

A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

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

General Editor: Kenneth M. Stampp

**Series I
Selections from
Louisiana State University
Parts 1, 2, and 3**

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Randolph Boehm and Gregory Murphy**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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University of California at Berkeley

NOTE ON SOURCES

The collections microfilmed in this collection are holdings of the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Hill Memorial Library, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803-3300.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Some papers dating after 1865 have not been included in this publication. In most cases, post-1865 records will be microfilmed as part of a companion UPA series, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*. Manuscript volumes selected for inclusion in this microfilm collection were filmed in their entirety throughout, even when entries therein run far beyond 1865.

The Reel Index for this edition provides the user with a précis for each collection. The précis provides 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.

Explanatory notes at the end of the description of each collection discuss the omissions, if any, from the collection.

Series I
Selections from Louisiana State University

Part 1
Louisiana Sugar Plantations

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REEL INDEX

Reel 1

Palfrey Family Papers (William T. Palfrey), 1776–1918, St. Mary and St. Martin Parishes, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

The collection consists of correspondence, land documents, marriage certificates, and bound volumes of three generations of the Palfrey family in Louisiana, Massachusetts, and South Carolina. Correspondence details sugar and cotton culture, slavery, financial matters, banking, commercial ventures, shipping, bankruptcy, education, abolition, the Civil War, and social and family matters. Marriage certificates relate to services performed by Rev. Charles Whitehorn Hilton in Louisiana. Land documents refer to property on the Bayou Teche acquired by William T. Palfrey and include a copy of the will of David Weeks. Bound volumes, the largest series in the collection, contain plantation and business records of the Palfreys.

John Palfrey (1768–1843) was born in Boston, the son of merchant William Palfrey. He moved to New Orleans in 1803 after pursuing several business ventures in Boston and South America. Initially employed as a ship chandler, Palfrey later managed his brother-in-law George Phillips's sugar plantation near New Orleans, on the German Coast of the Mississippi. He assumed control of the plantation from his sister Emily Phillips in 1809, but bankruptcy forced him to sell in 1810. Palfrey moved westward near to St. Martinville, Louisiana, where he commenced a cotton plantation named Forlorn Hope. During the War of 1812 he leased the plantation and used his slaves for the boiling of salt. He was a director of the St. Martinville office of the Louisiana state bank, 1819–1821. After struggling with cotton in the moist Bayou Teche region, Palfrey completed a switch to sugar cultivation in 1829. Four of his five sons settled in Louisiana: Edward and Henry William in 1810; and George and William T. in 1815. Eldest son John Gorham Palfrey remained in Boston.

John Gorham Palfrey (1796–1881) was graduated from Harvard University in 1815. He studied theology at Harvard and then accepted the pastorate of Boston's Brattle Street Congregational-Unitarian Church in 1818. He resigned in 1830 to accept the chair of sacred literature at Harvard and remained there through 1839 as dean of faculty and one of three preachers at University Chapel. From 1835 to 1843 he served as editor of the *North American Review* and allied himself early with the antislavery movement. In 1842 he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature and served until 1843. He inherited slaves from his father's estate and carried them northward for emancipation. From 1844 to 1848 he was secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and also served in Congress, 1847–1849. He served as Boston's postmaster, 1861–1867, and attended the antislavery congress in Paris as an American delegate.

Henry William Palfrey (1798–1866) initially worked for the counting houses of William Simpson and Chew & Relf in New Orleans. In 1820 he set up the merchant and cotton factor firm of Taylor & Palfrey with William Taylor in New Orleans. He served as American commissioner to the Exposition Universelle in Paris in 1855. He died en route to Europe in 1866 when his ship sank in a storm.

William Taylor Palfrey (1800–1868) served a mercantile apprenticeship, but on winning a lottery in 1816, he invested his prize and went to sea. He subsequently bought slaves and joined forces with his father at Forlorn Hope in 1818 where he remained until the 1830s. In later life William became a successful sugar planter on Bayou Teche in St. Mary Parish. He also served as a parish judge,

sheriff, and as a state senator. He married Sidney Ann Conrad (1806–1839) in 1825. They had six children: Mary [Palfrey] Weeks, William T. Palfrey, Jr., Charles C. Palfrey, Edward Palfrey (ca. 1836–1862), Sidney [Palfrey] Tupper, and Alfred Palfrey. Palfrey remarried in 1858. He and his second wife, Susan Cornelia [Gates] Barnard (b. ca. 1836), had two children, including George D. Palfrey (b. 1860).

John Palfrey's other sons, Edward and George, died relatively early in life and are not well documented in the collection. Edward Palfrey (d. ca. 1817) was employed in the mercantile firm of Smith, Dorsey & Co. in New Orleans. He died after contracting yellow fever ca. 1817. George Palfrey (d. 1824) moved back to Boston from Louisiana in 1816. He died in 1824 of complications from a wound suffered in a duel.

The correspondence series, 1806–1865, covers most of the members of the Palfrey family mentioned above. There is a sustained correspondence between John Palfrey, William Taylor Palfrey, and John Gorham Palfrey. Substantial correspondence also occurs between William Taylor Palfrey and his children. Henry William Palfrey is less well represented. There is no correspondence for 1822–1827.

Letters of John Palfrey concern the education and rearing of his sons, as well as numerous business and plantation matters. Family letters document education in Massachusetts and Louisiana and include letters to his sister Emily [Palfrey] Phillips and brother William Palfrey. Letters to Henry Johnson detail Palfrey's involvement in plans for the education of Philip Parrott. Financial matters are discussed in mortgages, accounts, and correspondence with William Taylor, R.D. Shepherd, Chew & Relf, Judah Touro, and others. Palfrey's letters detail the insolvency of a sugar plantation on the German Coast, settlement with the syndics of Mr. Phillips, the effects of the Embargo Act of 1807, and Palfrey's move to Attakapas in 1810. Subsequent letters detail the start-up of a cotton plantation, the hardships faced by a pioneer planter, and Palfrey's purchase of slaves by mortgage in 1811. Palfrey was threatened with foreclosure at his new plantation due to floods during the War of 1812 and later, poor prices for cotton. Agricultural topics discussed in the correspondence include commodity prices, overseers, slaves, and factors. The effects of yellow fever epidemics and other diseases in Louisiana are other frequent topics. Letters of 1819–1821 detail Palfrey's service as director of the St. Martinville branch of the Louisiana State Bank. Correspondence, 1832–1840, of John Palfrey with his sons William Taylor Palfrey and Henry William Palfrey discusses his sugar plantation, family, and financial matters.

Correspondence of John Gorham Palfrey covers the antislavery movement in the North and conditions at Harvard University. His letters to his brother William Taylor Palfrey discuss his literary and historical activities, negotiations for borrowing money, emancipation of slaves inherited from his father, and estrangements from Southern family members because of his abolitionist sentiments. Other letters discuss travels in the South and North, as well as duties attendant professional and religious appointments. Many of the leading intellectuals of the ante-bellum North are discussed. Social matters are also a topic in much of the correspondence (including the undated letters). Letters to his brothers and father mention his wife Mary Ann [Hammond] Palfrey and their six children.

Letters from John Palfrey to Henry William Palfrey discuss the son's financial and cotton commission activities in New Orleans. Correspondence of 1818–1819 concerns Henry William's partnership with William Taylor. In the depressed financial climate of 1840, letters between Henry William Palfrey, his father, and brother William Taylor Palfrey discuss protests against the notes of Henry William and other financial embarrassments. A volume of transcribed letters of Henry William pertain to his trip to Paris in 1855 as American commissioner to the Exposition Universelle. His Civil War letters depict New Orleans on the eve of federal occupation.

Correspondence of William Taylor Palfrey and his family relates to the plantation economy, slavery, family matters, education, social life, the Civil War, and the federal occupation of Louisiana. Correspondents include Alexander Porter, Alexander de Clouet, Alexander Conrad, and Charles M. Conrad. Letters from Sidney [Conrad] Palfrey to her husband while she was visiting relatives in New Iberia and St. Martinville, 1829–1836, concern his welfare and that of their children, morbidity and mortality, social events, and the status of the crops. Letters of 1839 concern Sidney [Conrad] Palfrey's death. Letters of 1844–1846 detail the education of William's older sons in Lexington, Kentucky. Letters of 1845–1846 and undated refer to the courtship of eldest daughter Mary by her

cousin William Weeks and his eventually successful efforts to overcome her objections. Subsequent letters from Mary to her father discuss social matters, plantation activities, and cholera. Letters of 1852 concern the education of daughter Sidney Palfrey at the Academy of the Visitation Convent at Georgetown, Washington, D.C. Subsequent letters of Sidney concern her marriage with Tristram Tupper, Jr., and their life in Charleston, South Carolina, through the end of the Civil War. Edward Palfrey was a cadet at the West Point Military Academy in 1852. His letters discuss the academic program there and the early administration of that academy by Robert E. Lee. Subsequent letters from Edward discuss his life as a planter and debtor in St. Mary Parish, 1857–1861, and accounts of his Civil War service including descriptions of the federal occupation of New Orleans, troop movements in the Teche and Berwick Bay regions, and the bombardment of Vicksburg, June–September 1862, where Edward was killed. Letters of 1856 concern the elopement of Charles C. Palfrey with Fanny Baker over the objections of her mother. Letters of Alfred Palfrey concern the remarriage of his father in 1858, his education at Yale University, visits to his sister and family in Charleston, and his resettlement there following the war. One of the final letters in the series is a copy of a letter of June 29, 1865, from William Taylor Palfrey to his brother John Gorham Palfrey setting forth his views of the impact of the war on his plantations and slaves and those of his neighbors.

Land documents, 1776–1800, consist of plats, deeds, and patents pertaining to property acquired by William Taylor Palfrey and his partnerships in St. Mary Parish. French- and Spanish-language documents from the colonial period in Louisiana are included. Darby land documents pertain to land bought from Edward Forstall as executor of the estate of Madame Vinda Darby. Grevenberg land documents refer to property purchased of Barthelemy Grevenberg by D.S. Norton, who sold it to John Towles, from whose estate it was bought by a partnership comprising brothers-in-law David Weeks, F.D. Conrad, Charles M. Conrad, and William Taylor Palfrey. A copy of the will of David Weeks, 1834, is included. Norton land documents refer to property which passed from the estate of Philo Norton to John Towles, where it was sold at auction. Johnson (Reeves) land documents refer to lands of Patrick Johnson and the estate of John Reeves. Documents pertaining to the auction of lands in the estate of John Towles and an unidentified index are included among the Johnson (Reeves) land documents. Other land documents include those of Henry Hargroeder and warrants issued in the names of William Taylor Palfrey and Edward Palfrey.

The largest series in the collection are the bound volumes consisting of business and plantation records of William Taylor Palfrey and his son George D. Palfrey. The first eleven volumes are account books of the plantations purchased by William T. Palfrey and his brothers-in-law, in joint ownership, from the estate of John Towles. In 1843 the partnership became W.T. Palfrey & Co., a sole proprietorship. This plantation was named Ricahoc and by 1852 included a force of 102 slaves. Later plantations include Cypre Mort and Home. All three plantations were in St. Mary Parish. Palfrey's personal accounts are included in the volumes.

Account books of William Taylor Palfrey, 1852–1854, were subsequently used by his son George D. Palfrey. Account books of the younger Palfrey contain entries for the Jeanerette General Store of Iberia Parish and the Franklin Brick Yard in St. Mary Parish, as well as general business records for the plantations.

One account book contains a journal of the operations of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad Company, 1841–1842. A terminus of the railroad was Jackson, East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. Entries pertain to the capital stock, notes, receipts, expenses, and Negro hire of the company.

Two volumes contain a plantation diary of William Taylor Palfrey, 1842–1868, covering operations at Ricahoc, Cypre Mort, and Home plantations. Entries record the amounts of crops planted and harvested, dates of holidays for slaves, births and deaths, illnesses, and some experimental agriculture. In November 1854 Palfrey noted the reception of Lelanger cane from India, a gift from Governor Roman. An article inserted from the *Planters' Banner* describes a hurricane that smashed into Last Island, Louisiana, in August 1856. There are notations for seven Negroes brought to the plantation from Charleston on October 30, 1857. Their purchase is mentioned in the correspondence series. Entries in 1861 contain Palfrey's reaction to the beating of slaves by the overseer of a neighbor and his own purchase of cane from his slaves. Civil War entries describe the federal occupation of Louisiana, the conscription of slaves, eyewitness accounts of battles, and combat on the Bayou Teche between the CSS *Cotton* and federal gunboats. A notation at the end

of the diary by George D. Palfrey describes unusually severe weather in Louisiana during the winter of 1895.

The register of births of slaves of William Taylor Palfrey, 1843–1865, lists the births of 158 individuals. This record lists the names of the mothers and children and occasionally makes reference to fathers.

The final volume contains accounts from the estate of John Palfrey, 1844–1845, and subscriptions for St. Mary's Episcopal Church, 1900–1902. Accounts from the estate of John Palfrey were kept by William Taylor Palfrey and document the sales of sugar and molasses, expenses including slave hire, and amounts deducted from the hire of Negroes for the payment of amounts owed the Palfrey slaves. Cash disbursements were noted to the three surviving sons of John Palfrey.

N.B. Several items were omitted from this microfilm collection. A folder of newspapers, 1837–1838, containing issues of the *Planters' Banner*, Franklin, Louisiana, concern land transactions of William T. Palfrey. Marriage certificates, 1866–1869, from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Franklin, and the Church of the Epiphany, New Iberia, Louisiana, document ceremonies performed by Rev. Charles Whitehorn Hilton. A cash book kept by George D. Palfrey, 1915–1918, is also omitted. Correspondence dating 1866–1875 is omitted. Postbellum records not included in the present series will be included in a forthcoming microfilm series from UPA, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*.

Related manuscript collections include the David Weeks Family Papers, Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, LSU Libraries. A collection of Palfrey Family Papers exists among the holdings of Harvard University.

Secondary sources on the Palfreys include: Hannah Palfrey Ayer, *Legacy of New England*; Bernard Broussard, *A History of St. Mary Parish*; Frank Otto Gattell, *John Gorham Palfrey and the New England Conscience*; Ulrich B. Phillips, *Life and Labor in the Old South*; Charles C. Roland, *Louisiana Sugar Plantations during the American Civil War*; and J. Carlyle Sitterson, *Sugar Country*.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 12 frames.

Correspondence

0013 Palfrey Family, 1806–1811. 70 frames.
0083 Palfrey Family, 1812–1815. 110 frames.
0193 Palfrey Family, 1816–1821, 1828–1830. 118 frames.
0311 Palfrey Family, 1832. 59 frames.
0370 Palfrey Family, 1833. 97 frames.
0467 Palfrey Family, 1834–1839. 126 frames.
0593 Palfrey Family, 1840–1849. 117 frames.
0710 Palfrey Family, 1851–1859. 165 frames.
0770 [Typescript of European Travel] Letters [and Background] of General Henry William Palfrey, 1855 [1964]. 34 frames.
0875 Palfrey Family, 1860–1865. 96 frames.
0971 Palfrey Family, Undated. 25 frames.

Reel 2

Palfrey Family Papers cont.

Land Documents

0001 Darby Land Documents, 1776–1847. 61 frames.
0062 Grevenberg Land Documents, 1783–1836. 63 frames.
0125 Horton Land Documents, 1808–1845. 58 frames.
0183 Johnson (Reeves) Land Documents, 1809–1839. 42 frames.
0225 Land Documents, 1811–1860. 19 frames.

Marriage Certificates

0244 Marriage Certificates, 1865. 6 frames.

Bound Volumes

0250 William T. Palfrey, Journal, 1834–1839. 48 frames.
0298 William T. Palfrey, Ledger, 1834–1839. 72 frames.
0370 William T. Palfrey, Journal, 1832–1837. 141 frames.
0511 William T. Palfrey, Journal, 1837–1843. 55 frames.
0566 William T. Palfrey, Journal, 1847–1852. 88 frames.
0654 William T. Palfrey, Journal, 1851–1861. 230 frames.
0884 William T. Palfrey, Journal, 1861–1868. 110 frames.

Reel 3***Palfrey Family Papers cont.*****Bound Volumes cont.**

0001 William T. Palfrey, Ledger, 1837–1842. 99 frames.
0100 William T. Palfrey, Ledger, 1839–1848. 194 frames.
0294 William T. Palfrey, Ledger, 1847–1851. 153 frames.
0447 William T. Palfrey, Ledger, 1861–1868. 205 frames.
0652 William T. Palfrey and George D. Palfrey, Journal, 1852–1854 and 1899–1904.
352 frames.

Reel 4***Palfrey Family Papers cont.*****Bound Volumes cont.**

0001 William T. Palfrey and George D. Palfrey, Ledger, 1852–1854 and 1899–1904.
388 frames.
0389 George D. Palfrey, Ledger, 1904. 30 frames.
0419 Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad Company, Journal, 1841–1842. 47 frames.
0466 William T. Palfrey, Plantation Diary, 1842–1859. 223 frames.
0689 William T. Palfrey and George D. Palfrey, Plantation Diary, 1860–1868 and 1895.
72 frames.
0761 William T. Palfrey, Register of Births of Slaves, 1843–1865. 11 frames.
0772 Estate of John Palfrey and Subscriptions for St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Journal,
1844–1845 and 1900–1902. 51 frames.

Omissions

0823 List of Omissions from the Palfrey Family Papers. 1 frame.

***Miss Sidney Harding Diary, 1863–1865,
St. Mary and De Soto Parishes, Louisiana*****Description of the Collection**

Sidney Harding (b. March 10, 1841) was daughter to W.S. and Elizabeth Harding of Old Brier Plantation, St. Mary Parish. During the Civil War the Hardings were refugees living in a log house at Keachie, De Soto Parish. Diaries are available in manuscript and typescript.

The early entries of the diary tell of the Hardings' journey from St. Mary through St. Landry, Rapides, and Natchitoches parishes. Harding recorded the names of places where they stopped, social encounters, diet, and expenses incurred in the journey.

The sacrifices endured by the Hardings during their stay at Keachie as refugees, including difficulties in obtaining provisions, are the subject of much of the diary. The hardships of their life at Keachie is often contrasted with their former existence at Old Brier. Social and personal matters recounted include going to church, courtships, marriages, trips to Shreveport, visits with soldiers, visits to the wounded in hospitals, and visits to the Pleasant Hill and Mansfield battlefields in April 1864. The relations of the diarist with her mother, sisters, brothers, servants, girlfriends, cousins, and casual acquaintances receive frequent comment in the often confining circumstances of their sojourn. Daily activities recounted include singing, dancing, sewing, and talking.

Introductory Materials

0824 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Bound Volume

0826 Miss Sidney Harding, Diary [Manuscript], July 20, 1863–January 20, 1864. 68 frames.

Typescript

0894 Miss Sidney Harding, Diary [Typescript], July 20, 1863–January 20, 1864. 43 frames.

Bound Volume

0937 Miss Sidney Harding, Diary [Manuscript], March 10–December 31, 1864, and Personal Accounts [Manuscript], 1863–1865. 52 frames.

Typescript

0989 Miss Sidney Harding, Diary [Typescript], March 10–December 31, 1864, and Personal Accounts [Typescript], 1863–1865. 89 frames.

Reel 5

Kenner Family Papers, 1844–1892, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

This collection consists of plantation diaries, memorandum books, family correspondence, and Civil War letters from several members of the William Kenner family. It includes letters by Kenner's grandson Lieutenant Philip M. Kenner of Oakland Plantation, Jefferson Parish, from Tupelo, Mississippi, and Marietta, Georgia, during his service in the Confederate army. Plantation diaries and correspondence of Charles Oxley concern Roseland Plantation, St. Charles Parish. Oxley was the son-in-law of William Kenner through his marriage to Martha [Kenner] Oxley. There are six diaries for Roseland Plantation, 1847–1853 and 1856; a memorandum book, 1844–1848; and a memorandum book, 1853. Other correspondents include William B. Kenner and various female family members. Postbellum letters refer to agricultural and social conditions and the economic prospects of members of the family in Louisiana, Minnesota, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Letters discuss plantation matters and social life in Louisiana after the war. Principal correspondents in this era were Philip M. Kenner, Martha Kenner, Huddleston Kenner, George Harding, and Aunt Heloise Cinas.

Roseland plantation diaries of Charles Oxley pertain to daily events, the weather, crop prospects, and the work of slaves. Diaries indicate the acreage planted in cane, numbers of carts hauled, and number of hogsheads of sugar processed. A crevasse was noted in the diary of 1850. Accounts

scattered among the diaries pertain to the hiring of Irishmen as agricultural laborers. Oxley also noted the use of a draining machine in preparing land for crops at Roseland. Entries indicate the distribution of clothing to slaves, runaways, and the deaths of slaves.

Memorandum books of Charles Oxley also document plantation life at Roseland from 1844 through 1848 and during 1853. A memorandum of Negroes at Roseland dated December 1848 indicates a force of 162 slaves, an increase of twenty-nine persons since 1830. Other entries detail cash expenses and receipts.

N.B. The William Kenner Papers from the holdings of the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, LSU Libraries, is included in this edition (see page 95).

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Papers

0003 Kenner Family, 1846–1856. 16 frames.

0019 Kenner Family, 1860–1868. 28 frames.

0047 Kenner Family, 1870–1872, 1880–1889. 67 frames.

0114 Kenner Family, 1890, 1892, and Undated. 29 frames.

Photograph

0143 Kenner Family, Undated. 3 frames.

Envelopes

0146 Kenner Family, 1855, 1869, and Undated. 3 frames.

Bound Volumes

0149 Charles Oxley, Roseland Plantation Diary, 1847. 67 frames.

0216 Charles Oxley, Roseland Plantation Diary, 1848. 76 frames.

0292 Charles Oxley, Roseland Plantation Diary, 1850. 75 frames.

0367 Charles Oxley, Roseland Plantation Diary, 1851. 77 frames.

0444 Charles Oxley, Roseland Plantation Diary, 1853. 71 frames.

0515 Charles Oxley, Roseland Plantation Diary, 1856. 74 frames.

0589 Charles Oxley, Memorandum Book, 1844–1848. 66 frames.

0655 Charles Oxley, Memorandum Book, 1853. 51 frames.

Samuel McCutchon Papers, 1832–1874, St. Charles and Plaquemines Parishes, Louisiana; also British Honduras

Description of the Collection

Samuel McCutchon was the son of Samuel McCutchon (1773–1840) and Rebecca [Butler] McCutchon [1782–1844]. The younger McCutchon married Adele D'Estrehan and the couple purchased Ormond Plantation in St. Charles Parish from Richard Butler in 1819. By 1859, S.D. McCutchon & Co. owned Oaklands Plantation and 152 slaves in Plaquemines Parish. From 1866 to 1874 Samuel McCutchon served as manager for Regalia Estate, a sugar plantation and mill near Belize, British Honduras.

