), as well as a frequent topic of correspondence. Bills of sale and other papers in this section detail the purchase and sale of slaves in Baltimore, Virginia, Texas, and Louisiana, sometimes by the shipload and often at auction. Descriptions of slaves typically list name, age, price, and place of origin.

Land documents include many Spanish and French language records. Descriptions of plantations bought by McDonogh sometimes describe the slaves, sugar works, and other items that passed with the property. McDonogh's purchase of lots in and around New Orleans is a major topic in this series. Miscellaneous auction notices are also included. In 1829 McDonogh sold to Andrew Durnford land adjoining that previously owned by Durnford. Memoranda and memorials in this series provide significant details on McDonogh's land claims in the Florida parishes of Louisiana and related lawsuits.

Shipping records detail McDonogh's mercantile and maritime interests. One document is a false record of slave imports to Louisiana on the schooner *Sally* on July 14, 1804. During 1842 McDonogh shipped tobacco, flour, molasses, and other items to the Coast of Africa.

Another series of documents in the collection is promissory notes. Early records detail mercantile activities in New Orleans, including passage from Baltimore. Later promissory notes are mostly tied to land mortgages. Information on the guarantors, interest rates, and notes protested when not paid promptly may be found within.

Miscellaneous papers consist largely of prices current from European and West Indies ports. One document is a household expense account book showing the miscellaneous expenses of Jean Baptist Daste in 1806. Other documents include a report of interments in Baltimore during 1826 and a life membership certificate for the American Colonization Society signed by Charles Carroll of Carrollton in 1832, shortly before the Maryland patriot's death.

Additions to the John McDonogh Papers consist of two subseries: auction sales accounts and newspaper and magazine clippings. Auction sales accounts list sundry merchandise sold at auction between 1802 and 1805. An 1827 document refers to the lease of lots in New Orleans by auction. Newspaper and magazine articles, 1929 and undated, contain information on the life of John McDonogh. One article contains a transcription of McDonogh's "Rules for the Guidance of My Life in 1804." Others relate legends of his romantic involvement with Carmelita Pena, Elizabeth Johnson, and the Baroness Micaele.

N.B. Omissions from this microfilm collection include two series of documents: Bills, Receipts, and Account Statements, 1801-1869, and Checks, 1812-1861. Descriptions of these documents may be found on Reel 3, Frame 0048. Two volumes in the original collection, omitted from this edition, are Volume 1, 1801-1829 (consisting mostly of bills owed by John McDonogh, John McDonogh, Jr., & Co., McDonogh and Payne, and Shepherd Brown & Co.), and Volume 2,

1827–1850 (consisting mostly of bills owed by John McDonogh for various goods purchased from New Orleans merchants).

Several related collections of John McDonogh papers are included in this microfilm series. A list of these collections and other sources is provided in a note on page 11.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 50 frames.

Correspondence

0051 John McDonogh, January 14–October 31, 1801. 21 frames.
0072 John McDonogh, November 23–December 28, 1801. 21 frames.
0093 John McDonogh, December 30–31, 1801. 14 frames.
0107 John McDonogh, January 4–February 18, 1802. 17 frames.
0124 John McDonogh, March 4–May 26, 1802. 25 frames.
0149 John McDonogh, July 1–30, 1802. 21 frames.
0170 John McDonogh, August 11–September 26, 1802. 21 frames.
0191 John McDonogh, October 5–28, 1802. 36 frames.
0227 John McDonogh, November 1–30, 1802. 21 frames.
0248 John McDonogh, December 1–30, 1802. 24 frames.
0272 John McDonogh, January 1–8, 1803. 21 frames.
0293 John McDonogh, February 14–27, 1803. 17 frames.
0310 John McDonogh, March 1–19, 1803. 17 frames.
0327 John McDonogh, April 2–13, 1803. 20 frames.
0347 John McDonogh, April 14–30, 1803. 16 frames.
0363 John McDonogh, May 2–11, 1803. 17 frames.
0380 John McDonogh, May 12–20, 1803. 34 frames.
0414 John McDonogh, May 21–28, 1803. 24 frames.
0438 John McDonogh, June 3–10, 1803. 18 frames.
0456 John McDonogh, June 18–26, 1803. 9 frames.
0465 John McDonogh, July 1–11, 1803. 28 frames. [file folder omitted]
0493 John McDonogh, July 14–25, 1803. 17 frames.
0510 John McDonogh, July 26–31, 1803. 16 frames.
0526 John McDonogh, August 8–11, 1803. 14 frames.
0540 John McDonogh, August 12–18, 1803. 23 frames.
0563 John McDonogh, August 19–25, 1803. 10 frames.
0573 John McDonogh, August 26–27, 1803. 14 frames.
0587 John McDonogh, September 2–4, 1803. 12 frames.
0599 John McDonogh, September 5–16, 1803. 15 frames.
0614 John McDonogh, September 13–22, 1803. 14 frames.
0628 John McDonogh, September 27–30, 1803. 11 frames.
0639 John McDonogh, October 4–10, 1803. 12 frames.
0651 John McDonogh, October 18–26, 1803. 16 frames.
0667 John McDonogh, November 4–9, 1803. 17 frames.
0684 John McDonogh, November 13–23, 1803. 18 frames.
0702 John McDonogh, November 26–30, 1803. 18 frames.
0720 John McDonogh, December 4–9, 1803. 14 frames.
0734 John McDonogh, December 10–14, 1803. 20 frames.
0754 John McDonogh, December 17–25, 1803. 19 frames.
0773 John McDonogh, January 3–8, 1804. 14 frames.
0787 John McDonogh, January 9–26, 1804. 20 frames.
0807 John McDonogh, February 2–4, 1804. 13 frames.
0820 John McDonogh, February 5–12, 1804. 16 frames.
0836 John McDonogh, February 16–19, 1804. 16 frames.
0852 John McDonogh, February 22–24, 1804. 14 frames.
0866 John McDonogh, March 1–13, 1804. 16 frames.

- 0882 John McDonogh, March 20–23, 1804. 14 frames.
- 0896 John McDonogh, March 25–31, 1804. 18 frames.
- 0914 John McDonogh, April 1–12, 1804. 21 frames.
- 0935 John McDonogh, April 13–17, 1804. 21 frames. [file folder omitted]
- 0956 John McDonogh, April 21–23, 1804. 11 frames.
- 0967 John McDonogh, April 24–29, 1804. 16 frames.
- 0983 John McDonogh, May 2–9, 1804. 17 frames.

Reel 4

John McDonogh Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

- 0001 John McDonogh, May 11–18, 1804. 15 frames.
- 0016 John McDonogh, May 18–21, 1804. 11 frames.
- 0027 John McDonogh, May 24–30, 1804. 13 frames.
- 0040 John McDonogh, June 2–5, 1804. 18 frames.
- 0058 John McDonogh, June 7–13, 1804. 25 frames.
- 0083 John McDonogh, June 14–17, 1804. 16 frames.
- 0099 John McDonogh, June 18–24, 1804. 14 frames.
- 0113 John McDonogh, July 1–6, 1804. 13 frames.
- 0126 John McDonogh, July 7–10, 1804. 12 frames.
- 0138 John McDonogh, July 11–18, 1804. 21 frames.
- 0159 John McDonogh, July 21–25, 1804. 22 frames.
- 0181 John McDonogh, July 26–31, 1804. 12 frames.
- 0193 John McDonogh, August 5–26, 1804. 25 frames.
- 0218 John McDonogh, September 1–12, 1804. 20 frames.
- 0238 John McDonogh, September 12–18, 1804. 14 frames.
- 0252 John McDonogh, September 23–30, 1804. 12 frames.
- 0264 John McDonogh, October 7–15, 1804. 26 frames.
- 0290 John McDonogh, October 18–29, 1804. 21 frames.
- 0311 John McDonogh, November 2–9, 1804. 14 frames.
- 0325 John McDonogh, November 10–15, 1804. 11 frames.
- 0336 John McDonogh, November 18–26, 1804. 11 frames.
- 0347 John McDonogh, December 2–7, 1805. 12 frames.
- 0359 John McDonogh, December 8–30, 1804. 17 frames.
- 0376 John McDonogh, January 13–20, 1805. 8 frames.
- 0384 John McDonogh, February 1–6, 1805. 16 frames.
- 0400 John McDonogh, February 10–24, 1805. 15 frames.
- 0415 John McDonogh, March 2–7, 1805. 18 frames.
- 0433 John McDonogh, March 8–25, 1805. 9 frames.
- 0442 John McDonogh, April 6–20, 1805. 14 frames.
- 0456 John McDonogh, May 2–29, 1805. 14 frames.
- 0470 John McDonogh, June 1–18, 1805. 14 frames.
- 0484 John McDonogh, June 21–28, 1805. 18 frames.
- 0502 John McDonogh, July 2–20, 1805. 17 frames.
- 0519 John McDonogh, August 7–21, 1805. 16 frames.
- 0535 John McDonogh, September 11–30, 1805. 25 frames.
- 0560 John McDonogh, October 18–28, 1805. 13 frames.
- 0573 John McDonogh, November 21–30, 1805. 14 frames.
- 0587 John McDonogh, December 2–8, 1805. 15 frames.
- 0602 John McDonogh, December 13–27, 1805. 19 frames.
- 0621 John McDonogh, January 7–31, 1806. 9 frames.
- 0630 John McDonogh, February 4–20, 1806. 24 frames.

- 0654 John McDonogh, March 4–April 18, 1806. 13 frames.
- 0667 John McDonogh, May 26–28, 1806. 10 frames.
- 0677 John McDonogh, June 16–December 22, 1806. 19 frames.
- 0696 John McDonogh, March 10–December 4, 1807. 20 frames.
- 0716 John McDonogh, April 12–November 20, 1808. 18 frames.
- 0734 John McDonogh, March 7–April 3, 1809. 14 frames.
- 0748 John McDonogh, July 19–August 26, 1809. 23 frames.
- 0771 John McDonogh, September 11–October 27, 1809. 27 frames.
- 0798 John McDonogh, November 20–December 29, 1809. 20 frames.
- 0818 John McDonogh, January 10–21, 1810. 18 frames.
- 0836 John McDonogh, March 5–24, 1810. 21 frames.
- 0857 John McDonogh, April 4–28, 1810. 22 frames.
- 0879 John McDonogh, May 21–July 23, 1810. 19 frames.
- 0898 John McDonogh, August 9–31, 1810. 14 frames.
- 0912 John McDonogh, September 1–24, 1810. 15 frames.
- 0927 John McDonogh, September 25, 1810. 10 frames.
- 0937 John McDonogh, November 3–December 24, 1810. 10 frames.
- 0947 John McDonogh, January 4–29, 1811. 14 frames.
- 0961 John McDonogh, February 2–March 6, 1811. 15 frames.

Reel 5

John McDonogh Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

- 0000 John McDonogh, April 12–30, 1811. 21 frames.
- 0021 John McDonogh, May 1–29, 1811. 14 frames.
- 0035 John McDonogh, June 9–July 20, 1811. 17 frames.
- 0052 John McDonogh, August 19–October 26, 1811. 15 frames.
- 0067 John McDonogh, November 6–December 31, 1811. 14 frames.
- 0081 John McDonogh, January 15–March 14, 1812. 22 frames.
- 0103 John McDonogh, April 8–22, 1812. 12 frames.
- 0115 John McDonogh, April 27–30, 1812. 18 frames.
- 0133 John McDonogh, May 10–29, 1812. 16 frames.
- 0149 John McDonogh, June 1–24, 1812. 19 frames.
- 0168 John McDonogh, July 3–August 25, 1812. 18 frames.
- 0186 John McDonogh, September 26–December 31, 1812. 14 frames.
- 0200 John McDonogh, January 1–19, 1813. 16 frames.
- 0216 John McDonogh, February 10–27, 1813. 11 frames.
- 0227 John McDonogh, March 2–23, 1813. 22 frames.
- 0249 John McDonogh, April 2–29, 1813. 20 frames.
- 0269 John McDonogh, May 7–17, 1813. 14 frames.
- 0283 John McDonogh, June 2–August 20, 1813. 23 frames.
- 0306 John McDonogh, September 1–October 22, 1813. 16 frames.
- 0322 John McDonogh, November 3–27, 1813. 23 frames.
- 0345 John McDonogh, December 9–28, 1813. 18 frames.
- 0363 John McDonogh, January 7–29, 1814. 13 frames.
- 0376 John McDonogh, February 1–25, 1814. 15 frames.
- 0391 John McDonogh, March 4–29, 1814. 16 frames.
- 0407 John McDonogh, April 2–May 24, 1814. 19 frames.
- 0426 John McDonogh, June 6–19, 1814. 10 frames.
- 0436 John McDonogh, July 8–30, 1814. 21 frames.
- 0457 John McDonogh, August 5–13, 1814. 18 frames.

- 0475 John McDonogh, August 18–29, 1814. 11 frames.
- 0486 John McDonogh, September 1–7, 1814. 12 frames.
- 0498 John McDonogh, September 17–29, 1814. 13 frames.
- 0511 John McDonogh, October 26–November 3, 1814. 7 frames.
- 0518 John McDonogh, January 2–29, 1815. 10 frames.
- 0528 John McDonogh, February 2–March 28, 1815. 10 frames.
- 0538 John McDonogh, April 5–27, 1815. 15 frames.
- 0553 John McDonogh, May 21–July 16, 1815. 19 frames.
- 0572 John McDonogh, August 29–September 27, 1815. 24 frames.
- 0596 John McDonogh, October 4–24, 1815. 30 frames.
- 0626 John McDonogh, November 11–December 9, 1815. 16 frames.
- 0642 John McDonogh, January 7–31, 1816. 11 frames.
- 0653 John McDonogh, February 5–20, 1816. 14 frames.
- 0667 John McDonogh, March 4–May 31, 1816. 22 frames.
- 0689 John McDonogh, June 3–July 29, 1816. 14 frames.
- 0703 John McDonogh, August 2–September 28, 1816. 43 frames.
- 0746 John McDonogh, October 4–November 29, 1816. 27 frames.
- 0773 John McDonogh, December 2–29, 1816. 22 frames.
- 0795 John McDonogh, January 13–February 10, 1817. 15 frames.
- 0810 John McDonogh, March 6–April 29, 1817. 33 frames. [file folder omitted]
- 0843 John McDonogh, May 2–June 30, 1817. 38 frames.
- 0881 John McDonogh, July 1–August 16, 1817. 20 frames.
- 0901 John McDonogh, August 17–30, 1817. 22 frames.
- 0923 John McDonogh, September 2–24, 1817. 15 frames.
- 0938 John McDonogh, October 15–November 20, 1817. 29 frames.

Reel 6

John McDonogh Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

- 0000 John McDonogh, December 2–22, 1817. 15 frames.
- 0015 John McDonogh, January 1–February 14, 1818. 18 frames.
- 0033 John McDonogh, March 3–April 30, 1818. 26 frames.
- 0059 John McDonogh, May 5–September 21, 1818. 23 frames.
- 0082 John McDonogh, October 2–December 26, 1818. 17 frames.
- 0099 John McDonogh, January 3–February 25, 1819. 17 frames.
- 0116 John McDonogh, March 1–April 19, 1819. 18 frames.
- 0134 John McDonogh, May 13–June 26, 1819. 16 frames.
- 0150 John McDonogh, August 10–October 31, 1819. 12 frames.
- 0162 John McDonogh, September 10–December 8, 1819. 11 frames.
- 0173 John McDonogh, February 1–March 17, 1820. 14 frames.
- 0187 John McDonogh, April 3–June 28, 1820. 19 frames.
- 0206 John McDonogh, July 5–August 14, 1820. 10 frames.
- 0216 John McDonogh, September 1–27, 1820. 18 frames.
- 0234 John McDonogh, October 8–November 28, 1820. 20 frames.
- 0254 John McDonogh, December 1–19, 1820. 16 frames.
- 0270 John McDonogh, February 15–27, 1821. 8 frames.
- 0278 John McDonogh, June 4–29, 1821. 15 frames.
- 0293 John McDonogh, August 1–September 20, 1821. 14 frames.
- 0307 John McDonogh, October 12–26, 1821. 16 frames.
- 0323 John McDonogh, November 3–December 21, 1821. 10 frames.
- 0333 John McDonogh, January 30–April 30, 1822. 17 frames.

0350 John McDonogh, May 10–July 26, 1822. 17 frames.
 0367 John McDonogh, August 6–26, 1822. 15 frames.
 0382 John McDonogh, September 20–November 20, 1822. 22 frames.
 0404 John McDonogh, January 6–March 23, 1823. 18 frames.
 0422 John McDonogh, May 20–November 2, 1823. 27 frames.
 0449 John McDonogh, February 6–December 22, 1826. 12 frames.
 0461 John McDonogh, May 31–September 4, 1827. 12 frames.
 0473 John McDonogh, January 6–March 27, 1828. 19 frames.
 0492 John McDonogh, April 11–May 31, 1828. 17 frames.
 0509 John McDonogh, June 3–26, 1828. 23 frames.
 0532 John McDonogh, July 5–28, 1828. 11 frames.
 0543 John McDonogh, August 2–22, 1828. 23 frames.
 0566 John McDonogh, September 18–24, 1828. 12 frames.
 0578 John McDonogh, October 20–24, 1828. 12 frames.
 0590 John McDonogh, November 3–29, 1828. 32 frames.
 0622 John McDonogh, December 5–27, 1828. 19 frames.
 0641 John McDonogh, January 1–30, 1829. 13 frames.
 0654 John McDonogh, February 4–25, 1829. 16 frames.
 0670 John McDonogh, March 4–30, 1829. 18 frames.
 0688 John McDonogh, April 2–28, 1829. 29 frames.
 0717 John McDonogh, May 4–June 29, 1829. 21 frames.
 0738 John McDonogh, July 2–August 30, 1829. 21 frames.
 0759 John McDonogh, September 3–30, 1829. 8 frames.
 0767 John McDonogh, October 3–29, 1829. 23 frames.
 0790 John McDonogh, November 3–26, 1829. 31 frames.
 0821 John McDonogh, December 2–29, 1829. 34 frames.
 0855 John McDonogh, January 11–February 26, 1830. 17 frames.
 0872 John McDonogh, March 1–April 23, 1830. 25 frames.
 0897 John McDonogh, May 2–31, 1830. 31 frames.
 0928 John McDonogh, June 11–28, 1830. 20 frames.
 0948 John McDonogh, July 1–30, 1830. 22 frames.

Reel 7

John McDonogh Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

0000 John McDonogh, August 14–September 30, 1830. 12 frames.
 0012 John McDonogh, October 1–20, 1830. 10 frames.
 0022 John McDonogh, November 1–29, 1830. 16 frames.
 0038 John McDonogh, December 2–25, 1830. 11 frames.
 0049 John McDonogh, January 5–14, 1831. 22 frames.
 0071 John McDonogh, January 17–28, 1831. 14 frames.
 0085 John McDonogh, February 1–12, 1831. 12 frames.
 0097 John McDonogh, February 13–26, 1831. 13 frames.
 0110 John McDonogh, March 14–18, 1831. 27 frames.
 0137 John McDonogh, April 2–30, 1831. 21 frames.
 0158 John McDonogh, May 2–23, 1831. 12 frames.
 0170 John McDonogh, June 3–July 27, 1831. 18 frames.
 0188 John McDonogh, August 1–October 24, 1831. 20 frames.
 0208 John McDonogh, November 14–December 17, 1831. 15 frames.
 0223 John McDonogh, January 3–February 25, 1832. 27 frames.
 0250 John McDonogh, March 7–31, 1832. 12 frames.

- 0262 John McDonogh, April 11–May 26, 1832. 16 frames.
- 0278 John McDonogh, June 5–July 27, 1832. 16 frames.
- 0294 John McDonogh, August 3–15, 1832. 11 frames.
- 0305 John McDonogh, September 10–November 23, 1832. 21 frames.
- 0326 John McDonogh, December 5–27, 1832. 7 frames.
- 0333 John McDonogh, January 11–February 26, 1833. 16 frames.
- 0349 John McDonogh, March 6–25, 1833. 9 frames.
- 0358 John McDonogh, April 1–30, 1833. 16 frames.
- 0374 John McDonogh, May 3–31, 1833. 23 frames.
- 0397 John McDonogh, June 4–6, 1833. 12 frames.
- 0409 John McDonogh, July 3–30, 1833. 28 frames.
- 0437 John McDonogh, August 1–27, 1833. 22 frames.
- 0459 John McDonogh, September 7–October 29, 1833. 19 frames.
- 0478 John McDonogh, December 7–28, 1833. 9 frames.
- 0487 John McDonogh, January 1–31, 1834. 31 frames.
- 0518 John McDonogh, February 4–28, 1834. 23 frames.
- 0541 John McDonogh, March 2–26, 1834. 21 frames.
- 0562 John McDonogh, April 1–28, 1834. 17 frames.
- 0579 John McDonogh, May 2–20, 1834. 25 frames.
- 0604 John McDonogh, June 1–30, 1834. 19 frames.
- 0623 John McDonogh, July 3–28, 1834. 8 frames.
- 0631 John McDonogh, August 2–23, 1834. 22 frames.
- 0653 John McDonogh, September 25–October 31, 1834. 17 frames.
- 0670 John McDonogh, November 7–December 24, 1834. 20 frames.
- 0690 John McDonogh, January 12–31, 1835. 14 frames.
- 0704 John McDonogh, February 5–26, 1835. 9 frames.
- 0713 John McDonogh, March 10–27, 1835. 23 frames.
- 0736 John McDonogh, April 14–24, 1835. 17 frames.
- 0753 John McDonogh, May 1–17, 1835. 21 frames.
- 0774 John McDonogh, June 1–26, 1835. 16 frames.
- 0790 John McDonogh, July 6–August 31, 1835. 19 frames. [*See also letter at Frame 0946.*]
- 0809 John McDonogh, September 5–October 27, 1835. 22 frames.
- 0831 John McDonogh, November 3–December 25, 1835. 22 frames.
- 0853 John McDonogh, January 2–27, 1836. 24 frames.
- 0867 John McDonogh, February 8–March 5, 1836. 15 frames.
- 0882 John McDonogh, April 9–28, 1836. 27 frames.
- 0909 John McDonogh, May 3–30, 1836. 20 frames.
- 0929 John McDonogh, June 3–15, 1836. 11 frames.
- 0940 John McDonogh, July 3–18, 1836. 17 frames.
- [0946 Andrew Durnford to John McDonogh, July 6, 1835, misfile. 3pp.]
- 0957 John McDonogh, August 3–31, 1836. 13 frames.

Reel 8

John McDonogh Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

- 0000 John McDonogh, September 8–October 28, 1836. 23 frames.
- 0023 John McDonogh, November 2–21, 1836. 18 frames.
- 0041 John McDonogh, November 26–December 30, 1836. 14 frames.
- 0055 John McDonogh, January 3–31, 1837. 21 frames.
- 0076 John McDonogh, February 3–17, 1837. 9 frames.
- 0085 John McDonogh, March 11–28, 1837. 24 frames.