The collection consists of four series of documents: Oaklands Plantation document, printed materials, papers, and bound volumes. The largest series is the bound volumes relating to Ormond Plantation, 1832–1862 and 1869, and Regalia Estate, 1868–1874. The Oaklands Plantation document is an inventory and valuation for 1859. Printed materials relate to sugar cultivation, processing techniques, and machinery in British Honduras, 1865–1873. Papers, 1849–1871, document antebellum household and plantation expenses of the McCutchons, Samuel McCutchon's Civil War service, and negotiations with U.S. manufacturers for the purchase of a sawmill for the Regalia Estate in 1871.

Bound volumes relating to Ormond Plantation begin with a vital register listing the birth and death dates of Negro children on the plantation, 1832–1862, including their mothers' names. Also included are notes on the Bonnet Carre Crevasse of 1859 and the crevasse of 1849 with the extent of damages caused by flooding. The volume contains a statement of G.J. Lord's account at Jefferson Academy, St. James Parish, 1861.

Also included are two plantation diaries of Ormond Plantation, 1838–1842, recording daily events, number of carts in operation, number of slaves sick and confined, and the kind and number of livestock killed. Daily entries document work performed by male and female field hands preparing land, planting, and processing corn, rice, sugarcane, oats, peas, and potatoes. Slaves also worked as laborers ditching, clearing land, and cutting timber. Skilled hands worked in the shop and engine house as carpenters and blacksmiths. Other entries refer to white employees including overseers and Irishmen. Additional remarks concern the arrival at and departure from the plantation, by wagon or steamer, of members of the McCutchon family and others. Damages to machinery and buildings by storms and the work of slaves on the levee during the crevasse of 1840 are also recorded. The second volume includes notes on modern history taken by Samuel McCutchon at St. Mary's College during 1838. The plantation diary for the Regalia Estate, 1868–1874, documents Ormond Plantation for part of 1869.

The Regalia Estate was a sugar plantation on the Little River near Belize in British Honduras. McCutchon was manager there for Young, Toledo & Co. after the American Civil War. The Regalia Estate operated a sugar mill and a sawmill. The volume also mentions a nearby plantation, called the Seven Hills Estate. A record book, 1872–1873, includes plans of buildings on Regalia.

The Regalia Estate plantation diary includes statements of provisions, lists of bills for the repair of the sugar mill, draft letters, memorandums, and a contract for extra hours with sugarhouse workers. Daily entries depict work done on the estate, output of the sugar mill, and travel by boat through the colony. McCutchon noted his own journeys as well as the arrival of other Louisianans. On July 4, 1868, he stated parenthetically that the date was "Once glorious!!!!"

Lists of workers include overseers, carpenters, laborers, cart drivers, and cattlemen. Hundreds of Chinese laborers are listed by number. Entries in the plantation diary during April 1868 detail a labor dispute resulting in the accidental drowning of a supposed ringleader of a group of Chinese laborers. Threats were made against the life of the overseer, Mr. Hyde. The magistrate and police were called out to restore order. Those refusing to return to work were set to hard labor on the public roads.

Papers include bills and receipts for clothing, furniture, household items, seed and shrubs, and a carriage purchased by the McCutchons on a trip to Washington, D.C., and New York in 1849. A contract with a gardener for their plantation is dated 1849. Purchases were made for the McCutchons by N. Azby D'Estrehan in Paris, France, during 1859 and 1860. McCutchon's Civil War service in the Louisiana State Guard at Shreveport is also documented.

Printed materials include a copy of the *British Honduras and Belize Advertiser*, 1868. Broad sides and pamphlets give descriptions and testimonials on the use of the "concretor" a patented machine for the extraction of juice from sugarcane and the refining of sugar. Reprints from the *British Trade Journal*, 1871–1873, concern the manufacture of sugarcane and the machinery used.

Introductory Materials

0706 Introductory Materials. 12 frames.

Oaklands Plantation Document

0718 William Erskine and Maunsell White, Inventory and Valuation of Oaklands Plantation, 1859. 8 frames.

Printed Materials

0726 "The Concretor," 1865–1866. 41 frames.

0767 "The French Imperial Colonial Commission and the Concretor," 1867. 13 frames.

0780 Broad sides and Newspaper, 1868–1873. 40 frames.

Papers

0820 Samuel McCutchon, 1849–1871. 57 frames.

Bound Volumes

0877 James McCutchon and Samuel McCutchon, Vital Register, 1832–1862. 19 frames.
0896 Samuel McCutchon, Ormond Plantation Diary, 1838–1840. 156 frames.

Reel 6***Samuel McCutchon Papers cont.*****Bound Volumes cont.**

0001 Samuel McCutchon, Notes on Modern History and Ormond Plantation Diary, 1838 and 1841–1842. 242 frames.
0243 Samuel McCutchon, Regalia Estate and Ormond Plantation Diary, 1868–1874. 170 frames.
0413 Samuel McCutchon, Regalia Estate Record Book and Plans of Buildings, 1872–1873. 28 frames.

***Alexander Franklin Pugh Memorandum Book, 1850–1852,
and Diaries, 1859–1865,
Assumption and Lafourche Parishes, Louisiana*****Description of the Collection**

Alexander Franklin Pugh (1819–1883) was one of four sons of Augustin Pugh (1783–1853) and Cynthia Pugh (ca. 1799–1860). Augustin and his brothers, Thomas (1796–1852) and Whitmell Hill Pugh (1781–1834), had moved to southern Louisiana from Bertie Countie, North Carolina, in 1819. The Pughs bought extensive sugar plantations on Bayou Lafourche in Assumption and Lafourche parishes and were among the planter elite of antebellum Louisiana.

Alexander Franklin Pugh married Ellen Mary Boatner (1832–1909) in 1851. Pugh was part owner and manager of five sugar estates on Bayou Lafourche: Augustin, Bellevue, Boatner, New Hope, and Whitmell plantations. They lived on Boatner Plantation. A family partnership, W.H. Pugh & Co., encompassing some of these plantations was administered by Alexander Franklin Pugh following the death of his brother, Whitmell Hill Pugh (d. ca. 1858).

The memorandum book of Alexander Franklin Pugh, 1850–1852 (available in manuscript only) contains miscellaneous accounts, lists of books, lists of items to purchase, and daily activities of Pugh. Crop notes and mention of slaves were occasionally made.

The final six volumes (available in manuscript and typescript) are plantation diaries of Pugh, 1859–1863, and 1865. Besides daily entries, the books typically list cash accounts, bills receivable and payable, and items wanted. Entries describe local weather conditions, water levels on Bayou Lafourche, and economic conditions. Crop notes recount the planting, harvesting, and yield of sugarcane, corn, and garden crops. Other tasks recorded include wood cutting and ditching. Pugh detailed prospects for the sale of sugar and molasses and made frequent comparison with the results of previous years. Frequent mention is also made of the behavior and health of slaves. Occasional purchases and sales of slaves were noted. When buying slaves Pugh was often accompanied by his brother Dr. Joseph H. Pugh or another physician to assure the soundness and health of the bondsmen and to promptly isolate individuals suffering from contagious diseases, such as measles.

Civil War–era entries depict troop movements, the impressment of horses, orders for Negro hire, settling of Negro accounts, work stoppages, thefts, and justice by provost marshal. The 1865 volume records Pugh's payroll accounts of his former slaves, with his observations on their dissatisfaction with wages and unwillingness to work.

The diaries also note social events, visits with friends and relatives, and deaths in the family. Pugh was plagued with fevers and chills and used quinine to combat the worst of these attacks. He suffered temporary loss of hearing from large doses of that tonic. Transportation improvements mentioned by Pugh include railroads and steamboats.

A small series of papers, 1850–1859 and undated, contains miscellaneous bills and receipts, newspaper clippings, and notes. An undated circular letter by E.H. Angamar contains a report on the St. Charles crevasses and the effect of the flood on the sugar crop in the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John, St. James, Assumption, and Lafourche.

N.B. Two related collections among the holdings of the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, LSU Libraries—W.W. Pugh and Family Records, 1830–1912, and Colonel W.W. Pugh and Family Papers, 1848–1941—are not included in the present series, but will be included in a subsequent microfilm edition from UPA, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*. The Barker Texas History Center, University of Texas at Austin, holds extensive collections of Pugh Family Papers including additional diaries of Alexander Franklin Pugh, 1852–1858, 1864, and 1866–1879 [partially available in UPA's microfilm edition of *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series G, Part 1*, and the remainder of the papers dating 1866–1905 to be available in UPA's *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*]. The Allen J. Allender Archives, Nicholls State University, Thibodaux, Louisiana, holds the Martin-Pugh Collection, including voluminous ante-bellum and postbellum records.

Researchers should note the existence of Barnes F. Lathrop, "The Pugh Plantations, 1860–1865" (Ph.D. diss., University of Texas at Austin, 1945). Another source on the Pughs is Harnett T. Kane, *Plantation Parade: The Grand Manner in Louisiana* (New York: William Morrow and Company, 1945), pp. 215–229. Philip D. Uzee, *The Lafourche Country*, pp. 69, 235–237, contains additional information on the Pughs.

Introductory Materials

441 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

Bound Volumes

0446 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Memorandum Book [Manuscript], 1850–1852. 75 frames.
 0521 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Plantation Diary [Manuscript], 1859. 201 frames.
 0722 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Plantation Diary [Manuscript], 1860. 201 frames.
 0923 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Plantation Diary [Manuscript], 1861. 38 frames.

Reel 7

Alexander Franklin Pugh Memorandum Book and Diaries cont.

Bound Volumes cont.

0001 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Plantation Diary [Manuscript], 1861 cont. 157 frames.
 0158 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Plantation Diary [Manuscript], 1862. 74 frames.
 0232 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Plantation Diary [Manuscript], 1863–January 1864.
 68 frames.
 0300 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Plantation Diary [Manuscript], 1865. 213 frames.

Typescripts of Volumes

0513 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Plantation Diaries [Typescript], 1859–1860. 202 frames.
 0715 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Plantation Diaries [Typescript], 1861–January 1864.
 190 frames.
 0905 Alexander Franklin Pugh, Plantation Diary [Typescript], 1865. 82 frames.

Papers

0987 Alexander Franklin Pugh, 1850–1859 and Undated. 14 frames.

Reel 8

Boucry Family Record Books, 1814–1884, 1910, St. James Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Helene Boucry married Jean Phillippe Boucry (d. 1853) on December 29, 1835. They were the owners of Bonne Esperence Plantation in St. James Parish, Louisiana. Their daughter Helene Boucry (b. 1836) was married in 1856. The collection, entirely in French, consists of record books and papers removed from record books containing plantation accounts and notes on family history, 1818–1884 and 1910.

Volume 1 by an unknown author includes a register of livestock brands. Annual statements of cotton, corn, and sugar crops and livestock records detail the period 1814–1833. Other records include slave lists and records of expenditures for labor, planting, equipment, and merchandise. Records of 1884 and 1910 include accounts of wood cut and notes on bakery employees. Among the papers removed from volume 1 is a letter dated 1879.

Volumes 2 and 3 contain entries made by Helene Boucry recording genealogical data, household and educational expenses, agricultural accounts, and accounts with merchants. Family records list births, marriages, and deaths, 1831–1883. Related families include the Bonnecaze, Bourgeois, Camponex, Dornier, Duhon, Gardere, Guidry, and Webre families.

N.B. Additional information may be found in: Lillian C. Bourgeois, *Cabanocey: The History, Customs, and Folklore of St. James Parish*; and Elton C. Oubre, *St. James Parish, Louisiana: 1850 and 1860 Census*.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 6 frames.

Papers Removed from Volumes

0006 Boucry Family, Volume 1, 1814–1833, 1884, 1910. 14 frames.

0020 Boucry Family, Volume 2, 1831–1864. 2 frames.

0022 Boucry Family, Volume 3, 1839–1883. 2 frames.

Record Books

0024 Boucry Family, Volume 1, 1814–1833, 1884, 1910. 53 frames.

0077 Boucry Family, Volume 2, 1831–1864. 26 frames.

0103 Boucry Family, Volume 3, 1839–1883. 39 frames.

George Mather Account Books, 1782–1845, St. James Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Earliest records are mercantile and distillery accounts, but later accounts depict a large-scale sugar plantation. Miscellaneous financial accounts are also included. Locations mentioned include mercantile and plantation accounts on the German Coast, 1802–1804; New Orleans cotton factor consignment accounts and correspondence with Liverpool merchants, 1807; Baton Rouge correspondence, 1808, and accounts and memoranda, 1813; Acadia plantation accounts and memoranda, 1817–1829; and Belle Alliance plantation records for 1845.

There are four volumes in the collection, each covering multiple aspects of Mather's operations in Louisiana. A small series of financial papers includes accounts and memorandums of George Mather, 1813–1829. Other accounts among the financial papers document expenses of members of the Tureaud family in Liverpool in 1866 and at Bagatelle Plantation, undated.

Introductory Materials

0142 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Papers

0144 George Mather, Financial Records, 1813–1866. 9 frames.

Bound Volumes

0153 George Mather, Journal, 1782–1845. 35 frames.

0188 George Mather, Journal, 1798–1836. 141 frames.

0329 George Mather, Journal, 1813–1822. 20 frames.

0349 George Mather, Ledger [and Letter Book], 1806–1817. 25 frames.

***Severin Landry Papers, 1838–1865,
Assumption Parish, Louisiana***

Description of the Collection

This collection consists primarily of correspondence and business papers of Severin Landry, a sugar planter of Assumption Parish. Personal correspondence includes that of Zulme and Manuel Fernandez of Missouri and the children of Severin Landry. Business letters include those of New Orleans commission merchant Henry Tete and that of Merrick & Towne from Philadelphia. Bills, receipts, and accounts detail goods and services and the produce of the Landry plantation. A letter of 1860 from George W. Jones of Magnolia Place concerned a slave visiting his wife on Landry's estate. Freedmen's accounts, general orders, and payroll materials document the federal occupation of Louisiana.

N.B. This is the first of two related Landry family collections. Two manuscript volumes, 1846–1865, have been omitted from the Severin Landry collection because they are of an unrelated mercantile nature. Papers dating 1866–1887 will be included in a subsequent microfilm series from UPA, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*.

Introductory Materials

0374 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Papers

0376 Severin Landry, 1838–1847. 37 frames.

0413 Severin Landry, 1848–1857. 72 frames.

0485 Severin Landry, 1858–1865. 58 frames.

0543 Freedmen's Bureau Material, Circulars, General Orders, and Payroll, 1865. 20 frames.

0563 Severin Landry, Undated. 4 frames.

List of Omissions

0567 List of Omissions from the Severin Landry papers. 1 frame.

***Landry Family Papers, 1831–1865
Assumption Parish, Louisiana***

Description of the Collection

Most of the correspondence written by various members of the family pertains to personal matters. Later correspondence includes many business letters. Bills and receipts concern plantation and household expenses and sales of sugar. Pocket volumes consist of memorandums and accounts kept by members of the Gauthier and Landry families near Paincourtville and at New Orleans, Louisiana. Two manuscript volumes contain the inventory and sale of property in Allen Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, from the estate of George Rupp, 1849–1851.

N.B. This is the second of two related Landry family collections. Papers and volumes dating 1866–1900 are omitted, but will be included in a subsequent series, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*.

Introductory Materials

0568 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Pocket Volumes

0570 Landry Family, Volume 1, 1840. 10 frames.
0580 Landry Family, Volume 2, 1847. 5 frames.
0585 Landry Family, Volume 3, 1852. 32 frames.
0617 Landry Family, Volume 4, 1855. 65 frames.

Bound Volumes

0682 Landry Family, Inventory and Sale of the Estate of George Rupp (Allen Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania), 1849–1851. 16 frames.
0698 Landry Family, Cash Book of the Estate of George Rupp (Allen Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania), 1849. 7 frames.

Correspondence

0705 Landry Family, 1837–1847. 30 frames.
0735 Landry Family, 1848–1858. 64 frames.
0799 Landry Family, 1859–1865. 16 frames.
0815 Landry Family, Undated. 40 frames.

Bills and Receipts

0855 Landry Family, 1831–1850. 26 frames.
0881 Landry Family, 1851–1859. 67 frames.
0948 Landry Family, 1860–1865. 40 frames.

List of Omissions

0988 List of Omissions from the Landry Family papers. 1 frame.

Reel 9

A. Ledoux & Co. Plantation Journal, 1856–1857, Pointe Coupée [Iberville?] Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Records of overseers on a plantation owned by A. Ledoux, Miltenberger, and Hall in Pointe Coupée Parish are found in this volume. Slave lists include fifty-nine individuals, with their ages, births, deaths, and amounts of clothing given them. Other lists record the livestock and implements on the plantation. The volume is of the standard kind designed for the use of overseers and published by B.M. Norman, New Orleans, *The Sugar Plantation Record and Account Book, No. 1, Suitable for a Force of Eighty Hands, or Under*, fourth edition, by Thomas Affleck.

The overseer from January through December 1856 was Samuel Leigh. He was succeeded by Lewis F. Pulliam under whom the work continued into January 1857. Each recorded daily events on the plantation including weather notes and work by the slaves in the corn and sugarcane fields. Entries refer to the punishment of slaves by whipping and by work on Sundays for stealing and other alleged offenses. Other entries record the shipment of sugar and molasses from the landing at the plantation. Brickmaking was another task noted in the volume.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

Bound Volume

0006 A. Ledoux & Co., Record Book, 1856–1857. 119 frames.

Joseph Kleinpeter Papers, 1813–1894
Iberville Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Joseph Kleinpeter (b. 1798) was the son of John Kleinpeter (1762–1848) and Catherine (Sharp) Kleinpeter. Joseph married Caroline Therese (Dardenne) Brown in 1822 with whom he had a number of children including John Charles Kleinpeter and Joseph Sebastian Kleinpeter. Joseph Kleinpeter was a sugar planter and the owner of Variety Plantation in Iberville Parish.

The collection consists of several series including papers, a bound volume, and oversize papers. Included in the papers are family records, land records, legal documents, financial records, and slave lists. Many items in the collection are land records, slave sales, mortgages, and legal papers referring to the succession of John Kleinpeter. Of interest are 1840 true copies of deeds and certification of claims executed between 1803 and 1822 and the estate of Antoine Guyot in 1819. Financial records consist of bills and receipts (in French) for merchandise purchased, including one dating back to Jacob Brown, the first husband of Caroline Therese (Dardenne) Brown Kleinpeter. Slave lists dating 1856 and 1860 give the names and ages of individuals on Variety Plantation.

Military documents among the papers include an 1862 discharge granted to Sebastian Kleinpeter by the CSA because he had supplied a substitute for the army. Other documents of 1862 include an order to furnish two men to work on fortifications at Plaquemine and a certification that Joseph Kleinpeter had taken the oath of allegiance. Two prices current detail the New Orleans market after the Civil War.

The bound volume is a record book detailing cash expenditures and net proceeds for sales of slaves and horses, 1817–1818, and agricultural accounts, 1820–1842. These accounts detail corn culture, livestock, clothing, shipping, construction of a levee, and other expenses. Slave births from 1822 to 1852 are recorded in the volume and an undated entry gives the number of slaves by cabin.

Oversize papers include two land grants. One is for forty acres issued in 1852 to Daniel Wilson, awarded for military service in the Florida War. The other, for 160 acres of Louisiana swampland, was issued to Joseph Kleinpeter in 1859. Two Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands labor contracts for 1865 and 1866 are included in the oversize papers. There are also two post-Civil War military commissions.

Introductory Materials

0125 Introductory Materials. 8 frames.

Papers

- 0133 Joseph Kleinpeter, Family Record, Undated. 2 frames.
- 0135 Joseph Kleinpeter, Legal Documents, 1820–1822. 6 frames.
- 0141 Joseph Kleinpeter, Legal Documents (True Copies of Documents 1803–1822), 1840. 37 frames.
- 0178 Joseph Kleinpeter, Legal Documents, 1840–1855, 1865, 1886. 37 frames.
- 0215 Joseph Kleinpeter, Financial Documents, 1819–1894. 10 frames.
- 0225 Joseph Kleinpeter, Slave Lists, 1856, 1860. 4 frames.
- 0229 Joseph Kleinpeter, Military Documents, 1862, 1864. 5 frames.
- 0234 Joseph Kleinpeter, *New Orleans Price Current*, 1866, 1869. 8 frames.

Bound Volume

0242 Joseph Kleinpeter, Record Book, 1817–1852. 34 frames.

Oversize Papers

0276 Joseph Kleinpeter, Land Grants, Military Commissions, and Labor Agreements, 1852–1889. 10 frames.

Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins Plantation Records, 1741–1865, St. James and East Carroll Parishes, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

The records concern Wilton, a sugar plantation near Convent in St. James Parish, and Ashton, a cotton plantation in East Carroll Parish. The partners who owned the plantation were James Coles Bruce (ca. 1800–ca. 1864), James Alexander Seddon (1815–1880), and Dr. William Webb Wilkins (d. ca. 1858–1859). Dr. Wilkins was a resident of Louisiana, while his partners were Virginians. James Coles Bruce had married Eliza Wilkins in 1829, while James Alexander Seddon married Bruce's half sister Sarah in 1845. Records consist of papers and bound volumes detailing land transactions, partnership agreements, and plantation operations in Louisiana.

Papers are mainly legal documents, bills and receipts, and records of dealings with New Orleans commission merchants Kelly and Conyngham. Business letters and memorandums of agreements among the partners are also included. Later papers are photocopies of documents relating to the federal occupation of Louisiana.

Bound volumes consist of cash books, daybooks, lists of provisions given slaves, and a plantation diary. Cash books and daybooks concern a sawmill and a cooper's shop for Ashton, general operations at Wilton and Ashton, sales and expense accounts, and distributions to the partners. Entries in the plantation diary for 1853 include slave lists, daily work reports, and records of wages paid to slaves for cutting wood.

N.B. Many of the documents are in poor physical condition and some were too decomposed to microfilm; these instances are marked clearly on the microfilm. Two related collections follow this collection on the microfilm. They are the William Webb Wilkins Papers and the Ashton Plantation Auction Broadside. Another related collection among the holdings of the LSU Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections is the Wilton Plantation Sugarhouse Plan. A large collection of Bruce Family Papers from the holdings of the University of Virginia Library, acc. 2692, is included in UPA's microfilm publication, *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series E, Part 3*. Slave lists stemming from partnerships in that collection contain many names also found in the present collection. Another collection of Bruce Family Papers has been microfilmed from the holdings of the Library of Congress in UPA's microfilm edition of *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series C, Part 1*.

Introductory Materials

0286 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

Papers

0290 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, 1808–1836. 57 frames.
0347 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, 1838–1842. 16 frames.
0363 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, 1844–1846. 32 frames.
0395 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, January 1847. 34 frames.
0429 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, February–December 1847. 42 frames.
0471 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, January–April 1848. 50 frames.
0521 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, May–August 1848. 44 frames.
0565 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, September–December 1848. 48 frames.
0613 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, 1849. 55 frames.
0668 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, January–July 1850. 56 frames.
0724 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, September–December 1850. 57 frames.
0781 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, January–April 1851. 71 frames.
0852 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, May–August 1851. 52 frames.

- 0904 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, September–December 1851. 67 frames.
- 0971 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, Plats, 1851. 3 frames.
- 0974 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, January–March 1852. 57 frames.

Reel 10

Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins Plantation Records cont.

Papers cont.

- 0001 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, April–December 1852. 43 frames.
- 0044 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, 1864. 3 frames.
- 0047 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, Undated. 11 frames.

Papers (Box 3)

- 0058 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, 1741–1831. 16 frames.
- 0074 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, 1836. 43 frames.
- 0117 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, 1837–1846. 49 frames.
- 0166 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, 1847–1850. 43 frames.
- 0209 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, 1851–1852 and Undated. 11 frames.

[Two folders omitted; too decomposed to microfilm.]

Bound Volumes

- 0220 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, Cash Book (Saw Mill and Cooper's Shop), 1847–1849. 40 frames.
- 0260 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, Cash Book (Sugar and Cotton Plantations), 1847–1851. 159 frames.
- 0419 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, Cash Book and Day Book (Saw Mill and Cooper's Shop), 1848–1849. 114 frames.
- 0533 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, Cash Book, Day Book, and Provisions Furnished Slaves, 1848–1853. 124 frames.
- 0657 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, Cash Book (Wilton Plantation, St. James Parish, and Ashton Plantation, Carroll Parish), 1851–1854. 156 frames.
- 0813 Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins, Plantation Diary, Cash Book, Slave Lists, and Plantation Record, 1853–1864. 147 frames.

William Webb Wilkins Papers, 1848–1852 St. James Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Dr. William Webb Wilkins settled on Ashton Plantation in East Carroll Parish, ca. 1846, and remained there at least through 1847. He then moved to St. James Parish, where he managed Wilton, a sugar plantation, as well as a sawmill. His partners in these and other Louisiana ventures were Virginians James Coles Bruce, related to Wilkins by marriage, and James Alexander Seddon, related to Bruce by marriage.

The six letters comprising this manuscript group were written by Wilkins, in St. James Parish, to his brother Edmund, at Gaston, North Carolina. Correspondence details the transporting of slaves to Louisiana in 1848 and plantation matters. Wilkins describes the cultivation, production, and profits derived from sugar and corn at Wilton and the cotton yields and losses sustained at Ashton. Problems with his partners' critical remarks, the presence of only French society nearby, and slave patrol responsibilities are also noted. References to family matters include a proposal to purchase Dr. William Clement's plantation, presumably in North Carolina, for Wilkins's son, should he desire it.

N.B. A large collection of Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins Plantation Records immediately precedes this collection on the microfilm. The Ashton Plantation Auction Broadside follows this collection. Another related collection among the holdings of the LSU Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections is the Wilton Plantation Sugarhouse Plan. A large collection of Bruce Family Papers from the holdings of the University of Virginia Library, acc. 2692, is included in UPA's microfilm edition of *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series E, Part 3*. That collection includes additional letters from Wilkins. Another collection of Bruce Family Papers has been microfilmed from the holdings of the Library of Congress in UPA's microfilm edition of *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series C, Part 1*.

Introductory Materials

0960 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

Papers

0965 William Webb Wilkins, 1848–1852 and Undated. 15 frames.

Ashton Plantation Auction Broadside, 1859, Carroll Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Ashton was a sugar plantation on the Mississippi River in Carroll Parish on the Arkansas state line. Dr. William Webb Wilkins settled on Ashton as early as 1846 and remained there at least through 1847. His partners in this and other Louisiana concerns were James Coles Bruce and James Alexander Seddon. After Wilkins' removal, Ashton was managed by James S. Johnson. Although a large plantation, cotton yields at Ashton were not as profitable as anticipated for some years due to the loss of crops by high water. In 1852, a levee was completed to protect much of the cultivated areas in the plantation and the management role in the partnership was assumed by Seddon.

Following Wilkins's death between 1858 and December 1859, Ashton was advertised for auction to help settle his succession. This broadside was published in fulfillment of an order by the court in St. James Parish. Ashton was to be sold with 1,800 acres of land, a steam sawmill, cotton gin, slaves, stock, and other property. A list of ninety-eight slaves on the property shows age and occupational data. Terms of sale are also listed in the broadside.

N.B. Two related collections precede this one on the microfilm. The Bruce, Seddon, and Wilkins Plantation Records and the William Webb Wilkins Papers both include information on operations at Ashton. A large collection of Bruce Family Papers from the holdings of the University of Virginia Library, acc. 2692, is included in UPA's microfilm edition of *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series E, Part 3*. Slave lists stemming from partnerships in that collection contain names also found in the present collection. Another collection of Bruce Family Papers has been microfilmed from the holdings of the Library of Congress in UPA's microfilm edition of *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series C, Part 1*.

Introductory Materials

0980 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

Paper

0985 Ashton Plantation, Auction Broadside, 1859. 1 frame.

Reel 11

George Lanaux Papers, 1830–1865, Plaquemines and St. Bernard Parishes, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

The collection consists of correspondence, business, and financial papers and volumes relating to George Lanaux and family. George Lanaux (1816–1888) was a planter and, later, president of the New Orleans Insurance Association. His parents were Charles (b. 1792) and Aimée Lanaux, and he had six siblings: Marie, Caroline, Angele, Philippe, Theodore, and another Angele who died in infancy. George Lanaux married his cousin Jeanne Odile Lanaux, daughter of Arnaud and Adeline Fossier Lanaux in 1838. George and Jeanne Odile Lanaux had ten children: George, Marie Adelaide, Marie Odile, Charles, Marie Leonide, George Alfred, Florian, Georgine, Marie, and Jean. Following the death of Arnaud Lanaux in 1847, George was appointed curator of his estate. Arnaud's widow, Adeline Fossier, requested the appointment due to the absence of Arnaud's son and heir, Antoine Philippe. The family resided in New Orleans and at Bellevue Plantation in Plaquemines Parish and the Hermitage Plantation in St. Bernard Parish.

Subseries of correspondence include personal letters, business letters, and letters from Theodore Lanaux. Personal correspondence is mainly in French, 1840–1864. The majority is from family members regarding social, educational, and business matters. Letters originate from New Orleans, Bellevue Plantation, and other locations including Toulouse, France. Some are from a son attending Jefferson College in 1861. Business correspondence discusses the succession of Simon Aingle, family property in New Orleans, Star Plantation in St. John the Baptist Parish, slaveholdings, and the management of Bellevue Plantation. Correspondence from Theodore Lanaux is entirely in French and relates to family business and financial matters.

Legal documents include a large miscellaneous subseries, a small subseries of other legal documents, and a subseries stemming from the succession of Arnaud Lanaux. Miscellaneous legal documents, 1836–ca. 1865, many in French, include the marriage contract of George and Jeanne Odile Lanaux in 1838. Most of these documents concern sales of land and slaves, but they range through judgments in court cases, partnership agreements, and an agreement for the construction of a sugar boiler. Other legal documents, 1842–1865, include mortgages, loyalty oaths, and land transfers. Legal documents from the succession of Arnaud Lanaux, 1847–1849, detail the administration of that estate by his nephew and son-in-law George Lanaux.

Financial documents include five subseries: Bellevue Plantation, freight, accounts, receipts, and miscellaneous records. Bellevue Plantation records, 1840–1862, include a list of creditors, a certificate of mortgages, and a memorandum concerning land titles. Freight records contain receipts and bills of lading for supplies, slaves, and horses delivered by steamboats, 1850–1862. Accounts, 1831–1862, detail the plantation economy including sales of sugar and purchases from New Orleans merchants. Receipts, 1838–1865, document household, medical, and plantation expenses. Miscellaneous financial documents contain estate papers, memorandums of accounts, and plats, 1843–1865.

Miscellaneous papers, 1862 and undated, contain a poem castigating General Benjamin F. Butler. Other miscellaneous papers include a memorandum of Negroes involved in legal proceedings, calling cards, and genealogical data. Also included are handwritten medical remedies and an undated preventive remedy for cholera.

Printed items include government-related and political flyers, 1856–1860; school and religious items, 1855–1859; and miscellaneous items, 1851–1858. Also included are printed badges from fraternal conventions and an invitation to the unveiling of a monument to General G. T. Beauregard, 1876–1915.

Bound volumes include two cash books, 1862–1866. Three journals relate to the sales and operations of Bellevue and Hermitage plantations and the succession of Arnaud Lanaux, 1850–1867. A ledger, 1851–1856, also relating to Bellevue Plantation includes slave lists and accounts with slaves. An undated notebook contains poetry in French. A printed volume containing a copy of the 1852 Louisiana state constitution is the last item in the collection.

N.B. One folder of newspaperclippings dated 1861 is omitted. A diary, 1851, that pertains chiefly to weather conditions is also omitted. These will both be included with the postbellum series. Materials in the George Lanaux collection dating 1866–1915 have not been microfilmed for this edition, but will also be included in UPA's forthcoming microfilm series, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 14 frames.

Correspondence—Personal

0015 George Lanaux, 1840–1852. 46 frames.
0061 George Lanaux, 1853. 40 frames.
0101 George Lanaux, 1854. 37 frames.
0138 George Lanaux, 1855–1856. 48 frames.
0186 George Lanaux, 1857–1858. 39 frames.
0225 George Lanaux, 1859–1860. 40 frames.
0265 George Lanaux, 1861–1862. 51 frames.
0316 George Lanaux, 1864. 17 frames.
0333 George Lanaux, Undated. 31 frames.
0364 George Lanaux, Undated. 27 frames.

Correspondence—Business

0391 George Lanaux, 1846–1858. 28 frames.
0419 George Lanaux, 1859–1863. 33 frames.
0452 George Lanaux, 1865. 7 frames.

Correspondence—from Theodore Lanaux

0459 George Lanaux, 1853–1854. 24 frames.
0483 George Lanaux, February–June 1855. 45 frames.
0528 George Lanaux, September–December 1855. 53 frames.
0581 George Lanaux, 1856. 61 frames.
0642 George Lanaux, January–July 1857. 43 frames.
0685 George Lanaux, August–December 1857. 44 frames.
0729 George Lanaux, 1858. 53 frames.
0782 George Lanaux, 1859. 37 frames.
0819 George Lanaux, 1860–1863 and Undated. 34 frames.

Legal Documents—Miscellaneous

0853 George Lanaux, 1836–1839. 46 frames.
0899 George Lanaux, 1840–1841. 47 frames.
0946 George Lanaux, 1842–1844. 50 frames.

Reel 12

George Lanaux Papers cont.

Legal Documents—Miscellaneous cont.

0001 George Lanaux, 1845–1847. 51 frames.
0052 George Lanaux, 1849–1850. 45 frames.
0097 George Lanaux, 1852–1856. 32 frames.
0129 George Lanaux, 1857. 42 frames.
0171 George Lanaux, 1858–1859. 35 frames.
0206 George Lanaux, 1861–1864 and ca. 1865. 31 frames.

Legal Documents—Other

0237 George Lanaux, 1842–1865. 19 frames.

Legal Documents—Succession of Arnaud Lanaux

0256 George Lanaux, 1847. 17 frames.

0273 George Lanaux, 1848. 29 frames.

0302 George Lanaux, 1849 and Undated. 17 frames.

Financial Documents—Bellevue Plantation

0319 George Lanaux, 1840–1862. 10 frames.

Financial Documents—Freight Records

0329 George Lanaux, 1850–1852. 33 frames.

0362 George Lanaux, 1853–1855. 33 frames.

0395 George Lanaux, 1856–1858. 19 frames.

0414 George Lanaux, 1859–1862 and Undated. 33 frames.

Financial Documents—Accounts

0447 George Lanaux, 1831, 1847–1852. 70 frames.

0517 George Lanaux, 1853. 85 frames.

0602 George Lanaux, 1854. 38 frames.

0640 George Lanaux, 1855. 60 frames.

0700 George Lanaux, 1856. 41 frames.

0741 George Lanaux, 1857. 30 frames.

0771 George Lanaux, 1858. 40 frames.

0811 George Lanaux, 1859. 30 frames.

0841 George Lanaux, 1860. 38 frames.

0879 George Lanaux, 1861. 33 frames.

0912 George Lanaux, 1862 and Undated. 14 frames.

Financial Documents—Receipts

0926 George Lanaux, 1838–1849. 54 frames.

0980 George Lanaux, 1850–1851. 21 frames.

Reel 13

George Lanaux Papers cont.**Financial Documents—Receipts cont.**

0001 George Lanaux, 1852. 21 frames.

0022 George Lanaux, 1853. 21 frames.

0043 George Lanaux, January–April 1854. 21 frames.

0064 George Lanaux, May–December 1854. 19 frames.

0083 George Lanaux, 1855. 21 frames.

0104 George Lanaux, 1856. 25 frames.

0129 George Lanaux, January–May 1857. 13 frames.

0142 George Lanaux, July–December 1857. 13 frames.

0155 George Lanaux, January–March 1858. 16 frames.

0171 George Lanaux, April–December 1858. 7 frames.

0184 George Lanaux, 1859. 21 frames.

0212 George Lanaux, 1860. 21 frames.

0233 George Lanaux, January–June 1861. 23 frames.

0256 George Lanaux, July–December 1861. 34 frames.

- 0290 George Lanaux, 1862. 25 frames.
- 0315 George Lanaux, 1863–1864. 15 frames.
- 0330 George Lanaux, 1865. 7 frames.
- 0337 George Lanaux, Undated. 2 frames.

Financial Documents—Miscellaneous

- 0339 George Lanaux, 1843–1865. 16 frames.

Miscellaneous

- 0355 George Lanaux, 1862 and Undated. 11 frames.

Printed Items—Government Related

- 0366 George Lanaux, 1856–1860. 10 frames.

Printed Items—School and Religious

- 0376 George Lanaux, 1855–1859. 3 frames.

Printed Items—Miscellaneous

- 0379 George Lanaux, 1851–1858. 5 frames.

Printed Items—Badges

- 0384 George Lanaux, 1876–1915. 9 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0393 George Lanaux, Cash Book, 1862–1863. 46 frames.
- 0439 George Lanaux, Cash Book, 1865–1866. 15 frames.
- 0454 George Lanaux, Checkbook, 1879–1882. 49 frames.
- 0503 George Lanaux, Journal, 1850–1867. 26 frames.
- 0529 George Lanaux, Journal, 1851–1860. 22 frames.
- 0551 George Lanaux, Journal, 1858–1863. 40 frames.
- 0591 George Lanaux, Ledger, 1851–1856. 41 frames.
- 0632 George Lanaux, Notebook, Undated. 31 frames.

Printed Volume

- 0663 Constitution of the State of Louisiana, 1852. 17 frames.

List of Omissions

- 0680 List of Omissions from the George Lanaux Papers. 1 frame.

***H.M. Seale Diary, 1853–1857,
Ascension Parish, Louisiana***

Description of the Collection

The diary was kept by H.M. Seale as manager of Houmas Plantation during the ownership of Colonel John Smith Preston (1809–1881). First brought under cultivation by the Houmas Indians, the plantation was owned by Daniel Clark, the Marquis de Auconne and the Bringiers, before being purchased by General Wade Hampton (ca. 1751–1835), who passed it on to his son-in-law Preston. Preston enlarged the house in 1840 and maintained residences there and in South Carolina until selling Houmas to John Burnside in 1857. Seale was listed in the 1860 census as Burnside's agent and as the owner of six slaves in a personal estate valued at \$9,000.

The diary of Seale includes personal comments and remarks on his relations with Preston. Plantation activities noted include the work of slaves on corn and sugarcane crops, wood cutting, runaways, births, deaths, and the health of slaves. Slave lists show articles of clothing given out on Houmas. Weather notes and remarks on river levels are other features of the diary.

N.B. A collection of Hampton Family Papers from the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, is available in UPA's microfilm edition of, *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series A, Part 2*. These records extensively document the business transactions of the Louisiana plantation, particularly in the years 1829–1834. For more on H.M. Seale researchers should consult William Kauffman Scarborough, *The Overseer: Plantation Management in the Old South* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1966), pp. 61, 79. Scarborough quotes William Howard Russell, *My Diary North and South* (Boston, Massachusetts: T.O.H.P. Burnham, 1863), p. 275, who visited Houmas in 1861.

Introductory Materials

0681 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Bound Volume

0683 H.M. Seale, Diary, 1853–1857. 134 frames.

Ashland Plantation Record, 1852, Ascension Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Ashland was a sugar plantation owned by Duncan Farrar Kenner (1813–1887), a son of William and Mary [Minor] Kenner. Duncan Kenner married Anne Guillelmine Nanine Bringier (1823–1911), a daughter of Michel Doradou and Louisa Elizabeth Aglaé Bringier, in 1839. The Kenners then began construction of a mansion at Ashland in 1840 and were to reside there until their deaths. Ashland was noted for its massive crops of sugarcane and for the excellence of the horses in its stables.

This record was kept by W.C. Wade as overseer for Kenner. The book is of the standard kind used by overseers: *The Sugar Plantation Record Book, No. 2, Suitable for a Force of 120 Hands, or Under*, by Thomas Affleck, third edition, published in New Orleans by Weld & Co. in 1851. Wade records weather notes and daily events on Ashland from his arrival in January until the end of the year. Agricultural tasks included the planting, harvesting, and processing of sugarcane and corn. Wade also compiled a plan of the sugarhouse at Ashland and lists of livestock, provisions, tools, shipments made of sugar and molasses, and the births and deaths of slaves.

Introductory Materials

0817 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Bound Volume

0819 Ashland Plantation Record, 1852. 88 frames.

Louis Bringier and Family Papers, Journal of Houmas Plantation, 1826–1847, Ascension Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Michel Doradou Bringier (1789–1847) married Louisa Elizabeth Aglaé Du Bourg (1798–1886) in 1812. The Bringiers received a plantation in Ascension Parish from his father as a wedding gift. This estate fronting the Mississippi was renamed Hermitage in honor of Andrew Jackson. Their children included Louis Amedee Bringier, for whom the collection is named. The Bringiers were among the premier planter families in Louisiana at the time.

This is an indexed journal, in French, of Michel Doradou Bringier, planter and owner of Hermitage and Houmas plantations, Ascension Parish. It contains accounts with L'Habitation Houmas, 1840–1846; Martin Gordon, 1842–1846; T.H. Field & Co., New Orleans commission merchants, 1833–1846; Mrs. V^e Bringier, 1832–1846; Andrew Bowles, 1838–1839; John Thibaut, 1841–1842;

and others. Included in the volume are items such as a list of the value of products harvested, 1829–1845; descriptions of Houmas, ca. 1833, and of the Hermitage, 1833; Bringier genealogy; and records of money deposited in New Orleans' banks for the payment of drafts, bills, and indebtedness. Some accounts refer to the purchase of slaves from relatives.

N.B. Materials from the Louis Bringier and Family collection dating after 1865 have not been microfilmed for this edition, but will be included in UPA's forthcoming microfilm series on *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*. Two student notebooks kept by A.M. Bringier at Jefferson College, St. James Parish, ca. 1845, are omitted as is extensive business and personal correspondence of Louis Amedee Bringier. Additional information on the Bringiers may be found in *Plantation Parade: The Grand Manner in Louisiana*, by Harnett T. Kane (New York: William Morrow and Company, 1945), pp. 61–89.

Introductory Materials

0907 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Bound Volume

0909 Michel Doradou Bringier, Houmas Plantation Journal, 1826–1847. 128 frames.

Reel 14

John H. Randolph Papers, 1822–1865, Iberville Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Consisting largely of financial papers, this collection details Mississippi cotton plantations, 1834–1841, Louisiana cotton and sugar plantations, 1841–1865, and farming in Texas, 1864–1865. Records include papers surrounding agricultural partnerships, slavery, land transactions, the planning and construction of one of the premier mansions of ante-bellum Louisiana, and estate settlements.

John Hampden Randolph (1813–1883) was born in Lunenburg County, Virginia, a son of Peter and Sallie Randolph. Peter Randolph was a judge in the Virginia Court of Appeals. In 1819 he moved his family to Wilkinson County, Mississippi, where he practiced law until 1823 when he was appointed a circuit court judge. In 1837 John Hampden Randolph married Emily Jane Liddell (d. 1904), the daughter of Moses Liddell, a judge, planter, and representative in the Mississippi State Legislature. At this time, Randolph was a Wilkinson County cotton planter and served as executor of the estate of his oldest brother, Algernon Sidney Randolph, who died ca. 1836.