0109 John McDonogh, April 25–30, 1837. 21 frames.
 0130 John McDonogh, September 2–29, 1837. 25 frames.
 0155 John McDonogh, October 25–December 27, 1837. 19 frames.
 0174 John McDonogh, January 2–30, 1838. 19 frames.
 0193 John McDonogh, February 7–20, 1838. 9 frames.
 0202 John McDonogh, March 12–29, 1838. 27 frames.
 0229 John McDonogh, April 2–10, 1838. 24 frames.
 0253 John McDonogh, April 12–28, 1838. 18 frames.
 0271 John McDonogh, May 5–24, 1838. 15 frames.
 0286 John McDonogh, June 3–22, 1838. 18 frames.
 0304 John McDonogh, July 4–9, 1838. 16 frames.
 0320 John McDonogh, August 10–September 18, 1838. 17 frames.
 0337 John McDonogh, October 6–29, 1838. 10 frames.
 0347 John McDonogh, November 6–December 22, 1838. 10 frames.
 [Frame numbers 0357–0392 were skipped; no materials were missed.]
 0393 John McDonogh, January 5–February 20, 1839. 18 frames.
 0411 John McDonogh, March 6–April 15, 1839. 19 frames.
 0430 John McDonogh, May 8–31, 1839. 23 frames.
 0453 John McDonogh, June 14–July 25, 1839. 16 frames.
 0469 John McDonogh, August 16–October 30, 1839. 22 frames.
 0491 John McDonogh, November 1–19, 1839. 10 frames.
 0501 John McDonogh, December 11–22, 1839. 10 frames.
 0511 John McDonogh, January 3–February 21, 1840. 9 frames.
 0520 John McDonogh, March 9–May 26, 1840. 10 frames.
 0530 John McDonogh, June 9–August 12, 1840. 12 frames.
 0542 John McDonogh, October 24–December 21, 1840. 19 frames.
 0561 John McDonogh, January 4–30, 1841. 10 frames.
 0571 John McDonogh, February 10–27, 1841. 16 frames.
 0587 John McDonogh, March 4–May 27, 1841. 16 frames.
 0603 John McDonogh, July 9–August 14, 1841. 11 frames.
 0614 John McDonogh, September 1–December 21, 1841. 14 frames.
 0628 John McDonogh, January 5–25, 1842. 20 frames.
 0648 John McDonogh, February 4–April 24, 1842. 14 frames.
 0662 John McDonogh, May 21–June 25, 1842. 18 frames.
 0680 John McDonogh, July 1–27, 1842. 21 frames.
 0701 John McDonogh, August 3–30, 1842. 13 frames.
 0714 John McDonogh, September 2–26, 1842. 16 frames.
 0730 John McDonogh, October 19–December 20, 1842. 20 frames.
 0750 John McDonogh, January 4–31, 1843. 16 frames.
 0766 John McDonogh, February 3–27, 1843. 18 frames.
 0784 John McDonogh, March 1–April 28, 1843. 29 frames.
 0813 John McDonogh, May 1–29, 1843. 18 frames.
 0831 John McDonogh, June 8–July 31, 1843. 18 frames.
 0849 John McDonogh, August 1–26, 1843. 11 frames.
 0860 John McDonogh, September 4–27, 1843. 16 frames.
 0876 John McDonogh, October 1–November 10, 1843. 16 frames.
 0892 John McDonogh, November 16–December 27, 1843. 13 frames.
 0905 John McDonogh, January 1–8, 1844. 11 frames.
 0916 John McDonogh, January 12–28, 1844. 17 frames.
 0933 John McDonogh, February 2–21, 1844. 25 frames.
 0958 John McDonogh, March 2–14, 1844. 14 frames.

Reel 9

John McDonogh Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

- 0000 John McDonogh, March 16–26, 1844. 10 frames.
- 0010 John McDonogh, April 9–30, 1844. 21 frames.
- 0031 John McDonogh, May 6–20, 1844. 19 frames.
- 0050 John McDonogh, June 6–25, 1844. 15 frames.
- 0065 John McDonogh, July 4–26, 1844. 21 frames.
- 0086 John McDonogh, August 2–18, 1844. 15 frames.
- 0101 John McDonogh, September 3–20, 1844. 18 frames.
- 0119 John McDonogh, September 23–28, 1844. 10 frames.
- 0129 John McDonogh, October 7–30, 1844. 20 frames.
- 0149 John McDonogh, November 9–30, 1844. 15 frames.
- 0164 John McDonogh, December 4–29, 1844. 24 frames.
- 0188 John McDonogh, January 15–28, 1845. 20 frames.
- 0208 John McDonogh, February 1–28, 1845. 17 frames.
- 0225 John McDonogh, March 5–24, 1845. 15 frames.
- 0240 John McDonogh, April 7–30, 1845. 16 frames.
- 0256 John McDonogh, May 13–June 20, 1845. 12 frames.
- 0268 John McDonogh, July 2–August 23, 1845. 23 frames.
- 0291 John McDonogh, September 1–25, 1845. 15 frames.
- 0306 John McDonogh, October 2–November 24, 1845. 25 frames.
- 0331 John McDonogh, December 8–31, 1845. 32 frames.
- 0363 John McDonogh, January 1–February 18, 1846. 23 frames.
- 0386 John McDonogh, March 5–16, 1846. 16 frames.
- 0402 John McDonogh, March 17–31, 1846. 20 frames.
- 0422 John McDonogh, April 9–May 20, 1846. 13 frames.
- 0435 John McDonogh, June 3–September 4, 1846. 13 frames.
- 0448 John McDonogh, October 2–23, 1846. 16 frames.
- 0464 John McDonogh, November 1–December 31, 1846. 22 frames.
- 0486 John McDonogh, February 3–April 12, 1847. 16 frames.
- 0502 John McDonogh, May 19–June 10, 1847. 13 frames.
- 0515 John McDonogh, June 11–29, 1847. 19 frames.
- 0534 John McDonogh, July 20–August 31, 1847. 19 frames.
- 0553 John McDonogh, September 7–27, 1847. 11 frames.
- 0564 John McDonogh, October 1–29, 1847. 19 frames.
- 0583 John McDonogh, November 1–25, 1847. 22 frames.
- 0605 John McDonogh, December 7–21, 1847. 13 frames.
- 0618 John McDonogh, January 20–March 14, 1848. 12 frames.
- 0630 John McDonogh, April 4–July 28, 1848. 24 frames.
- 0654 John McDonogh, September 13–October 30, 1848. 16 frames.
- 0670 John McDonogh, November 6–December 8, 1848. 9 frames.
- 0679 John McDonogh, January 10–March 29, 1849. 18 frames.
- 0697 John McDonogh, April 12–May 30, 1849. 15 frames.
- 0712 John McDonogh, June 4–28, 1849. 14 frames.
- 0726 John McDonogh, July 27–September [16,] 1849. 17 frames.
- 0743 John McDonogh, October 8–November 24, 1849. 16 frames.
- 0759 John McDonogh, December 11–29, 1849. 11 frames.
- 0770 John McDonogh, January 23–August 31, 1850. 19 frames.

Undated Correspondence—Arranged Alphabetically by Last Name of Author

- 0789 B-C, Boulogny-Cuvillier. 20 frames.
- 0809 D, Daniel-Dupuy. 18 frames.
- 0827 D, Durnford-Dwyer. 23 frames.
- 0850 F, Forcelle-Fox. 16 frames. [file folder omitted]
- 0866 F, Freman-Fulkes. 8 frames.
- 0874 G, Girod-Grymes. 7 frames.
- 0881 H, Han-Herroll. 5 frames.
- 0886 L, Lefevire-Legendre. 7 frames.
- 0893 L, Logan-Lynd. 11 frames.
- 0904 M, Maher-McDonogh, Ellis. 10 frames.
- 0914 Mc, John McDonogh's Letters. 21 frames.
- 0935 M, Mercier-Morton. 8 frames.
- 0943 O-P, Ogden-Prevost. 26 frames.

Reel 10

John McDonogh Papers cont.

Undated Correspondence—Arranged Alphabetically by Last Name of Author cont.

- 0000 S-V, Sarcy-Villars. 20 frames.
- 0020 W-Y, Waggaman-Young. 30 frames.
- 0050 Illegible or No Signature. 15 frames.
- 0065 Incomplete Letters or Fragments. 18 frames.
- 0083 Incomplete Letters or Fragments. 27 frames.
- 0110 Envelopes and Miscellaneous. 11 frames.

Legal Documents

- 0121 John McDonogh, February 17, 1802–November 18, 1804. 17 frames.
- 0138 John McDonogh, February 2, 1805–February 13, 1806. 17 frames.
- 0155 John McDonogh, March 17, 1809–August 24, 1812. 24 frames.
- 0179 John McDonogh, December 28, 1813–March 9, 1827. 22 frames.
- 0201 John McDonogh, April 23, 1829–September 4, 1832. 22 frames.
- 0223 John McDonogh, April 1, 1835–October 19, 1840. 31 frames.
- 0254 John McDonogh, July 14, 1842–May 1850. 34 frames.
- 0288 John McDonogh, Undated. 40 frames.

Slave Sales

- 0328 John McDonogh, October 26, 1804–December 26, 1806. 19 frames.
- 0347 John McDonogh, March 26, 1807–September 24, 1810. 18 frames.
- 0365 John McDonogh, March 10, 1811–October 19, 1816. 21 frames.

Land Documents

- 0386 John McDonogh, September 11, 1802–August 16, 1810. 28 frames.
- 0414 John McDonogh, January 25, 1812–December 17, 1820. 28 frames.
- 0442 John McDonogh, March 13, 1821–August 19, 1830. 50 frames.
- 0492 John McDonogh, February 24, 1831–October 14, 1833. 52 frames.
- 0544 John McDonogh, April 23, 1834–March 27, 1847. 59 frames.
- 0603 John McDonogh, Undated. 53 frames.

Shipping Records

- 0656 John McDonogh, September 19–December 31, 1801. 27 frames.
- 0683 John McDonogh, January 12–October 16, 1802. 39 frames.
- 0722 John McDonogh, March 28–December 27, 1803. 51 frames.

- 0773 John McDonogh, January 19–June 16, 1804. 34 frames.
- 0807 John McDonogh, July 11–December 27, 1804. 76 frames.
- 0883 John McDonogh, January 4, 1805–October 6, 1806. 22 frames.
- 0905 John McDonogh, March 15, 1808–September 9, 1837. 20 frames.
- 0925 John McDonogh, October 4, 1838–May 23, 1843, and Undated. 23 frames.

Reel 11

John McDonogh Papers cont.

Promissory Notes

- 0000 John McDonogh, November 28, 1802–February 16, 1810. 18 frames.
- 0017 John McDonogh, March 5, 1811–March 3, 1819. 42 frames.
- 0059 John McDonogh, February 1, 1823–November 3, 1828. 19 frames.
- 0078 John McDonogh, December 8, 1831–April 5, 1839. 19 frames.
- 0097 John McDonogh, May 7, 1840–November 30, 1844. 33 frames.
- 0130 John McDonogh, January 30–July 1, 1845. 27 frames.
- 0157 John McDonogh, November 23, 1846–June 24, 1848. 25 frames.

Miscellaneous

- 0182 John McDonogh, September 18, 1789–May 17, 1832, and Undated. 66 frames.

Additions

- 0248 John McDonogh, Auction Sales Accounts, 1802–1827. 24 frames.
- 0272 John McDonogh, Newspaper and Magazine Clippings, 1929 and Undated. 12 frames.

John McDonogh Estate Inventory, 1850–1851, New Orleans, Louisiana Collection # 30A (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)

Description of the Collection

The total valuation of the estate of John McDonogh was \$2,079,926.23 1/2. This estimate was arrived at by a meticulous and time-consuming process that involved listing movable objects, amounts of crops growing or stored, promissory notes and obligations, municipal bonds and interest warrants, book debts (balances against persons in the ledger of McDonogh), slaves, real estate, claims, cash, and bills payable.

The inventory of the contents of the residence of John McDonogh includes a list of objects in each room. One room was called Durnford's room. Other lists denote the implements and livestock on the place and a list of objects claimed by the overseer, Mr. Burge. Subsequent lists detail the movable property found within a theater, a coffeehouse, and the Mansion House Hotel in New Orleans.

Slave lists note the name, age, occupation, health, and value of 94 individuals. Particularly noteworthy is the information about James Thornton and George Calhoun, both classed as confidential servants of John McDonogh. Other notations include family relationships, skin color, and one woman who was a midwife.

Lists of real property of John McDonogh contain legal descriptions, remarks, and purchase dates. These lists are broken down by parish of Louisiana and municipality of New Orleans. Real estate owned by John McDonogh included the three plantations listed with slaves: Allard, St. Geme, and Algiers. Other properties in and around New Orleans were valued at over one million dollars. Country properties of McDonogh were found in the Louisiana parishes of Jefferson, St. Bernard, St. James, Lafourche, Plaquemines, East Baton Rouge, St. Tammany, Livingston, St. Landry, Assumption, St. Charles, and Iberville, as well as assorted Alabama lands.

N.B. Several related collections of John McDonogh papers are included in this microfilm series. A list of these collections and other sources is provided in a note on page 11.

Bound Volume

- 0294 Adolphe Mazereau, Inventory of the Estate of John McDonogh, November 1, 1850–January 20, 1851. 701 frames.

Reel 12

John McDonogh Estate Inventory cont.

Bound Volume cont.

- 0000 Adolphe Mazereau, Inventory of the Estate of John McDonogh cont., January 20, 1851 cont.–August 13, 1851. 332 frames.

John Minor Wisdom Collection (John McDonogh Series), 1801–1864, New Orleans, Louisiana Collection # 230 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)

Description of the Collection

This small series of John McDonogh papers includes letters from his father and others; shipping records from Baltimore, New Orleans, and other ports; and miscellaneous bills and receipts. Papers also document slavery in Louisiana, social matters, the education of William McDonogh in Baltimore, financial matters, and the estate of John McDonogh.

N.B. Only the John McDonogh Series of the much larger John Minor Wisdom Collection is included.

Several related collections of John McDonogh papers are included in this microfilm series. A list of these collections and other sources is provided in a note on page 11.

Introductory Materials

- 0332 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Papers

- 0334 Bordeaux, France, Bill of Lading for the Ship *Carlisle*, for Goods Sent to William Taylor from Perrot & Binaud, and Certificate by the American Consul in Bordeaux, Isaac Cox Barnet, That the Goods Are the Property of Mr. Taylor, an American Citizen, and That None of the Belligerent Powers Have Any Interest in It, September 19–22, 1801. 5 frames.
- 0339 London, United Kingdom, to John McDonogh, Care of the Vessel *General Washington*, October 13, 1801. 4 frames.
- 0343 New Orleans, List of Goods on Board the Ship *Rebecca* for McDonogh & Payne, November 24, 1801. 11 frames.
- [December 30, 1801, filmed at Frame 0370]
- 0354 New Orleans, List of Goods on Board the Ship *Carlisle* for McDonogh & Payne, January 13, 1802. 3 frames.
- 0357 New Orleans, List of Goods on Board the Ship *Experimento* for McDonogh & Payne, January 22, 1802. 4 frames.
- 0361 Baltimore, John and Elizabeth McDonogh to Their Son John McDonogh in New Orleans, Giving Family and Business News, February 16, 1802. 7 frames.
- 0368 Baltimore, Bill of Lading for the Ship *Rebecca* for McDonogh & Payne (in Spanish), February 17, 1802. 2 frames.
- 0370 Baltimore, John and Elizabeth McDonogh to Their Son John McDonogh in New Orleans, Giving Family News, December 30, 1801. 4 frames. [filmed out of order]
- 0374 New Orleans, List of Goods aboard the Ship *La Godessa Maria* for McDonogh & Payne (in Spanish), February 18, 1802. 5 frames.
- 0379 New Orleans, List of Goods for McDonogh & Payne on Board the Ship *Rebecca* (in Spanish), May 14, 1802. 4 frames.

- 0383 New Orleans, Bill from Barade & Clavie for Meat and Money Supplied to the Ship *Rebecca* during Her Stay in New Orleans, May 22, 1802. 3 frames.
- 0386 New Orleans, List of Goods for McDonogh & Payne on Board the Ship *Rebecca* (in Spanish), December 7, 1802. 4 frames.
- 0390 Baltimore, John McDonogh to His Sons John and Joseph McDonogh in New Orleans, with Business and Family News, January 8, 1803. 4 frames.
- 0394 New Orleans, Account of Sales Made in Company with Shepherd Brown, September 20, 1803. 5 frames.
- 0399 Baltimore, John McDonogh to His Son John McDonogh in New Orleans, Sending Business and Family News, October 25, 1803. 5 frames.
- 0404 Baltimore, John McDonogh to His Son John McDonogh in New Orleans, Sending Business and Family News, October 29, 1803. 5 frames.
- 0409 Baltimore, John McDonogh to His Son John McDonogh in New Orleans, Sending Business and Family News, January 1, 1804. 4 frames.
- 0413 New Orleans, Wharfage Receipt for Captain McNeill from the Ship *La Comete*, Coming from Baltimore, January 28, 1804. 3 frames.
- 0416 Baltimore, John McDonogh to His Son John McDonogh in New Orleans, Sending Business and Family News, February 15, 1804. 4 frames.
- 0420 Baltimore, John McDonogh to His Son John McDonogh in New Orleans, Sending Business and Family News, March 12, 1804. 4 frames.
- 0424 Baltimore, John McDonogh to His Son John McDonogh in New Orleans, Sending Business and Family News, April 15, 1804. 4 frames.
- 0428 New Orleans, Order to John McDonogh to Pay Mr. Dubourg \$3,000 (in French), April 30, 1804. 3 frames.
- 0431 New Orleans, Receipt by R.J. Avery for Harbour Fees Received from John McDonogh, May 11, 1804. 2 frames.
- 0433 New Orleans, Receipt to Captain McNeill of the Ship *Cornet* for \$3 Anchorage Fees, June 14, 1804. 4 frames.
- 0437 Receipt to Captain Stiles of the Brig *Falcon* for \$3 Anchorage Fees, June 14, 1804. 2 frames.
- 0439 New Orleans, Bill of Lading for Goods Property of John McDonogh, Jr., & Co., June 23, 1804. 3 frames.
- 0442 New Orleans, Bill of Lading for Goods Property of John McDonogh, Jr., & Co. on Board the Ship *Carlisle* Bound for Baltimore, June 26, 1804. 3 frames.
- 0445 Baltimore, John McDonogh to His Son John McDonogh in New Orleans, Sending Business and Family News, July 2, 1805. 4 frames. [filmed out of order]
- 0449 New Orleans, Bill of Lading for 12 Tons Logwood Shipped by John McDonogh & Co. on Board *The Experiment* Bound for Baltimore, August 12, 1804. 3 frames.
- 0452 New Orleans, Bill of Lading for Goods Property of John McDonogh, Jr., & Co. on Board the Ship *Amphion* Bound for Baltimore, August 18, 1804. 3 frames.
- 0455 Baltimore, John McDonogh to His Son John McDonogh in New Orleans, Sending Business and Family News, August 26, 1804. 5 frames.
- 0460 New Orleans, Account of Drs. Flood and Watkins for Medical Assistance to the Crew of the Ship *Margerite*, August 30, 1804. 4 frames.
- 0464 Baltimore, John McDonogh to His Son John McDonogh in New Orleans, Sending Business and Family News, September 10, 1804. 4 frames.
- 0468 Baltimore, John McDonogh to His Son John McDonogh in New Orleans, Sending Business and Family News, December 10, 1804. 4 frames.
- 0472 Baltimore, John McDonogh to His Son John McDonogh in New Orleans, Sending Business and Family News, December 28, 1804. 4 frames.
- 0476 New Orleans, Deposition before the Notary Public, Francis Munhall, by F. O'Neill and R.D. Shepherd that the Schooner *Sally* Was Lost at Sea with Its Cargo, January 29, 1805. 2 frames.
- 0478 Detail Bill (with Weight) of Sugar Bought from Mr. Zabine by Mr. B. Dufan on Behalf of John McDonogh; February 18, 1805. 3 frames.

- 0481 Detail Bill of Sugar Bought from M. Dussian by Mr. B. Dufan on Behalf of John McDonogh, February 25, 1805. 3 frames.
- 0484 Baltimore, John McDonogh to His Son John McDonogh in New Orleans, Sending Business and Family News, March 25, 1805. 7 frames.
- 0491 Note Enclosed in Letter from John McDonogh to His Son, First Part in Hand of John McDonogh, Sr., Listing His Sons and Daughters with Date and Place of Birth, Second Part in Hand of John McDonogh, Jr., Gives Date and Place of Birth of His Parents, June 3, 1805. 3 frames.
- [July 2, 1805, filmed at Frame 0445]
- 0494 New Orleans, Bill of Lading for Goods Shipped by John McDonogh in New Orleans to William Taylor in Baltimore, July 22, 1805. 3 frames.
- 0497 New Orleans, Bill of Sale for a Slave Named Eliza, to Be Paid in One Year, the Slave Was Put to Auction by Order of John McDonogh (in French), November 11, 1805. 3 frames.
- 0500 Baltimore, Bill of William Taylor to M.G. Cullen, to Be Paid by John McDonogh, December 2, 1805. 3 frames.
- 0503 New Orleans, Bill for John McDonogh from Dubourg & Dufan for Expense Incurred by the Schooner *Hannah*, February 3–27, 1806. 2 frames.
- 0505 New Orleans, Bill for John McDonogh from Dubourg & Dufan for Expenses Incurred by the Schooner *Polly*, February 8–27, 1806. 3 frames.
- 0508 Baltimore, Elizabeth McDonogh to Her Son John McDonogh in New Orleans, She Tells about Her Unhappiness and Loneliness and Sends Her Blessing, Thinking It Might Be Her Last Letter, April 7, 1806. 4 frames.
- 0512 Pensacola, Juan Ventura Morales to John McDonogh in New Orleans, Thanking Him for His Letter and Present (in Spanish), April 25, 1806. 3 frames.
- 0515 New Orleans, Bill for John McDonogh for a Cask of Wine Supplied by Winter & Haseman, August 8, 1806. 3 frames.
- 0518 Acadia Parish, Louisiana, Receipt from the Parish Treasurer for \$23 Tax on 46 Slaves Owned by McDonaeg (McDonogh) and Broux (Copy Negatives), December 24, 1806. 3 frames.
- 0521 New Orleans, Promissory Note to Pay Prior to a \$50 Lottery, Signature of John McDonogh Is Cancelled (in French), January 5, 1807. 2 frames.
- 0523 Baltimore, John McDonogh to His Son John McDonogh in New Orleans, Sending Business and Family News, September 14, 1807. 5 frames.
- 0528 Philadelphia, Mr. Buckley to Shepherd Brown & Co. about Markets for Cotton and Sugar Goods, November 27, 1807. 6 frames.
- 0534 New Orleans, Bill for John McDonogh from Henry Molier for Copper Wares for \$150 (in French), January 14, 1808. 2 frames.
- 0536 New Orleans, Deed of Sale of Three Lots of Ground on Magazine Street in the Fauborg St. Mary by John McDonogh, Jr., to Stephen Minor of Natchez, July 28, 1809. 4 frames.
- 0540 New Orleans, Bill for John McDonogh from A. Dupin for Dance Classes to McDonogh's Brother William, and Books Provided (in French), February 3, 1810. 3 frames.
- 0543 New Orleans, Bill for John McDonogh from Mr. LeFort for Six Months' Board and Tuition of William McDonogh, March 1810. 3 frames.
- 0546 New Orleans, Promissory Note from John McDonogh to George Farragut for \$266, September 11, 1810. 3 frames.
- 0549 New Orleans, Bill for John McDonogh from Mr. LeFort for Six Months' Board and Tuition of William McDonogh and Shoes and Books Provided for Him, April 13, 1811. 3 frames.
- 0552 New Orleans, Bill for John McDonogh from Mr. LeFort for Six Months' Board and Tuition of William McDonogh and Shoes and Books Provided for Him, September 12, 1811. 3 frames.
- 0555 New Orleans, Receipt for John McDonogh from the College of New Orleans for the Last Two Installments on His Subscription in Favor of the College, October 20, 1811. 3 frames.
- 0558 Pointe Coupée, Julien Poydras to John McDonogh Informing Him That Mr. Valerien Allain Is Willing to Sell Him Forty Negroes, November 20, 1813. 3 frames.
- 0561 New Orleans, Bill for John McDonogh from Mr. LeFort for Six Months' Board and Tuition of William McDonogh and Paper and Quills, and One Pair of Shoes Provided for Him, December 25, 1813. 3 frames.

- 0564 New Orleans, Bill for John McDonogh from Dr. Dow for Medical Attendance to Him and His Servants, February 9, 1814. 3 frames.
- 0567 New Orleans, The "Comite de Defense de la Nouvelle Orleans" Request That John McDonogh Joins Them (in French), October 4, 1814. 3 frames.
- 0570 Note to Pay \$2,857 to Shepherd Brown, Signed by John McDonogh, August 23, 1815. 3 frames.
- 0573 New Orleans, Bill for John McDonogh from P. Heno for \$50.50 of Meat (in French), November 30, 1815. 3 frames.
- 0576 New Orleans, David McClellan Writes to Shepherd Brown in Liverpool, England, about a Promotion of the Development of the West Bank of the Mississippi River across from New Orleans to Be Done by Brown and McDonogh, December 25, 1817. 5 frames.
- 0581 New Orleans, Note to Pay \$300 to Mr. Maspero in Sixty Days, Signed by John McDonogh, June 18, 1818. 3 frames.
- 0584 New Orleans, John McDonogh Writes to Henry Johnson (U.S. Senator for Louisiana) about the Spanish American Treaty (Adams-Onis), Louisiana Law, Florida Parish Land Claims, Internal Improvements, and Reparations to Louisiana Slaveowners of Damages Incurred during the War of 1812, January 14, 1819. 7 frames.
- 0591 New Orleans, Check on the Bank of New Orleans Signed by John McDonogh for \$100 to Be Paid to the Bearer, August 24, 1819. 2 frames.
- 0593 New Orleans, Check on the Bank of New Orleans Signed by John McDonogh for \$2,000 to Be Paid to the Bearer, December 9, 1819. 2 frames.
- 0595 New Orleans, Check on the Bank of New Orleans Signed by John McDonogh for \$100 to Be Paid to the Bearer, May 19, 1820. 2 frames.
- 0597 New Orleans, James H. Caldwell to John McDonogh Thanking Him for a \$300 Check, March 18, 1823. 5 frames.
- 0600 New Orleans, Check on the Bank of the United States Signed by John McDonogh for \$2,600 to Be Paid to the Bearer, January 12, 1827. 2 frames.
- 0602 New Orleans, Sight Draft on the Bank of the United States for \$500 to John McDonogh, August 3, 1829. 2 frames.
- 0604 New Orleans, Receipt for Taxes Paid by John McDonogh for Property on Annunciation Street, April 20, 1832. 2 frames.
- 0606 Charles Diamond to John McDonogh Telling Him That His Brother William Is Dying and Asking That He Come in Haste, October 3, 1832. 3 frames.
- 0609 New Orleans, \$100 Draft Order to John McDonogh on the Merchant Bank in Boston, January 9, 1833. 2 frames.
- 0611 New Orleans, Promissory Note for \$250 to Be Paid to John McDonogh by Brook & Harrison in Baltimore, March 7, 1834. 2 frames.
- 0613 New Orleans, Promissory Note for \$100 to Be Paid to John McDonogh by J.J. Cohen, Sr., & Sons in Baltimore, November 18, 1836. 2 frames.
- 0615 New Orleans, Bond for Having a Private Cart for John McDonogh, April 29, 1837. 2 frames.
- 0617 New Orleans, Promise by John McDonogh to Sell to Mr. S. Roman the Slave Martha, May 9, 1837. 2 frames.
- 0619 New Orleans, Bill for John McDonogh for Buying Zinc from Andrew Smith & Co., January 22, 1839. 2 frames.
- 0621 New Orleans, \$100 Draft Order for John McDonogh on the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, March 12, 1839. 2 frames.
- 0623 John McDonogh to His Sister Jane Hammett in Baltimore, Inviting Her to Prepare for Death by Repenting from Her Sins and Reviving Her Faith, January 1, 1840. 2 frames.
- 0625 New Orleans, Draft Order for John McDonogh for \$200 on the Bank of America in New York, from the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, January 5, 1841. 2 frames.
- 0627 New Orleans, Draft Order for John McDonogh for \$230 on the Bank of America in New York, from the Citizens Bank of Louisiana, November 11, 1841. 2 frames.
- 0629 New Orleans, Bill for John McDonogh from J. Levy, Auctioneer, for \$3.50, May 30, 1844. 2 frames.
- 0631 New Orleans, Promissory Note from John McDonogh to Pay \$47.22 to Augustin Malet in One Year, August 14, 1844. 3 frames.

- 0634 New Orleans, Order to Pay John McDonogh \$100 on Account of Brown Brothers & Co. in New York, January 6, 1845. 2 frames.
- 0636 New Orleans, Three Promissory Notes from John McDonogh to Pay A.D. Douscat \$120, \$568.29, and \$674.34, May 15, 1845. 3 frames.
- 0639 Algiers, Louisiana, Bill for John McDonogh from Fred Young for Two Days' Carriage Hire, November 21, 1848. 2 frames.
- 0641 New Orleans, The Commissioners on the Part of New Orleans for the Administration of the Estate of John McDonogh, the Mayor and Members of the Common Council of New Orleans, Cover Letter for the Annual Report Signed by F.G. Hunt, C.O. Fléchier, and P. Coudrain, and Report from the Commissioners, Clipping from *The Daily Creole*, February 2-3, 1857. 5 frames.
- 0646 New Orleans, Stoddart Howell, Controller, City Hall, to Captain Stephen Hoyt, Acting Mayor, Sending an Abstract of the Financial Condition of the City of New Orleans, It Mentions the Consequences of General Butler's Decision about the City Bond on the McDonogh Fund, February 16, 1864. 4 frames.
- 0650 Handwritten Notes regarding a Piece of Land, Mentions That the Land Was Sold on November 16, 1829, to Lewis Montault, Undated. 2 frames.
- 0652 Transcripts of Selected Letters of John McDonogh, 1801-1840. 38 frames.

***Rosemonde E. and Emile Kuntz (John McDonogh Series),
1837-1838 and 1850-1857
New Orleans, Louisiana***

Collection # 600 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)

Description of the Collection

Papers in this collection detail litigation and other matters concerning the estate of John McDonogh, 1850-1857, and land transactions of Andrew Durnford, 1837-1838. Most of the records relate to the legal practice of Thomas J. Durant as legal representative of the absent heirs of John McDonogh. As such, Durant was in contact with the City of Baltimore and individual heirs in Shepherdstown, Virginia [now West Virginia] and other locations. Documents include official correspondence, legal papers, proceedings of the City Council of Baltimore, and notes regarding the estate and its heirs.

N.B. Documents filmed for this collection include only a fragment of the much larger Kuntz collection.

Several related collections of John McDonogh papers are included in this microfilm series. A list of these collections and other sources is provided in a note on page 11.

Introductory Materials

- 0689 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Individuals and Families—John McDonogh Succession

- 0691 Petitions Submitted by Charles Watts to Judge A.M. Buchanan, October 28-November 2, 1850. 8 frames.
- 0699 Commission Issued by Judge A.M. Buchanan to Thomas J. Durant, November 8, 1850. 3 frames.
- 0702 Notes Made by Thomas J. Durant regarding the Heirs at Law of John McDonogh, November 8, 1850. 5 frames.
- 0707 Official Letter from Robert McLane to Emile La Sère, November 19, 1850. 3 frames.
- 0710 Official Letter from A.R. Sharp to Thomas J. Durant, November 28, 1850. 5 frames.
- 0715 Petition Submitted by Isaac Johnson [attorney general of the state of Louisiana] to the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, December 4, 1850. 5 frames.
- 0720 Petitions Submitted by Isaac Johnson to the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, December 4-6, 1850. 9 frames.
- 0729 Synopsis of Petition Submitted by Isaac Johnson to the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, December 5, 1850. 3 frames.

- 0732 Supplemental Petition Submitted by Isaac Johnson to the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, December 6, 1850. 5 frames.
- 0737 Official Letter from A.R. Sharp to Thomas J. Durant, December 30, 1850. 4 frames.
- 0741 Notes Made by Thomas J. Durant regarding the Succession of John McDonogh, 1850–1851. 8 frames.
- 0749 Reasons for Judgment and Judgment Handed Down by Judge A.M. Buchanan, January 4, 1851. 26 frames.
- 0775 Summons Issued by the Fifth District Court of New Orleans to Thomas J. Durant, January 4, 1851. 3 frames.
- 0778 Notes Made by Thomas J. Durant regarding the Heirs at Law of John McDonogh, January 12, 1851. 4 frames.
- 0782 Interrogatories to Be Required of A.R. Sharp, January 12, 1851. 13 frames.
- 0795 Genealogical Chart of the Wives and Descendants of John McDonogh, Sr., January 12, 1851. 2 frames.
- 0797 Exception Filed by Thomas J. Durant regarding the Case of the State of Louisiana, January 17, 1851. 8 frames.
- 0805 *Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of Baltimore*, January 20, 1851. 9 frames.
- 0814 *Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of Baltimore*, January 22, 1851. 5 frames.
- 0819 *Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of Baltimore*, January 23, 1851. 4 frames.
- 0823 *Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of Baltimore*, January 24, 1851. 4 frames.
- 0827 Summons Issued by the Fifth District Court of New Orleans to Thomas J. Durant, January 27, 1851. 3 frames.
- 0830 Petition Submitted by Elmore & King [Attorneys for the State of Maryland] to the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, ca. January 27, 1851. 4 frames.
- 0834 *Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of Baltimore*, January 29, 1851. 9 frames.
- 0843 List of Names of McDonogh Heirs on Whose Behalf Thomas J. Durant Filed Suit, January 30, 1851. 5 frames.
- 0848 Official Letter from A.R. Sharp to Thomas J. Durant, February 1, 1851. 3 frames.
- 0851 *Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of Baltimore*, February 2, 1851. 11 frames.
- 0862 Notes Made by Thomas J. Durant from McDonogh Family Letters regarding Heirs, February 5, 1851. 4 frames.
- 0866 Notes Made by Thomas J. Durant from McDonogh Family Letters and Family Bible regarding Heirs, February 7, 1851. 5 frames.
- 0871 Genealogical Chart of Descendants of John McDonogh, Sr., February 7, 1851. 2 frames.
- 0873 Decision Rendered by Judge A.M. Buchanan regarding the Admission of Certain Evidence, February 10, 1851. 3 frames.
- 0876 Decision Rendered by Judge A.M. Buchanan regarding the Exception Filed by Thomas J. Durant, February 10, 1851. 3 frames.
- 0879 *Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of Baltimore*, February 10, 1851. 7 frames.
- 0886 Notes Made by Thomas J. Durant regarding the Estimated Amount the Heirs of John McDonogh Would Receive, February 13, 1851. 3 frames.
- 0889 *Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of Baltimore*, March 4, 1851. 5 frames.
- 0894 *Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of Baltimore*, March 5, 1851. 6 frames.
- 0900 Ordinance Introduced to the City Council of Baltimore regarding the Appointment of Agents under the Will of John McDonogh, March 6, 1851. 3 frames.
- 0903 Notes Made by Thomas J. Durant regarding the Succession of William Wilkins McDonogh [Brother of John McDonogh], March 7, 1851. 3 frames.
- 0906 *Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of Baltimore*, March 7, 1851. 4 frames.
- 0910 *Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of Baltimore*, March 12, 1851. 11 frames.
- 0921 *Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of Baltimore*, March 20, 1851. 12 frames.
- 0933 Notes Made by Thomas J. Durant regarding the Case of *Mary Murdoch v. City of New Orleans*, March 20, 1851. 3 frames.
- 0936 Notes Made by Thomas J. Durant regarding the Succession of John McDonogh, March 24, 1851. 3 frames.

- 0939 Notes Made by Thomas J. Durant regarding the Succession of John McDonogh, March 24, 1851. 3 frames.
- 0942 Petition Submitted by Thomas J. Durant to the Fifth District Court of New Orleans regarding the Succession of John McDonogh, March 24, 1851. 4 frames.
- 0946 Petition Submitted by Thomas J. Durant to the Fifth District Court of New Orleans regarding the Succession of John McDonogh, March 26, 1851. 5 frames.
- 0951 *Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of Baltimore*, March 27, 1851. 5 frames.
- 0956 Ordinance Introduced to the City Council of Baltimore regarding the Appointment of Agents of the General Estate of John McDonogh, March 27, 1851. 4 frames.

Reel 13

Rosemonde E. and Emile Kuntz (John McDonogh Series) cont.

Individuals and Families—John McDonogh Succession cont.

- 0000 Summons Issued by Judge A.M. Buchanan to Thomas J. Durant and the Executors of the Estate of John McDonogh, March 31, 1851. 3 frames.
- 0003 Answer of H.H. Strawbridge to Charges in Suit of *Thomas J. Durant v. R.R. Gurley, et al.*, May 30, 1851. 4 frames.
- 0007 Interrogatories to Witnesses in suit of *Thomas J. Durant v. R.R. Gurley, et al.*, June 4, 1851. 4 frames.
- 0011 Petition Submitted by H.H. Strawbridge to Judge A.M. Buchanan, December 12, 1851. 2 frames.
- 0013 Summons Issued by Judge A.M. Buchanan to Thomas J. Durant, December 12, 1851. 3 frames.
- 0016 Notes Made by Thomas J. Durant regarding the Succession of John McDonogh, ca. 1851. 2 frames.
- 0018 Notes Made by Thomas J. Durant regarding the Succession of John McDonogh, ca. 1851. 3 frames.
- 0021 Petition Submitted by Thomas J. Durant to the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, ca. 1851. 10 frames.
- 0031 Petition Submitted by E. Rawle on Behalf of James Thornton [a slave] to the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, January 28–February 11, 1852. 5 frames.
- 0036 Summons Issued by Judge A.M. Buchanan to Thomas J. Durant, February 11, 1852. 3 frames.
- 0039 Notes Made by Thomas J. Durant regarding the Suit of *Durant v. R.R. Gurley, et al.*, March 9, 1852. 5 frames.
- 0044 Official Letter from Jacob Beaver to Thomas J. Durant, September 17, 1853. 3 frames.
- 0047 Petition Submitted by Thomas J. Durant to the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, ca. 1852–1853. 5 frames.
- 0052 Decision as to Petition of Thomas J. Durant Requesting Payment for Past and Future Service, October 27, 1853. 3 frames.
- 0055 Notes Made by Thomas J. Durant regarding Opposition to the Court's Discharge of the Executors of the Estate of John McDonogh, May 1854. 3 frames.
- 0058 Official Letter from Peter Snook to Thomas J. Durant, January 29, 1855. 3 frames.
- 0061 Proceedings of the Fifth District Court of New Orleans regarding the Settlement of the Succession of John McDonogh, March 20–21, 1855. 4 frames.
- 0065 Official Letter from M.J. Cherry to Thomas J. Durant, April 4, 1856. 2 frames.
- 0067 Notes Made by Thomas J. Durant regarding the Case of *Francis Pena v. Cities of New Orleans and Baltimore*, December 14, 1857. 5 frames.

National Period

- 0072 Act of Sale of Property, a Transaction between André Durnford, Plaquemines Parish, and John McDonogh, New Orleans, July 20, 1838. 6 frames.
- 0078 Act of Sale of Property, a Transaction between the Heirs of Marie Louise Colette Buras and Andrew Durnford, July 12, 1837. 7 frames.

**Estate of Thomas Durnford, 1827–1901,
New Orleans, Louisiana
Collection # M-967 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)**

Description of the Collection

Thomas Durnford died at New Orleans in May 1827, unmarried and intestate. This collection consists of extracts from letters, notes, and memorandums of Thomas compiled in 1901 by Edward C. Durnford, a grandson of Elias W. Durnford, a contemporary of Thomas. Thomas was also a close friend of John McDonogh, his executor and later benefactor of his son Andrew, a free man of color.

N.B. Several related collections of John McDonogh papers are included in this microfilm series. A list of these collections and other sources is provided in a note on page 11.

Papers

0085 Extracts from Letters regarding the Estate of Thomas Durnford, ca. 1827–1901. 12 frames.

**Andrew Durnford Plantation Journal, 1840–1868,
Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana
Collection # B-90 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)**

Description of the Collection

Numerous accounts with John McDonogh document his financial relations with Andrew Durnford from 1840–1850. Freight accounts detail passage of individuals, commodities, and merchandise on numerous ships plying the routes to New Orleans. Included in this collection are copies of letters to and about Durnford's son, Thomas M. Durnford, while he was at school in the East in the 1840s. Many of these letters are in French. Records of Durnford's slaves include accounts of moss gathered and wood cut by them in the 1850s. A list of slaves on Frame 0190 shows the birth dates of 30 Durnford slaves. Free labor on St. Rosalie is detailed in the 1840s–1850s. The bulk of the volume documents the daily records of the work of freedmen from 1863 to 1868.

N.B. Several related collections of John McDonogh papers are included in this microfilm series. A list of these collections and other sources is provided in a note on page 11.

Introductory Materials

0097 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Bound Volume

0098 Andrew Durnford, Journal of St. Rosalie Plantation, 1840–1868. 220 frames.

**Jean Baptiste Meullion Papers, 1798–1889,
St. Landry Parish, Louisiana
Collection # 713 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)**

Description of the Collection

Spanning most of the 19th century, this collection contains a wide range of material. Jean Baptiste Meullion, identified in an 1825 summons as a "free person of color," had purchased land on the Bayou Teche in 1819. Many of the documents in the collection are in French and consist largely of financial papers and accounts relating to cotton and sugar culture in south-central Louisiana. Bills of sale and occasional letters document the sale of cotton under the auspices of Toledano and Gaillard Co., Miramond O'Duhigg Co., and other merchant firms. Other records detail the purchase of supplies by Meullion.

In 1817, records show that Meullion purchased a slave named Mary for \$400. An 1829 manumission paper refers to the freeing of a woman named Susanne, about 50 years old, by Sambo Bellestre, a free man of color.

A marriage record of 1834 pertains to Antoine Donat Meullion, one of Jean Baptiste's sons, and his marriage to Celeste Susanne Donat, while an inventory of the succession of Jean Baptiste Meullion, dated 1842, lists 88 slaves showing family grouping, age, and value, as well as the lands in the estate at that time. Papers of Jean Baptiste's widow, Belazire Meullion, date from 1840 to 1860.

Introductory Materials

0318 Introductory Materials. 9 frames.

Papers

- 0327 Jean Baptiste Meullion, 1798–1805. 7 frames.
0334 Jean Baptiste Meullion, March 16, 1806–April 4, 1807. 7 frames.
0341 Jean Baptiste Meullion, May 8, 1807–1809. 14 frames.
0355 Jean Baptiste Meullion, 1810–April 29, 1814. 9 frames.
0364 Jean Baptiste Meullion, June 10, 1815–April 1819. 8 frames.
0372 Jean Baptiste Meullion, June 10, 1819–May 22, 1824. 13 frames.
0385 Jean Baptiste Meullion, August 17, 1824–April 1826. 13 frames.
0398 Jean Baptiste Meullion, June 22, 1826–May 4, 1827. 10 frames.
0408 Jean Baptiste Meullion, May 7, 1827–March 29, 1830. 12 frames.
0420 Jean Baptiste Meullion, April 15, 1830–April 5, 1831. 11 frames.
0431 Jean Baptiste Meullion, April 20, 1831–June 20, 1832. 12 frames.
0443 Jean Baptiste Meullion, July 31–September 3, 1832. 13 frames.
0456 Jean Baptiste Meullion, April 12–June 24, 1833. 8 frames.
0464 Jean Baptiste Meullion, May 21–June 7, 1834. 5 frames.
0469 Jean Baptiste Meullion, April 25–27, 1835. 5 frames.
0474 Jean Baptiste Meullion, May 3–14, 1835. 5 frames.
0479 Jean Baptiste Meullion, June 4–7, 1835. 6 frames.
0485 Jean Baptiste Meullion, June 23, 1835–March 2, 1836. 3 frames.
0488 Jean Baptiste Meullion, 1836–May 30, 1837. 11 frames.
0499 Jean Baptiste Meullion, March 1–July 11, 1838. 9 frames.
0508 Jean Baptiste Meullion, September 14–December 1838. 4 frames.
0512 Jean Baptiste Meullion, March 20–July 9, 1839. 5 frames.
0517 Jean Baptiste Meullion, July 25, 1839–January 16, 1840. 11 frames.
0528 Jean Baptiste Meullion, April 11–May 18, 1840. 5 frames.
0533 Jean Baptiste Meullion, January 7, 1842–May 12, 1843. 21 frames.
0574 Jean Baptiste Meullion, November 15, 1844–July 2, 1847. 4 frames.
0578 Jean Baptiste Meullion, October 19, 1849–1852. 2 frames.
0580 Jean Baptiste Meullion, August 12, 1854–February 26, 1860. 7 frames.
0587 Jean Baptiste Meullion, July 17, 1861–July 1, 1865. 8 frames.
0595 Jean Baptiste Meullion, January 28–October 31, 1866. 7 frames.
0602 Jean Baptiste Meullion, January 26, 1867–February 19, 1889. 7 frames.
0609 Jean Baptiste Meullion, Undated. 2 frames.
0611 Jean Baptiste Meullion, Undated. 2 frames.
0613 Jean Baptiste Meullion, Undated. 2 frames.

***Citizens Bank of Louisiana Minute Books and Records, 1833–1868
New Orleans, Louisiana
Collections # 26 and # 539 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library,
Tulane University)***

Description of the Collection

The Citizens Bank of Louisiana was founded in April 1833 with an authorized capital of \$12 million. This capital was to be raised by the issue of bonds by the bank. The sale of bonds in Europe, however, was not effected until the legislature of Louisiana granted the security of the state for the repayment of the bondholders. Thereafter the issuance of the bonds proceeded rapidly in England and the Netherlands.

The subscribers were to contribute \$14.4 million of stock, the subscriptions to be guaranteed by mortgages on real estate and slaves. It was hoped that residents of New Orleans would subscribe for \$8.4 million of the stock and those of the country parishes for \$6 million. Subscribers were entitled to credit amounting to one-half of the par value of their shares. Interest on mortgages was calculated at 6.5 percent, payable in advance. Repayment of principal was scheduled in annual installments.

In June 1836, a committee was named to inquire as to the situation of the late M. Moussier. Some days later it reported that the sum of \$2,500 should be given to the Misses Moussier, in consideration of their situation and as a remembrance of the services which their father had rendered the country by the introduction of the system of collateral security for loans.