In 1841 Randolph moved to Iberville Parish, Louisiana, where he had purchased Forest Home Plantation from Dr. Henry A. Doyle. At Forest Home, Randolph planted cotton but soon switched to sugarcane. When he began sugar production in 1844, he formed a partnership with Charles A. Thornton who provided money, slaves, mules, and oxen in exchange for part of the crop. The partnership ended in 1848.

During the 1850s Randolph started purchasing a great deal of land, including property in Iowa and Wisconsin. Mostly he purchased land near Forest Home, notably a section on the Mississippi River that he named Nottoway. At the death of her father in 1856, Emily Randolph received a large inheritance. In the same year, construction began on an elaborate Nottoway mansion, completed in 1859. In 1857 Randolph paid taxes on 176 slaves and 7,116 acres of land in Iberville Parish and by 1859 there were 180 slaves listed.

In 1858 Randolph went into partnership with his neighbor Franklin Hudson and purchased half of Hudson's Blythewood Plantation. During the Civil War the partners took their slaves and valuables to Washington County, Texas, where they farmed for the duration of the war on land rented from J.K. and Robert Metcalf.

General financial and legal papers from the partnership with Charles A. Thornton include partnership agreements for operating a sugar plantation on lands owned by Randolph with slaves and livestock furnished by Thornton. Accounts depict the expenses incurred and the net proceeds of the partnership.

The estate of Algernon Sidney Randolph includes general financial and legal papers such as bills and receipts, land inventory and appraisement, letters of administration, and legal settlements. Letters among the estate papers concern A.S. Randolph's land in Texas. An account book details expenses and sales of items including molasses. Additional account ledgers are found among the oversize papers.

N.B. Materials in the John H. Randolph collection dating 1866–1915 have not been microfilmed for this edition, but will be included in UPA's forthcoming microfilm series, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*. A related manuscript collection among the holdings of the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections of the LSU Libraries is the Liddell Papers. Papers of Randolph's eldest son, Moses Liddell Randolph, particularly in the period following the Civil War, are among the Lemuel P. Conner and Family Papers, Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, LSU Libraries.

For more information, see "John Hampden Randolph, a Louisiana Planter," by Paul Everett Postell in *The Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, vol. 25 (1942), pp. 149–223. This article is a revision of Postell's 1936 LSU thesis, which includes photographs of Forest Home and Nottoway plantations. A more popularized treatment of Randolph may be found in Harnett T. Kane, *Plantation Parade: The Grand Manner in Louisiana* (New York: William Morrow and Company, 1945), pp. 230–238.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 16 frames.

Financial Papers

- 0017 John H. Randolph, Bills and Receipts, 1837–1841 and 1851–1858. 25 frames.
- 0042 John H. Randolph, Bills and Receipts, 1859. 39 frames.
- 0081 John H. Randolph, Bills and Receipts, January–April 1860. 51 frames.
- 0132 John H. Randolph, Bills and Receipts, May–December 1860. 37 frames.
- 0169 John H. Randolph, Bills and Receipts, January–April 1861. 38 frames.
- 0207 John H. Randolph, Bills and Receipts, May–December 1861. 28 frames.
- 0235 John H. Randolph, Bills and Receipts, January–March 1862. 40 frames.
- 0275 John H. Randolph, Bills and Receipts, April 1862–December 1864. 24 frames.
- 0299 John H. Randolph, Bills and Receipts, 1865. 26 frames.
- 0325 John H. Randolph, Bills and Receipts, Undated. 8 frames.
- 0333 John H. Randolph, Promissory Notes, 1836–1865. 36 frames.
- 0369 John H. Randolph, Tax Records and Receipts, 1857–1865. 19 frames.
- 0388 John H. Randolph, Carolina Griffin, 1845–1854. 23 frames.
- 0411 John H. Randolph, Southern Mutual Insurance Co. Stock Statements, 1858–1862. 13 frames.
- 0424 John H. Randolph, General Financial, 1839–1862. 27 frames.
- 0451 John H. Randolph, General Financial, 1863–1864 and Undated. 14 frames.
- 0465 John H. Randolph, Ned Farm Account Book, 1839–1861. 12 frames.
- 0477 John H. Randolph, Plantation Account Book, 1862–1865. 104 frames.
- 0581 John H. Randolph, Plantation Expense Book, 1847–1853. 41 frames.
- 0622 John H. Randolph, Plantation Expense Book, 1853–1863. 91 frames.
- 0713 John H. Randolph, Mansion Construction Expense Book, 1857–1858. 13 frames.

Legal Papers

- 0726 John H. Randolph, Property Titles and Deeds, 1840–1858. 41 frames.
- 0767 John H. Randolph, Property Titles and Deeds, 1860–1863. 27 frames.
- 0794 John H. Randolph, Contracts, 1855–1865. 36 frames.
- 0830 John H. Randolph, General Legal, 1838–1865. 25 frames.

Correspondence

- 0855 John H. Randolph, 1839–1855. 36 frames.
0891 John H. Randolph, 1857–1862. 50 frames.

Reel 15***John H. Randolph Papers cont.*****Correspondence cont.**

- 0001 John H. Randolph, General Correspondence, 1864–1865. 14 frames.
0015 John H. Randolph, Letters from J.W. Burbridge and Co., 1851–1861. 10 frames.

Miscellaneous Papers

- 0025 John H. Randolph, Cotton Record Book, 1834–1836. 29 frames.
0054 John H. Randolph, Cotton Record Book, 1841–1844. 46 frames.
0100 John H. Randolph, Plantation Notebook, 1852–1856. 18 frames.

Partnership with Franklin A. Hudson

- 0118 John H. Randolph, General Financial, 1858–1864. 38 frames.
0156 John H. Randolph, General Financial, 1865. 31 frames.
0187 John H. Randolph, General Legal, 1858–1865. 28 frames.
0215 John H. Randolph, General Correspondence, 1861–1865. 10 frames.

[Estate of] Moses Liddell

- 0225 John H. Randolph, General Financial and Legal, 1841–1857. 43 frames.
0268 John H. Randolph, Payment Book, 1857–1859. 8 frames.

Partnership with Charles A. Thornton

- 0276 John H. Randolph, General Financial and Legal, 1844–1854. 59 frames.

Estate of Algernon S. Randolph

- 0335 John H. Randolph, General Financial and Legal, 1834–1838. 51 frames.
0386 John H. Randolph, General Financial and Legal, 1839. 42 frames.
0428 John H. Randolph, General Financial and Legal, 1840. 22 frames.
0450 John H. Randolph, General Financial and Legal, 1841–1859. 45 frames.
0495 John H. Randolph, Account Book, 1836–1851. 45 frames.
0540 John H. Randolph, General Letters, 1854–1858. 9 frames.

Oversize—Financial Papers

- 0549 John H. Randolph, Bills and Receipts, 1858–1862. 29 frames.
0578 John H. Randolph, Accounts with Burbridge and Adams, 1850–1854. 20 frames.
0598 John H. Randolph, Accounts with J.W. Burbridge & Co., 1854–1865. 58 frames.

Oversize—Legal Papers

- 0656 John H. Randolph, Property Titles and Deeds, 1849–1860. 27 frames.
0683 John H. Randolph, Insurance Policies, 1854 and 1862. 6 frames.

Oversize—Miscellaneous Papers

- 0689 John H. Randolph, General Miscellaneous, 1857–1865. 10 frames.

Oversize—Estate of Algernon S. Randolph

0699 John H. Randolph, Account Ledgers, 1836–1841. 34 frames.

Vault—Legal Papers

0733 John H. Randolph, Property Surveys, 1823–1871. 13 frames.

0746 John H. Randolph, Survey Map, 1855. 4 frames.

List of Omissions

Series I
Selections from Louisiana State University

Part 2
Louisiana and Miscellaneous

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REEL INDEX

Reel 1

Nathaniel Evans and Family Papers, 1791–1865, Wilkinson County, Mississippi, and West Feliciana and St. Mary Parishes, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Papers document the activities of Nathaniel Evans, Sarah B. [Spencer] Evans, and family. Included are personal and business correspondence, plantation records, record books, diaries, daybooks, cash books, journals, mercantile ledgers, and music books. Early documents concern mercantile activities at Fort Adams including commerce with merchants in Natchez and New Orleans. Some commercial ventures ranged as far afield as Liverpool, England. Volumes and correspondence also concern West Feliciana Parish cotton plantations and a St. Mary Parish sugar plantation owned by family members. Banking records include those of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana and the Consolidated Association of Planters of Louisiana. There are seven series of documents in the collection: correspondence, financial records, banking records, legal documents, miscellaneous writings, bound volumes, and oversize papers.

Born in Ireland, Nathaniel Evans (1776–1819) was a merchant and postmaster at Fort Adams, Wilkinson County, Mississippi. He married Sarah B. Spencer (1777–1851), a daughter of Colonel Oliver Spencer and Anna [Ogden] Spencer. The children of Nathaniel and Sarah included John N. Evans (1809–1890), Francis A. Evans (ca. 1808–1877), Cornelia S. [Evans] DeHart (d. 1832), and Margaret E. Evans (d. 1811).

Nathaniel Evans owned Oakland Plantation in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. Following his death in 1819, Oakland Plantation was owned and operated by his widow, Sarah, and, later, by their son, John N. Evans. The Evanses would also later acquire Hazelwood Plantation in West Feliciana Parish. Cornelia Evans married Captain John DeHart of Orange Grove Plantation, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana. They had two children, John N.E. DeHart and Louisa C. DeHart before Cornelia's death in 1832. In 1835 Sarah Evans was made guardian of her DeHart grandchildren. Upon the death of Captain John DeHart, ca. 1841, Sarah Evans managed Orange Grove Plantation for the DeHart heirs with the help of her son John N. Evans.

John N. Evans had three children by his first wife, Mary A.B. Chandler (d. 1849). They were Mary Cornelia Evans, Corinne A. Evans, and Frank Evans. He had two children by his second wife, B. Marion Darcy. They were Eugene Addison Evans and Albert Sidney Evans (d. 1904).

Correspondence consists of three subseries: personal correspondence, business correspondence, and James Sterrett's letters. These series, although somewhat interrelated in content, are described separately below.

Personal correspondence deals primarily with family matters, personal matters, local news, general business, agricultural matters, and political topics. Prior to 1820, it mainly comprises letters addressed to Nathaniel Evans by friends in Natchez, Mississippi, and New Orleans, Louisiana. Topics discussed include the military situation in the United States, the possibility of war with Spain and with England, hostilities of the Spanish at Mobile, Alabama, the effect of the embargo on merchants in New York, reports of the Napoleonic Wars, the British blockade of the Mississippi River, and the arrival of the British at New Orleans. Other prominent topics discussed in the personal correspondence are the policies of Governor William Charles Cole Claiborne, the Aaron Burr

conspiracy, the conduct of General James Wilkinson and his court-martial, and the political situation in New Orleans. A letter from Samuel Swartout, March 28, 1807, details his arrest, imprisonment, and trial in connection with the Burr conspiracy, as well as politics in Washington, D.C., and Evans's contemplated move from Fort Adams to a cotton plantation. Letters from Dan C. Holliday concern his plantation affairs and the 1811 proposed sale of Houmas Plantation by Daniel Clark to General Wade Hampton, mentioning the terms of sale and the Hamptons' plans for the place. Other letters discuss outbreaks of yellow fever and general health concerns in New Orleans, as well as opportunities there for the education of Francis A. Evans. The later educations of Francis and his sister Cornelia in New Jersey are also documented.

Other personal correspondence of this era pertains to banking conditions in New Orleans, the scarcity of money, the cotton market, escaped slaves, slave uprisings, Indian treaties, steamboats purchased for the Mississippi River trade, a crevasse near New Orleans and the flooding of its streets, the development of rot on the cotton crop and the destruction of cotton pods by squirrels, and a Mardi Gras ball in New Orleans. A notable correspondent prior to 1820 is U.S. Indian Agent John McKee of the Washington and Choctaw Agency. Other frequent correspondents include Richard Butler and Peter Ogden. Letters in 1818 from Nathaniel to his wife, Sarah, discuss his voyage to Ireland and England and his feelings on returning home. Letters throughout are also written by relatives of Nathaniel Evans in Ireland regarding their lives, business matters, and families. Outgoing letters by Nathaniel Evans are included among the bound volumes in a daybook that doubled as a letter book, 1809–1811. A separate series of personal correspondence, 1802–1814, is grouped in the series of James Sterrett letters, and is described further below.

Personal correspondence, 1822–1868, consists mainly of letters received by Sarah B. [Spencer] Evans and her younger son John N. Evans. Because the mother and son communicated frequently, the series offers a superb window on communications within the family. Copies of letters written by Sarah detail her concerns regarding the health and education of her family and her active management of the family plantations. Incoming letters detail the concerns of family members, friends, and business agents on a variety of matters. Letters addressed to Sarah by women include those from sisters, nieces, daughters, granddaughters, and friends. Letters from Sarah to John N. Evans concern his education in New Hampshire and work on the plantations. Topics include the education of John N.E. DeHart in Louisville, Kentucky, and in Mississippi; family vacations near Covington, Louisiana, and Pass Christian, Mississippi; and the medical practice of John N.E. DeHart. Numerous letters from Charles Harrod to Sarah and John N. Evans detail his New Orleans commission merchant business, social matters, and his advice on many matters. Correspondence concerns the management of Hazelwood, Oakland, and Orange Grove plantations, sugar and cotton crops, and the escape of slaves. Other letters relate to the appearance of the worm on cotton crops near Baton Rouge and along the Red River, navigation on the Mississippi, national politics, the annexation of Texas, a trip taken by John N. Evans with his first wife to Cuba, yellow fever and cholera in New Orleans, and the Mexican War. Letters from Mary A.B. [Chandler] Evans to her husband John N. Evans discuss plantation matters and her feelings about his absence. A remarkable series of letters addressed to John N. Evans in 1866 relate to a freedwoman Julia DeHart, living in Cincinnati, and a bequest of \$5,000 stemming from the will of John N.E. DeHart. Copies of letters written by Sarah B. [Spencer] Evans regarding the education of John N.E. DeHart and other matters are included in the legal documents subseries.

Business correspondence prior to 1820 concerns the mercantile and postal activities of Nathaniel Evans at Fort Adams, Mississippi, and the merchants and factors of New Orleans, Natchez, Philadelphia, and Liverpool, England, with whom business was conducted. Topics include cotton sales and the purchase of merchandise and supplies. Merchants and factors from Natchez that figure in the early correspondence include Abijah Hunt, Elijah Smith, J.C. Smith, Hunt & Smith, Shepp Clarke & Co., and John Linton. New Orleans agents of Evans include Harrod & Ogden, Martin Gordon & Co., Manuel White, Sanderson & White, and Vincent Nolte & Co. The firm dealt with in Liverpool was Barclay, Salkeld, & Bailey. A letter of 1819 details the search for a runaway slave at Oakland Plantation.

Business correspondence, 1822–1865, concerns the sale of cotton, sugar, and molasses, the purchase of supplies and merchandise, and the general management of the Hazelwood, Oakland, and Orange Grove plantations by Sarah and John N. Evans. Copies of letters written by Sarah reflect her active role in plantation management until shortly before her death in 1851. Other family members whose records appear in the business correspondence are Captain John DeHart and his son John N.E. DeHart. During this period the family dealt with New Orleans merchants and factors including Harrod & Moody, Oakey & Hawkins, Peet & North, Wilkins & Linton, and Franklin & Henderson. Letters throughout discuss slavery, including the buying, selling, and leasing of slaves.

A separate series of James Sterrett letters to Nathaniel Evans, 1802–1814, includes typescript copies of many letters. Correspondence details life in Natchez and New Orleans during the period. Sterrett, a captain in the U.S. Army, was a very close friend of Nathaniel Evans. Later, he became a partner in the firm of Clay & Sterrett, New Orleans commission merchants. Sterrett and Evans purchased land together and Evans did business with Clay & Sterrett. Most of the letters are written from New Orleans and their contents are largely personal. Topics discussed include social life in New Orleans and the enmity between Creoles and Americans. Letters also discuss Governor Claiborne and the Aaron Burr conspiracy including the arrest and trials of Swartout, Burr, and others, and the actions of General Wilkinson throughout the period. Other letters refer to the trial of Colonel Thomas Butler for refusing to crop his hair, loss of the mails, Mississippi politics, social life in Natchez, quarrels with the Spanish government over the navigation of Lake Maurepas and Lake Pontchartrain, and the policies of President Jefferson regarding Spain. Letters also discuss troubles of the United States with England, the *Chesapeake-Leopard* affair, the embargo, and their effects on trade. Other topics include the courtship and marriage of Sterrett, the death of his first child, his finances, mercantile ventures, the cotton market, yellow fever epidemics, and duels. Prominent persons mentioned include James Madison, Daniel Clark, and Thomas Pinckney. Letters also mention slavery and the slave trade.

Financial documents also consist of several subseries including those of Nathaniel Evans at Fort Adams, Mississippi; plantation records; Mary C. Evans, Corrine Evans, Frank Evans, and Louisa C. DeHart; and miscellaneous. The largest of these subseries are the plantation records, subdivided by the names of plantations.

Financial documents relating to Nathaniel Evans at Fort Adams, 1800–1819, include invoices, receipts, account statements, and drafts concerning merchandise purchased and cotton, sold and shipped. Deeds for land bought and sold by Evans are also included. The names of boats used to ship merchandise are often listed. Merchants dealt with include Kenner & Henderson and Martin Gordon & Co. of New Orleans; Barclay, Salkeld & Bailey and Barclay, Salkeld & Co. of Liverpool; and William P. Meecher & Co. of London.

The financial documents also contain plantation records for Oakland, Hazelwood, and Orange Grove plantations. Oakland Plantation records, 1815–1865, begin with a memorandum regarding slaves, livestock, the construction of slave quarters, and fencing installed in 1815. Also included are drafts, accounts, bills, and receipts for sales of cotton and purchases of merchandise, supplies, and land. Items after 1819 generally concern Sarah B. [Spencer] Evans with increasing concentrations of John N. Evans documents from the 1830s until Sarah's death in 1851. Also included are some accounts from the estate of John N.E. DeHart. In 1861 John N. Evans paid tax on 145 slaves at Oakland Plantation. Subsequent papers include records of wages paid freedmen. New Orleans merchants and factors represented include Oakey & Hawkins, Harrod & Ogden, and Peet & North. One folder, concerning Oakland and Hazelwood plantations, 1853–1866, contains similar documents including accounts from Peet, Sims & Co. and Slark, Stauffer & Co. In 1859 John N. Evans paid taxes on 131 slaves at Oakland, twenty-two slaves at Hazelwood, and thirty-three listed as DeHart slaves.

Hazelwood Plantation records, 1839–1863, include accounts, invoices, and receipts for plantation supplies and merchandise purchased from the merchants listed above and from Hall, Kemp & Co. Accounts with the West Feliciana Rail Road Co. of Bayou Sara detail the movement of commodities and passengers to and from the plantation. Records include payments made to overseers, blacksmiths, and medical accounts. Other accounts include those for the sale of cotton

and purchases of pork and cotton bagging. One receipt notes the charges for taking a runaway slave to the West Feliciana jail. Other notable accounts include those for blacksmith work on a grist mill in 1855 and construction of a cotton press in 1858, as well as lists of clothing furnished to slaves and slave lists showing the ages and names of bondsmen, 1853–1860.

Orange Grove Plantation records, 1841–1866, include records from the estates of Cornelia [Evans] DeHart, Captain John DeHart, and John N.E. DeHart. Accounts, invoices, bills, and receipts detail purchases of supplies and merchandise, as well as the sales of sugar and molasses. Other items include slave lists, inventories of estates, and accounts detailing slave hire arrangements. Accounts from the estate of John N.E. DeHart, 1855–1866, concern the arrangements made by his executor to comply with the requested manumission of a slave woman and her children and a bequest of \$5,000 for their support.

Financial documents relating to Mary C. Evans, Corrine Evans, Frank Evans, and Louisa C. DeHart, 1852–1865, include accounts, bills, and receipts, mostly for personal items and clothing for the children of John N. Evans by his first wife and for the daughter of Captain John DeHart and Cornelia [Evans] DeHart. Tuition payments for the education of Mary C. Evans are also included.

Miscellaneous financial documents, 1797–1865, include drafts, promissory notes, receipts, tax receipts, invoices, and accounts. The earliest items concerning Nathaniel Evans include an invoice of cotton shipped from Spanish West Florida. Subsequent items document transactions of Sarah B. [Spencer] Evans and later John N. Evans. Slave lists dated 1847 show the distribution of clothing on the plantations. Cotton sales accounts are also included. Merchants represented include Oakey & Hawkins and Alfred Munroe & Co.

Banking records, 1834–1852, include records, in French and English, of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana and the Consolidated Association of Planters of Louisiana. Included are questionnaires filled out by applicants for loans and mortgages, stockholders' oaths, and stockholders' mortgages for the Citizens Bank of Louisiana. Also included is a questionnaire filled out by an applicant for a loan or mortgage from the Consolidated Association of Planters of Louisiana.

Legal documents, 1791–1859, mostly concern the sale and transfer of land. Included are sales and transfers of land by Nathaniel and Sarah Evans, the 1825 will of Sarah Evans, a survey of the Trudeau tract for Captain John DeHart, a synopsis of the title of the Teckell tract, processes verbal of family meetings, a sale of town lots in Thibodaux, renunciations, powers of attorney, successions, and contracts. Papers of the 1840s document the settlement of the estates of Captain John and Cornelia [Evans] DeHart of Orange Grove Plantation. Included in the legal documents are copies of correspondence of Sarah B. [Spencer] Evans regarding the education of John N.E. DeHart and her duties as guardian for him and his sister.

Miscellaneous writings, 1845 and undated, include manuscript writings on agriculture, religion, and home remedies. Agricultural writings include directions to overseers. Recipes include instructions for preserving meats, making artificial milk, and mixing a bayberry cordial. Religious writings include those of Sarah B. [Spencer] Evans. Remedies and household aids include household soap, veterinary, and medicinal recipes.