The panic of 1837 and its economic consequences seriously impeded the progress of the bank. It was placed in the hands of commissioners of liquidation in 1842. By 1852, however, it was fully restored to its former rights and privileges and was rechartered by the legislature with a cash capital of \$1.5 million of which one-third was supplied by the mortgage stockholders of the old institution and two-thirds by cash subscriptions from the public.

Federal occupation of New Orleans by General Butler in 1862 resulted in a demand for the property of the Confederate States held by the Citizens Bank. These funds, though deposited in Confederate money, were demanded in U.S. dollars. Butler also penalized the Citizens Bank for having "aided the rebellion," requiring that the bank subscribe to city defense bonds for the remainder of the war. The Citizens Bank was rechartered as the Citizens' Bank and Trust Company in 1911.

The first volume of the collection, in French and English, details the subscription of Louisianans to stock in the company. Copies of correspondence, as well as the actual minutes, relate to the public offering of bonds in America and Europe. An index, in French, is located at the end of the first volume. Indexes to volumes 5, 6, and 8 appear, in English, at the beginning of those volumes.

Information concerns exchange rates and the discounting of notes among Southern, Northern, and European banks. Economic panics and the suspension of specie payments are fully documented. Credit needs of sugar and cotton planters may be followed among the hundreds of applicants for loans or loan extensions before the board of the bank. Specie shortages in the South are amply documented, particularly in 1840, when the bank bought and shipped cotton from New Orleans to Liverpool in an effort to obtain specie that it could then use for paying obligations to the federal government at New York. The participation of numerous notable Louisianans on the board may be followed in the minutes, as can the affairs of many stockholders and planters.

The first folder among the papers contains an inventory with brief abstracts of the documents. Numerous slave lists among the papers show the ages, occupations, and family groupings of bondsmen subject to mortgages held by the Citizens Bank. One exceptional document among the undated papers listed a slave named Godfrey as the overseer valued at \$3,000.

Officers of the Citizens Bank

Presidents of the Citizens Bank through 1877 were as follows: Duseau de la Croix, 1833; L.G. Hilligsberg, 1834; John A. Merle, 1835; Edmund J. Forstall, 1836; Victorin Patin, 1838; W.C.C. Claiborne, 1840; John B. Lepretre, pro tem, 1842; Albert Hoa, pro tem, 1843; James B. Hullin, 1843; Joseph Saul, 1843; H.B. Cenas, 1845; Valerien Allain, 1846; E. Warren Moise, 1852; Bernard Avegno, pro tem, 1852; W.A. Gasquet, pro tem, 1853; James D. Denegre, 1853; P.A. Giraud, pro tem, 1858; John G. Gaines, 1864; and Emile L. Carriere, 1877.

Cashiers of the Citizens Bank through 1874 were as follows: Charles Lesseps, 1834; John Bertran, 1834; F. Gardere, 1835; J. B. Perrault, 1836; Louis Lesassier, 1842; Michel Musson, 1848; Eugene Rousseau, 1849; J.L. Delery, 1866; and James J. Tarleton, 1874.

N.B. Minute Books of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana dating later than 1868 have not been filmed with this edition.

The Hugues Lavergne Letterbooks, included on Reel 30 of this edition, also relate to banking in New Orleans.

A secondary source is "J.B. Moussier and the Property Banks of Louisiana," by Irene D. Neu, *Business History Review*, pp. 550-557.

Introductory Materials

0615 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Bound Volumes

0616 Citizens Bank of Louisiana, Minute Book, Volume 1, April 3, 1833–May 6, 1837. 385 frames.

Reel 14

Citizens Bank of Louisiana Minute Books and Records cont.

Bound Volumes cont.

0001 Citizens Bank of Louisiana, Minute Book, Volume 1, April 3, 1833–May 6, 1837 cont. 116 frames.

0117 Citizens Bank of Louisiana, Minute Book, Volume 2, May 10, 1837–May 11, 1839. 438 frames.

0555 Citizens Bank of Louisiana, Minute Book, Volume 3, May 13, 1839–May 27, 1841. 468 frames.

Reel 15

Citizens Bank of Louisiana Minute Books and Records cont.

Bound Volumes cont.

0001 Citizens Bank of Louisiana, Minute Book, Volume 4, May 31, 1841–December 5, 1842.
299 frames.

0300 Citizens Bank of Louisiana, Minute Book, Volume 5, October 27, 1842–April 9, 1846. 391 frames.

0691 Citizens Bank of Louisiana, Minute Book, Volume 6, April 16, 1846–September 2, 1851.
301 frames.

Reel 16

Citizens Bank of Louisiana Minute Books and Records cont.

Bound Volumes cont.

0001 Citizens Bank of Louisiana, Minute Book, Volume 6, April 16, 1846–September 2, 1851 cont.
246 frames.

0247 Citizens Bank of Louisiana, Minute Book, Volume 7, September 16, 1851–May 20, 1856.
447 frames.

0694 Citizens Bank of Louisiana, Minute Book, Volume 8, May 20, 1856–July 30, 1868. 229 frames.

Reel 17

Citizens Bank of Louisiana Minute Books and Records cont.

Bound Volumes cont.

0001 Citizens Bank of Louisiana, Minute Book, Volume 8, May 20, 1856–July 30, 1868 cont.
504 frames.

Papers

0505 Citizens Bank of Louisiana, Papers, April 10, 1834–November 17, 1837. 28 frames.

0533 Citizens Bank of Louisiana, Papers, August 22, 1837–December 17, 1838. 22 frames.

0555 Citizens Bank of Louisiana, Papers, July 3, 1841–July 1, 1854. 29 frames.

- 0584 Citizens Bank of Louisiana, Papers, December 28, 1858–November 5, 1874, and Undated. 56 frames.
- 0640 Citizens Bank of Louisiana, Papers, Undated. 39 frames.

***Robert Ruffin Barrow Papers, 1749–1865,
Terrebone and West Feliciana Parishes, Louisiana; also North Carolina
Collection # 654-A (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)***

Description of the Collection

Robert Ruffin Barrow was one of the richest sugar planters and steamboat owners in Louisiana on the eve of the Civil War. An estimate of the value of his property in 1858 was in excess of \$2 million. Records in the collection consist of Letters; Business Papers; Land Transactions; Legal Papers; Financial Papers; Bound Volumes; Political Speeches; Maps; and Pamphlets. Persons represented in the papers include members of the Barrow, Beauregard, Gayoso, Pittman, Ratliff, Tennent, Watts, and Wikoff families. Major subjects detailed within include the Spanish colonial administration of the Louisiana and Natchez districts; agriculture; slaves and slavery; overseers; Texas and Louisiana land speculation; internal improvements; education; social matters; and business conditions in Louisiana.

The earliest record in the collection is a list of the slaves of John Tennent, 1749 and 1786. The Tennent family is more fully documented in the correspondence for the 1850s. A letter from Charles Tennent to his sister in Ohio, dated in Louisiana in 1853, discussed family matters and his prospects for marriage. In 1856, Tennent wrote his sister that he had met a very desirable young woman during a stay at the resort on Last Island and was hoping to marry her. In his letters to his sister, Tennent also discussed the Black Republicans and abolitionists he felt to be so prevalent in Ohio in the 1850s. Tennent also wrote to Mrs. Gayoso in 1856 requesting the hand of her daughter, Felicité, whom he later married.

There are a number of interesting documents from the 18th century. A letter of 1776 details commerce in the revolutionary period. A 1778 memorial to Estevan Miro, the Spanish governor of Louisiana, concerns Frances Watts' petition for protection of her property against her husband's creditors. A document recounts the 1778 kidnapping of Frances Slocum by Indians in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania. Letters and documents in Spanish dating from 1776 to 1789 concern the expedition against English Manchac during the American Revolution and numerous other Spanish military matters.

Principal correspondents of the early letters are William and Susan [Watts] Wikoff, writing about plantation and commercial matters from Opelousas and receiving family and business news from Philadelphia and Louisiana during the 1780s and 1790s. Correspondence of the 1790s is mostly that of Marguerite Peggy [Watts] Gayoso and Manuel Gayoso de Lemos concerning family, business, and social matters and Manuel's duties as governor of the Natchez District, 1792–1797, and later as commandant of the Post of Concordia, Spanish Louisiana. A letter from Stephen Minor to William Fanton Espre dated 1799 relates to the death of Gayoso and the prospective successors to the governorship. A letter of Stephen Watts the same year also refers to the death of Gayoso and the condition of his estate.

Letters of the early 1800s concern the widow Marguerite Peggy [Watts] Gayoso and her courtship by James Stille. There are also letters of the early 1800s addressed to Elias Beauregard in New Orleans concerning business matters and land speculation. Letters of 1810 to 1812 concern the education of the sons of William Wikoff under the guidance of Elias Conover in Philadelphia and Princeton. A copy of a letter from Robert Hilliard Barrow to Bennett Barrow dated 1815 describes the former's journey from North Carolina to Louisiana via Nashville and the Indian Nation, and his arrival in Louisiana following the Battle of New Orleans. A letter from Fernando Gayoso to his mother Margaret Peggy [Watts Gayoso] Stille during 1817 refers to family matters and social affairs in Baton Rouge. Letters from Jacob Wikoff to William Wikoff from 1818 to 1819 contain further details on the education of the latter's sons and business news from Philadelphia. A fragment of a letter on family matters from Susan [Watts] Wikoff and her daughter Eliza to her son Daniel at school in Cambridge,

Massachusetts, was written from Woodlawn Plantation in 1819. An 1830 letter of Frances Baker to her brother, James Stille, describes the sugar plantation of her husband.

After 1830 most of the correspondence is addressed to Robert Ruffin Barrow. Included among the letters are miscellaneous receipts, accounts, and canceled checks of Barrow's. A letter from Thomas R. Shields to Barrow in 1837 refers to the release of a mortgage on slaves whom Shields was selling in New Orleans. A letter from Robert Ruffin Barrow to William Barrow Ratliff and other correspondence of 1841-1842 refers to the education of the latter and his brothers at Edgehill School in Princeton, New Jersey, and at St. Mary's College in Baltimore. In a letter to an unidentified correspondent during 1841, Barrow provides a description of a sugar plantation he planned to sell in Iberville Parish. Also during 1841, a letter from Augustin Pugh to Barrow referred to Pugh's plans to send his sons to Jefferson College. Correspondence throughout the rest of the 1840s discusses education, plantation matters, mortgages, and social life, including European travel plans. Family matters among the Barrow, Pittman, and Ratliff clans are also important topics in this correspondence. In addition to the Edgehill School and St. Mary's College, members of the Ratliff family attended the University of Virginia, Georgetown University, and other institutions during the 1840s.

An 1855 letter to Margaret Gayoso de Robinson from her cousin Maria Ignacia Gayoso de Delahanty concerns family matters. Also in 1855, John B. Pittman wrote his uncle regarding Barrow's plan to give Pittman half of Oak Grove Plantation and its corps of slaves. A letter from Barrow to A. Burke, sheriff of Terrebonne Parish, concerns an insult committed against Barrow's wife, perhaps in retaliation for Barrow's vote against Burke and the Know Nothing party. In 1858 William B. Ratliff writes Barrow concerning family matters and a pamphlet written by Barrow. A letter from Ratliff to John B. Pittman in 1858 discusses a slander lawsuit involving their uncle.

Letters from Volumnia W. Barrow to her brother, Horace L. Hunley, and husband, Robert Ruffin Barrow, in 1859 describe the social life at Montgomery White Sulphur Springs and Rockbridge Alum Springs in Virginia. Other letters between Volumnia and her husband in 1859 describe the danger facing Horace L. Hunley while attending the polls in New Orleans. G.C. Evans, a resident of Grand Rapids, Michigan, writes Barrow in 1859 thanking him for hospitality extended during a visit to the South, offering to the Barrow family Evans' daughter's services as a teacher, and elaborating at some length on the abolitionist spirit in the North. Hunley writes Barrow from Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, in 1860 regarding the health of Volumnia, various political matters, and his intention to purchase several slaves in Virginia. Later that year Hunley writes from New Orleans warning Barrow of the impending failure of the mercantile house of Fellows and Company and the probability of dire economic times ahead.

Plantation overseers' correspondence begins with a letter of a prospective overseer, S.E. Jones, in 1831 but becomes more regular in the 1840s. These letters detail sugar and molasses production and the management of slaves on Woodland Grove, Donaldson, Myrtle Grove, and Locust Grove plantations. Beginning in 1843, correspondence with commission merchants Lambeth, Thompson, & Co. details the sale of sugar, molasses, and other matters.

T.J. Walton, overseer at Donaldson Plantation in 1850, writes to Barrow on the progress of the crops and duties of the slaves and overseer at that plantation. An invoice of that year documents the purchase of cowpeas for Donaldson, Oak Grove, Myrtle Grove, Residence, and Caillou Grove plantations. A letter of 1851 concerns an insurance claim on the loss of 19 hogsheads of sugar and 50 barrels of molasses and mentioned that without white witnesses to the sinking of the boat, they would have a difficult time proving the loss.

Overseers' correspondence from the several Barrow plantations continues through the 1850s. E.A. Knowlton writes Barrow on the progress of the crops and other matters at the Residence Plantation in 1859 while Barrow was at the springs in Virginia. Knowlton was engaged from 1857 through 1860 as steward of Barrow's four major Terrebonne Parish estates: Residence, Myrtle Grove, Caillou Grove, and Point Farm. T.J. Walton was overseer at the Donaldson Plantation during 1859-1860 and reports to Barrow on his own activities and on other prospects for overseers. In 1861, John B. Pittman writes Barrow that the stubble cane was yielding one hogshead per acre. J.L. Rogers writes Barrow as overseer at De Vill Plantation in 1861 regarding his difficulties in obtaining coal or wood for sugar-making and other matters. Mr. Davis reports from the Point Farm in December 1861, giving Barrow a summary of the crop in that year and opening negotiations on his wages for the next.

Letters throughout the 1840s and 1850s refer to slaves and the slave trade. Correspondents frequently refer to the slaves and to recent prices brought by slaves at sales. An 1842 letter from R. Barrow Ratliff to Robert Ruffin Barrow proposed a swap of several slaves. An 1858 letter from William B. Ratliff to Barrow mentions some runaway slaves and general plantation matters. A lawsuit stemming from Barrow's hiring of Sarah L. Moore's slaves is documented in the business papers of 1851.

Letters of 1842 to 1865 relate to Barrow's interest in Texas lands and lawsuits surrounding those lands. His agent in many of these matters was Horace L. Hunley. Business papers, land transactions, and legal papers of 1836–1858 also refer to Texas lands. A letter from Brownsville in 1862 refers to the flourishing trade that port was carrying on with Havana and the British Provinces during the Civil War. A letter from an unidentified overseer in the second undated letters series concerns a corps of slaves sent to Texas in the Civil War.

Beginning in 1859, correspondence, legal agreements, and business papers document Barrow's stake in the Barrataria and Lafourche Canal Company. A mortgage between the Barrataria and Lafourche Canal Company and the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana, in French and dated 1851, lists over fifty slaves and other possessions of the canal company.

The undated letters include many addressed to J.B. Pittman. One such letter is a diatribe on postbellum economic and social conditions in Louisiana. Other undated letters refer to Robert Ruffin Barrow's sugar sales in Nashville, Tennessee, and plantation overseers.

Among the business papers is a contract for surveying lands of Captain Elias Beauregard in 1806. Other business papers relate to Fernando Gayoso and members of his family from the 1830s through the 1850s. The bulk of the business papers, however, relate to the Texas and Louisiana land transactions of Robert Ruffin Barrow and his agents. Other documents pertain to the Barrataria and Lafourche Canal Company.

Separate series of land transactions and legal papers both deal with the purchases and holdings of land in Louisiana and Texas. Of note in the small series of financial papers is an 1859 partnership agreement entered into by Barrow and F.W. Gatewood for the operation of a plantation, listing the slaves and stock on that plantation.

Among the bound volumes, a plantation journal [partially edited typescript only] details the daily operation of Highland Plantation from 1833 to 1846. This was a cotton plantation in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, owned by Bennet H. Barrow (1811–1854). Originally known as Locust Grove, it was an estate of 1,400 arpents (a French unit of land roughly equal to .85 acre) inherited by Barrow from his father William Barrow II, who died in 1823. In the journal, Barrow provides choice comments on social matters, religion, and overseers in Louisiana and Mississippi. The daily work of slaves is noted throughout the volume. Details regarding slavery include the whipping of slaves for various offenses and the pursuit of runaway slaves, often with dogs. Other details on slaves include sicknesses, diet, clothing, and religion. Barrow's wife, Emily, died on August 22, 1845, after a prolonged illness, leaving him with six small children. On January 1, 1846, he wrote that he would try to make 600 bales of cotton in the ensuing year with 68 hands.

Work books of Robert B. Ratliff and William B. Ratliff detail phases of their education. French lessons cover most of the pages in each volume. Miscellaneous copybook exercises are also included.

A mercantile daybook details the sale of numerous items at Fishing Creek, North Carolina, in the early 1800s. Accounts are tallied in English pounds. Scattered entries refer to purchases made by Negroes. Names of purchasers include members of the Merritt, Pitman, Tunnel, Whitaker, Whitehead, and other families. Receipts found within record payments made by Bartholomew Barrow to Thomas Pitman and payments made by various persons to Bartholomew Barrow.

A pocket diary among the bound volumes concerns the hiring out of slaves and other matters in the early 1860s. John B. Pittman is mentioned frequently; however, the writer of the volume is unknown. Most locations mentioned are in Texas and Louisiana, but other areas mentioned include Washington, D.C., Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

N.B. Documents dating after 1865 have been omitted from this edition but will be included in a companion microfilm edition, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*. A plantation journal of Robert Ruffin Barrow, Residence Journal, 1857–1858, among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, will be included in a

subsequent microfilm edition of *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War*.

A published edition of the Bennet H. Barrow plantation diary is Edwin Adams Davis, ed., *Plantation Life in the Florida Parishes of Louisiana, 1836-1846: As Reflected in the Plantation Diary of Bennet H. Barrow* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1943). Reference to both Barrows may be found in William Kauffman Scarborough, *The Overseer: Plantation Management in the Old South* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1966).

Introductory Materials

0679 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Letters

0680 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1749. 2 frames.
0682 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1776-1778. 12 frames.
0694 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1780s. 24 frames.
0718 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1779-1786. 88 frames.
0806 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1789. 12 frames.
0818 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1790s. 17 frames.
0835 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1791. 12 frames.
0847 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1797. 58 frames.
0905 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1799. 15 frames.
0920 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1801-1808. 19 frames.
0939 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1800-1809. 16 frames.

Reel 18

Robert Ruffin Barrow Papers cont.

Letters cont.

0001 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1810-1819. 52 frames.
0053 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1830s. 24 frames.
0077 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1840-1842. 54 frames.
0131 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1843. 31 frames.
0162 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1844. 40 frames.
0202 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1845-1846. 36 frames.
0238 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1847-1848. 33 frames.
0271 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1849. 24 frames.
0295 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1850. 18 frames.
0313 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1851. 50 frames.
0363 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1852. 33 frames.
0396 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1853. 30 frames.
0426 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1854-1856. 55 frames.
0481 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1857. 12 frames.
0493 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1858. 30 frames.
0523 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1859. 68 frames.
0591 Robert Ruffin Barrow, Undated. 26 frames.
0617 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1860. 68 frames.
0685 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1861. 34 frames.
0719 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1862-1865. 48 frames.
0767 Robert Ruffin Barrow, Undated. 2 frames.

Business Papers

0769 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1806. 4 frames.
0773 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1836. 25 frames.

- 0798 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1837. 34 frames.
- 0832 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1838. 27 frames.
- 0859 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1838–1839. 27 frames.
- 0886 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1842–1847. 12 frames.
- 0898 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1851. 29 frames.
- 0927 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1855–1856. 13 frames.
- 0940 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1857–1859. 3 frames.
- 0970 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1860–1864. 9 frames.

Reel 19

Robert Ruffin Barrow Papers cont.

Land Transactions

- 0001 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1830s–1840s. 48 frames.
- 0049 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1830s–1870s. 66 frames.

Legal Papers

- 0115 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1846. 33 frames.
- 0148 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1847. 27 frames.
- 0175 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1847. 19 frames.
- 0194 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1855–1858. 21 frames.
- 0215 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1859. 12 frames.

Financial Papers

- 0227 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1859–1860s. 11 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0238 Bennet H. Barrow, Plantation Journal [partially edited typescript only], 1833–1846. 182 frames.
- 0420 William B. Ratliff, Work Book, Undated. 43 frames.
- 0463 Robert B. Ratliff, Work Book, Undated. 41 frames.
- 0504 Bartholomew Barrow, Work Book [Fishing Creek Mercantile Daybook], 1811–1814. 166 frames.
- 0670 The Mechanical Engineer's Assistant [table of contents], Undated. 5 frames.
- 0675 Robert Ruffin Barrow, Pocket Diary, 1860 [and 1863–1864]. 99 frames.

Political Speeches

- 0774 Speech of Robert M.T. Hunter before the U.S. Senate on the Resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature concerning the Assault on Mr. Sumner, June 24, 1856. 12 frames.
- 0786 Speech of John Letcher before the U.S. House of Representatives on the Bill to Reduce the Duties on Imports, February 5, 1857. 14 frames.
- 0800 Speech of Lawrence M. Keitt before the U.S. House of Representatives on Slavery, and the Resources of the South, January 15, 1857. 13 frames.

Maps

- 0813 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1851–1881 and Undated. 22 frames.
- 0835 Robert Ruffin Barrow, 1857–1882 and Undated. 16 frames.
- 0851 Robert Ruffin Barrow, Undated. 15 frames.

Pamphlets

- 0866 Robert Ruffin Barrow, Statement regarding the Sale of Myrtle Grove Plantation to Thomas R. Shields during 1841–1842, October 11, 1857. 27 frames.
- 0893 Address of the Permanent Rail Road Committee, to the People of Terrebonne [two copies], Undated. 17 frames.

- 0910 First Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, Chartered by the State of Texas, 1856. 39 frames.
- 0949 Handbill on Railroad Connections from Montreal to New York and Boston, 1853. 2 frames.
- 0951 To the Voters of Terrebonne: Answer to Mr. R.R. Barrow's Open Letter against the Railroad Tax, ca. 1903, Undated. 2 frames.
- 0953 Barrataria and Lafourche Canal, Jefferson Parish (Opposite New Orleans), R.R. Barrow, General Superintendent, Undated. 2 frames.
- 0955 Robert Ruffin Barrow, regarding a Letter in the *True Delta* of December 15, 1860, Opposing Secession, 1861. 3 frames.
- 0958 F.S. Goode, *John McDonald v. Robert R. Barrow*, Supreme Court, Brief of Defendant's Attorney. 1856. 5 frames.

Omissions

- 0963 List of Omissions from the Robert Ruffin Barrow Papers. 1 frame.

Reel 20

***Eugene Forstall Letterbooks, 1851–1864,
New Orleans and St. James Parish, Louisiana
Collection # 567 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)***

Description of the Collection

This collection consists of the business and family letters of Eugene Forstall. He lived in New Orleans, and his family's plantation was in St. James Parish. The main recipients of the letters are his brother, Victor Forstall, at the plantation, and his father, Edmond John Forstall, in Mexico. The letters to Victor mostly concern the business of the plantation, such as the harvest and planting of the crops, especially sugar; comments on the sale of the crops; and the prices of various commodities, such as sugar, molasses, pork, beef, and corn. Eugene sends supplies to the plantation from New Orleans for personal use and for the plantation. He also gives advice on how the planting should be done and how to keep the ground for the sugar crop from getting too dry. In one letter he draws a diagram of how the "purgerie" (a device for cooking the sugar into molasses) should be constructed. He requests that Victor send him detailed lists of all the equipment, animals, hired labor, and slaves on the plantation. He advises Victor to be frugal, to make sure the slaves do not overuse their stock of food, and to lock up the tobacco to prevent the slaves from stealing it.

The letters to Edmond in Mexico report on the harvest and the sugar sales and provide family news. Eugene agrees with his father that there is no excuse for his brother and sister (Eugenie and Victor) not having written him, since he is more than just a father, he is a friend who goes without so that his children may have more. Eugene admonishes Eugenie, Victor, and another brother, Oscar, for not having written their father. In another letter he mentions that one should not use money as the yardstick to measure things such as family and character. He also mentions that his children have whooping cough and that yellow fever is still rampant in New Orleans.

There are other items in the collection, such as expense accounts. A partial index of correspondents is included in the first letterbook. Letters from Eugene to his wife, Lise, discuss the redecoration of their house and how he occupies his time by playing whist while she is out of town. Other letters are to his brother, Oscar, who is in college at Spring Hill in Mobile, Alabama.

The majority of the letters were written between 1851 and 1855. Most of the letters are in French. The second letterbook ends with a ten-page essay about tobacco cultivation, which is partially in French.

Introductory Materials

- 0001 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Bound Volumes

- 0002 Eugene Forstall, Letterbook, 1851–1852. 235 frames.
0237 Eugene Forstall, Letterbook, 1851–1864. 167 frames.

Octave Colomb Plantation Journal
(from Rosemonde E. and Emile Kuntz Collection), 1849–1866,
St. James Parish, Louisiana
Collection # 600 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)

Description of the Collection

This volume records the daily activities on a sugar plantation. The journal runs from October 18, 1850–May 21, 1862. At the end of each year Colomb writes a series of remarks on the results of that year. A recapitulation at the end of the journal presents the amount and price of sugar and molasses sold in each year from 1849 to 1861. Average crops between 1852 and 1861 were 306,971 pounds of sugar and 34,064 gallons of molasses, bringing average annual revenues of \$37,490. Miscellaneous accounts at the end of the volume date from 1866 and earlier. One account shows amounts of firewood and work done by Negroes in exchange for clothing and cash. Slave lists at the end of the volume note a force of about eighty hands in 1855.

On December 27, 1850, Colomb records the arrival of Mr. Ritchie, who was to serve as overseer. Entries recount the work done on the plantation, the health of slaves, the weather, and the condition of the crops including sugarcane, corn, potatoes, and peas. Ditching was a frequent task of the slaves, as were making hogsheads and bricks, and cutting firewood. Occasionally Irishmen were employed for work on canals in the fields.

Introductory Materials

- 0404 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Bound Volumes

- 0405 Octave Colomb, Plantation Journal, 1850–1852. 190 frames.

Slavery Manuscript Series, 1784–1865,
Louisiana
Collection # 503 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)

Description of the Collection

This collection houses miscellaneous papers relating to slavery. Included are slave sale documents, slave lists, slave passes, and articles about slavery. "The Last Slave Ship," by George Howe, recounts the voyage of the *Rebecca* carrying emancipated slaves from the estate of John McDonogh to Liberia. On her return voyage the ship carried slaves to Cuba, hence the title of the reminiscence. Also of interest are Union military orders regarding treatment of freedmen.

Introductory Materials

- 0595 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

Papers

- 0599 Pierre Landreaux, New Orleans, Sells to Jacques S. Lavigne a Mulatress Slave, Rosette, about 45 Years of Age, 1857. 4 frames.
0603 N. Laughlin, Pass Allowing Slave Girl, Julia, Age 9 Years, of 156 Annunciation St. to Pass and Repass, 1863. 3 frames.
0606 F. Archmand, Receipt of Sale of Two Negro Slaves, Vincent and Tomlin, Richmond (Seller Could Be John Clark and/or Henry and James Garnett), 1834. 2 frames.
0608 Eliza Duplessis, Affidavit for the Arrest of Her Slave, Catherine, 1852. 3 frames.
0611 Phillip Moore, Emancipation of Slave Washwoman, Henrietta, 1847. 5 frames.

- 0616 Eulogio de Casas, Letter to Shepherd Brown Requesting Payment for Salary and Expenses relating to Apprehending Two Runaway Slaves, 1813. 5 frames.
- 0621 M. Macdonald, Bill and Receipt for Payment to St. Geme, Owner of Negro Laborers Pierre, Toussaint, Figaro, Bazile, and Noël, Who Did Work for Macdonald, 1815–1816. 3 frames.
- 0624 James E. Winston, "New Orleans as a Slave Market before 1860," Typescript, Undated. 11 frames.
- 0635 Simon Porche, Purchase of Slaves from James Young and J. Juges, 1804 and 1809. 4 frames.
- 0639 Michael D. Bringier, Purchase of Slave from Marie Victoire Ollie (Widow of Jean J. Pucheu), 1836. 4 frames.
- 0643 Joseph Gullier, Purchase of Slave from Coralie Populus (Widow of Augustin Alexandre), 1850. 5 frames.
- 0648 Bernard de Marigny, Certificate That Jacques Molaison Is Cleared of Any Charges of Alienating a Slave Named Lucy, 1853. 2 frames.
- 0650 Felix Déjean, Certificate That the Negro Man Frederick and Negro Girl Adèle Are Employed and Living on the Plantation He Has Mortgaged to the Citizens Bank, 1837. 2 frames.
- 0652 Michael B. Cantrelle and Michael Villevasse, Purchase of Slave from Henry Parker of Charleston, South Carolina, 1832. 5 frames.
- 0657 Josias Gray, Sale of 15 Slaves to Ann Maria, Free Woman of Color, His Emancipated Housekeeper, 1839. 3 frames.
- 0660 François Marne, Purchase of Slave Named Jeanne from André Manaire, 1784. 4 frames.
- 0664 George Howe, M.D., "The Last Slave Ship," Copy of Typescript of Howe's Account of His Experience on Board the Ship, 1860. 44 frames.
- 0707 Robert D. Windes, Purchase of Slaves from Thomas W. Coleman, of Christian County, Kentucky, December 24–30, 1833. 4 frames.
- 0711 Antoine Giraud, Purchase of Slaves from Juan G. de Egana, 1855. 5 frames.
- 0716 Account of Slaves on Hand from January 1, 1854–January 1, 1855, Listing Their Names, Occupations, and Number of Days Sick (Includes 2 Foremen, 30 Yard Hands, 1 Stoker, 1 Stableman, 1 Carter, 1 Fitter, 1 Cook, 1 Bricklayer, and 2 Young Boys), 1855. 3 frames.
- 0719 Account of Expenses for Fighting Rebel Runaway Slaves (Includes a Payment to Mr. LaBarre), ca. 1790s. 3 frames.
- 0722 Slave Sale Documents, Citizens Bank (Represented by William C.C. Claiborne), to James Erwin of Caddo Parish and Dr. Paul G. Kaufman to Captain Jacob H. Morrison, Both of Point Coupée Parish, August 1, 1842, and July 18, 1857. 8 frames.
- 0730 Alfred Rousseau, Certificate from the Recorder of Mortgages for the Parish of Orleans That No Outstanding Mortgages Exist on the Slaves Manuel and Edouard, and Sale of Slaves Manuel and Edouard to Félix Mavis Jacobs, Cosigned by Rosseau's Wife, Céphise Biseros Rousseau, February 6–7, 1856. 6 frames.
- 0736 George Acreman Buddy, Purchase of Slave Named Eddy from Cyrus Green, April 6, 1844. 5 frames.
- 0741 Lewis Kaufman, Receipt from S.R. Fondien, Richmond, for the Purchase of a Slave Named Lucy Ann, March 25, 1862. 2 frames.
- 0743 William H. Clapp, by Command of Major General Herron, General Orders, No. 20, Northern Division of Louisiana, Shreveport, That the Freedmen Be Employed under Specific Contracts at Reasonable Wages and Kindly Treated, June 3, 1865. 2 frames.
- 0745 Marrain Grilliotte, Sale of a Slave by Marrain Grilliotte to François Rougier (Representing Jean Marie Armant) at Natchitoches, September 24, 1790. 8 frames.

***Lestan Prudhomme Papers, 1826–1854,
Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana
Collection # 193 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)***

Description of the Collection

A large portion of the documents in this collection are written in French. Receipts of the early 1850s represent payments made by Lestan, with Adolphe Prudhomme as his security, to Pierre

Phanor Prudhomme, administrator of the successions of Emmanuel Prudhomme and Catherine Lambre, his wife.

An account of the expenses at the residence of Lestan Prudhomme during 1832 indicates that he owned sixty-nine slaves worth \$15,113.16; subsequent yearly accounts indicate an increasing force on the plantation. Accounts of the sale of cotton by Prudhomme show the commissions and other charges made against the sale. Christoval Toledano was the most frequent commission merchant for these transactions, until he was succeeded by B. Toledano & Taylor. Purchase of supplies by Prudhomme are documented in numerous bills, receipts, and accounts. Accounts include information on the expense of passage to and from New Orleans. A medical receipt dated 1835 contains data on the treatment of slaves. On March 2, 1836, Prudhomme contracts with William Miller for the construction of a gin house on his plantation. A receipt of July 25, 1836, indicates that Drury W. Tutter served as overseer for four months. A receipt of July 8, 1843, credits H.M. Braud for his services during 1842. Prudhomme paid wages to L.G.B. Whitley and Gladne Goin in 1848 and 1849. Undated papers include weights of cotton at the press. Small memorandum books are also included in the undated material.

Prudhomme was a party to several lawsuits in the 1840s. At issue in one case was a parcel of land. A receipt of June 10, 1843, documents the educational expenses of his children. Other accounts detail the education of Lestan Prudhomme, Jr., at St. Mary's College from 1843 to 1848. Anthony (Antoine) Prudhomme was a student at the Western Military Institute, Blue Lick Springs; the school of J.B. McIlvain, Maysville; and the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, between 1849 and 1851. Educational expenses of Angella L. Prudhomme in Natchitoches are also documented from 1850 to 1854.

Introductory Materials

0753 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Papers

- 0754 Lestan Prudhomme, 1826-1829. 13 frames.
- 0767 Lestan Prudhomme, 1830. 15 frames.
- 0782 Lestan Prudhomme, 1831. 18 frames.
- 0800 Lestan Prudhomme, 1832. 21 frames.
- 0821 Lestan Prudhomme, 1833. 14 frames.
- 0835 Lestan Prudhomme, 1834. 12 frames.
- 0847 Lestan Prudhomme, 1835. 11 frames.
- 0858 Lestan Prudhomme, February-May 1836. 20 frames.
- 0878 Lestan Prudhomme, June-December 1836. 19 frames.
- 0897 Lestan Prudhomme, January-April 1837. 27 frames.
- 0924 Lestan Prudhomme, May-December 1837. 16 frames.
- 0940 Lestan Prudhomme, January-March 1838. 9 frames.
- 0949 Lestan Prudhomme, April-May 1838. 14 frames.

Reel 21

Lestan Prudhomme Papers cont.

Papers cont.

- 0001 Lestan Prudhomme, June-September 1838. 11 frames.
- 0012 Lestan Prudhomme, January-April 1839. 26 frames.
- 0038 Lestan Prudhomme, May-November 1839. 11 frames.
- 0049 Lestan Prudhomme, January-April 1840. 10 frames.
- 0059 Lestan Prudhomme, May-December 1840. 19 frames.
- 0078 Lestan Prudhomme, January-February 1841. 18 frames.
- 0096 Lestan Prudhomme, March-May 1841. 15 frames.

0111 Lestan Prudhomme, June–December 1841. 14 frames.
 0125 Lestan Prudhomme, January–April 1842. 11 frames.
 0136 Lestan Prudhomme, May–July 1842. 16 frames.
 0152 Lestan Prudhomme, September–December 1842. 10 frames.
 0162 Lestan Prudhomme, January–May 1843. 23 frames.
 0185 Lestan Prudhomme, June–July 1843. 19 frames.
 0204 Lestan Prudhomme, August–November 1843. 10 frames.
 0214 Lestan Prudhomme, December 1843. 14 frames.
 0228 Lestan Prudhomme, January–March 1844. 8 frames.
 0236 Lestan Prudhomme, April 1844. 13 frames.
 0249 Lestan Prudhomme, May 1844. 12 frames.
 0261 Lestan Prudhomme, June–December 1844. 15 frames.
 0276 Lestan Prudhomme, February–April 1845. 12 frames.
 0288 Lestan Prudhomme, May 1845. 16 frames.
 0304 Lestan Prudhomme, June–October 1845. 22 frames.
 0326 Lestan Prudhomme, November–December 1845. 13 frames.
 0339 Lestan Prudhomme, January–April 1846. 14 frames.
 0353 Lestan Prudhomme, May 1846. 13 frames.
 0366 Lestan Prudhomme, July–December 1846. 16 frames.
 0382 Lestan Prudhomme, January–March 1847. 11 frames.
 0393 Lestan Prudhomme, April–May 1847. 20 frames.
 0413 Lestan Prudhomme, June–December 1847. 14 frames.
 0427 Lestan Prudhomme, 1847. 14 frames.
 0441 Lestan Prudhomme, January–April 1848. 7 frames.
 0448 Lestan Prudhomme, May 1848. 16 frames.
 0464 Lestan Prudhomme, June 1848. 8 frames.
 0472 Lestan Prudhomme, September–October 1848. 13 frames.
 0485 Lestan Prudhomme, January–April 1849. 10 frames.
 0495 Lestan Prudhomme, May–September 1849. 24 frames.
 0519 Lestan Prudhomme, 1850. 15 frames.
 0534 Lestan Prudhomme, January–March 1851. 14 frames.
 0548 Lestan Prudhomme, April–May 1851. 25 frames.
 0573 Lestan Prudhomme, June–July 1851. 30 frames.
 0603 Lestan Prudhomme, August–December 1851. 27 frames.
 0630 Lestan Prudhomme, February–March 1852. 9 frames.
 0639 Lestan Prudhomme, April 3–22, 1852. 17 frames.
 0656 Lestan Prudhomme, April 23–30, 1852. 15 frames.
 0671 Lestan Prudhomme, May–June 1852. 16 frames.
 0687 Lestan Prudhomme, July–December 1852. 14 frames.
 0701 Lestan Prudhomme, January 1853. 13 frames.
 0714 Lestan Prudhomme, February–April 1853. 28 frames.
 0742 Lestan Prudhomme, May 2–9, 1853. 15 frames.
 0757 Lestan Prudhomme, May 13–31, 1853. 14 frames.
 0771 Lestan Prudhomme, June–October 1853. 12 frames.
 0783 Lestan Prudhomme, January–May 1854. 19 frames.
 0802 Lestan Prudhomme, June–August 1854. 25 frames.
 0827 Lestan Prudhomme, Undated. 34 frames.
 0861 Lestan Prudhomme, Undated. 47 frames.
 0908 Lestan Prudhomme, Undated. 22 frames.
 0930 Lestan Prudhomme, Undated. 30 frames.
 0960 Lestan Prudhomme, Undated. 13 frames.

Reel 22

***Colcock Family Papers, 1785–1865,
Beaufort District, South Carolina,
Collection # 520 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)***

Description of the Collection

The collection consists primarily of family correspondence of the Colcock and related families concerning plantation and social matters. Other personal documents, legal papers, and a plantation diary are also included. Members of the Colcock family were among the planter elite of South Carolina. The Census of 1860 lists William F. Colcock (1804–1889) of the Ocean Plantation as owner of 171 slaves in St. Luke's Parish, Beaufort District, and Colcock's nephew Charles Jones Colcock (1820–1891), son of Thomas and Eliza Colcock and the owner of 103 slaves in St. Luke's Parish, Beaufort District. William F. Colcock's brother-in-law was Julius G. Huguenin (1806–1862), who is listed with 230 slaves in St. Luke's Parish, Beaufort District.

The earliest correspondence in this collection, written in 1785 and 1787, is from Charles Jones Colcock to his mother Milliscent Colcock about his education at Princeton, New Jersey. By 1792, he wrote to her from Columbia, South Carolina, where he was studying law. Beginning in 1819 are letters from Charles to his wife, Mary Woodward [Hutson] Colcock. In a letter to his grandmother, Milliscent Jones, dated at Experiment, August 13, 1819, Charles Jones Colcock, Jr., discusses the comparative benefits of medicine and law as professions for a young man of his standing. Subsequent letters also discuss the practice of law in South Carolina. Social matters are frequently mentioned in the correspondence. Letters from Columbia discuss activities of the state legislature and other political matters. Letters of December 10, 1821 [1832?], and of the 1830s present the impressions of Charles Jones Colcock and his son William regarding partisan politics in the state legislature, states' rights, and various state conventions held at Columbia. Matters relating to the South Carolina College and the controversy over Thomas Cooper are frequently mentioned in correspondence of the 1830s, as are the political aspects of banking in South Carolina and religious topics.

Women's correspondence includes letters from Milliscent to her daughter-in-law, Mary. Extensive letters to Mary from her husband, Charles, detail the events of their lives. Letters of 1848 and 1851 include those of Emmeline S. Colcock to her grandmothers, Mary Woodward [Hutson] Colcock and Mrs. A[delaide]. Huguenin. Emmeline also writes to her parents, William and Emmeline [Huguenin] Colcock in 1849 regarding her education and social matters. In 1852 she writes her uncle John regarding family and social matters. An 1853 letter from her father discusses her education and family. In 1857 Emmeline writes her mother from Charleston regarding a circus that was in town and social and family matters. By 1858 Emmeline was on a break from her studies to restore her health at the home of her uncle, Julius G. Huguenin, near Grahamville. Letters to her there from family members discuss family and social matters. She writes to her parents from Philadelphia regarding the trip to that city with her aunt, Adelaide Huguenin, and cousins and their plans to travel to New York and on. Letters from her father provide family and social news, including the death of her brother, Edgar, the birth of a sister, Adelaide, and the death of her mother. Before learning of Edgar's death, she writes a letter to her brother regarding the trip to Philadelphia and West Point with a stop in New York, giving her an opportunity to express an opinion of Yankees. Points in their travels included Saratoga Springs, New York, and Emmitsburg, Maryland. Letters of William, Emmeline, and others regarding the deaths of Edgar H. Colcock and Emmeline [Huguenin] Colcock recount their feelings of bereavement and loss on those occasions. Letters of William and Emmeline in 1859 and 1860 discuss family and social matters. Emmeline spent much of this time at Pocolatigo, the plantation of her uncle William F. Hutson. Other correspondents of Emmeline include her brothers, Cornelius and William, sister Mary Anne, and cousins of the Martin family. Letters of September 30 and October 12, 1861, from Charles J.C. Hutson console William on the death of his daughter, Emmeline. Other letters of Emmeline are among the undated correspondence.

A letter of May 25, 1828, from William to his father touches on his courtship of Sarah Huguenin and plans for buying a plantation. Sarah, unfortunately, died the following year. Letters of 1838 concern his marriage to Sarah's sister Emmeline and the reaction of her mother to their betrothal. Letters of 1839–1858 include many between William and Emmeline and his mother regarding the health of Emmeline, their growing family, and various social and business matters. Letters of 1843–1865 include many between the brothers William and John Colcock. A memorial of 1844 addresses the Charleston *Courier* regarding a political meeting in honor of Mr. Rhett and William's views on John C. Calhoun. Copies of letters from John C. Calhoun dated 1844 give that statesman's views on political matters in Washington, D.C., and South Carolina. From 1850 to 1853 William sat in the U.S. House of Representatives. He and Emmeline write to his mother and brother, John, from Washington, D.C., regarding national political issues such as slavery, the Compromise of 1850, and secession, as well as on state politics and social life in the nation's capital. Between 1853 and 1861 William served as Collector of Customs for the Port of Charleston, South Carolina. His letters from that period concern family affairs and social life. Business correspondence of John Colcock during 1859 concerns plantation matters and speculation in railroad stock.

Edgar H. Colcock writes his sister Emmeline from the Cedar Springs Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Spartanburg between 1856 and 1858 regarding family and social matters, his school work, and a slave named Lawrence, who was serving him there. In 1857 and 1858 Lawrence, the slave, writes to William and Emmeline concerning the health and education of their son, Edgar, who suffers from a learning disability. Letters from Lawrence also discuss members of the Colcock slave force including his own sister and grandmother. Edgar died of typhoid fever on August 20, 1858. Subsequent correspondence concerns the duties of Lawrence serving the other Colcock boys at a school nearer to home. Meanwhile, the eldest surviving son, William F. Colcock, Jr., was attending the Citadel Academy in Charleston during 1859 and 1860.

Among the correspondence of 1827 is a deed of sale for a plantation named Poverty Hall, near Coosawhatchie, from the estate of Benjamin H. Buckner to his wife, Margaret. A subsequent deed of sale from Margaret Buckner to William F. Colcock describes Poverty Hall as adjoining lands already owned by William. A letter from William H. Cary to William F. Colcock on February 15, 1832, discusses the need to settle the mortgages on a slave woman before she could be sold. Many letters between members of the Colcock family discuss the health of slaves and send greetings from bondsmen to relatives and friends. A letter of 1834 from William to his father describes the infant child of Thomas and Eliza Colcock and further discusses the plantation affairs of William.

A letter of Nicholas Biddle, of the Bank of the U.S., on May 22, 1837, laments the impact of the Panic of 1837 on the Bank of the State of South Carolina of which Charles Jones Colcock was president. Letters of 1837–1838 concern the health of Charles and his stays at various springs.

Richard W. Colcock served in the military in the 1830s. He writes letters from camp on conditions as he found them at various locations. Letters of 1843 concern the courtship of Richard and his cousin Milliscent I. Bacot. Richard served as superintendent of the state military academy, the Citadel, from 1845 until his resignation in 1852. Letters of 1851 discuss the death of Milliscent I. [Bacot] Colcock.

Civil War letters of 1861–1865 concern political, military, and social matters in South Carolina and Virginia. Principal correspondents of William F. Colcock in these years are his son, William F. Colcock, Jr., and nephew, Daniel de Saussure Colcock.

Among the poems is one written by William F. Colcock on the death of his brother Charles on July 5, 1822. One early poem is written in French. An allegorical poem dated 1856 is in the hand of Louisiana Huguenin. Another poem by William F. Colcock concerns the marriage of his youngest daughter in 1877. A poem addressed to William F. Colcock by F.M. Hutson is dated 1887. Poems of 1906 discuss political matters.

A folder labelled In Memoriam contains inscriptions copied from the graves of Charles Jones Colcock (1771–1839) and Emmeline [Huguenin] Colcock (1819–1858). An undated eulogy of William F. Ferguson (1804–1889), by Joseph Daniel Pope recounts the distinguished life of that man.

Personal documents dating 1845–1853 document the political career of William F. Colcock. Included is his appointment as Regent of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

Legal documents, 1833–1866, detail the purchase of land and slaves by members of the Colcock and Hutson families. Other documents are mortgages of slaves owned by Richard W. Colcock. A detailed employment agreement is dated January 22, 1866, between William F. Colcock, Jr., and freedmen at his plantation called the Ocean.