Bound volumes include cash books, daybooks, journals, ledgers, memorandum books, plantation diaries, plantation record books, and books of sheet music. Volumes of Nathaniel Evans detail his commercial and postal emporium at Fort Adams, Mississippi, 1802–1817, including daybooks, a letter book, a journal, a record of mercantile purchases, and ledgers. Other volumes include a record book for Oakland Plantation, 1811–1817, a plantation diary, 1814, and a memorandum book and travel diary from his trip back to Ireland, 1816–1818. Volumes of Sarah B. [Spencer] Evans include a journal from the estate of Nathaniel Evans, 1819–1822; a record book for Oakland Plantation, 1820; a memorandum book, 1834–1840; and an estate journal reflecting her duties as guardian for the DeHart heirs, 1841–1854 (presumably completed by John N. Evans following her death in 1851). Some pages in the memorandum book, 1834–1840, bear the name of Cornelia S. [Evans] DeHart, although she died in 1832.

Volumes kept by John N. Evans detail the administration of Hazelwood, Oakland, and Orange Grove plantations. Records show the numbers of slaves and detail the daily work and internal economy of these plantations. Postbellum accounts show amounts paid freedmen. John N. Evans's journals record estate accounts and family and personal expenses including an account with

B. Marion Darcy, who would become his second wife. Other volumes include cash books, 1835–1866; a journal, 1841–1873; a journal from the estate of Mary A.B. Evans and Hazelwood Plantation, 1849–1865; memorandum books, 1841–1866; a plantation diary, 1839–1855; plantation books, 1833–1865; and a plantation record book, 1844–1866. Unidentified volumes include miscellaneous books of sheet music, 1841 and undated, inscribed with various names, and an undated notebook.

Oversize papers consist entirely of loose sheet music, 1828–ca. 1867. This material complements the miscellaneous books of sheet music among the bound volumes.

N.B. Postbellum records not included in the present series will be included in a forthcoming series, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*. Maps of Mississippi and Louisiana were filmed at the end of the collection. These maps are from the holdings of the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, LSU Libraries. Additional papers of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana are included in UPA's microfilm edition of *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series H*, from the holdings of Tulane University.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 21 frames.

Correspondence—Personal

0022 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1798–1806. 84 frames.
0106 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1807–1809. 76 frames.
0182 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1810. 57 frames.
0239 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1811–1812. 60 frames.
0299 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1813–1814. 24 frames.
0323 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1815. 52 frames.
0375 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1816. 59 frames.
0434 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1817–1818. 55 frames.
0489 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Undated, Prior to 1820. 12 frames.
0501 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1822, 1824–1828. 36 frames.
0536 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1830–1833. 39 frames.
0575 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1834–1837. 63 frames.
0638 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1838–1839. 68 frames.
0706 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1840. 47 frames.
0753 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1841–1843. 56 frames.
0809 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1844–1845. 44 frames.

Reel 2

Nathaniel Evans and Family Papers cont.

Correspondence—Personal cont.

0000 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1846. 41 frames.
0041 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1847. 37 frames.
0078 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1848–1849. 35 frames.
0113 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1850–1851, 1853, 1855, and 1859. 35 frames.
0148 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1860, 1866, and 1868. 15 frames.

Correspondence—Business

0163 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1801–1803. 38 frames.
0201 Nathaniel Evans and Family, July–December 1804. 37 frames. [Folder filmed out of order.]
0238 Nathaniel Evans and Family, January–June 1804. 42 frames.
0280 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1805–1806. 79 frames.

- 0359 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1807. 45 frames.
- 0404 Nathaniel Evans and Family, January–June 1808. 39 frames.
- 0443 Nathaniel Evans and Family, July–December 1808. 39 frames.
- 0482 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1809. 37 frames.
- 0519 Nathaniel Evans and Family, January–March 1810. 55 frames.
- 0574 Nathaniel Evans and Family, April–July 1810. 45 frames.
- 0619 Nathaniel Evans and Family, August–October 1810. 38 frames.
- 0657 Nathaniel Evans and Family, November–December 1810. 44 frames. [File folder omitted.]
- 0701 Nathaniel Evans and Family, January–May 1811. 58 frames.
- 0759 Nathaniel Evans and Family, June–December 1811. 51 frames.
- 0810 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1812. 59 frames.
- 0869 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1813–1814. 57 frames.
- 0926 Nathaniel Evans and Family, January–May 1815. 60 frames.

Reel 3

Nathaniel Evans and Family Papers cont.

Correspondence—Business cont.

- 0000 Nathaniel Evans and Family, June–November 1815. 51 frames.
- 0051 Nathaniel Evans and Family, January–March 1816. 59 frames.
- 0110 Nathaniel Evans and Family, April–August 1816. 53 frames.
- 0163 Nathaniel Evans and Family, September–December 1816. 44 frames.
- 0207 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1817–1819. 51 frames.
- 0258 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Undated, Prior to 1820. 58 frames.
- 0316 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1822–1823. 38 frames.
- 0354 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1824–1829. 18 frames.
- 0372 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1830–1831. 38 frames.
- 0410 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1832–1833. 22 frames.
- 0432 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1834–1839. 32 frames.
- 0464 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1840–1841. 48 frames.
- 0512 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1842. 53 frames.
- 0565 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1843–1844. 56 frames.
- 0621 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1845. 29 frames.
- 0650 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1846–1847. 55 frames.
- 0705 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1848. 34 frames.
- 0739 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1849. 17 frames.
- 0756 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1850. 27 frames.
- 0783 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1851 and 1853–1854. 26 frames.
- 0809 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1856–1859. 21 frames.
- 0830 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1860–1862. 43 frames.
- 0873 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1865. 23 frames.

Correspondence—James Sterrett Letters

- 0896 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1802–1803. 17 frames.
- 0913 Nathaniel Evans and Family, March–June 1804. 64 frames.

Reel 4

Nathaniel Evans and Family Papers cont.

Correspondence—James Sterrett Letters cont.

- 0000 Nathaniel Evans and Family, August–December 1804. 53 frames.
- 0053 Nathaniel Evans and Family, January–June 1805. 64 frames.
- 0117 Nathaniel Evans and Family, July–December 1805. 53 frames.
- 0170 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1806. 66 frames.
- 0236 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1807. 456 frames.
- 0281 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1808–1809. 73 frames.
- 0354 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1810, 1812, and 1814. 22 frames.

Financial Documents—Nathaniel Evans at Fort Adams, Mississippi

- 0376 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1800–1803. 39 frames.
- 0415 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1804–1805. 48 frames.
- 0463 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1806. 33 frames.
- 0496 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1807. 54 frames.
- 0550 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1808–1809. 15 frames.
- 0565 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1810. 47 frames.
- 0612 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1811. 34 frames.
- 0646 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1812. 35 frames.
- 0681 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1813–1814. 16 frames.
- 0697 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1815–1819. 47 frames.
- 0744 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Undated, Prior to 1820. 30 frames.

Financial Documents—Plantation Records

- 0774 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Oakland Plantation, 1815, 1821–1829. 37 frames.
- 0811 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Oakland Plantation, 1830–1831. 21 frames.
- 0832 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Oakland Plantation, 1835–1841. 30 frames.
- 0862 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Oakland Plantation, 1842–1845. 24 frames.
- 0886 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Oakland Plantation, 1846–1848 and 1850–1852. 46 frames.
- 0932 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Oakland Plantation, 1855–1860. 30 frames.

Reel 5

Nathaniel Evans and Family Papers cont.

Financial Documents—Plantation Records cont.

- 0001 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Oakland Plantation, 1861–1863, 1865, 1883, and 1911. 34 frames.
- 0035 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Oakland and Hazelwood Plantations, 1853, 1855–1860, and 1866. 57 frames.
- 0092 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Hazelwood Plantation, 1839–1851. 30 frames.
- 0122 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Hazelwood Plantation, 1852–1853. 40 frames.
- 0162 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Hazelwood Plantation, 1854. 40 frames.
- 0202 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Hazelwood Plantation, January–May 1855. 34 frames.
- 0236 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Hazelwood Plantation, July–December 1855. 33 frames.
- 0269 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Hazelwood Plantation, January–June 1856. 39 frames.
- 0308 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Hazelwood Plantation, August–December 1856. 25 frames.

- 0333 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Hazelwood Plantation, 1857. 50 frames.
- 0383 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Hazelwood Plantation, January–June 1858. 27 frames.
- 0410 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Hazelwood Plantation, July–December 1858. 39 frames.
- 0449 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Hazelwood Plantation, January–June 1859. 53 frames.
- 0502 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Hazelwood Plantation, July–December 1859. 57 frames.
- 0559 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Hazelwood Plantation, January–April 1860. 43 frames.
- 0602 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Hazelwood Plantation, June–December 1860. 25 frames.
- 0627 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Hazelwood Plantation, January–March 1861. 39 frames.
- 0666 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Hazelwood Plantation, May–December 1861. 23 frames.
- 0689 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Hazelwood Plantation, 1862–1863. 37 frames.
- 0726 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, 1841. 19 frames.
- 0745 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, January–June 1842.
29 frames.
- 0774 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, August–December 1842.
32 frames.
- 0806 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, January–June 1843.
47 frames.
- 0853 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, July–December 1843.
57 frames.
- 0910 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, January–April 1844.
42 frames.

Reel 6

Nathaniel Evans and Family Papers cont.

Financial Documents—Plantation Records cont.

- 0001 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, June–December 1844.
25 frames.
- 0026 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, January–February 1845.
39 frames.
- 0065 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, March–May 1845. 27 frames.
- 0092 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, June–December 1845.
24 frames.
- 0116 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, January–May 1846. 57 frames.
- 0173 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, July–December 1846.
20 frames.
- 0193 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, January–February 1847.
43 frames.
- 0236 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, March–July 1847. 31 frames.
- 0267 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, August–December 1847.
18 frames.
- 0285 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, January–April 1848.
43 frames.
- 0328 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, May–December 1848.
22 frames.
- 0350 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, January–March 1849.
36 frames.
- 0386 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, April–December 1849.
22 frames.
- 0408 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, January–June 1850.
33 frames.

- 0441 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, August–October 1850. 24 frames.
- 0465 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, January–March 1851. 33 frames.
- 0498 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, April–October 1851. 37 frames.
- 0535 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, 1852–1853. 26 frames.
- 0561 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, 1854–1855. 27 frames.
- 0588 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, 1856–1857 and 1859. 16 frames.
- 0604 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Orange Grove Plantation, 1860–1861, 1866. 41 frames.

Financial Documents—Mary C. Evans, L.C. DeHart, Corinne Evans, and Frank Evans

- 0645 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1852–1855. 33 frames.
- 0678 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1856–1858. 43 frames.
- 0721 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1858–1860. 33 frames.
- 0754 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1861–1863 and 1865. 18 frames.

Financial Documents—Miscellaneous

- 0772 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1797, 1806, and 1808. 10 frames.
- 0782 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1820–1825. 18 frames.
- 0800 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1826–1828 and 1832–1838. 13 frames.
- 0813 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1842–1847. 27 frames.
- 0840 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1851–1860. 39 frames.
- 0879 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1861–1865. 40 frames.

Reel 7

Nathaniel Evans and Family Papers cont.

Financial Documents—Miscellaneous cont.

- 0001 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Undated. 16 frames.

Banking Records

- 0017 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Citizens Bank of Louisiana—Interrogation Sheets Filled Out as Required When Applying for Loans and Mortgages, 1832–1838 and 1852. 41 frames.
- 0058 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Citizens Bank of Louisiana—Stockholders' Oaths, 1836–1839, 1841, 1844–1845, and Undated. 30 frames.
- 0088 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Citizens Bank of Louisiana—Stockholders' Oaths, 1850–1852, 1854–1859, 1861, and Undated. 45 frames.
- 0133 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1836–1839. 17 frames.
- 0150 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1838. 3 frames.
- 0153 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1839 and 1848. 20 frames.

Legal Documents

- 0173 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Land Surveys—Trudeau Tract, 1791 and 1850. 5 frames.
- 0178 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Protest, 1809. 3 frames.
- 0181 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1794, 1797, 1808–1811, 1815, and 1819. 39 frames.
- 0220 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1820, 1822, 1825–1826, and 1829–1832. 46 frames.
- 0266 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1832–1834. 42 frames.
- 0308 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1835–1837. 62 frames.
- 0370 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1838–1840. 28 frames.

- 0398 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1841–1843. 41 frames.
- 0439 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1844–1849. 57 frames.
- 0496 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1850–1855. 43 frames.
- 0539 Nathaniel Evans and Family, 1856–1859. 47 frames.
- 0586 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Undated. 5 frames.

Miscellaneous Writings

- 0591 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Agriculture, Undated. 2 frames.
- 0593 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Recipes, Undated. 13 frames.
- 0606 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Religion, ca. 1845 and Undated. 19 frames.
- 0625 Nathaniel Evans and Family, Remedies and Household Aids, Undated. 15 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0640 John N. Evans, Cash Book, 1835–1840. 28 frames.
- 0668 John N. Evans, Cash Book, 1840–1866. 167 frames.
- 0835 Nathaniel Evans, Day Book and Letter Book, 1807–1808 and 1809–1811. 211 frames. [Portions too decomposed to microfilm.]

Reel 8

Nathaniel Evans and Family Papers cont.

Bound Volumes cont.

- 0001 Nathaniel Evans, Day Book, 1809–1810. 175 frames. [Portions too decomposed to microfilm.]
- 0176 Nathaniel Evans, Day Book, 1811. 234 frames.
- 0410 Nathaniel Evans and Sarah B. [Spencer] Evans, Day Book and Estate Journal, 1809–1810 and 1819–1822. 153 frames.
- 0563 Nathaniel Evans, Journal, 1810–1817. 83 frames. [Portions too decomposed to microfilm.]
- 0646 Sarah B. [Spencer] Evans, Estate Journal, 1841–1854. 45 frames.
- 0691 John N. Evans, Journal, 1841–1873. 125 frames.
- 0816 John N. Evans, Estate Journal, 1849–1865. 42 frames.
- 0858 Nathaniel Evans, Memorandum Book and Travel Diary, 1816–1818. 48 frames.
- 0906 Sarah B. [Spencer] Evans and Cornelia S. [Evans] DeHart, Memorandum Book, 1834–1840. 27 frames.
- 0933 John N. Evans, Memorandum Book, 1841–1844. 21 frames.
- 0954 John N. Evans, Memorandum Book, 1842–1843. 22 frames.

Reel 9

Nathaniel Evans and Family Papers cont.

Bound Volumes cont.

- 0001 John N. Evans, Memorandum Book, 1843–1846. 13 frames.
- 0014 John N. Evans, Memorandum Book, 1849–1865. 19 frames.
- 0033 John N. Evans, Memorandum Book, 1856. 22 frames.
- 0045 John N. Evans, Memorandum Book, 1856–1858. 14 frames.
- 0059 John N. Evans, Memorandum Book, 1859. 11 frames.
- 0070 John N. Evans, Memorandum Book, 1859. 15 frames.
- 0085 John N. Evans, Memorandum Book, 1860. 6 frames.
- 0091 John N. Evans, Memorandum Book, 1860–1866. 12 frames.

- 0103 John N. Evans, Memorandum Book, 1861. 7 frames.
- 0110 Miscellaneous Book of Sheet Music [Inscribed George Henderson and Josephine Taylor, Brought from Forest Plantation, September 22, 1863], 1841 and Undated. 187 frames.
- 0297 Miscellaneous Book of Sheet Music [Inscribed to Lucella Adelaide Pollack], Undated. 84 frames.
- 0381 Notebook, Undated. 101 frames.
- 0482 John N. Evans, Plantation Diary, 1839–1855. 146 frames.
- 0628 John N. Evans, Plantation Book, 1833–1839. 72 frames.
- 0700 Nathaniel Evans and Susan B. [Spencer] Evans, Record of Mercantile Purchases and Plantation Record Book for Oakland Plantation, 1802–1805 and 1820. 53 frames.
- 0753 Nathaniel Evans, Plantation Record Book for Oakland Plantation, 1811–1817. 82 frames.
- 0835 John N. Evans, Plantation Record Book, 1844–1866. 89 frames.
- 0924 John N. Evans, Plantation Book, 1853–1865. 80 frames.

Reel 10

Nathaniel Evans and Family Papers cont.

Bound Volumes cont.

- 0001 Nathaniel Evans, Plantation Diary, 1814. 27 frames. [Portions too decomposed to microfilm.]
- 0028 Nathaniel Evans, Ledger, 1807–1808. 409 frames. [Portions too decomposed to microfilm.]
- 0437 Nathaniel Evans, Ledger, 1811–1816. 326 frames.

Oversize Papers

- 0763 Sheet Music, 1828–ca. 1867 and Undated. 66 frames.

Maps

- 0829 Maps of Mississippi and Louisiana, 1836 and 1838. 2 frames.

List of Omissions

- 0831 List of Omissions from the Nathaniel Evans and Family Papers. 1 frame.

Joseph Embree Papers, 1826–1865, Wilkinson County, Mississippi, and East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

The collection consists of papers relating to cotton planting, sales of cotton, estate settlements, slavery, and social matters. The five series of papers in the collection are Benjamin Rawlins papers, business and cotton brokers' papers, bound volume, personal correspondence, and writings.

Joseph Embree operated a plantation near Woodville in Wilkinson County, Mississippi, during the 1840s and 1850s. He married Jamesy Rawlins, a daughter of Benjamin Rawlins (d. ca. 1847). The Embrees had at least one child, Lizzie, who married Ira B. Wall. Joseph Embree moved to a plantation near Clinton in East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, in 1859. During the Civil War, he served in the Confederate army, and was taken prisoner. He was paroled on May 22, 1865.

Papers deal chiefly with the business interests of Joseph Embree and his father-in-law Benjamin Rawlins. The early manuscripts, 1826–1857, concern Benjamin Rawlins. They include land deeds, receipts, and other documents and extend to the settlement of Rawlins' estate. The largest series in the collection is the business and cotton brokers' records of Joseph Embree, 1826–1865. Business papers include records of slave sales and slave hire agreements, as well as overseers'

agreements, land deeds, and agreements with other members of the Embree, Rawlins, and Lanehart families. Receipts for taxes, tuition fees, and medical services are also included. Cotton brokers' records of the 1840s–1865 document steady sales of that crop via New Orleans merchants Ward, Saunders, & Hunt; Nalle, Summers & Co.; Edward Nalle & Co.; Hawkins & Norwood; and Richard Flower & Maes. Letters from these firms concern the state of the market, prices, and statements of account with Embree. A cash book, 1853–1860, records accounts of William Heatherington with Joseph Embree for merchandise advanced to Heatherington. Personal correspondence, 1855–1862, concerns educational, familial, and social matters. Writings consist of miscellaneous poems and a series of questions and answers on the U.S. Constitution.

N.B. Postbellum records not included in this series will be included in a forthcoming microfilm series from UPA, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*.

Introductory Materials

0832 Introductory Materials. 6 frames.

Benjamin Rawlins Papers

0838 Joseph Embree, 1826–1841. 34 frames.

0872 Joseph Embree, 1845–1857. 52 frames.

Business and Cotton Brokers' Records

0924 Joseph Embree, 1826–1843. 30 frames.

0954 Joseph Embree, 1845–1848. 37 frames

Reel 11

Joseph Embree Papers cont.

Business and Cotton Brokers' Records cont.

0001 Joseph Embree, 1849–1850. 36 frames.

0037 Joseph Embree, 1851. 25 frames.

0062 Joseph Embree, 1852. 20 frames.

0082 Joseph Embree, 1853. 39 frames.

0121 Joseph Embree, January–March 1854. 17 frames.

0138 Joseph Embree, May–July 1854. 18 frames.

0156 Joseph Embree, August–December 1854. 21 frames.

0177 Joseph Embree, January–May 1855. 25 frames.

0202 Joseph Embree, June–December 1855. 18 frames.

0220 Joseph Embree, January–April 1856. 20 frames.

0240 Joseph Embree, May–December 1856. 15 frames.

0255 Joseph Embree, Cotton Brokers' Records, 1856. 17 frames.

0272 Joseph Embree, January–February 1857. 19 frames.

0291 Joseph Embree, March–June 1857. 18 frames.

0309 Joseph Embree, July–December 1857. 21 frames.

0330 Joseph Embree, Cotton Brokers' Records, 1857. 12 frames.

0342 Joseph Embree, January–February 1858. 16 frames.

0358 Joseph Embree, March–May 1858. 16 frames.

0374 Joseph Embree, June–December 1858. 17 frames.

0391 Joseph Embree, Cotton Brokers' Records, January–March 1858. 19 frames.

0410 Joseph Embree, Cotton Brokers' Records, April–December 1858. 25 frames.

0435 Joseph Embree, January–March 8, 1859. 20 frames.

0455 Joseph Embree, March 8–December 1859. 22 frames.

0467 Joseph Embree, Cotton Brokers' Records, January–March 1859. 20 frames.

0487 Joseph Embree, Cotton Brokers' Records, April–December 1859. 23 frames.

- 0510 Joseph Embree, 1860. 26 frames.
- 0536 Joseph Embree, Cotton Brokers' Records, 1860. 17 frames.
- 0553 Joseph Embree, 1861-1862. 15 frames.
- 0568 Joseph Embree, Cotton Brokers' Records, 1861-1862. 26 frames.
- 0594 Joseph Embree, 1863-1864. 25 frames.
- 0619 Joseph Embree, January-September 1865. 12 frames.
- 0631 Joseph Embree, November-December 1865. 13 frames.
- 0644 Joseph Embree, Undated. 14 frames.
- 0658 Joseph Embree, Undated. 15 frames.

Bound Volume

- 0673 Joseph Embree, Cash Book, 1853-1860. 8 frames.

Personal Correspondence

- 0681 Joseph Embree, 1855-1862. 11 frames.

Writings

- 0692 Joseph Embree, Undated. 23 frames.

List of Omissions

- 0715 List of Omissions from the Joseph Embree Papers. 1 frame.

Benajah Inman Papers, 1808-1883, Wilkinson County, Mississippi

Description of the Collection

The papers consist primarily of financial and legal records concerning Smithland Plantation, owned by Nancy Quine and Benajah Inman in Wilkinson County, Mississippi. Benajah Inman (b. 1820) was born in Mississippi, a son of Richard and Margaret [Rollins] Inman. At age 18, Benajah Inman began managing the property of his aunt, Nancy Quine, a widow with no children. She bequeathed her estate to him in 1863.