Two folders labelled Biography and Genealogy contain a biography of Daniel de Saussure Colcock (1846–1919) who devoted himself to the Louisiana sugar industry following the Civil War, and a typescript autobiography of William F. Colcock. This autobiography contains invaluable information as an additional source to the correspondence. Speeches of William F. Colcock include one delivered in 1850 on the California question [whether it should be admitted as a free or slave state] in the House of Representatives. A speech of 1852 was delivered before the Southern Rights Associations of South Carolina.

A plantation diary, 1809–1826 and 1840–1841, is also included. This bound volume was originally kept by Charles Jones Colcock. Mention is made of tools, slaves, fowl, and livestock on site. Memorandums detail the successive cotton and corn crops and the purchase of supplies. Miscellaneous neighborhood accounts concern his transactions with others. News clippings on agricultural topics are interspersed in the volume. Entries of the 1840s concern the plantation of William F. Colcock. A slave list dated January 1, 1840, lists sixty-four individuals and gives their ages.

N.B. Omissions from the microfilm include portions of the second folder of biography and genealogy. Diaries of William F. Colcock, 1858–1889, are not included in this series. In general, postbellum correspondence and volumes are also omitted, but will be included in a companion microfilm edition, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*.

Biographical sketches of members of the Colcock and Huguenin families are included in *The Last Foray, The Southern Planters of 1860: A Sociological Study*, by Chalmers Gaston Davidson (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1971), pp. 186–187, 212.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Correspondence

0002 Colcock Family, 1785–1792. 8 frames.
0010 Colcock Family, 1819–1822. 52 frames.
0062 Colcock Family, 1825–1829. 43 frames.
0105 Colcock Family, 1830–1831. 37 frames.
0142 Colcock Family, 1832–1834. 40 frames.
0182 Colcock Family, 1835. 55 frames.
0237 Colcock Family, 1836. 54 frames.
0291 Colcock Family, 1837–1838. 41 frames.
0332 Colcock Family, 1839. 58 frames.
0390 Colcock Family, 1840. 71 frames.
0461 Colcock Family, February–August 1841. 59 frames.
0520 Colcock Family, September–November 1841. 55 frames.
0575 Colcock Family, 1842. 35 frames.
0610 Colcock Family, 1843. 33 frames.
0643 Colcock Family, 1844. 69 frames.
0712 Colcock Family, 1845. 32 frames.
0744 Colcock Family, 1846. 35 frames.
0779 Colcock Family, 1847. 62 frames.
0841 Colcock Family, 1848. 26 frames.
0867 Colcock Family, January–April 1849. 49 frames.
0916 Colcock Family, May–December 1849. 55 frames.

Reel 23

Colcock Family Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

- 0001 Colcock Family, ca. 1840s. 40 frames.
- 0041 Colcock Family, 1841–1843. 9 frames.
- 0050 Colcock Family, 1849. 10 frames.
- 0060 Colcock Family, January–April 1850. 55 frames.
- 0115 Colcock Family, May–December 1850. 48 frames.
- 0163 Colcock Family, 1851. 49 frames.
- 0212 Colcock Family, 1852–1853. 46 frames.
- 0258 Colcock Family, 1855–1857. 30 frames.
- 0288 Colcock Family, January–August 1858. 63 frames.
- 0351 Colcock Family, September–December 1858. 75 frames.
- 0426 Colcock Family, January–June 1859. 74 frames.
- 0500 Colcock Family, July–December 1859. 55 frames.
- 0555 Colcock Family, ca. 1860. 59 frames.
- 0614 Colcock Family, January–December 1860. 56 frames.
- 0670 Colcock Family, 1861–1862. 39 frames.
- 0709 Colcock Family, 1864–1865. 29 frames.
- 0738 Colcock Family, Undated. 18 frames.
- 0756 Colcock Family, Undated. 3 frames.

Papers

- 0756 Colcock Family, Poems, 1822–1906 and Undated. 29 frames.
- 0788 Colcock Family, In Memoriam, 1839–1858 and Undated. 21 frames.
- 0809 Colcock Family, Personal Documents and Diploma, 1845–1853. 7 frames.
- 0816 Colcock Family, Legal Documents, 1833–1866 and Undated. 48 frames.
- 0864 Colcock Family, Biography and Genealogy, Undated. 52 frames.
- 0916 Colcock Family, Biography and Genealogy [selections only], Undated. 4 frames.
- 0920 William F. Colcock, Speeches, 1850–1852. 24 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0944 Colcock Family, Plantation Diary, 1809–1826 and 1840–1841. 58 frames.

Reel 24

William N. Mercer Papers, 1829–1854, Adams County, Mississippi Collection # 64 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)

Description of the Collection

William Newton Mercer was a physician and one of the largest slaveowners in Adams County, Mississippi. According to the census of 1860, Mercer owned 452 slaves in that year. Mercer inherited a plantation named Laurel Hill through his wife, Anna Eliza [Farar] Mercer.

A letter from Henry Clay, dated at Ashland, August 13, 1834, thanks William Mercer for the gift of a hogshead of sherry. Clay also wants Mercer's advice regarding the possible purchase of a cotton plantation in Mississippi or Louisiana for his son, Henry.

Letters from New Orleans commission merchants N. & J. Dick & Co. detail their consignments for the account of William N. Mercer from 1837 to 1841. Included are lists of items purchased, promissory notes, and cotton sales accounts, as well as freight, commission, and handling charges. Letters discuss financial matters and the state of the markets in New Orleans and elsewhere. Numerous prices current from New Orleans are another feature of these letters.

Stephen Duncan was a physician, close friend, and relative by marriage of Mercer. Duncan was a successful cotton planter, president of the Bank of Mississippi, and president of the Mississippi Colonization Society, as well as one of the wealthiest men in Mississippi. Letters from Duncan to Mercer, 1835–1837, concern personal matters, cotton and corn culture, slavery, legal and financial matters, and politics in Mississippi. Most of the letters were written while Mercer was in Europe, informing him of the progress of the crops on his estates and other matters. Letters also comment on the Panic of 1837 in Mississippi and the United States.

Colonel Henry W. Huntington was another friend of Mercer's who kept an eye on his plantations for him, in his absence. Huntington lived at Greenoak, which apparently was close to Mercer's estates. Weekly letters of 1836 and 1837 report on work at the Mercer plantations. Comment is made on the illness and death of slaves, as well as the progress of the crops. Huntington also arranged for the marketing of Mercer's cotton. Mercer's overseers caused considerable trouble for Huntington. There are reports of races held by the overseers at the park in Laurel Hill, for example. On November 28, 1836, Huntington reports on the total cotton crops at Ormond, Ellis Cliffs, and Laurel Hill. Other plantation items covered are a steam sawmill and brick making. Huntington comments on social, religious, and political activities in Mississippi and especially in Natchez.

Ayers P. Merrill also writes to Mercer from Natchez during the European tour. His letters recount activities at the Mercer plantations, but dwell more on social and business affairs in and around Natchez, where he served as cashier of the Agricultural Bank. On visits to Laurel Hill and Ormond, Merrill gives detailed observations of the plantations. Other letters concern the prospects for selling Mercer's house in Natchez and arrangements for removing articles not to be sold. Included in the letters is a list of Mercer's property auctioned on November 10, 1836, and an inventory of items in the house with prices obtained. Merrill also comments on the dissolute habits of Mercer's overseers and discusses Colonel Huntington's ability to bargain with them for another year and hold them to it. Merrill also comments on the church and the relative merits of various preachers in the area. Business matters mentioned in Merrill's letters include interest rates, the purchase of investments for Mercer, the marketing of crops, and the Panic of 1837.

A file of miscellaneous letters, 1835–1837, includes plantation and social correspondence. William Bell writes Mercer from Poplar Grove in 1835 regarding alleged comments by Mercer that Bell was mistreating slaves. Bell in effect tells Mercer to mind his own business and shows anger that Mercer may have mentioned the matter in the presence of slaves. Letters from Samuel Davis, William St. John Elliott, Anna F. Elliott, and John T. McMurrin mention the activities of wealthy Mississippians in Philadelphia and at home. Discussion centers on the purchase of a plantation and force of slaves by Dr. Duncan, the general increase in the value of slaves, problems with overseers, prospects for the cotton crops, politics, and social matters. A. Davis writes to Mercer as overseer at Ellis Cliffs and argues that the negative reports concerning Mercer's overseers should not extend to him. William Taylor writes to Mercer as overseer at Ormond. Other letters to Mercer or his young women charges in Europe are social in nature. A letter from Samuel A. Cartwright, a Virginian in Paris, discusses an antislavery novel by Anthony Trollope set in Adams County. Cartwright also writes on the religion of slaves in Virginia and South Carolina.

Other papers include undated specifications for the construction of a house. A bill from J.H. Bush for portraits of Mercer and others is dated May 30, 1829. A poem, dated 1854, is titled "The Dream." A printed discourse by Powhatan Ellis, dated 1832, details the events at a public meeting of the friends of Judge Ellis in Natchez following his resignation from the U.S. Senate.

European travel bills follow the itinerary of the Mercers to Europe and back from 1835–1837. Bills detail the costs of the journey throughout the continent and the British Isles. Included are lists of items purchased in Europe for shipment home.

N.B. Papers of Benjamin Farar, Collection # 65, Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University, are included in this microfilm series, with correspondence between Anna Eliza [Farar] Mercer and father Benjamin Farar, as well as additional papers relating to Laurel Hill.

Additional William N. Mercer papers exist among the holdings of the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collection of the Louisiana State University Library. These include the William Newton Mercer Papers and the Ellis-Farar Papers, both featured in UPA's microfilm edition of *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series I, Part 3*.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 9 frames.

Papers

- 0010 Henry Clay, Letter, 1834. 5 frames.
- 0015 N. & J. Dick & Co., Letters, 1837–May 1840. 39 frames.
- 0054 N. & J. Dick & Co., Letters, June–October 1840. 40 frames.
- 0094 N. & J. Dick & Co., Letters, November 1840–January 1841. 31 frames.
- 0125 Stephen Duncan, Letters, 1835–1837. 49 frames.
- 0174 Henry W. Huntington, Letters, 1836. 37 frames.
- 0211 Henry W. Huntington, Letters, January–March 1837. 45 frames.
- 0256 Henry W. Huntington, Letters, April–June 1837. 60 frames.
- 0316 Ayers P. Merrill, Letters, June–December 1836. 39 frames.
- 0355 Ayers P. Merrill, Letters, January–August 1837. 41 frames.
- 0396 Miscellaneous Letters, June 1835–August 1837. 69 frames.
- 0465 Two Bills and a Poem, 1829, 1854, and Undated. 9 frames.
- 0474 Powhatan Ellis, Printed Discourse at a Public Dinner in Natchez, September 17, 1832. 14 frames.

European Tour Bills

- 0488 Philadelphia, New York, Liverpool, May–August 1836. 8 frames.
- 0496 Liverpool, London to Calais, September 1836. 41 frames.
- 0537 France, October–November 1836. 22 frames.
- 0559 Pisa, Florence to Rome, November–December 1836. 19 frames.
- 0578 Rome, January–March 1837. 26 frames.
- 0604 Rome, Florence, Milan, April–May 1837. 27 frames.
- 0631 France, May–June 1837. 37 frames.
- 0668 France, June–July 1837. 27 frames.
- 0695 London, July 1837. 25 frames.
- 0720 London to Liverpool, July–August 1837. 17 frames.
- 0737 England, Undated. 5 frames.
- 0742 United States, October–November 1837. 8 frames.
- 0750 Printed Material, Undated. 11 frames.

**Samuel Walker Diary, 1856–1878,
New Orleans and Concordia [?] Parish, Louisiana
Collection # B-313 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)**

Description of the Collection

The diary begins on February 10, 1856. Entries detail life on Elia plantation, as well as Walker's philosophy and opinions on diverse topics. On February 17, 1856, Walker discusses the arrangement of the nursery in his slave quarter and the benefits to be derived from building a slave hospital on his plantation. Walker recounts the pleasures he found in reading and in other abstract pursuits. Day-to-day plantation events are not mentioned unless they come within his sphere of ideas. Thus entries may mention the contentment he finds in being the lord of all he surveys as a planter, slaveowner, and man of refinement. Mention is made of a novelette in progress and poems published in *DeBow's Review*. The arrival of letters from his daughter, Elia, and son, Clement, who were away at school, are mentioned in the diary.

Walker remarks on the quality of writers in the New Orleans press and reveals his mixed feelings in general on the quality of life in that city. Choice comments are reserved for the habits and industry of Yankees and Southerners. Walker also reflects on slavery as a system and on abolitionists.

An entry of 1859 relates the death of Walker's former law partner, Thomas N. Peirce. This entry also refers to a close association between Walker, his father, General William W. Walker, and General John A. Quitman. Also mentioned is the Cuban junta which Quitman promoted and the

alleged treachery of Domingo Goicovia. Diary entries after the Civil War under the heading "Memoirs of Felix Walker and Family" show that General William W. Walker was instrumental in Long and Walker's filibustering expedition to present-day Texas, ca. 1819, and that Samuel Walker studied law with General Quitman.

The diary reveals that Walker sat out the war due to failing health. An entry records a poem called "The Devil's Ride," extracted from the New Orleans *Times* of November 1870. Other poems and lists of poems published by Walker appear in entries toward the end of the volume. The last entry, dated August 2, 1878, censures the Supreme Court of Louisiana for its decision in a case in which Walker was involved.

Introductory Materials

0761 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Bound Volume

0762 Samuel Walker, Diary, 1856-1878. 116 frames.

Typescript

0878 Samuel Walker, Diary, 1856-1878. 66 frames.

Benjamin Farar Papers, 1773-1826, Adams County, Mississippi Collection # 65 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)

Description of the Collection

Benjamin Farar was the son of an early settler in Pointe Coupée Parish, Louisiana. Farar resided at Laurel Hill Plantation in Adams County, Mississippi. An inventory of the collection is included among the introductory materials. The earliest record in the collection is an English land grant, dated 1773, of 1,000 acres near Natchez granted unto Thomas Hutchins. A Spanish land grant, dated 1790, gave Benjamin Farar title to 600 arpents of land in Point Coupée Parish, Louisiana. A survey dated 1787 pertains to land at the confluence of the Ouachita river and the Bayou Boeuf. A letter to Farar from Abner L. Duncan in 1809 describes the title obtained by Richard Ellis, Farar's father-in-law, in 1788 to a place called the White Cliffs, and the difficulties in finding an adequate description of the property.

Personal correspondence between Benjamin Farar and his wife Mary [Ellis] Farar of Laurel Hill Plantation begins in 1810. These letters detail his activities in New Orleans, Natchez, and elsewhere. Letters also comment on relatives and friends. His daughter, Anna Eliza, writes Farar in 1813 regarding her studies at Laurel Hill and the activities of relatives and friends. Letters of 1814 contain another daughter Mary's outpouring of grief to her father on the death of a cousin, Mrs. Kenner, her wish to help Mr. Kenner care for their children, and news of events at Laurel Hill. Also included are letters from Mary [Ellis] Farar to her husband concerning plantations of the Farars, Duncans, Ellises, and Rapaljes in Mississippi and adjacent areas of Louisiana. Letters of 1817 and 1821 from Richard and Mary Cocke to Benjamin and Mary Farar discuss family matters in Kentucky. Letters from daughters Mary and Anna Eliza discuss social and family matters while in New Orleans between 1818 and 1822. Letters between Benjamin and Mary [Ellis] Farar during this period are particularly rich in detail, including their views on the divorce of Richard and Julia Ellis in Louisiana in 1820. A letter from Mary Nelson, of Baltimore, to Mary [Ellis] Farar thanks her for looking after her brother while in Mississippi. Letters to Jane [Ellis] Rapalje in 1820 describe the social life of Natchez. Letters between Anna Eliza and her father in the 1820s discuss her life as the wife of Dr. William Newton Mercer as well as general social life in Natchez and New Orleans. Another woman correspondent was a cousin, Eliza Young.

A letter from Isaac Mayfield, possibly an overseer, gives the weights of bales of cotton being sent on to market for Farar in 1820. Letters from Thomas Butler to Benjamin Farar describe their social and business interests in Philadelphia and the estate of Richard Butler during 1821. Letters between Farar and John Dick of New Orleans from 1821 through 1824 mention family and business news.

Letters of 1825 and 1826 discuss business and economic matters including accounts of the estate of Benjamin Farar. Personal and family correspondence of the period include letters from Thomas Butler to William N. Mercer.

N.B. Papers of William N. Mercer, Collection # 64, Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University, are included in this microfilm series. That collection contains additional information on Anna Eliza [Farar] Mercer and Laurel Hill as well as references to other related collections.

Introductory Materials

0934 Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

Papers

0941 Benjamin Farar, 1773. 6 frames.

0947 Benjamin Farar, 1787, 1790. 13 frames.

0960 Benjamin Farar, 1809–1819. 61 frames.

Reel 25

Benjamin Farar Papers cont.

Papers cont.

0001 Benjamin Farar, 1820. 44 frames.

0045 Benjamin Farar, 1821–1824. 54 frames.

0099 Benjamin Farar, 1825–1826 and Undated. 22 frames.

Burruss Family Papers, 1827–1865, Wilkinson County, Mississippi Collection # 105 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)

Description of the Collection

This collection portrays the educational, religious, social, and plantation activities of a southwestern Mississippi family. Among the earliest papers are receipts for Rev. John C. Burruss in Mississippi from 1827 through 1829. Correspondence of 1834 through 1835 includes letters to John W. Burruss at Wesleyan University in Connecticut from his sister Mary B. McGehee, of Bowling Green Plantation, near Woodville, Mississippi. A letter from L.L. Metcalf to his daughter Ellen at an academy in Washington, Mississippi, concerns educational matters. Letters frequently discuss the strong religious convictions among family members.

A letter of 1840 from John W. Burruss to his father John C. Burruss describes the killing of a family overseer by a young slave. A letter of 1841 relates the discovery of a planned slave revolt in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, on the plantation of Robert Hilliard Barrow. Another letter discusses the views of Dr. Samuel A. Cartwright and a religious justification for slavery. Letters reveal the younger Burruss's personal dilemma over the choice between accepting a college professorship or remaining a planter. A letter of 1853 describes the hazards of travel.

Subsequent letters discuss Mississippi plantation and family matters of John W. Burruss, as related to his father in Alabama. In 1862 Burruss reveals the death of his wife to her brother, Dr. D.G. Landon. John T. Semple of the 1st Louisiana Cavalry and W.H. Semple write to their parents in 1863 about the Civil War. They report on events near Chattanooga, Tennessee, where John was paroled in Nashville after capture near Shelbyville. W.H. Semple writes his mother from near Raymond, Mississippi, with battlefield news. A scrap of paper and letter in 1864 relate the death of John T. Semple at a hospital near Camp Morton, Indiana. Included in 1865 is a poem about a wartime death.

A pamphlet dated 1832 is a report on the first annual meeting of the Mississippi State Colonization Society at Natchez. Also included are miscellaneous undated envelopes.

N.B. Documents dating 1866–1902 are omitted from this collection but will be included in a companion microfilm edition by UPA titled *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*.

Introductory Materials

0121 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Papers

0122 Burruss Family, 1827. 7 frames.
0129 Burruss Family, 1828. 11 frames.
0140 Burruss Family, 1829. 5 frames.
0145 Burruss Family, 1834. 13 frames.
0158 Burruss Family, 1835–1836. 15 frames.
0173 Burruss Family, 1840–1841. 12 frames.
0185 Burruss Family, 1842–1846. 16 frames.
0201 Burruss Family, 1851–1853. 4 frames.
0205 Burruss Family, 1854–1859. 9 frames.
0214 Burruss Family, 1862. 6 frames.
0220 Burruss Family, 1863. 9 frames.
0229 Burruss Family, 1864. 5 frames.
0234 Burruss Family, 1865. 11 frames.

Pamphlet

0245 First Annual Report of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, 1832. 7 frames.

Empty Envelopes

0252 Burruss Family, Undated. 8 frames.

***Hodges Family Papers, 1788–1889,
Jefferson County, Tennessee
Collection # 254 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)***

Description of the Collection

This collection documents several generations of the Hodges and related families of Tennessee who were farmers, horse breeders, and slaveholders. The collection reveals limited glimpses of slavery and much more on farming and entrepreneurial activities in the region. Papers include a small series of correspondence, a large series of business and financial papers, a series of estate papers, and a series of bound volumes.

Correspondence includes a letter addressed to John Hodge from Cabbin Creek, near Richmond, Indiana, containing instructions for a runaway slave en route to Canada in 1836. Antebellum letters include one addressed to Callaway Hodges from his nephew G.B. Clark in Warrenton, Missouri, discussing his prospects for getting ahead in Missouri. Other letters to Hodges concern politics, court cases, debts, crops, and horse trading in Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina, and Virginia. C. Hodges & Son were correspondents of a Baltimore mercantile firm. A letter from Murray County, Georgia, discusses the trade of young slaves for old. A letter dated 1865 from a man in Knoxville, possibly a freedman, demands that Hodges return his wife and family. An undated letter from Virginia describes the conviction of a petty trader for receiving stolen goods from slaves.

Business and financial papers consist of indentures, land surveys, deeds, promissory notes, and receipts. Documents portray the buying and selling of land and horses in Tennessee. Other transactions include rental agreements. Many receipts reflect the practice of payment in kind. Callaway Hodges and Charles B. Hodges are the most frequent persons referred to in these papers. Legal receipts refer to judgments and fees. Occasional documents refer to the buying and selling of slaves. Auction notices and accounts include the sale of the residence and effects of the late Charles B. Hodges in 1843. A medical account of 1849 includes references to the treatment of slaves. A slave rental agreement is executed in 1852 by Joseph C. Hodges as agent for Callaway Hodges, guardian of the minor heirs of Charles B. Hodges. Receipts of 1863 and 1864 include the sale of slaves by Calloway Hodges. Upon the death of Calloway Hodges in 1865, Joseph C. Hodges, C.B.C. Hodges, and William C. Hodges serve as executors of his estate.

Undated business and financial papers include two subseries, farm and general. Farm papers include lists of mares bred to a jack, blacksmith receipts, and miscellaneous other receipts and accounts. Also included are instructions in the art of breaking wild horses, a slave list, land surveys, and deeds. General undated business and financial papers also reveal agricultural matters, but mostly concern the collection of debts and legal fees. Accounts from the sale of property include prices obtained for slaves and many miscellaneous items.

Estate papers include those of the Harrison, Todd, Ayers-Carmichael, and Callaway Hodges estates. Among the Harrison estate papers, a bill of sale dated 1788 concerns the purchase of a slave girl by Benjamin Harrison of Prince Edward County, Virginia. By 1800, Harrison was a resident of Jefferson County, Tennessee, as documented by the purchase of a slave boy in that year. Edward Broughton bought a slave from John P. Richardson of Sumter District, South Carolina, in 1807 and subsequently assigned the bill of sale to Harrison. The series also includes papers of James Harrison, Hannah Harrison, and Abner Harrison. In October 1818, Samuel Todd is admitted as administrator of the estate of Benjamin Harrison.

Todd estate papers begin with the purchase of a slave in Portsmouth, Virginia, in 1799 by Samuel Todd. Todd commissions a land survey in Jefferson County, Tennessee, in 1812. Other documents include bills, receipts, and legal papers. In 1832 Todd deeds a slave girl to his granddaughter, Sarah D. Hodges. Eli King and Charles B. Hodges are named as executors of the estate of Samuel Todd in 1835. Accounts, bills, and receipts from his estate include many cottage industry goods and services in Jefferson County.