Benajah Inman's first wife was Lucinda Ginn, a daughter of Colonel Ginn of Tennessee. They had six children before Lucinda's death in 1874. His second wife was Lydia Adell Bryan, a native of Wilkinson County, with whom he had another child. Prominent and wealthy citizens, the Inmans were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The small collection comprises four series: financial materials, legal materials, correspondence, and miscellaneous and printed items. Financial materials, 1848-1888, include business correspondence from Nancy Quine and Benajah Inman, Smithland Plantation, to John Lee, a purchasing agent in New Orleans. Other financial materials include bills, receipts, accounts, and tax receipts.

Legal materials, 1808-1867, include contracts, land deeds, and bonds pertaining to the Saratoga, New York, area, 1808-1820. Two bills of sale for slaves bought in New Orleans in 1844 and 1856 are included, as are a summons issued to Inman, a land deed between Inman and Quine, and two contracts between Inman and sharecroppers.

Correspondence, 1856-1871, consists of eight letters including women's letters and family and business correspondence of the Ginn, Inman, and Quine families in Tennessee and Mississippi. One letter discusses the opening of a dry goods store at Smithland Plantation.

Miscellaneous and printed items, 1864-1875, include a blank list of taxable property for 1864. Other items include a diary in shorthand, dance cards, report cards, clippings, and a New Orleans price current. The final items are two undated pamphlets from the Southern Benevolent Association.

N.B. Other papers relating to Smithland Plantation may be found among the Albert Lieutaud Collection (Plantation Series), Collection # 255 among the holdings of the Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University, and available in UPA's microfilm edition, *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series H*. Additional information on

Benajah Inman and family can be found in *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi*, Vol. 1, pp. 1003–1004.

Introductory Materials

0716 Introductory Materials. 8 frames.

Financial Materials

0724 Benajah Inman, 1848–1856. 27 frames

0751 Benajah Inman, 1864–1888. 19 frames.

Legal Materials

0770 Benajah Inman, 1808–1867. 26 frames.

Correspondence

0806 Benajah Inman, 1856–1871. 22 frames.

Miscellaneous and Printed Items

0828 Benajah Inman, 1864–1875 and Undated. 25 frames.

Benjamin Kendrick Papers, 1807–1858 [1806–1894?], East Feliciana and West Feliciana Parishes, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Papers in the collection contain legal papers, bills and receipts, and business correspondence. The bulk of the collection, dating 1810–1838, reflects the operations of an early cotton planter in the Feliciana parishes of Louisiana and portrays his increasing wealth over time. Earliest activities center around St. Francisville in West Feliciana Parish, but in 1823 Kendrick moved to near Jackson in East Feliciana Parish, where he established Asphodel Plantation. After 1840, the few remaining papers include bills and correspondence of Colonel David J. Fluker, Kendrick's son-in-law.

Earliest papers include merchandise bills and accounts with merchants and tradespeople. During the period from 1810 to 1838, the papers contain medical receipts for services rendered to Kendrick's family and slaves, tax receipts, correspondence with New Orleans commission merchants, and receipts for publications. Legal papers include promissory notes, 1812–1835, by Kendrick to Joseph Dunbar, John Stirling, Elijah Adams, and James Johnson. Financial statements and report cards detail the education of his daughter, Isabel, 1824–1827. Bills and contracts concern the making of shoes, 1826–1837, as well as receipted bills from jailers in Fayette County [state unknown] and West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, 1833 and 1835. Copies of deeds to lands in East Feliciana Parish, 1834–1853, document land transactions of Eliza Dunbar, Ann Marbury, William Carpenter, Patrick Strahan, Richard Cochran, Timothy H. Cochran, Samuel Lee, and John W. Dickinson. An 1836 letter from David J. Fluker of East Feliciana Parish refers to the administration and division of the estate of Caroline Kendrick, and requests that a statement be made to his wife Isabel [Kendrick] Fluker, Kendrick's daughter.

N.B. A letter dated 1872 and a photograph dated 1894 are omitted from this microfilm collection.

Introductory Materials

0853 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Papers

0855 Benjamin Kendrick, 1807–1816. 45 frames.

0900 Benjamin Kendrick, 1817–1818. 45 frames.

Reel 12

Benjamin Kendrick Papers cont.

Papers cont.

- 0001 Benjamin Kendrick, 1819–1820. 69 frames.
- 0070 Benjamin Kendrick, 1821–1823. 83 frames.
- 0153 Benjamin Kendrick, 1824. 41 frames.
- 0194 Benjamin Kendrick, 1825–1826. 44 frames.
- 0238 Benjamin Kendrick, 1827. 48 frames.
- 0286 Benjamin Kendrick, 1828–1829. 59 frames.
- 0345 Benjamin Kendrick, 1830–1831. 64 frames.
- 0409 Benjamin Kendrick, 1832. 40 frames.
- 0449 Benjamin Kendrick, 1833. 41 frames.
- 0490 Benjamin Kendrick, 1834. 73 frames.
- 0563 Benjamin Kendrick, January–August 1835. 48 frames.
- 0611 Benjamin Kendrick, September–December 1835. 63 frames.
- 0674 Benjamin Kendrick, 1836. 67 frames.
- 0741 Benjamin Kendrick, 1837–1838. 47 frames.
- 0788 Benjamin Kendrick, 1850–1858 and Undated. 25 frames.

Abel John Norwood Record Books, 1844–1880. East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

This collection consists primarily of financial record books documenting the operation of Abel John Norwood's plantation and his administration of the estates of his parents and other persons. Also included are postbellum records from commission merchant firms in which Norwood was a principal. Miscellaneous items include letters, bills, receipts, and steamboat waybills.

Abel John Norwood (1818–1896) was a son of Elias and Catherine [Chandler] Norwood. After completing his secondary education in East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, where he was born, he entered the College of Louisiana at Jackson (later Centenary College) and graduated in 1836. Norwood was married three times: first to Martha Stanley (1820–1842), second to Cecelia Nettles (1827–1845), and third to Amanda V. Buckholtz (d. 1861).

Norwood was a merchant, judge, and planter of Hollywood Plantation (now the town of Norwood, Louisiana) near the Mississippi state line. He was a cotton factor and commission merchant in the New Orleans firms Hawkins & Norwood, Norwood & Co., and Norwood & Richards, and later became a commission merchant in the firms of Norwood & Freeman and Norwood, Bridges, & Co. He was also proprietor of a commissary and a gin and sawmill at Shady Grove, Louisiana.

The volumes relate to the estates of Elias (d. 1848) and Catherine Norwood (d. 1875), including records from their Richland, Roanoke, Bayou De Glaize, and Atchafalaya plantations for the periods 1848–1859 and 1876–1880. Other records detail the settlement of the J. and N. Nettles estate, 1844–1856, and expenditures of Josiah D. and Joseph A. Nettles while at Centenary College of Louisiana. The David E. Brunson estate is documented in accounts, 1857–1860. The ledgers contain accounts of Norwood's Hollywood Plantation, his store, and the Shady Grove gin and sawmill, as well as business transactions of firms with which he was associated and cotton accounts. Medical prescriptions dated 1856 concern treatments for the flux and gonorrhea. Also included are references to purchases by soldiers during the Civil War. Store accounts, 1864–1865, relate to the sale of tobacco, groceries, and other items to blacks, and credits given for the surrender of a portion of portionshoes furnished them. of their crops. Memoranda, 1864–1865, include a list of Norwood's of their crops. Memoranda, 1864–1865, include a list of Norwood's blacks, showing their ages and shoes furnished them.

N.B. Three volumes are omitted from the Abel John Norwood record books in this microfilm publication. A ledger, 1848–1859 and 1864, and plantation diary, 1861–1862, are available on microfilm only at the LSU Libraries. A ledger, 1886–1897, will be included in a subsequent UPA microfilm publication, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*. Related collections among the holdings of the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections include the George Norwood Papers, the Norwood Plantation Store Ledger, and the Joseph Redhead Diary.

Introductory Materials

0813 Introductory Materials. 11 frames.

Miscellaneous

0824 Abel Norwood, 1848–1850 and Undated. 5 frames.

Bound Volumes

0829 Abel John Norwood, Cash Book and Ledger, 1850–1869 and 1849–1880.
172 frames.

Reel 13

Abel John Norwood Record Books cont.

Bound Volumes cont.

0001 Abel John Norwood, Cash Book and Ledger, 1850–1869 and 1849–1880 cont.
112 frames.
0113 Abel John Norwood, Ledger, 1844–1862 and 1866–1880. 196 frames.
0309 Abel John Norwood, Ledger, 1857–1860 and 1863–1866. 82 frames.

List of Omissions

0391 List of Omissions from the Abel John Norwood Collection. 1 frame.

John W. Gurley Papers, 1858–1866, Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

John W. Gurley was a New Orleans attorney whose correspondents included Edward G. Stewart, a former acquaintance from New Orleans, resident of Oak Lawn Plantation in Tangipahoa Parish, eastern Louisiana, and agent for Gurley's property in the area. Letters from Stewart, 1858–1862 and 1865–1866, comment on house construction, crop conditions, routine planting matters, the weather, slave prices, the slave market, and the purchase of farm animals and equipment. Also included is a letter from W.H. Pearce concerning secessionism and the general state of the nation in December 1860.

Papers during the Civil War include certifications of Gurley and his wife, Rosa, as enemies of the United States, 1862, and an order signed by the provost marshal for Gurley to leave Orleans Parish, 1863. Oaths of allegiance by the Gurleys, as well as supporting letters and documents, are included from 1864 and 1865.

Letters from Charles Daggs, a freedman tenant farmer on Gurley's land in Tangipahoa Parish, comment on the charcoal industry, farming, livestock, lumber, high water, crops, labor, freedmen's wages, rations, and commodities in 1865 and 1866. Letters from Stewart also discuss Daggs and other local news in this era.

Introductory Materials

0392 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Papers

0394 John W. Gurley, 1858–1859. 61 frames.

0455 John W. Gurley, 1860. 47 frames.

0502 John W. Gurley, 1861–1866. 67 frames.

***Nancy Pinson Papers, 1820–1865,
Wilkinson County, Mississippi***

Description of the Collection

Papers include correspondence and business records of the Daniel B. Pinson family of Pleasant Grove Plantation near Woodville in Wilkinson County, Mississippi. The collection consists chiefly of bills for merchandise and letters and statements from cotton brokers in New Orleans. The earliest item is a note signed by Daniel B. Pinson in 1820. After 1825 the letters and bills are addressed to Nancy [Williams] Pinson in her role as a cotton planter, and the estate of Daniel B. Pinson.

Letters and bills for David V., Elizabeth, and Daniel B. Pinson are included in the papers of the 1840s and 1850s. A letter from David V. to his mother Nancy [Williams] Pinson from Columbia, Tennessee, in 1840 expresses his regret at being away from home. Bills from haberdashers in New Orleans list sundry articles purchased by David V. Pinson. After 1845, the bills are for the account of David V. Pinson, deceased. Doctor and dentist bills for Elizabeth Pinson list the number of visits and fees charged. From 1848 to 1859 much of the correspondence is for Daniel B. Pinson. After 1860, the correspondence and bills concern Nancy [Williams] Pinson and Mrs. S.A. Pinson. Undated papers include a slave list, calling cards, miscellaneous bills, receipts, accounts, and women's correspondence on plantation and household matters.

N.B. Papers dating 1866–1872 are omitted from this collection, but will be included in a subsequent UPA microfilm edition, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*.

Introductory Materials

0569 Introductory Materials. 9 frames.

Papers

0578 Nancy Pinson, 1820 and 1825–1835. 36 frames.

0614 Nancy Pinson, 1836. 54 frames.

0668 Nancy Pinson, 1837. 40 frames.

0708 Nancy Pinson, 1838–1839. 60 frames.

0768 Nancy Pinson, 1840–1841. 59 frames.

0827 Nancy Pinson, 1842–1843. 64 frames.

0891 Nancy Pinson, 1844. 44 frames.

0935 Nancy Pinson, 1845. 67 frames.

Reel 14

Nancy Pinson Papers cont.

Papers cont.

0001 Nancy Pinson, 1846–1847. 88 frames.

0089 Nancy Pinson, 1848–1849. 59 frames.

0148 Nancy Pinson, 1850–1854. 49 frames.

0197 Nancy Pinson, 1855–1858. 21 frames.

- 0218 Nancy Pinson, 1859. 50 frames.
- 0268 Nancy Pinson, 1860–1861. 52 frames.
- 0320 Nancy Pinson, 1862–1865. 43 frames.
- 0363 Nancy Pinson, Undated. 52 frames.

***John M. Pintard Papers, 1796–1825,
West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana***

Description of the Collection

John Marsden Pintard was an early settler and cotton planter on Thompson's Creek in West Feliciana Parish. The collection contains papers and volumes detailing Pintard's business and plantation matters until his death in 1813. Papers include extensive commercial and factor correspondence, 1808–1809, concerning the effects of the embargo on trade in agricultural goods. Correspondents include Flower & Faulkner, C.D. Foley, R.D. Shepherd, John Blagge, Waters Clark, and Clay & Sterrett. Letters of Samuel Phillips to Pintard concern the administration of Montesana Plantation, the departure of British gunboats from Baton Rouge, difficulties in river transportation caused by the presence of British gunboats at Bayou Manchac, and personal news regarding members of Pintard's family affected by yellow fever in New Orleans during 1808. Overseers' contracts include provisions for hiring slaves. Papers also document Pintard's purchase of slaves from Virginia. Other accounts include records of medical visits, provisions, and sales of cotton. Subsequent papers concern his estate and a letter from Vincent Nolte while on a voyage to Calais, France, in 1821. A letter from Elisabeth S. Pintard dated 1823 from Princeton, New Jersey, concerns her money problems and desire to sell part of her land in Louisiana.

Bound volumes include three daybooks and two ledgers, 1808–1810. Daybooks include accounts from Laurel Hill Plantation in West Feliciana Parish, Logville, and other locations showing merchandise sold by Pintard and records of cotton shipped by him to New Orleans. Ledgers include accounts payable and accounts receivable for a variety of merchandise and commodities.

Introductory Materials

- 0415 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Papers

- 0417 John M. Pintard, 1796–1808. 60 frames.
- 0477 John M. Pintard, January–May 1809. 51 frames.
- 0528 John M. Pintard, June–December 1809. 51 frames.
- 0579 John M. Pintard, 1810–1825. 57 frames.
- 0636 John M. Pintard, Undated. 39 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0675 John M. Pintard, Daybook, 1808. 20 frames.
- 0695 John M. Pintard, 1809–1810. 26 frames.
- 0721 John M. Pintard, Daybook, 1810. 8 frames.
- 0729 John M. Pintard, Ledger, 1808–1809. 110 frames.
- 0839 John M. Pintard, Ledger, 1809–1810. 16 frames.

**Charles L. Mathews and Family Papers, 1797–1865,
West Feliciana, Lafourche, and Rapides Parishes, Louisiana**

Description of the Collection

The Mathews family were residents of Greenwood Plantation in West Feliciana Parish and owners of both the Georgia Plantation in Lafourche Parish and Coco Bend and Chaseland plantations in Rapides Parish. The collection consists largely of legal and financial papers from the operation of these diverse estates, including factors' statements from the sale of cotton, sugar, and molasses, bills of lading, and slave records. Other series include correspondence, printed papers, cards, miscellaneous papers, a bound volume, and miscellaneous oversize papers.

Charles L. Mathews (1824–1864) was the son of George Mathews (1774–1836) and Harriet [Flower] Mathews. George Mathews was a justice of the Superior Court of the Territory of Orleans, 1806–1813, and of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, 1813–1836. Charles L. Mathews married Penelope Stewart (d. 1897) of Woodville, Mississippi, and they had five children: George (1849–1859), Charles S. (b. ca. 1853), Harriet (1856–1921), Sallie (1859–1934), George (1860–1907), and William Fort (1862–1881). Sylvia Parish was the governess of the Mathews children.

The bulk of the legal and financial papers are records, 1840–1865, of Harriet [Flower] Mathews and her son Charles L. Mathews. The materials include statements from Flower & Co., A.D. Kelly & Co., and other New Orleans factors. Also included are bills of lading with steamboat and railroad companies, mortgage contracts, slave sales, promissory notes, tax receipts, medical accounts, and accounts and receipts for merchandise and plantation supplies. Also included are letters from overseers and plantation managers. Annual statements from a blacksmith, James Rudman, cover the period from 1845 to 1858 and later. An 1865 inventory of property in the estate of Charles L. Mathews in Rapides Parish shows 5,875 acres of land, livestock, and equipment on Coco Bend Plantation. Letters from Richard Flower in 1865 concern the marketing of cotton, sugar, and molasses, and the purchase of livestock and supplies for Harriet [Flower] Mathews and Penelope [Stewart] Mathews in New Orleans. Included among the undated materials are dimensions of slave cabins.

Correspondence includes a letter dated 1797 from William Dunbar to General George Mathews (1739–1812) denying charges of antedating land surveys in the Spanish colony. Letters from William Flower to Charles L. Mathews and Harriet [Flower] Mathews discuss storm damage, the progress of crops on plantations in Lafourche Parish, financial matters, and the markets for sugar, molasses, and cotton from 1849 through 1856. Letters from Ann P. [Mathews] Chase and William H. Chase to her brother Charles and mother Harriet in 1853 and 1855 discuss social, business, and family matters including trips to the North for the summer. Letters from Joseph Ivor [Joor?] reveal land values and politics in East Baton Rouge Parish during 1855. Letters from Charles D. Stewart to his brother-in-law Charles L. Mathews discuss measures taken to guard against yellow fever on his plantation and the health of his wife in 1855. A letter from J.N. Maynard to Harriet [Flowers] Mathews in 1855 apologizes for the theft of a calf by two of his men and discusses their punishment. A letter from Thomas Affleck in 1856 discusses sheep growing and orchards. Letters of 1856 through 1860 include those of A.J. Robinson as overseer at Chaseland Plantation and a factor's letter from A.D. Kelly & Co. Civil War letters include requests from relatives and friends for financial assistance and supplies. Letters written from Samuel Meeker from Camp Pickens, Manassas, Virginia, describe skirmishes and the sickness and death caused by typhoid fever.

Printed papers include pages of popular literature and poetry, as well as flyers for steamboats, dressmakers, and political candidates. Cards include a wedding announcement, a business card, a lottery ticket, and a Christmas card. Miscellaneous papers include slave lists at Chaseland Plantation, mathematical calculations, a social invitation to Greenwood, and an unidentified slave list and list of livestock. The Babcock account book, 1833, lists articles of clothing and cloth including those furnished to Margaret Butler, Louisa Flowers, and Harriet Collins. Miscellaneous oversize papers include flyers for a grocer and provision merchant firm and an iron railing firm.

N.B. Papers dating 1866–1872 are omitted from this collection, but will be included in a subsequent UPA microfilm edition, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*.

Introductory Materials

0855 Introductory Materials. 9 frames.

Legal and Financial Papers

0864 Charles L. Mathews and Family, 1834–1838. 24 frames.
0888 Charles L. Mathews and Family, 1839–1840. 11 frames.
0899 Charles L. Mathews and Family, 1841–1842. 24 frames.
0923 Charles L. Mathews and Family, 1843–February 1844. 18 frames.
0941 Charles L. Mathews and Family, March 1844–April 1845. 25 frames.

Reel 15***Charles L. Mathews and Family Papers cont.*****Legal and Financial Papers cont.**

0001 Charles L. Mathews and Family, August–December 1845. 22 frames.
0023 Charles L. Mathews and Family, February–August 1846. 24 frames.
0047 Charles L. Mathews and Family, October–December 1846. 24 frames.
0071 Charles L. Mathews and Family, January–April 1847. 17 frames.
0088 Charles L. Mathews and Family, June–November 1847. 18 frames.
0106 Charles L. Mathews and Family, January–February 1848. 17 frames.
0123 Charles L. Mathews and Family, March–April 1848. 16 frames.
0139 Charles L. Mathews and Family, May–December 1848. 21 frames.
0160 Charles L. Mathews and Family, January–April 1849. 18 frames.
0178 Charles L. Mathews and Family, May–September 1849. 22 frames.
0200 Charles L. Mathews and Family, October–December 1849. 13 frames.
0213 Charles L. Mathews and Family, January–February 1850. 13 frames.
0226 Charles L. Mathews and Family, February–March 1850. 34 frames.
0260 Charles L. Mathews and Family, April–August 1850. 14 frames.
0274 Charles L. Mathews and Family, September–December 1850. 26 frames.
0300 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements with Flower & Co.,
November–December 1850. 10 frames.
0310 Charles L. Mathews and Family, January 1851. 20 frames.
0330 Charles L. Mathews and Family, February–March 1851. 29 frames.
0359 Charles L. Mathews and Family, April–June 1851. 22 frames.
0381 Charles L. Mathews and Family, July–December 1851. 23 frames.
0404 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements with Flower & Co.,
January–February 1851. 22 frames.
0426 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements with Flower & Co., March 1851.
20 frames.
0446 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements with Flower & Co.,
April–December 1851. 13 frames.
0459 Charles L. Mathews and Family, January–February 1852. 22 frames.
0481 Charles L. Mathews and Family, March–June 1852. 30 frames.
0511 Charles L. Mathews and Family, July–December 1852. 26 frames.
0537 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements with Flower & Co.,
January 1852. 13 frames.
0550 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements with Flower & Co.,
February–March 12, 1852. 12 frames.
0562 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements with Flower & Co., March 13–
April 1852. 13 frames.
0575 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements with Flower & Co.,
May–November 1852. 11 frames.