The Ayers-Carmichael estate papers include letters of administration authorizing Callaway Hodges to administer the estate of David B. Ayers in 1827 and a small account book showing expenses Hodges incurs in the endeavor. Daniel Carmichael was indebted to the estate for various amounts of money. Legal papers show Hodges' efforts to recapture his costs from Susan Ayers and Daniel Carmichael through the persons of two slaves involved in the estate.

Callaway Hodges estate papers show costs involved in the harvesting of crops and other fees. Lists of property sold in 1865 at the residence of the deceased show the items, costs, and purchasers.

Bound volumes detail horse trading ventures of the Hodges family into South Carolina and in Tennessee. Occasional accounts pertain to the hire of slaves. One small volume contains depositions regarding the blindness of John Nance in 1849.

Introductory Materials

0260 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Correspondence

0261 Hodges Family, 1836–1843. 32 frames.
0293 Hodges Family, 1845–1849. 21 frames.
0314 Hodges Family, 1850–1859. 25 frames.
0339 Hodges Family, 1860–1880 and Undated. 26 frames.

Business and Financial Papers

0365 Hodges Family, 1793–1798. 11 frames.
0376 Hodges Family, 1806–1818. 15 frames.
0391 Hodges Family, 1820–1826. 32 frames.
0423 Hodges Family, 1827–1829. 19 frames.
0442 Hodges Family, 1830. 27 frames.
0469 Hodges Family, 1831. 13 frames.
0482 Hodges Family, 1832. 24 frames.
0506 Hodges Family, 1833. 23 frames.
0529 Hodges Family, 1834. 20 frames.
0549 Hodges Family, 1835. 27 frames.
0576 Hodges Family, 1836. 31 frames.
0607 Hodges Family, 1837. 29 frames.
0636 Hodges Family, January–April 1838. 25 frames.

- 0661 Hodges Family, May–December 1838. 27 frames.
- 0688 Hodges Family, 1839. 30 frames.
- 0718 Hodges Family, January–June 1840. 23 frames.
- 0741 Hodges Family, August–December 1840. 24 frames.
- 0765 Hodges Family, January–February 1841. 22 frames.
- 0787 Hodges Family, March–June 1841. 17 frames.
- 0804 Hodges Family, July–December 1841. 24 frames.
- 0828 Hodges Family, 1842. 40 frames.
- 0868 Hodges Family, 1843. 43 frames.
- 0911 Hodges Family, January–April 1844. 17 frames.
- 0928 Hodges Family, May–December 1844. 24 frames.
- 0952 Hodges Family, 1845. 19 frames.
- 0971 Hodges Family, 1846. 25 frames.

Reel 26

Hodges Family Papers cont.

Business and Financial Papers cont.

- 0001 Hodges Family, 1847. 31 frames.
- 0032 Hodges Family, 1848. 22 frames.
- 0054 Hodges Family, January–May 1849. 28 frames.
- 0082 Hodges Family, June–December 1849. 35 frames.
- 0117 Hodges Family, 1850. 21 frames.
- 0138 Hodges Family, 1851. 21 frames.
- 0159 Hodges Family, January–June 1852. 24 frames.
- 0183 Hodges Family, July–December 1852. 25 frames.
- 0208 Hodges Family, 1853. 36 frames.
- 0244 Hodges Family, 1854. 42 frames.
- 0286 Hodges Family, 1855. 38 frames.
- 0324 Hodges Family, 1856. 28 frames.
- 0352 Hodges Family, 1857. 26 frames.
- 0378 Hodges Family, 1858. 40 frames.
- 0418 Hodges Family, January–August 1859. 41 frames.
- 0459 Hodges Family, September–December 1859. 23 frames.
- 0482 Hodges Family, January–May 1860. 35 frames.
- 0517 Hodges Family, June–December 1860. 34 frames.
- 0551 Hodges Family, January–February 1861. 20 frames.
- 0571 Hodges Family, March–December 1861. 28 frames.
- 0599 Hodges Family, 1862. 42 frames.
- 0641 Hodges Family, 1863. 34 frames.
- 0675 Hodges Family, 1864. 13 frames.
- 0688 Hodges Family, January–June 1865. 22 frames.
- 0710 Hodges Family, July–December 1865. 29 frames.
- 0739 Hodges Family, 1866. 24 frames.
- 0763 Hodges Family, 1867. 27 frames.
- 0790 Hodges Family, 1868–1869. 23 frames.
- 0813 Hodges Family, 1870–1873. 21 frames.
- 0834 Hodges Family, 1874–1889. 30 frames.
- 0864 Hodges Family, Undated, Farm. 14 frames.
- 0878 Hodges Family, Undated, Farm. 25 frames.
- 0903 Hodges Family, Undated, General. 27 frames.
- 0930 Hodges Family, Undated, General. 25 frames.
- 0955 Hodges Family, Undated, General. 30 frames.

Reel 27

Hodges Family Papers cont.

Estate Papers

- 0001 Harrison Estate, 1788–1829. 15 frames.
- 0016 Todd Estate, 1799–1825. 19 frames.
- 0035 Todd Estate, 1828–September 1835. 25 frames.
- 0060 Todd Estate, October–December 1835 and 1835, Undated. 20 frames.
- 0080 Todd Estate, 1836. 23 frames.
- 0103 Todd Estate, 1837–1839. 17 frames.
- 0120 Todd Estate, Undated. 22 frames.
- 0142 Ayers-Carmichael Estate, 1827–1853. 42 frames.
- 0184 Callaway Hodges Estate, 1865. 30 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0214 Hodges Family, Pocket Memorandum Book, 1822. 6 frames.
- 0220 Charles B. Hodges, Expense Book and Horse Sale Accounts, 1835. 7 frames.
- 0227 Charles B. Hodges, Day Book, Expense Book, and Horse Sale Accounts, 1836–1837. 18 frames.
- 0245 Hodges Family, Expense Book and Horse Sale Accounts, 1839. 23 frames.
- 0268 Hodges Family, Notebook, 1847. 23 frames.
- 0291 Hodges Family, Depositions regarding Blindness of John Nance, 1849. 9 frames.
- 0300 Callaway Hodges, Pocket Notebook and Accounts, 1854–1856. 45 frames.
- 0345 Callaway Hodges, Pocket Account Book, 1861. 11 frames.
- 0356 Hodges Family, Pocket Account Book and Horse Sale Accounts, Undated. 17 frames.
- 0373 Hodges Family, Pocket Account Book and Horse Sale Accounts, Undated. 9 frames.

Everett Family Papers, 1817–1955, Amite County, Mississippi Collection # 79 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)

Description of the Collection

The Everetts were planters of southwestern Mississippi. John Everett, Sr. (1793–1860), was a native of South Carolina who emigrated to Amite County in 1800. His first wife was Elizabeth Felder, who he married in 1823 and with whom he had five children before her death in 1832. In 1835 he married Elizabeth [Lea] Frith, with whom he had three children. The collection contains twelve series: correspondence; land grants; conveyances; bills and receipts; bank notes; military papers; genealogy notes; a handwritten newspaper; a broadside; bound volumes; news clippings; and miscellaneous papers.

Correspondence dating 1848 to 1902 includes a subscription to the *Christian Index* and letters regarding claims to Bounty Land by John Everett of Liberty, Amite County, Mississippi. Letters from New Orleans commission merchants concern the sales of cotton and purchase of supplies on Everett's account. A letter from John Everett, Jr., to his brother Winchester Everett mentions the accidental burning of a gin house and fifty bales of cotton in 1856. Letters in 1862 and 1863 detail Louisiana and Mississippi plantation matters and wartime speculation in salt and sugar. Postbellum letters concern family illnesses and deaths, Freemasonry in Mississippi, and political offices of Winchester Everett.

Land grants of 1819 and 1824 include those made to Thomas Everett and John Everett, Jr. Conveyances include the transfer of slaves and land among members of the Everett family. Slave lists, estate inventories, and accounts are also included among the antebellum conveyances.

The largest series of papers in the collection consists of bills and receipts, 1817–1900. These record miscellaneous purchases, expenses, and cotton sales accounts of members of the Everett family. Medical accounts include the treatment of slaves.

Military papers include passes and discharge papers, 1861–1865. Other papers stemming from this era include a handwritten newspaper, *The Boys Pass-Time*, written and edited by Everett and Burris while soldiers in the Confederate Army at Shelbyville, Tennessee, in 1863. A broadside published in Jackson, Louisiana, ca. 1861, concerns patriotism to the Confederacy.

Bound volumes include a daybook containing miscellaneous plantation accounts and memorandums including slave lists, 1853–1866. A memorandum book kept by Winchester Everett in 1866 includes general agricultural memorandums and freedmen's accounts.

News clippings include an obituary of John Everett, Sr., of Mississippi, dated 1860. Later clippings document the positions of members of the Everett family in Louisiana as postbellum newspaper editors and politicians.

Miscellaneous papers include essays on political and religious topics. Also included are obituary notices of various Everett family members. Letters from the White House staff and from Earl K. Long, in 1954 and 1955, pertain to a newspaper column written by Mrs. Howard R. Lively.

Introductory Materials

0382 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Correspondence

0383 Everett Family, 1848–1856. 15 frames.

0398 Everett Family, 1860–1863. 13 frames.

0411 Everett Family, 1882–1902. 14 frames.

Land Grants

0425 Everett Family, 1819–1824. 4 frames.

Conveyances

0429 Everett Family, 1820, 1826. 7 frames.

0436 Everett Family, 1835–1841. 17 frames.

0453 Everett Family, 1848–1860. 12 frames.

0465 Everett Family, 1861. 21 frames.

0486 Everett Family, 1866–1865. 10 frames.

Bills and Receipts

0496 Everett Family, 1817–1823. 17 frames.

0513 Everett Family, 1824–1825. 19 frames.

0532 Everett Family, 1848–1852. 16 frames.

0548 Everett Family, 1853. 15 frames.

0563 Everett Family, 1854. 22 frames.

0585 Everett Family, 1855–1856. 18 frames.

0603 Everett Family, 1857–1860. 21 frames.

0624 Everett Family, 1861–1870. 19 frames.

0643 Everett Family, 1882–1900. 20 frames.

Bank Notes

0663 Everett Family [withdrawal notice only], 1859–1860. 2 frames.

Military Papers

0665 Everett Family, 1861–1865. 6 frames.

Genealogy Notes

0671 Everett Family, Undated. 8 frames.

Newspaper, Handwritten

0679 *The Boys Pass-Time*, April 18, 1863. 3 frames.

Broadside

0682 From *The Owl*, Published at Jackson, Louisiana, by Junins, Jr., ca. 1861. 3 frames.

Bound Volumes

0685 Everett Family, Day Book, 1853–1866. 19 frames.

0704 Winchester Everett, Memorandum Book, 1866. 21 frames.

News Clippings

0725 Everett Family, 1860–1902. 5 frames.

Reel 28

Everett Family Papers cont.

Miscellaneous Papers

0001 Everett Family, 1861–1891 [selected documents]. 20 frames.

0021 Everett Family, 1860–1955 [selected documents]. 16 frames.

***Albert Lieutaud Collection (Plantations Series), 1817–1865,
Wilkinson County, Mississippi
Collection # 255 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)***

Description of the Collection

This collection contains records of Smithland Plantation, thirteen miles from Fort Adams and twenty-nine miles from Natchez. The estate was presumably seized by the Commercial Bank of Natchez and held in receivership until its assets could be liquidated. Records of 1843 through 1847 provide an overview of plantation management and particularly reveal the complicated processes involved in bringing a large plantation to the auction block.

A receipt for masonry work done on the plantation during 1843 listed A.M. Feltus as agent for the Commercial Bank of Natchez. W.T. Mayes served as overseer at Smithland until 1846. Accounts include miscellaneous purchases and services as well as sales of cotton in New Orleans. Lawsuits mentioned include cases involving Peter H. Jorr, P.W. Farrar, C.P. Smith, and others.

A letter in August 1846 from Seth Kline to William Robinson, trustee of Smithland, indicates that Kline was once an agent for Smithland. An overseer's letter, from J.T. Vick to Robertson in September 1846, reveals that Mayes had left Smithland in the spring and that there were 300 acres in cotton, 150 acres in corn, and 200 acres enclosed. Livestock included 125 head of cattle and 150 hogs. The number of slaves at Smithland was reported to be fifty-one. Subsequent letters from Vick also detail plantation activities and the need for clothing, blankets, and shoes for the hands. The slaves were transferred to Poplar Grove, another plantation, where Vick looked after them, pending the sale in late 1846 or early 1847. Letters from Vick concern the move, the conditions facing them at Poplar Grove, and accounts of runaways.

Letters from J.W. Bruce present further details on Smithland. Bruce reported that members of the Smith family and F.S. Mayes were threatening to force possession of the place at various times. Letters discuss the views of the slaves on the uncertainty of who would continue to run Smithland. Other letters compare work habits among the slaves at Smithland. Bruce was preparing for an auction of Smithland and the slaves to be held in Natchez. Following the departure of the slaves, Bruce reports that the fences were falling, the livestock was scattering, and other slaves in the neighborhood were eating the hogs. Bruce writes Robinson in July 1847 regarding a disagreement between them as to his compensation for serving as overseer at an empty Smithland. The letter reveals Bruce's opinions as to the advantages derived by overseers from the slaves on plantations.

A separate subseries consists of general plantation records. A letter of 1817 from C. Paterson, Port Gibson, to Zacharias Talliaferro informs Talliaferro of the disposition of some lawsuits concerning land and slaves. A letter to J.P. Bowman, at Bayou Sara, from overseer G. Woodruff

details affairs at Frogmore, a Louisiana sugar and cotton plantation during 1857. A letter to J.P. Bowman from a New Orleans commission merchant similarly details the sale of cotton from Frogmore.

N.B. Later records from the operations of Smithland Plantation may be found in the Benajah Inman and Family Papers among the holdings of the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Louisiana State University Libraries, available in UPA's microfilm edition of *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series I, Part 2*.

Introductory Materials

0037 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Plantation Records

0038 Smithland, 1843. 19 frames.
0057 Smithland, January–April 1844. 18 frames.
0075 Smithland, May–December 1844. 17 frames.
0092 Smithland, January–April 1845. 18 frames.
0110 Smithland, May–August 1845. 18 frames.
0128 Smithland, August–October 1846. 30 frames.
0158 Smithland, November–December 1846. 26 frames.
0184 Smithland, January–March 1847. 31 frames.
0215 Smithland, April–November 1847. 34 frames.
0249 Smithland, Undated. 9 frames.
0258 General, 1817–1867. 8 frames.

John Orme Letterbook (from Orme Family Papers), 1821–1845, Savannah, Georgia Collection # 371 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)

Description of the Collection

John Orme was a merchant in Savannah. Letters addressed to William Turner detail Orme's work in Turner's mercantile firm. By September 1823, Orme informed Turner that he had found other employment with George W. Coe. Letters to Coe detail Orme's efforts in his behalf during 1824. By 1825 Orme was working for the mercantile firm of Josiah Penfield, whom he keeps informed of business matters in Savannah. Letters from Orme to his brothers Richard M., Matthew, William, and Archibald concern social and family matters in Georgia and South Carolina.

Accounts of expenses and receipts kept at the end of the volume form a ledger relating to an unidentified plantation, dating 1831–1845. Many accounts concern John B. Davies and R.M. Orme, although their relation is uncertain.

Introductory Materials

0266 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Bound Volume

0267 John Orme, Letterbook, 1821–1825, and Plantation Ledger, 1831–1845. 73 frames.

List of Omissions

0340 List of Omissions from the Orme Family Collection. 1 frame.

Charles Colcock Jones Plantation Books
(from Charles Colcock Jones Collection), 1834–1849,
Liberty County, Georgia
Collection # 154 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)

Description of the Collection

Rev. Charles Colcock Jones (1804–1863) was a Liberty County cotton planter and one of the foremost advocates of the religious instruction of slaves in the United States. His varied interests included the affairs of the American Colonization Society and the establishment of churches for slaves. Publications by Jones were *Catechism of Scripture, Doctrine, and Practise... Designed Also for the Oral Instruction of Colored Persons* (1837) and *The Religious Instruction of the Negroes in the United States* (1842). The present collection of plantation books extracted from the Charles Colcock Jones Collection details the management of Jones's Tidewater, Georgia, plantations. The estates documented include Sea Island and inland plantations in Liberty County.

The plantation book for Carlawater, 1834–1862, contains a history of various tracts of land totalling 941 inland acres under the ownership of Charles Colcock Jones and his wife, Mary [Jones] Jones (1808–1869). Slave lists show family groupings, ages, occupations, how obtained, and causes of death. By 1853 there were 115 slaves owned by the Joneses. Accounts from Carlawater include expenses, sales of cotton, and overseers' wages. Distribution accounts of the net proceeds to the Joneses and to co-owner Susan Mary [Jones] Maxwell Cumming (1803–1890), sister to Charles Colcock Jones, provide an indication of the profit made from the plantation over the years. Other plantations owned by the Joneses and mentioned in the Carlawater plantation book include Montevideo, Maybank, Half-Moon, and Arcadia. Computations used in filing the tax returns of the Jones family are included for the years 1853 to 1862.

A plantation book for Maybank, 1834–1848, pertains to two Sea Island tracts of land totalling 687 acres on Colonel's Island: Maybank and Half-Moon. Laura E. Maxwell (1824–1903) and Charles E. Maxwell (1826–1852) were co-owners of the slave force with the Joneses. Slave lists show family groupings, ages, the manner in which each slave was obtained, and causes of death. There was a force of forty-two hands on the plantations until 1842. In 1842, twenty-three slaves owned by the Maxwells were removed to Can't Help It, the plantation of the Maxwells' stepfather and guardian, Joseph Cumming. The Maybank plantation book also contains a slave list for Lambert plantation, dated May 1, 1848, which provides genealogical information on a force of thirty-nine hands. Lambert, owned by the Maxwells, totalled 1,263 acres partially adjoining Maybank. Accounts for Lambert were kept by Charles Colcock Jones until September 18, 1848, when he left for Columbia. Similar lists and accounts document White Oak, an estate owned by Susan Mary [Jones] Maxwell Cumming, which contained 243 acres and a force of twenty-four slaves, also adjoining lands of the Joneses.

Accounts, 1834–1837, of the estate of Andrew Maybank (1764–1834) include an inventory and appraisal compiled by his executors, Charles Colcock Jones and Joseph Quarterman (1796–1863). The estate included fifty-nine slaves, livestock, fowl, plantation tools, personal effects, and real estate. A list of sales and accounts shows the distribution of the assets and the expenses incurred in settling the estate.

Accounts, 1846–1849, of the estate of Captain Joseph Jones (1779–1846) were compiled by Charles Colcock Jones as agent of his wife, Mary [Jones] Jones, a daughter of Captain Jones. An inventory of the estate showed 212 slaves at Retreat and Laurel View. Livestock, provisions, and utensils at each plantation were also enumerated. The division of this estate was complicated by a dispute among the heirs which was resolved in a pretrial settlement in 1849. The volume also includes an inventory of Charles Edward Maxwell's estate in 1852 encompassing twenty-one slaves, livestock, plantation utensils, personal effects, and real estate. The commingling of his property with that of his mother and sister is documented, as is their decision to share rather than divide the estate.

N.B. Papers of Charles Colcock Jones other than plantation journals and slave records have not been included in this microfilm edition. Researchers should be aware that a large and valuable collection of Jones papers is open to scholars at the Manuscripts Department, Tulane University.

A selection of the Civil War era correspondence from this collection is published as *The Children of Pride: A True Story of Georgia and the Civil War*, Robert Manson Myers, ed., (New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1972), which also contains more information on the Jones family. Earlier and later correspondence, as well as omissions from *The Children of Pride*, may be consulted on site. University Publications of America (UPA) was unable to obtain permission to include anything more than the manuscript plantation journals in this microfilm edition.

Slave records of Joseph Jones, a son of Rev. Charles Colcock Jones, including additional plantation records of Charles Colcock Jones, follow this collection on the microfilm. The Bonaventure plantation book of Rev. John Jones and Henry Hart Jones, held by the Louisiana State Museum, is included on Reel 1 of this microfilm publication. References to Charles Colcock Jones and his plantations are included in the Roswell King, Jr., diary, available in UPA's microfilm edition *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series I, Part 2*, filmed from the holdings of the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collection, Louisiana State University Library.

Introductory Materials

0341 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Bound Volumes

- 0342 Charles Colcock Jones, Plantation Book for Carlwater, 1834–1862. 114 frames.
0456 Charles Colcock Jones, Plantation Book for Maybank, etc., 1834–1848. 61 frames.
0517 Estate of Andrew Maybank, Accounts, 1834–1837. 24 frames.
0541 Estate of Capt. Joseph Jones, Accounts, 1846–1849. 47 frames.

List of Omissions

0588 List of Omissions from the Charles Colcock Jones Collection. 1 frame.

***Joseph Jones Slave Records (from Joseph Jones Collection),
1834–1861,
Liberty and McIntosh Counties, Georgia
Collection # 172 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)***

Description of the Collection

Dr. Joseph Jones (1833–1896) was the second son of Charles Colcock Jones [see above]. This collection documents the slaves on the Tidewater, Georgia, cotton and rice plantations. A list of births and deaths on the plantation of Rev. Charles Colcock Jones shows the age and gender distribution of 161 slaves. The record also notes the birth of thirty-three slaves on the plantation from 1834 through 1844. A list of slave illnesses shows the date of first illness, name of the patient, type of ailment, last date of illness, and total number of days ill. An unidentified notation after the names of slaves is a number from one to four or the initials SM. These listings may refer to a plantation owner or settlement number, but in the absence of a key they remain indecipherable.

A list of births and deaths at a rice plantation near Darien, McIntosh County, Georgia, 1847–1859, provides detailed statistics on the mortality of slaves. The number of slaves on the plantation in 1847 was 220. A list of supplies given to slaves, 1859–1861, includes utensils, shoes, and clothing. Also noted is the receipt or delivery of miscellaneous items from or to boats at the landing.

N.B. The present collection is only a fraction of the much larger Joseph Jones Collection. Unlike the Charles Colcock Jones Collection, however, it is largely a physician's collection with little else regarding plantation management among the omitted papers.

For more on the Jones family, researchers should consult *The Children of Pride: A True Story of Georgia and the Civil War*, Robert Manson Myers, ed. (New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1972). The Bonaventure plantation book of Rev. John Jones and Henry Hart Jones, held by the Louisiana State Museum, is included on Reel 1 of this microfilm publication. Researchers may also note the similarities between the list of sicknesses of slaves in the present collection with the Butler's Island Plantation hospital book, also on Reel 1, from the holdings of the Louisiana State Museum.

Introductory Materials

0589 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Papers

- 0590 Births and Deaths of Negroes on the Plantation of Rev. Charles Colcock Jones, 1834–1844. 4 frames.
- 0594 List of Sickesses of Slaves, November 15, 1843–May 6, 1845. 101 frames.
- 0695 Births and Deaths on a Rice Plantation Situated on Cat-head Creek, near Darien, Georgia, 1847–1859. 3 frames.
- 0698 List of Supplies Given to Slaves, 1859–1861. 33 frames.