- 0586 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements with Flower & Co., December 1852. 16 frames.
- 0602 Charles L. Mathews and Family, January–March 1853. 20 frames.
- 0622 Charles L. Mathews and Family, April–December 1853. 28 frames.
- 0650 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements with Flower & Co., January–February 5, 1853. 10 frames.
- 0660 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements with Flower & Co., February 18–26, 1853. 10 frames.
- 0670 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements with Flower & Co., March 1853. 10 frames.
- 0680 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements with Flower & Co., May–July 1853. 12 frames.
- 0692 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements with Flower & Co., August–December 1853. 18 frames.
- 0710 Charles L. Mathews and Family, January–March 1854. 11 frames.
- 0721 Charles L. Mathews and Family, April–July 1854. 18 frames.
- 0739 Charles L. Mathews and Family, September–December 1854. 14 frames.
- 0753 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements with Flower & Co., January–March 1854. 16 frames.
- 0769 Charles L. Mathews and Family, January 1–10, 1855. 28 frames.
- 0797 Charles L. Mathews and Family, January 13–31, 1855. 30 frames.
- 0827 Charles L. Mathews and Family, February–April 1855. 17 frames.
- 0844 Charles L. Mathews and Family, May–June 1855. 20 frames.
- 0864 Charles L. Mathews and Family, July 1855. 15 frames.
- 0879 Charles L. Mathews and Family, August–September 1855. 17 frames.
- 0896 Charles L. Mathews and Family, October 1855. 10 frames.
- 0906 Charles L. Mathews and Family, November–December 1855. 14 frames.
- 0920 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements with Flower & Co., 1855. 18 frames.
- 0938 Charles L. Mathews and Family, January 1856. 17 frames.
- 0955 Charles L. Mathews and Family, February 1856. 10 frames.
- 0965 Charles L. Mathews and Family, March 1856. 18 frames.
- 0983 Charles L. Mathews and Family, April–May 1856. 17 frames.

Reel 16

Charles L. Mathews and Family Papers cont.

Legal and Financial Papers cont.

- 0001 Charles L. Mathews and Family, June 1856. 15 frames.
- 0016 Charles L. Mathews and Family, July–August 1856. 15 frames.
- 0031 Charles L. Mathews and Family, September–October 1856. 29 frames.
- 0060 Charles L. Mathews and Family, November 1856. 13 frames.
- 0073 Charles L. Mathews and Family, December 1856. 15 frames.
- 0088 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements, January–March 1856. 14 frames.
- 0102 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements, April–May 1856. 14 frames.
- 0116 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements, June–December 1856. 16 frames.
- 0132 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Belleville Iron Works Steam Boiler, February–December 1856. 22 frames.
- 0154 Charles L. Mathews and Family, January 1857. 25 frames.

- 0179 Charles L. Mathews and Family, February 1857. 12 frames.
- 0191 Charles L. Mathews and Family, March 1857. 15 frames.
- 0206 Charles L. Mathews and Family, April–May 1857. 24 frames.
- 0230 Charles L. Mathews and Family, June–July 1857. 14 frames.
- 0244 Charles L. Mathews and Family, September–December 1857. 12 frames.
- 0256 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements, January–February 1857. 11 frames.
- 0267 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements, March 1857. 8 frames.
- 0275 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements, April–December 1857. 10 frames.
- 0285 Charles L. Mathews and Family, January 1858. 16 frames.
- 0301 Charles L. Mathews and Family, February 1858. 35 frames.
- 0336 Charles L. Mathews and Family, March 1858. 16 frames.
- 0352 Charles L. Mathews and Family, April 1858. 20 frames.
- 0372 Charles L. Mathews and Family, May–July 1858. 24 frames.
- 0396 Charles L. Mathews and Family, August–December 1858. 19 frames.
- 0415 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements, January–March 1858. 14 frames.
- 0429 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements, April–December 1858. 19 frames.
- 0448 Charles L. Mathews and Family, January 1859. 13 frames.
- 0461 Charles L. Mathews and Family, February 1859. 20 frames.
- 0481 Charles L. Mathews and Family, March–June 1859. 18 frames.
- 0499 Charles L. Mathews and Family, July–October 1859. 22 frames.
- 0521 Charles L. Mathews and Family, November–December 1859. 23 frames.
- 0544 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements, January–November 1859. 15 frames.
- 0559 Charles L. Mathews and Family, December 1859. 12 frames.
- 0571 Charles L. Mathews and Family, January 1860. 17 frames.
- 0588 Charles L. Mathews and Family, February 1860. 15 frames.
- 0603 Charles L. Mathews and Family, March 1860. 21 frames.
- 0624 Charles L. Mathews and Family, April 1860. 27 frames.
- 0651 Charles L. Mathews and Family, May 1860. 31 frames.
- 0682 Charles L. Mathews and Family, June–July 1860. 19 frames.
- 0701 Charles L. Mathews and Family, August–September 1860. 19 frames.
- 0720 Charles L. Mathews and Family, October 1860. 12 frames.
- 0732 Charles L. Mathews and Family, November 1860. 15 frames.
- 0747 Charles L. Mathews and Family, December 1860. 24 frames.
- 0771 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements with A.D. Kelly & Co., January–February 16, 1860. 13 frames.
- 0784 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements with A.D. Kelly & Co., February 17–March 14, 1860. 13 frames.
- 0797 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements with A.D. Kelly & Co., March 15–December 1860. 12 frames.
- 0809 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Bills of Lading with Steamboat *Music*, January–April and December 1860. 11 frames.
- 0820 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Bills of Lading with A.D. Kelly & Co., February–May 1860. 20 frames.
- 0840 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Bills of Lading with A.D. Kelly & Co., June–December 1860. 20 frames.
- 0860 Charles L. Mathews and Family, January 1–14, 1861. 16 frames.
- 0876 Charles L. Mathews and Family, January 15–29, 1861. 11 frames.
- 0887 Charles L. Mathews and Family, February 4–16, 1861. 14 frames.

- 0901 Charles L. Mathews and Family, February 18–28, 1861. 23 frames.
- 0924 Charles L. Mathews and Family, March–April 1861. 16 frames.
- 0940 Charles L. Mathews and Family, May–June 1861. 19 frames.
- 0959 Charles L. Mathews and Family, July–August 1861. 13 frames.
- 0972 Charles L. Mathews and Family, September–November 1861. 17 frames.

Reel 17

Charles L. Mathews and Family Papers cont.

Legal and Financial Papers cont.

- 0001 Charles L. Mathews and Family, December 1861. 26 frames.
- 0027 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements, January–February 1861. 14 frames.
- 0041 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements, March–May 1861. 15 frames.
- 0056 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements, June–October 1861. 11 frames.
- 0067 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements, November–December 1861. 16 frames.
- 0083 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Bills of Lading with New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, February–December 1861. 19 frames.
- 0102 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Bills of Lading with A.D. Kelly & Co., February–May and November 1861. 16 frames.
- 0118 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Bills of Lading with Steamboats, February–May 1861. 14 frames.
- 0132 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Bills of Lading with Steamboats, September–December 1861. 12 frames.
- 0144 Charles L. Mathews and Family, January 1862. 12 frames.
- 0156 Charles L. Mathews and Family, February 1862. 14 frames.
- 0170 Charles L. Mathews and Family, March–December 1862. 9 frames.
- 0179 Charles L. Mathews and Family, 1863. 18 frames.
- 0197 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Bills of Lading, 1862–1863. 14 frames.
- 0211 Charles L. Mathews and Family, 1864–September 1865. 27 frames.
- 0238 Charles L. Mathews and Family, October–December 1865. 19 frames.
- 0257 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Factors' Statements, 1864–1865. 10 frames.
- 0267 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Richard Flower Letters, 1865. 29 frames.
- 0296 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Undated. 24 frames.
- 0320 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Undated. 25 frames.

Correspondence

- 0345 Charles L. Mathews and Family, 1797, 1849–1853. 42 frames.
- 0387 Charles L. Mathews and Family, April–June 1855. 29 frames.
- 0416 Charles L. Mathews and Family, August–October 1855. 39 frames.
- 0455 Charles L. Mathews and Family, November 1855–1856. 35 frames.
- 0490 Charles L. Mathews and Family, 1857–1859. 31 frames.
- 0521 Charles L. Mathews and Family, 1860–August 1861. 29 frames.
- 0550 Charles L. Mathews and Family, September 1861–1863. 28 frames.
- 0578 Charles L. Mathews and Family, 1864–November 1865. 20 frames.
- 0598 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Undated. 11 frames.

Printed Papers

- 0609 Charles L. Mathews and Family, 1855–1856 and Undated. 12 frames.

Cards

0621 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Undated. 5 frames.

Miscellaneous Papers

0626 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Undated. 20 frames.

Bound Volume

0646 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Babcock Account Book, 1833. 10 frames.

Miscellaneous Oversize Papers

0656 Charles L. Mathews and Family, Undated. 2 frames.

Omissions

0658 List of Omissions from the Charles L. Mathews and Family Papers. 1 frame.

***LeBlanc Family Papers, 1812–1866,
Iberville Parish, Louisiana***

Description of the Collection

Included are documents relating to Octave LeBlanc of Plaquemines Parish, a letter to Louis LeBlanc of St. Martin Parish, and a record book of Auguste LeBlanc for Happy Retreat Plantation, near Grosse Tete, Iberville Parish. The papers consist of a certified copy, 1812, of an act of sale for land in Plaquemines Parish, a copy of an 1814 court order in the case of Octave LeBlanc versus his creditors authorizing the syndics to sell property, and a letter and plat dated 1820 from William Johnson to Louis LeBlanc showing sketches of a town to be laid out on LeBlanc's St. Martin Parish plantation and of the town of St. Charlesville, near Grand Coteau, St. Landry Parish.

The plantation record book, 1859–1866, of Auguste LeBlanc comprises the bulk of the collection. The volume indicates that Happy Retreat Plantation lay on both banks of a bayou, and floats were used to transport workers across when required. The slave force on the plantation included sixteen hands in 1859, although the number declined during the war years. Most of the records in the volume recount the daily work of slaves picking cotton and performing other chores. Other records show spring planting schedules for cotton, corn, potatoes, and peas; amounts of material used and schedules for picking, ginning, and pressing cotton; and numbers of hogs killed. Miscellaneous accounts kept in the volume include those with an overseer in 1862, blacksmith's accounts for tool repairs, freedmen's accounts, and accounts with neighbors for lumber and corn. A memorandum shows the names of slaves who ran away, 1861–1865, and were working with the federal army in Baton Rouge, working on steamboats, or had been sighted at other locations. Accounts with Theodore Orillion, 1864–1865, concern Auguste LeBlanc's role as acting president of the Grosse Tete Chapel of the Catholic Church and document the rebuilding of the chapel.

Introductory Materials

0659 Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

Papers

0662 LeBlanc Family, 1812, 1814, and 1820. 12 frames.

Bound Volume

0674 LeBlanc Family, Record Book, 1859–1866. 119 frames.

***John Close Papers, 1802–1872,
St. Landry Parish, Louisiana***

Description of the Collection

John Close was a contractor's agent for the U.S. Army post at Opelousas and a cotton planter of Petite Bois Plantation, Port Barre, St. Landry Parish. Letters from New Orleans merchants, 1805–1806, refer to orders for supplies and other business at the post. Also included are a slave purchase agreement dated 1811 and letters through the Civil War which discuss slavery. Other records include letters of Charles Barre. Plantation papers consist primarily of New Orleans factors' letters, 1820–1871, containing references to the Panic of 1837 and to national and international news affecting the cotton market.

Family letters and women's correspondence, 1805–1845, from Breckinridge County, Kentucky, give information about yellow fever and Asiatic cholera outbreaks and Dominican brothers ministering to the sick there. Family letters, 1818–1826, from women in Claiborne County, Mississippi, tell of local conditions. A letter, written by state representative John Moore, describes a fire in the State House in New Orleans, 1828, and the resulting loss of lives and property. Also included is a genealogy, in French, of the Chauvin family.

Introductory Materials

0793 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Correspondence and Business Papers

0795 John Close, 1802–1808. 54 frames.
0849 John Close, 1811–1819. 23 frames.
0872 John Close, 1820–1824. 48 frames.
0920 John Close, 1825–1826. 58 frames.

Reel 18

John Close Papers cont.

Correspondence and Business Papers cont.

0001 John Close, 1827–1829. 30 frames.
0031 John Close, 1831–1835. 59 frames.
0090 John Close, 1836–1839. 53 frames.
0143 John Close, 1840–1843. 52 frames.
0195 John Close, 1844–1846. 69 frames.
0264 John Close, 1847–1849. 48 frames.
0312 John Close, Undated Prior to 1850. 19 frames.
0331 John Close, 1850–1851. 44 frames.
0375 John Close, 1852–1854. 49 frames.
0424 John Close, 1855–1859. 53 frames.
0477 John Close, 1860 and 1865. 6 frames.
0483 John Close, 1870–1872 and Undated. 22 frames.

Chauvin Family Genealogy

0505 John Close, Undated. 22 frames.

Thomas O. Moore Papers, 1832–1865

Rapides Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Thomas Overton Moore (1804–1876), although a native of North Carolina, was a Rapides Parish planter and governor of Louisiana during the Civil War. Papers consist of personal correspondence, business letters, political papers, financial documents, and legal documents. Moore's holdings in Rapides Parish included Emfield, Lodi, and Mooreland plantations.

The antebellum material deals largely with Moore's business interests as a planter including slave sales, mortgages, and accounts with a storekeeper, a druggist, a physician, and a dentist. Numerous accounts with New Orleans commission merchant A. Miltenberger concern purchases by Moore and sales of sugar and molasses, 1858–1861. Letters in 1858 detail conditions in Guadalupe and San Saba counties, Texas; the prospects for ranching; and relations with Indians. Letters and receipts of 1861–1863 concern Moore's plantations during the Civil War. Letters from John H. Ransdell describe depredations in Rapides Parish, relations with slaves, and the marketing of produce.

The number of political papers increase in 1859 with Moore's nomination for the governorship, a position to which he was elected. Correspondence concerns the elections of 1860, a draft speech details the choices confronting Louisianans after the elections, and further correspondence pertains to the economic, social, and military impact of the Civil War in Louisiana. Correspondence and typescript copies of communications from General Braxton Bragg to Governor Moore request guns, money, and men. Bragg also discusses the postponement of opening a military academy at Alexandria and expresses his opinion of Jefferson Davis and the Confederate government in 1861. Statements concern the removal of the state archives from Baton Rouge in 1862 and throwing molasses overboard from the steamer *General Hodges* to make room for the archives. Also in 1862, correspondence with Jefferson Davis discusses conditions in Louisiana and possible remedies. Moore was besieged by statements from soldiers and citizens requesting action on their behalf. A letter of August 10, 1862, from John A. Buckner to Brigadier General M. Grivot gives an account of the engagement at Baton Rouge and lists casualties. A draft of a speech dated January 18, 1864, contains Governor Moore's last message to the general assembly regarding the depreciation of the currency, impressments, and slavery. Letters from E. Warren Moise pertain to politics in Louisiana in 1864 and 1865. Letters of 1865 discuss methods of obtaining pardons and the rebuilding of the South.

N.B. Papers dating 1866–1877 are omitted from this edition, but will be included in UPA's forthcoming microfilm edition, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*.

Introductory Materials

0527 Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

Papers

0530 Thomas O. Moore, 1832–1856. 42 frames.
0572 Thomas O. Moore, 1857. 42 frames.
0614 Thomas O. Moore, January–March 1858. 45 frames.
0659 Thomas O. Moore, April–December 1858. 43 frames.
0702 Thomas O. Moore, 1859. 28 frames.
0730 Thomas O. Moore, January–September 1860. 36 frames.
0766 Thomas O. Moore, October 1860 and January–April 1861. 61 frames.
0827 Thomas O. Moore, May–October 1861. 42 frames.
0869 Thomas O. Moore, November–December 1861. 34 frames.
0903 Thomas O. Moore, January–July 1862. 45 frames.

Reel 19

Thomas O. Moore Papers cont.

Papers cont.

- 0001 Thomas O. Moore, August 1862–April 1863. 54 frames.
- 0055 Thomas O. Moore, May–December 1863. 42 frames.
- 0097 Thomas O. Moore, Governor Moore's Speech, January 18, 1864. 36 frames.
- 0133 Thomas O. Moore, 1864. 59 frames.
- 0192 Thomas O. Moore, 1865. 59 frames.

Omissions

- 0251 List of Omissions from the Thomas O. Moore Papers. 1 frame.

Hubbard S. Bosley Papers, 1825–1865, Red River and Caddo Parishes, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Hubbard S. Bosley of Coushatta Chute, Red River Parish, northwestern Louisiana, married Mary Powell in 1856. She was a daughter of William A. and Eliza Powell, proprietors of Mount Flat and Slate Place plantations in Red River Parish. William A. Powell, a member of the Alabama state militia, came to Caddo Parish in 1843 and settled in what is now Red River Parish. The collection consists of plantation records, business papers, personal correspondence, and women's correspondence of the Powell and related families.

The papers contain Powell's appointment as captain in the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Fourth Brigade and Second Division of the Alabama Militia in 1825. A copy of a land grant in Caddo Parish, 1843, is included. Statements and receipts detail slave purchases and other facets of plantation life from 1843 through 1849. Excellent women's correspondence concerns the Powell's daughters, Puella P.; Jane E. Scarborough of Pascagoula Bayou, Red River Parish; and Amelia Virginia Van Bibber of Shreveport. Letters concern members of the Powell family living in Louisiana, the locations of their plantations, travel on the Red River, and social life in Webster, Bossier, and Caddo parishes, 1845–1850.

The first letter addressed to Hubbard S. Bosley is from his grandmother, Delilah Bosley of Nashville, Tennessee, requesting information on members of the Bosley family in Louisiana during 1852. A few other scattered letters and statements of account for Hubbard S. and Mary [Powell] Bosley survive from the antebellum and Civil War eras.

Upon the death of William A. Powell in 1854, his wife Eliza assumed the management of Mount Flat Plantation. Papers pertaining to her role as a woman planter continue from 1855 up through her death in 1871, and include letters from her children and grandchildren, as well as business papers.

A letter of 1861 announces the marriage of Louisiana Powell to C.B. Johnson, a member of Company A, Twenty-fifth Louisiana Infantry. Letters to the Johnsons contain personal and routine information, as well as data on life in the Confederate army, up through C.B. Johnson's death in Tennessee during 1863. Much of the remainder of the correspondence consists of letters of Louisiana [Powell] Johnson, including letters from J.W. Chatham of Carthage, Texas, relative to lands in Texas owned by the Johnsons.

Three other small series in the collection include bills, receipts, and memorandums; manuscript writings; and a bound volume. The volume is a notebook kept by Hubbard S. Bosley including miscellaneous memorandums and notes regarding his marriage, the births and deaths of children, and slave mortality.

N.B. Papers dating 1866–1947 are omitted from this edition, but will be included in a forthcoming UPA microfilm edition of *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*.

Introductory Materials

0252 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

Papers

0256 Hubbard S. Bosley, 1825–1849. 91 frames.
0347 Hubbard S. Bosley, 1850–1854. 105 frames.
0459 Hubbard S. Bosley, 1855–1859. 107 frames.
0566 Hubbard S. Bosley, 1860. 43 frames.
0609 Hubbard S. Bosley, 1861. 68 frames.
0677 Hubbard S. Bosley, 1862–1865. 65 frames.

Bills, Receipts, Memorandums, etc.

0742 Hubbard S. Bosley, Undated. 5 frames.

Manuscript Writings

0747 Hubbard S. Bosley, Undated. 4 frames.

Bound Volume

0751 Hubbard S. Bosley, Notebook, 1856–1868. 12 frames.

Omissions

0763 List of Omissions from the Hubbard S. Bosley Papers. 1 frame.

***Pre Aux Cleres Plantation Record Books, 1852–1854,
Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana***

Description of the Collection

Pre Aux Cleres Plantation in Natchitoches Parish, northwestern Louisiana, was owned by James Hart McKnight. The two volumes included in the present collection are *The Cotton Plantation Record Book and Account Book, No. 1, Suitable for a Force of Forty Hands, or Under*, by Thomas Affleck. One is the third edition printed in New Orleans by Weld & Co., while the other is the fourth edition printed in Louisville, Kentucky, by Morton & Griswold.

The volumes contain quarterly inventories of livestock and implements, as well as the overseer's daily reports of the plantation routine. Included are weather notes, remarks on the progress of the crops including 185 acres of cotton, work performed by slaves, and daily amounts of cotton picked by a force of twenty-one hands. A record of slave births and deaths is also included.

Introductory Materials

0764 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Bound Volumes

0766 Pre Aux Cleres Plantation, Record Book, 1852–1853. 113 frames.
0879 Pre Aux Cleres Plantation, Record Book, 1853–1854. 103 frames.

Reel 20

Harrod C. Anderson Papers, 1854–1862, 1886, Haywood County, Tennessee

Description of the Collection

The diary of Harrod C. Anderson concerns plantation activities, family life, and neighborhood events on Magnolia Plantation in Haywood County, western Tennessee. Included are plantation accounts and detailed information on the work of slaves, cotton culture, corn, animal husbandry, and weather notes. Remarks on general health conditions and remedies for various afflictions provide data on slave births and deaths. In addition to routine farm work, mention is made of clearing land and work on roads. Church attendance and neighborly visits are also noted by Anderson.

N.B. Subsequent diaries and a cash book kept by Anderson, 1885–1889, are omitted from this microfilm edition, but will be included in UPA's forthcoming microfilm edition of *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*. Two letters dated 1849 and 1888 are also omitted, as are two photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and a biographical sketch of Anderson.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Bound Volume

0003 Harrod C. Anderson, Diary, 1854–1862, 1886. 217 frames.

Roswell King, Jr., Diary, 1838–1845, Liberty, McIntosh, and Glynn Counties, Georgia

Description of the Collection

Roswell King, Jr., (1796–1854) was the second and oldest surviving son of Roswell King, Sr., and Catherine [Barrington] King. The elder King had moved to Hampton Plantation on St. Simons Island, Glynn County, Georgia, in 1802. A native of Connecticut and proverbial Yankee who dabbled in the construction trades, milling, merchandising, banking, and land development, Roswell King, Sr., served as manager for the Sea Island and Altamaha River plantations for the Pierce Butler family. Roswell King, Jr., assumed management of the Butler estates in 1817, remaining their agent through 1838 and again from sometime before 1844 until his death in 1854. He resigned for several years due to a dispute with the Butlers over the ability of one man to supervise those estates, which he thought would be better served by two men. At the time of his death, Roswell King, Jr., owned 127 slaves, and his wife, Julia [Maxwell] King (1808–1892), owned fifty-two slaves in her own name. The Kings owned Woodville Plantation, on the southeast end of Colonel's Island, and South Hampton Plantation, both in Liberty County.