List of Omissions

0731 List of Omissions from the Joseph Jones Collection. 1 frame.

Reel 29

***Willis P. Griffith Papers, 1840–1865,
St. Martin Parish, Louisiana
Collection # 497 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)***

Description of the Collection

The Griffith and Rees families were sugar and cotton planters of St. Martin Parish. Papers of 1840 and later concern the repayment of mortgages on land and slaves between Griffith and John Brownson. A letter from a brother of Willis Griffith concerns a steamboat venture being undertaken by another brother in 1841. Family letters of 1844 and 1850 concern the health of relatives, deaths, politics, and social activities in Cincinnati, Ohio; Jeffersonville, Indiana; and Louisville, Kentucky. Other letters concern the purchase of supplies in New Orleans.

Papers of 1849–1850 concern a partnership of Griffith with Madam Rees, his mother-in-law, for the operation of a sugar plantation on the Atchafalaya River in Louisiana. Letters concern the marketing of sugar and molasses from the plantation and other dealings with New Orleans commission merchants P.J. Pary & Co. and others. Plantation purchases include a sugar mill and an engine. Among the papers of 1850 is a prescription for Madam [Julia Rees] Griffith, who was thought to have a liver disorder. Following 1850 there is no further mention of Madam Rees, but Griffith remains on the Atchafalaya River planting sugar.

A letter of 1852 from the superintendent of the Boys Asylum at New Orleans inquires after a boy who was living with the Griffiths. Letters of 1852 also note difficulty finding coopers to work for Griffith. Interrogatories from 1854 concern a debt contracted by Griffith in 1849.

Upon the death of Griffith in October 1854, a legal document asks the court at St. Martin to dissolve the partnership of W.P. Griffith & Co. with three residents of New Orleans. Letters from Julia [Rees] Griffith describe her predicament some time after the death of her husband.

An undated letter from Julia [Rees] Griffith to Willis P. Griffith details her active supervision of activities on the plantation during his absence. An undated memorial to the governor of Louisiana from the residents of St. Martin and St. Landry Parishes concerns obstructions to navigation on the Bayou Teche and adjacent streams.

N.B. From genealogical information included in a related collection, the David Rees Papers [see p. 69], it can be inferred that Julia [Rees] Griffith [b. 1807] was the second eldest daughter of David and Anastasia [Guidry] Rees.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Papers

- 0002 Willis P. Griffith, 1840–1842. 6 frames.
- 0008 Willis P. Griffith, 1844. 5 frames.
- 0013 Willis P. Griffith, 1844–1845. 11 frames.
- 0024 Willis P. Griffith, 1846, 1848. 15 frames.
- 0039 Willis P. Griffith, January–April 1849. 9 frames.
- 0048 Willis P. Griffith, May–November 1849. 7 frames.
- 0055 Willis P. Griffith, January–March 1850. 12 frames.
- 0067 Willis P. Griffith, April–July 1850. 15 frames.
- 0082 Willis P. Griffith, 1851–February 1852. 7 frames.
- 0089 Willis P. Griffith, 1852. 15 frames.
- 0104 Willis P. Griffith, 1853–1854. 18 frames.
- 0122 Willis P. Griffith, 1854–1855. 17 frames.
- 0139 Willis P. Griffith, Undated. 11 frames.
- 0150 Willis P. Griffith, Undated. 3 frames.

***David Rees Papers, 1803–1835,
St. Martin Parish, Louisiana
Collection # 165 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)***

Description of the Collection

This rich collection of correspondence and bound volumes details social, political, and military events in the early national era in Louisiana. David Rees was a native Pennsylvanian who emigrated to Louisiana and became a cotton and sugar planter on the Atchafalaya River. Papers of his widow, as well as of his daughter and son-in-law, may be found in the Willis P. Griffith Papers [see p. 68].

The earliest letter is dated at Wilmington, North Carolina, from David Rees (1774–1835) to Chandler Price at Philadelphia regarding commercial and maritime matters in January 1804. By March of that year Rees is addressed at New Orleans. In this and subsequent letters from his mother, Margaret [Jones] Rees Morgan (1752–1830), and others, Rees is kept abreast of family and neighborhood news in Morgantown, Pennsylvania. Religious topics are frequent concerns of his Northern relations. His mother is particularly disturbed at his marriage into a Roman Catholic French Creole family in 1805.

A letter from George W. Morgan, New Orleans, in June 1804 concerns an escape attempt by a young slave of Rees's. Morgan informs him of possible assistants the slave may have had in the attempt and of the punishments inflicted upon him after discovery. By this time Rees is a resident of the Attakapas District. Subsequent letters from George W. Morgan and David B. Morgan, both merchants of New Orleans, comment on Rees's business as a planter and slaveowner, and keep him abreast of commercial, political, and social news. In January 1805 George W. Morgan is named treasurer of the Territory of Orleans. An extract of a marriage record from St. Martin Parish concerns the union of David Rees and Anastasia [Guidry] Rees on January 9, 1805.

Letters written during the War of 1812 are rich on social life in Louisiana during that conflict. On March 15, 1813, Rees is appointed major in the Fifteenth Regiment of the Louisiana State Militia. A circular letter of William C.C. Claiborne, September 19, 1814, orders regular patrols among the Negro cabins throughout the state as a guard against possible slave insurrections instigated by the British in Louisiana. A list of fines imposed by the Fifteenth Regiment is dated October 14, 1814. More letters from Claiborne, dated November 1814, concern measures for the defense of the Attakapas District and reports of plundering British parties at the Bayou Teche. A brother, Jonathan J. Rees, wrote from a military post on December 11, 1814, regarding life and discipline in the Louisiana militia. A visit from General Andrew Jackson elicits comments on him. Rees also notes a number of mixed race volunteers among the militiamen. Brigade orders on December 27 from General Joshua Baker, commanding the Fifth Brigade at St. Mary Parish, reveal preparations for the Battle of New Orleans and warn the officers of the Fifteenth Regiment to be particularly vigilant in their patrols. Letters from Rees to his wife, written in French, and other letters of 1815 detail his militia service. A circular letter from Benjamin Morgan describes the consequences of the Battle of

New Orleans. Rees was suspended from his command by Colonel John Thompson on January 28 for disobeying orders from Thompson. Subsequent letters also refer to bickering among the officers of the militia. A letter of February 11 from Jonathan to his brother describes the timidity of General Morgan during the Battle of New Orleans. David B. Morgan writes Rees on April 20, 1817, accusing the Kentucky militia of timidity and asking Rees's help in securing affidavits verifying this from the officers in the field at the Battle of New Orleans.

With the return to normalcy in 1815, the focus of the correspondence shifts to plantation management. A letter of January 21, 1815, presents terms for the hire of slaves whom Rees wishes to engage for the year. On October 15, 1817, a circular letter, in French, from a merchant of New Orleans announces the lessening of a recent epidemic and the resumption of business at that port. Rees is the subject of letters of introduction dated May 3, 1820, from William Brent to Brent's relatives in Charles County, Maryland, where Rees hopes to buy slaves for his Louisiana plantation. Letters from Rees to his wife detail preparations for the journey to Philadelphia and Maryland. His letters discussing plantation affairs and the management of slaves mention incentives promised the slaves. Anastasia, Rees's wife, writes to him on June 23, 1820, keeping him abreast of plantation affairs and of her pregnancy, which was already far advanced. While at Philadelphia, Rees obtains a letter of introduction from Chandler Price to Preston Smith of Richmond, Virginia. Letters to Anastasia and others from Rees discuss his efforts to buy slaves and obtain additional capital for that purpose in Maryland. On November 4, 1820, Rees announces a sale of sixteen slaves to be held at his house on November 15.

In a letter to his sister, Elizabeth, on February 21, 1830, Rees apologizes for his inability to help with the support of their aged mother due to a sustained decline in cotton prices. He hopes to be able to convert to sugar culture but is uncertain of his ability to do so due to a lack of capital. Rees also mentions that he has recently refinanced his existing debt. A letter from Elizabeth on January 7, 1831, informs Rees of the death of their mother in Morgantown.

An account, ca. 1868, details medical expenses of family members at Breaux Bridge, St. Martin Parish. A certificate from the rector of Saint James' Church, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, dated 1952, confirms the record of the marriage there of John Reese and Margaret Jones in 1773. An extract from a genealogical tract, with marginalia appended by Grover Rees in 1965, concerns the descendants of Margaret [Jones] Rees Morgan including a list of David Rees's children.

Among the bound volumes, a geometry problem book of David Rees's includes the names and birthdates of children of David and Anastasia [Guidry] Rees, 1803–1832. A copybook and account book of his also include general plantation remarks for 1805–1808. Court dockets from St. Martin Parish document Rees's activities as a justice of the peace, 1810–1833. These records depict the punishment of slaves, slave patrols, slaves with guns, and other matters. Accounts interspersed concern his plantation, as well as accounts with slaves. A cotton account book, 1825–1828, includes tabulations of the amounts picked by the hands, accounts with slaves, and mechanical drawings of mill works. A plantation journal, 1819–1825, includes a comparative weather table for 1813–1819.

Plantation journals of David Rees, 1819–1835, detail daily activities, weather notes, and the progress of the crops. Cotton, corn, and garden crops were planted in the early years, with cotton gradually giving way to sugarcane. Rees also helps his neighbors with the ginning of their cotton. Livestock mentioned includes horses and cattle. Rees uses experimental agricultural methods to track varieties of cotton and corn seed. After careful study of the market for sugar he begins to plant sugarcane in January 1828. By October 1830, Rees hires a sugar maker and is raising a sugar house on the plantation. The growth of this crop and the disastrous effects of freezes on it are noted. Remarks at the end of the volume also document Rees's careful study of the intricacies of sugar culture. Rees records the destructive consequences of high water in the coulee adjoining his backfield and the dates of first budding and ripening of varieties of fruit trees on the plantation. Slaves are allotted days to plough for themselves, in addition to their crop work. Other activities engaging the hands include brickmaking, cutting wood, clearing land, and ditching. In January 1834 Rees notes that a slave named Sam, who had run away in December, was found nearly frozen, and close to death. Accounts at the end of the last volume note amounts paid to sundry Negroes for work.

N.B. From genealogical information included in the present collection it may be inferred that Julia [Rees] Griffith (b. 1807, *see above*) was the second eldest daughter of David and Anastasia [Guidry] Rees.

Introductory Materials

0153 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Correspondence

0154 David Rees, January 7, 1804. 4 frames.
0158 David Rees, March 10, 1804. 4 frames.
0162 David Rees, June 19, 1804. 5 frames.
0167 David Rees, July 27, 1804. 3 frames.
0170 David Rees, August 5, 1804. 4 frames.
0174 David Rees, September 5, 1804. 3 frames.
0177 David Rees, October 23, 1804. 5 frames.
0182 David Rees, November 17, 1804. 4 frames.
0186 David Rees, December 6, 1804. 5 frames.
0191 David Rees, December 6, 1804. 4 frames.
0195 David Rees, January 1, 1805. 4 frames.
0199 David Rees, January 9, 1805. 2 frames.
0201 David Rees, January 24, 1805. 4 frames.
0205 David Rees, June 8, 1805. 5 frames.
0210 David Rees, June 9, 1805. 4 frames.
0214 David Rees, November 17, 1805. 5 frames.
0219 David Rees, February 20, 1806. 3 frames.
0222 David Rees, June 6, 1806. 5 frames.
0227 David Rees, July 1806. 5 frames.
0232 David Rees, June 21, 1807. 5 frames.
0237 David Rees, July 4, 1807. 5 frames.
0242 David Rees, December 15, 1808. 3 frames.
0245 David Rees, December 28, 1809. 5 frames.
0250 David Rees, December 3, 1810. 5 frames.
0255 David Rees, June 4, 1812. 5 frames.
0260 David Rees, August 20, 1812. 4 frames.
0264 David Rees, August 20, 1812. 5 frames.
0269 David Rees, March 15, 1813. 4 frames.
0273 David Rees, September 1, 1813. 5 frames.
0278 David Rees, February 2, 1814. 5 frames.
0283 David Rees, February 2, 1814. 5 frames.
0288 David Rees, February 23, 1814. 6 frames.
0294 David Rees, June 18, 1814. 3 frames.
0297 David Rees, September 19, 1814. 3 frames.
0300 David Rees, October 14, 1814. 5 frames.
0305 David Rees, October 23, 1814. 5 frames.
0310 David Rees, October 26, 1814. 3 frames.
0313 David Rees, November 3, 1814. 4 frames.
0317 David Rees, November 19, 1814. 3 frames.
0320 David Rees, December 7, 1814. 5 frames.
0325 David Rees, December 8, 1814. 3 frames.
0328 David Rees, December 11, 1814. 5 frames.
0333 David Rees, December 27, 1814. 4 frames.
0337 David Rees, January 2, 1815. 4 frames.
0341 David Rees, January 16, 1815. 4 frames.
0345 David Rees, January 20, [1815]. 3 frames.
0348 David Rees, January 18, 1815. 3 frames.
0351 David Rees, January 20, 1815. 4 frames.
0355 David Rees, January 21, 1815. 5 frames.
0360 David Rees, January 28, 1815. 3 frames.

0363 David Rees, January 28, 1815. 3 frames.
0366 David Rees, February 7, 1815. 3 frames.
0369 David Rees, February 11, 1815. 4 frames.
0373 David Rees, March 26, 1815. 5 frames.
0378 David Rees, February 14, 1816. 5 frames.
0383 David Rees, September 29, 1816. 5 frames.
0388 David Rees, April 20, 1817. 7 frames.
0395 David Rees, July 13, 1817. 5 frames.
0400 David Rees, October 15, 1817. 4 frames.
0404 David Rees, February 18, 1818. 5 frames.
0409 David Rees, February 18, 1818. 5 frames.
0414 David Rees, April 27, 1818. 3 frames.
0417 David Rees, July 10, 1818. 4 frames.
0421 David Rees, January 2, 1819. 5 frames.
0426 David Rees, September 19, 1819. 3 frames.
0429 David Rees, November 21, 1819. 5 frames.
0434 David Rees, May 3, 1820. 4 frames.
0438 David Rees, May 3, 1820. 3 frames.
0441 David Rees, May 19, 1820. 5 frames.
0446 David Rees, June 3, 1820. 3 frames.
0449 David Rees, June 8, 1820. 4 frames.
0453 David Rees, June 21, 1820. 3 frames.
0456 David Rees, June 23, 1820. 4 frames.
0460 David Rees, July 1, 1820. 3 frames.
0463 David Rees, July 1, 1820. 4 frames.
0467 David Rees, July 3, 1820. 3 frames.
0470 David Rees, July 9, 1820. 4 frames.
0474 David Rees, July 13, 1820. 3 frames.
0477 David Rees, July 16, 1820. 4 frames.
0481 David Rees, July 24, 1820. 4 frames.
0485 David Rees, August 4, 1820. 2 frames.
0487 David Rees, August 11, 1820. 5 frames.
0492 David Rees, August 29, 1820. 3 frames.
0495 David Rees, August 29, 1820. 4 frames.
0499 David Rees, August 31, 1820. 4 frames.
0503 David Rees, September 20, 1820. 5 frames.
0508 David Rees, November 4, 1820. 2 frames.
0510 David Rees, July 4, 1821. 5 frames.
0515 David Rees, October 30, 1821. 5 frames.
0520 David Rees, January 12, 1822. 3 frames.
0523 David Rees, June 26, 1822. 5 frames.
0528 David Rees, February 10, 1823. 4 frames.
0532 David Rees, August 2, 1824. 5 frames.
0537 David Rees, January 27, 1825. 5 frames.
0542 David Rees, August 30, 1825. 5 frames.
0547 David Rees, November 21, 1826. 5 frames.
0552 David Rees, March 26, 1827. 5 frames.
0557 David Rees, February 21, 1830. 4 frames.
0561 David Rees, January 7, 1831. 5 frames.
0566 David Rees, ca. 1868. 2 frames.
0568 David Rees, November 26, 1952. 2 frames.
0570 David Rees, January 31, 1965. 2 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0572 David Rees, Geometry Work Book (includes names and birthdates for children of David and Anastasia [Guidry] Rees), 1803–1832. 77 frames.
- 0649 David Rees, Copybook—Account Book (includes general remarks for 1805–1808), 1805–1808. 39 frames.
- 0688 David Rees, Court Docket for St. Martin Parish, Louisiana (includes plantation accounts for 1811–1816), 1810–1823. 41 frames.
- 0729 David Rees, Court Docket for St. Martin Parish, Louisiana, 1824–1833. 20 frames.
- 0749 David Rees, Cotton Account Book, 1825–1828. 21 frames.
- 0770 David Rees, Plantation Journal (includes comparative weather table for 1813–1819), 1819–1825. 93 frames.

Reel 30

David Rees Papers cont.

Bound Volumes cont.

- 0001 David Rees, Plantation Journal, 1826–1830. 83 frames.
- 0084 David Rees, Plantation Journal, 1831–1835. 117 frames.

Jean Baptiste Ferchand Journal, 1858, St. James Parish, Louisiana Collection # 769 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)

Description of the Collection

Jean Baptiste Ferchand was owner of Maison Magnolia, a plantation of 11,500 acres midway between Donaldsonville and the town of St. James on the west bank of the Mississippi. Principal cash crops were rice, sugar cane, and perique tobacco. Corn, hay, garden crops, and fruit trees were important complements to staple crop production.

Daily records include weather notes, progress of the crops, marketing of produce, activities of slaves, and social events. In August and September, Ferchand mentions visits of the vigilance committee resulting in several instances of persons ordered banned from the parish and the tarring and feathering of one pair of forced exiles. Ferchand sold his sugar crop in the cane to L. Millaudon at \$50 per arpent. The corn crop of 1858 totalled 933 1/3 barrels.

Memorandums at the back of the volume note the labor of free blacks, slaves, and other workers. Cash accounts include payments for legal services performed by Ferchand. Receivables for the year were office, \$2,231.50; cane, \$1,575; corn (400 barrels for sale), \$300; wood, \$200; rental of Negroes, \$150.

Introductory Materials

- 0201 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Bound Volume

- 0202 Jean Baptiste Ferchand, Plantation Journal [original], 1858. 151 frames.

Typescripts

- 0353 Jean Baptiste Ferchand, Plantation Journal [typescript], 1858. 105 frames.
- 0458 Jean Baptiste Ferchand, Plantation Journal [translation], 1858. 107 frames.

***de la Vergne Family Papers (Hugues Lavergne Letterbooks),
1829–1842,
New Orleans, Louisiana
Collection # 146 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)***

Description of the Collection

Included are three letterbooks of Hugues Lavergne (as the family was known in the first half of the 19th century). The books, written in French and English, primarily relate to banking. Property banks, often called plantation banks, were instituted in New Orleans in the 1820s. The capital for these ventures was formed by the sale of bonds secured by mortgages (including mortgages on slaves). These banks provided the means for agricultural development by cash-poor Louisiana planters. The Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana, chartered in 1827, was the first of these agricultural development banks, and Hugues Lavergne (1792–1843) was one of its founders. Subsequently he was first comptroller, 1828, and later president of the bank, 1838–1842.

Earlier in his life, Lavergne served Louisiana as aide-de-camp to General Jacques Villeré, 1814–1815; as personal secretary to Governor Villeré, 1818–1820; and as Secretary of State, 1820. Lavergne was also secretary of Jefferson College, Convent, Louisiana, from 1834 to 1837.

The first letterbook, 1829–1830, contains thirteen letters written by Lavergne. Recipients include Charles Olivier, Charles Garriques, Alphonse Dumarc, Alexander Gordon, Stephen Girard, H. Bry, and Thomas Baring. Major topics concern the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana, the business of the bank, and the financial backing it secured from Baring Brothers. The five Dumarc letters and the one from Garriques concern the succession of Denis Lemelle of Opelousas, with an inventory of the Lemelle estate. There is a letter dated September 11, 1830, to Joseph S. Johnston, Philadelphia, relative to the June 5, 1830, proclamation of the president of the United States, authorizing the sale of public lands in Louisiana and the subsequent ownership claims of a number of individuals to lands declared to be public property.

The second letterbook, 1838–1842, contains 109 letters written by Lavergne as president of the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana. Recipients of letters include firms and individuals in Louisiana, New York, Havana, England, and France. The letters relate to various banking operations, such as the acceptance or issuance of drafts or bills of exchange, loans, mortgages, property sales, foreign investments, successions, bankruptcy proceedings, and accounts rendered for business matters handled for firms not in New Orleans. There are references to the operations of other banking houses in New Orleans, to sugar and cotton crops, and to economic conditions and the monetary situation in the city. In some letters Lavergne discusses the problems he encounters in managing the bank. A name index in the front of the volume is incomplete. The correspondence continues in the third letterbook, dated 1842, which contains twelve letters written by Lavergne on topics similar to those of the second letterbook. Firms and individuals addressed are located in Louisiana, New York, and France. A number of letters concern the bank crisis of 1842 and the grave problems the New Orleans banks were facing. The letterbook lacks a page or pages at the beginning and at the end.

N.B. Three letterbooks relating to banking were microfilmed from a collection of 1,143 items. Omissions from the microfilm contain additional data on banking, as well as other topics including personal and family matters and Lavergne's imprisonment in Paris, military service, political offices, and Jefferson College offices.

Minute books and records of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana, another New Orleans property bank, are included on Reels 14–17 of this microfilm publication.

Introductory Materials

0565 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Bound Volumes

0566 Hugues Lavergne, Letterbook, 1829–1830. 23 frames.

0589 Hugues Lavergne, Letterbook, 1838–1842. 168 frames.

0757 Hugues Lavergne, Letterbook, July–September 1842. 26 frames.

List of Omissions

0783 List of Omissions from the de la Vergne Family Papers. 1 frame.

***Gustave Aivilien Breaux Diaries, 1859, 1863–1865,
New Orleans and St. Martin Parish, Louisiana
Collection # 489 (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)***

Description of the Collection

Gustave A. Breaux, an attorney, divided his time between New Orleans and Prairie Site Plantation in St. Martin Parish.

Diary entries in the first volume record the weather, social matters, politics, philosophical musings, business transactions, and cases at law. On July 25 and 26, 1859, he witnesses the trial and conviction of a slave for the alleged rape of a white woman. Other entries report the toll of epidemics raging in New Orleans, Breaux's principal residence. Cash accounts at the end of the first volume present a partial overview of household expenses during 1859.

The second volume contains a much greater emphasis on plantation affairs. Entries discuss troop movements in the 1860s and efforts to keep his former slaves on Prairie Site Plantation. On November 17, 1863, Breaux leaves for Galveston, Texas, to seek the release of the schooner *Derby*, seized by order of General Magruder. On May 1, 1864, Breaux commands a company of civilians in the capture of jayhawkers hiding among the swamps.

A small folder of papers contains documents filed in the second volume. These primarily consist of news clippings relating to the Civil War and lawyers in Louisiana during the war. Two letters, 1864 and 1899, concern Breaux's military service.

Introductory Materials

0784 Introductory Materials. 1 frame.

Bound Volumes

0785 Gustave A. Breaux, Journal, 1859. 48 frames.

0833 Gustave A. Breaux, Journal, October 13, 1863–February 12, 1865. 81 frames.

Papers

0914 Gustave A. Breaux, Documents Interfiled in Journal of 1863–1865, 1864–1899, and Undated. 13 frames.