Entries include weather notes, social calls, church attendance, and inspection tours of various plantations, and give routine plantation information regarding South Hampton Plantation and visits to the Island (presumably Colonel's Island). Crops mentioned include cotton, rice, and sugarcane, as well as corn and peas. King frequently served on area slave patrols. The diary contains remarks on the work of field hands and skilled slaves, as well as data on the diet and health of slaves. The trial of Leah, a slave woman of Mrs. King's, for setting fire to a cotton house at South Hampton is mentioned, October 22–November 9, 1844.

On January 9, 1839, King notes the presence of Pierce Butler and Frances Anne Kemble Butler at Butler's Island, noting that things looked as usual there; other entries also mention periodic trips to Butler's Island. King conferred with Mr. Blue (presumably the overseer Alexander Blue) regarding the replanting of rice at Butler's Island on April 4, 1841, and thereafter made frequent extended trips there and to Hampton Plantation on St. Simons Island. Other entries refer to visits by John Mease Butler to these plantations.

Two memorandums are found at the end of the volume. The first is a "Narrative of the Loss of the Steam Packet *Pulaski* on a Voyage from Savannah to Baltimore . . .," by James Hamilton Couper, 1838. The second is "Data Respecting the First Settlement of Liberty County, Georgia," taken from an address delivered before the Midway and New Post Library Society by John B. Mallard, 1838.

N.B. Researchers should note the existence of the Butler's Island Plantation Hospital Book among the holdings of the Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University, available in UPA's microfilm edition, *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series H*. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia, holds a large collection of Butler Family Papers. The Julia King Papers are among the holdings of the Georgia Historical Society Manuscript Collection, collection number 1070. Roswell King, Jr., wrote a letter to the editor, published in the *Southern Agriculturist* (1828). A chapter on King and another version of Couper's narrative of the loss of the steamer *Pulaski* are included in *Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation*, by Frances Anne Kemble, reprint edition edited by John A. Scott (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1984). Quotations of letters from Roswell King, Jr., to his employers in 1827 and 1828 were published in Frances Butler Leigh, *Ten Years on a Georgia Plantation since the War* (London, 1883). The original narrative of the loss of the steamer *Pulaski*, by James Hamilton Couper may be found in a letter to his father in the Fraser-Couper Papers among the holdings of the Georgia Historical Society Manuscript Collection, Savannah, Georgia. Another source on Roswell King, Jr., is *Major Butler's Legacy: Five Generations of a Slaveholding Family*, by Malcolm Bell, Jr. (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1987). Correspondence of the Charles Colcock Jones family, neighbors and close friends of the Kings, is published in *The Children of Pride: A True Story of Georgia and the Civil War*, edited by Robert Manson Myers (New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1972), including biographical data on the Kings.

Introductory Materials

0220 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Bound Volume

0222 Roswell King, Jr., Diary, 1838-1845. 99 frames.

Typescript

0321 Roswell King, Jr., Diary, 1838-1845. 146 frames.

Joseph Toole Robinson Papers, 1830s and 1853-1861, Red River Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

The Robinsons were owners of Willow Point, a cotton plantation in northwest Louisiana. Joseph Toole Robinson married three times and fathered children in each marriage. His eldest son Emmett T. Robinson was named executor in the will of Joseph T. Robinson and was requested to continue the operation of Willow Point. All subsequent records relate to Emmett and his wife-to-be Sallie Dickson.

Papers consist of four folders. Legal materials include the will of Joseph T. Robinson dated 1853. Financial and medical material includes a visiting card to George Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh, Scotland, from the 1830s and assorted medical remedies and prescriptions, medical accounts including visits to slaves, and records from the shipment of cotton by Emmett T. Robinson to New Orleans including the weights of bales of cotton, 1859-1861. Writings include undated essays, poems, and compositions of Sallie Dickson. Slave records, 1854, consist of a list of forty-two slaves and their occupations on Willow Point; also included is a list of livestock.

The six volumes of plantation diaries contain daily records of work performed on Willow Point, as well as observations of the weather and instrument temperature readings. Records also show

the amounts of cotton picked by various slaves and the annual number and weight of cotton bales made at Willow Point. Inventories of equipments, livestock, and slaves are also included. Other records include the illnesses of slaves, visits of doctors, and Christmas holidays given to the slaves. The cotton crop of 1860 at Willow Point totaled 409 bales. Other crops noted include corn, peas, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and pumpkins. Daily work of the slave carpenter and blacksmith are noted as are the splitting of rails and other work performed at Willow Point.

The first volume includes a docket register of legal cases heard by Joseph Toole Robinson as a justice of the peace during 1838 and 1839 in an unidentified location. The volumes note a succession of overseers at Willow Point. One volume is the *Plantation and Farm Instruction, Regulation, Record, and Account Book . . .*, by a Southern Planter, published in Richmond, Virginia, by J.W. Randolph. Two volumes are the *Cotton Plantation Record and Account Book, No. 2, Suitable for a Force of Eighty Hands, or Under*, by Thomas Affleck, seventh and eighth editions, published in New Orleans by B.T. Norman and later by Thomas Affleck. Other volumes in the collection are hand-ruled calendars allowing space for daily events.

N.B. A marriage contract of Emmett T. Robinson and Sarah Dickson, January 23, 1866, is omitted from the legal materials. A related collection among the holdings of the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections of the LSU Libraries is the Bradford Family Papers.

Introductory Materials

0467 Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

Papers

0474 Joseph Toole Robinson, Legal Material, 1853. 9 frames.

0483 Joseph Toole Robinson, Financial and Medical Material, 1830s and 1859–1861. 15 frames.

0498 Joseph Toole Robinson, Writings, Undated. 7 frames.

0505 Joseph Toole Robinson, Slave Records, 1854. 5 frames.

Bound Volumes

0510 Joseph Toole Robinson, Plantation Diary and Record Book, 1854–January 1855. 36 frames.

0546 Joseph Toole Robinson, Plantation Diary and Record Book, October 1854–January 1855. 66 frames.

0612 Joseph Toole Robinson, Plantation Diary and Record Book, 1855. 31 frames.

0643 Joseph Toole Robinson, Plantation Diary and Record Book, 1856. 58 frames.

0701 Joseph Toole Robinson, Plantation Diary and Record Book, 1859–January 1860. 133 frames.

0834 Joseph Toole Robinson, Plantation Diary and Record Book, February 1860–February 1861. 144 frames.

Reel 21

Lewis Stirling and Family Papers, 1784–1865, West Feliciana, West Baton Rouge, and St. Mary Parishes, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Four generations of the Stirling family are represented in five series: correspondence, legal records, financial records, diaries, and miscellaneous records. The collection documents the extensive slave force on the Stirling plantations, as well as the business and social aspirations of that preeminent Bayou Sara, West Feliciana Parish, planter family.

Of the surviving records concerning Alexander Stirling (d. 1808) and his wife Ann Alston Stirling, one is their marriage certificate signed by William Dunbar in 1784. Stirling was a native of Forfar, Scotland, although at the time of the marriage they were listed as residents of the False River section

of Louisiana. Later the Stirlings took up residence on Alexander Creek, West Feliciana Parish, and purchased adjoining lands for some of their seven children: Henry, Lewis, Alexander, William, Ruffin, Anne, and John. Papers of their son Lewis and his descendants comprise the bulk of the collection. Letters from their daughter Anne Skillman to her brother Lewis are included and occasional mention is made of the other brothers.

Lewis Stirling (1786–1858) was a cotton and sugar planter of West Feliciana Parish. His holdings in that parish included Wakefield and Solitude plantations. Stirling also owned Arbroath Plantation in West Baton Rouge Parish and Attakapas Plantation in St. Mary Parish. Additionally, the Stirlings owned a house on waterfront property in Pascagoula, Mississippi. In 1807, Lewis Stirling married Susan Turnbull (d. 1875), a daughter of Catherine [Rucker] and John Turnbull. The Stirlings resided at Wakefield Plantation. Lewis Stirling served as a lieutenant in the Tenth Regiment of the Louisiana Militia during the War of 1812. He received a commission from Governor William C.C. Claiborne as quartermaster of that regiment in 1814.

The Stirlings had six children: Catherine, Anne, James, Lewis, Daniel, and Ruffin. Catherine married John B. Hereford and Anne married John L. Lobdell. The Herefords, the Lobdells, and their children were near neighbors and frequent correspondents of the Stirlings. James, Lewis, and Daniel were educated at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Kentucky, and Lewis pursued further studies at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. In the summer of 1836, the Stirling family traveled from New Orleans to the northeastern United States and Canada to enroll Lewis at Yale, purchase furnishings for the residence under construction at Wakefield Plantation, and visit with farflung friends and relations. Ruffin attended medical school at New Orleans in 1849.

During the Civil War several members of the Stirling family moved to near Canton, Smith County, Texas, where they farmed until the war's end. They took with them a number of slaves who wished to return to Louisiana following the war.

Correspondence includes a series of letters from cotton and sugar factors and a general series of correspondence. Factor letters include those of three New Orleans firms: Nathaniel Cox; Burke, Watts, & Co.; and W. & D. Urquhart. These letters include prices current, discuss the prospects of crops throughout the South and the state of the market, and report sales of cotton and sugar for Stirling and the management of his financial affairs. The other series of correspondence includes personal and business letters including some additional factor letters. A letter dated 1852 includes directions from William Webb Wilkins for the use and application of guano on sugarcane. Other letters discuss business transactions, family problems, travel, health, and education. Many letters are written by Anne [Stirling] Lobdell and Catherine [Stirling] Hereford to other family members regarding social, family, and plantation matters.

Legal records include records of land transactions beginning with colonial land grants signed by Gov. Estevan Miro and Baron de Carondelet. Taxable property lists include regular, extensive slave lists. Slave bills of sale are another subseries of the legal records. Miscellaneous legal records include the marriage certificate of Alexander and Ann Alston Stirling, 1784, and wills of Alexander Stirling, John Turnbull, Catharine [Rucker] Turnbull, and Lewis Stirling. An overseer's contract of 1834 contains instructions regarding the whipping of slaves and other matters. Also included are mortgages, estate papers, slave sales, genealogies, and freedmen's agreements.

The largest series in the collection is financial records including ten subseries: receipts for goods and services, banking records, state and parish tax receipts, cash books, cotton sales receipts, cotton record books, sugar (and cotton) sales receipts, travel receipts, subscriptions, and Louisiana militia quartermaster receipts. Receipts for goods and services cover a multitude of plantation and personal expenses ranging from accounts with factors and merchants, steamboat and railroad waybills, overseers' receipts, medical records from the treatment and vaccinations of slaves, payments made to slaves for goods and services, and educational matters. Banking records consist of bank drafts, promissory notes, and bank books. State and parish tax receipts document the Stirlings' properties throughout Louisiana including Confederate States of America (CSA) picket taxes. Cash books, 1811–1855, record disbursements made by the Stirlings including accounts with slaves, lists of slaves receiving shoes, cotton and sugar crop entries, livestock entries, French language notes, general memorandums, and a memorandum of the costs incurred by the Stirlings on the conversion of their cotton plantations to sugar, 1848–1852. Cotton sale receipts include

yearly summaries of that crop and profit estimates from 1832–1849. A cotton record book shows the amounts of that staple picked by slaves during the 1830s and 1850s, and includes a plantation diary dated 1851. Sugar (and cotton) sales receipts show the amounts of sugar and molasses sold by the Stirlings, 1850–1860, as well as some sales of cotton and one bale of wool. Travel receipts detail the journey from Louisiana to the northeastern United States and Canada in 1836. Subscriptions include magazines and newspapers from throughout the country. Louisiana militia quartermaster receipts record supplies provided during the War of 1812.

Diaries include accounts of events on the Stirling plantations, weather notes, and data on the internal economy, management problems, and crop conditions. Comments on sugar and cotton cultivation are provided in the plantation diaries as are comments on general farm work, haying, corn, and livestock production. The hiring of overseers and terms of hire are noted. Records of the work of slaves detail runaways, accidents, deaths, measles epidemics, work on levees, payments made for cutting wood on their own time, and the sale of flour to slaves. Crop book entries detail amounts of cotton picked by slaves. Miscellaneous accounts with John Turnbull are also included.

Miscellaneous records include registers of slaves, 1807–1865, showing family groupings and dates of birth and death. Labor time sheets dated 1865 include daily records of work and some remarks concerning the theft of wood and other debits made to individual accounts. Other miscellaneous records include a travel diary of the trip from Louisiana to the northeastern United States and Canada in 1836, veterinary prescriptions for horses, essays, slave lists showing shoe sizes and the distribution of blankets in the 1860s, and an amnesty oath taken in 1865. Printed materials include cards, prices current, funeral announcements, advertisements, railroad money, freedmen's bureau announcements, papers regarding bounty lands 1855–1928, an undated spelling book, and other papers. A memorandum book, 1851–1863, details slave sicknesses; work losses; movements of slaves between plantations; the arrival and departure of slave hires; the transportation of hogsheads, barrels and other items to rail and steam heads; shipments of produce to market; and livestock records. Ration books detail cash payments made to slaves, cotton book entries, records of the rations provided to slaves and freedmen, amounts of corn purchased from slaves, shoe sizes, and numbers of blankets provided to slaves. A printed travel guide, 1835, concerns travel arrangements in the northeastern United States.

N.B. A slave register, 1857–1917, and several letters, 1836 and undated, whose use is restricted due to fragility, are omitted from this microfilm collection. Papers of Lewis Sterling and Family dating 1866–1938 are also omitted, but will be included in a companion edition of postbellum plantation records. Related collections among the holdings of the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections of the LSU Libraries include the Stirling Family Papers (George M. Lester Collection), the Thomas Butler and Family Papers, the James P. Bowman and Family Papers, and the David Weeks and Family Papers.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 13 frames.

Correspondence—Cotton and Sugar Factor Letters

0014 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1823–1830. 38 frames.
 0052 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1831. 28 frames.
 0080 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1841–1847. 36 frames.
 0116 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1856–1860. 28 frames.

Correspondence

0144 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1805–1830. 38 frames.
 0182 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1831–1832. 35 frames.
 0217 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1834–June 1836. 40 frames.
 0257 Lewis Stirling and Family, July–December 1836. 69 frames.
 0326 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1837. 53 frames.
 0379 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1838. 71 frames.

- 0450 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1839. 42 frames.
- 0492 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1840. 34 frames.
- 0526 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1841–1842. 46 frames.
- 0572 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1843–1846. 38 frames.
- 0610 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1849–1852. 39 frames.
- 0649 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1853–1854. 46 frames.
- 0695 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1855–1856. 31 frames.
- 0726 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1857–1864. 32 frames.
- 0758 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1865. 28 frames.

Legal Records—Land Records

- 0786 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1791–1799. 30 frames.
- 0816 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1802–1809. 42 frames.
- 0858 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1810–1835 and 1902. 31 frames.

Legal Records—Taxable Property Lists

- 0889 Lewis Sterling and Family, 1849–1863. 61 frames.

Legal Records—Slave Bills of Sale

- 0950 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1797–1831. 48 frames.

Reel 22

Lewis Stirling and Family Papers cont.

Legal Records—Miscellaneous

- 0001 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1784–1832. 18 frames.
- 0019 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1833–1835. 23 frames.
- 0042 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1836–1839. 24 frames.
- 0066 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1843–1851. 43 frames.
- 0109 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1852–1865. 39 frames.

Financial Records—Receipts for Goods and Services

- 0148 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1815–1830. 29 frames.
- 0177 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1831. 44 frames.
- 0221 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1832. 27 frames.
- 0248 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1833. 16 frames.
- 0264 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1834–March 1836. 30 frames.
- 0294 Lewis Stirling and Family, April 1836–January 1837. 36 frames.
- 0330 Lewis Stirling and Family, February–December 1837. 32 frames.
- 0362 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1838. 42 frames.
- 0404 Lewis Stirling and Family, January–May 1839. 41 frames.
- 0445 Lewis Stirling and Family, June–December 1839. 31 frames.
- 0476 Lewis Stirling and Family, January–March 1840. 42 frames.
- 0518 Lewis Stirling and Family, April–December 1840. 40 frames.
- 0558 Lewis Stirling and Family, January–February 1841. 54 frames.
- 0612 Lewis Stirling and Family, March–December 1841. 35 frames.
- 0647 Lewis Stirling and Family, January 1842. 52 frames.
- 0699 Lewis Stirling and Family, February–May 1842. 21 frames.
- 0720 Lewis Stirling and Family, June–December 1842. 21 frames.
- 0741 Lewis Stirling and Family, January–May 1843. 25 frames.
- 0766 Lewis Stirling and Family, June–December 1843. 29 frames.
- 0795 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1844. 36 frames.

- 0831 Lewis Stirling and Family, January–September 1845. 30 frames.
- 0861 Lewis Stirling and Family, October–December 1845. 24 frames.
- 0885 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1846. 36 frames.
- 0921 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1847. 27 frames.
- 0948 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1848. 35 frames.
- 0983 Lewis Stirling and Family, January–October 1849. 26 frames.
- 1009 Lewis Stirling and Family, October–December 1849. 32 frames.

Reel 23

Lewis Stirling and Family Papers cont.

Financial Records—Receipts for Goods and Services cont.

- 0001 Lewis Stirling and Family, January–August 1850. 30 frames.
- 0031 Lewis Stirling and Family, September–December 1850. 37 frames.
- 0068 Lewis Stirling and Family, January–July 1851. 35 frames.
- 0103 Lewis Stirling and Family, August–December 1851. 28 frames.
- 0131 Lewis Stirling and Family, January–June 1852. 27 frames.
- 0158 Lewis Stirling and Family, July–December 1852. 19 frames.
- 0177 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1853. 46 frames.
- 0223 Lewis Stirling and Family, January–February 1854. 25 frames.
- 0248 Lewis Stirling and Family, March–September 1854. 43 frames.
- 0291 Lewis Stirling and Family, October–December 1854. 25 frames.
- 0316 Lewis Stirling and Family, January–March 1855. 32 frames.
- 0348 Lewis Stirling and Family, April–December 1855. 40 frames.
- 0388 Lewis Stirling and Family, January–March 1856. 30 frames.
- 0418 Lewis Stirling and Family, April–December 1856. 28 frames.
- 0446 Lewis Stirling and Family, January–April 1857. 34 frames.
- 0480 Lewis Stirling and Family, May–December 1857. 30 frames.
- 0510 Lewis Stirling and Family, January–April 1858. 45 frames.
- 0555 Lewis Stirling and Family, May–December 1858. 27 frames.
- 0582 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1859. 44 frames.
- 0626 Lewis Stirling and Family, January–February 1860. 30 frames.
- 0656 Lewis Stirling and Family, March–December 1860. 24 frames.
- 0680 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1861. 31 frames.
- 0711 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1862–1863. 14 frames.

Financial Records—Banking Records

- 0725 Lewis Stirling and Family, Bank Drafts and Promissory Notes, 1805–1831. 24 frames.
- 0749 Lewis Stirling and Family, Bank Drafts and Promissory Notes, 1832–March 1835.
14 frames.
- 0763 Lewis Stirling and Family, Bank Drafts and Promissory Notes, October 1835–January 1837. 16 frames.
- 0779 Lewis Stirling and Family, Bank Drafts and Promissory Notes, January–October 1837.
12 frames.
- 0791 Lewis Stirling and Family, Bank Drafts and Promissory Notes, January–May 1836.
12 frames.
- 0803 Lewis Stirling and Family, Bank Drafts and Promissory Notes, December 1837–
July 1838. 18 frames.
- 0821 Lewis Stirling and Family, Bank Drafts and Promissory Notes, 1838–1839. 13 frames.
- 0834 Lewis Stirling and Family, Bank Drafts and Promissory Notes, 1840. 24 frames.
- 0858 Lewis Stirling and Family, Bank Book, 1819 and 1821. 4 frames.
- 0862 Lewis Stirling and Family, Bank Book, 1833–1834. 6 frames.

- 0868 Lewis Stirling and Family, Bank Book, 1834–1836. 11 frames.
- 0879 Lewis Stirling and Family, Bank Book, 1836–1839. 11 frames.
- 0890 Lewis Stirling and Family, Bank Book, 1839–1847. 10 frames.
- 0900 Lewis Stirling and Family, Bank Drafts and Promissory Notes, 1841. 15 frames.
- 0915 Lewis Stirling and Family, Bank Drafts and Promissory Notes, 1842. 22 frames.
- 0937 Lewis Stirling and Family, Bank Drafts and Promissory Notes, 1843. 17 frames.
- 0954 Lewis Stirling and Family, Bank Drafts and Promissory Notes, 1844–1851. 25 frames.
- 0979 Lewis Stirling and Family, Bank Drafts and Promissory Notes, 1852–1856. 33 frames.
- 1012 Lewis Stirling and Family, Bank Drafts and Promissory Notes, 1857–1884 and Undated. 31 frames.

Reel 24

Lewis Stirling and Family Papers cont.

Financial Records—State and Parish Tax Receipts

- 0001 Lewis Stirling and Family, State and Parish Tax Receipts, 1812–1832. 17 frames.
- 0018 Lewis Stirling and Family, State and Parish Tax Receipts, 1833–1852. 17 frames.
- 0035 Lewis Stirling and Family, State and Parish Tax Receipts, 1853–1858. 14 frames.
- 0049 Lewis Stirling and Family, State and Parish Tax Receipts and CSA Picket Taxes, 1859–1865. 15 frames.

Financial Records—Cash Books

- 0065 Lewis Stirling and Family, Cash Book and List of Slaves Receiving Shoes, 1811 and 1832. 8 frames.
- 0073 Lewis Stirling and Family, Cash Book and Sugar Crop Entries, 1817–1823 and 1850–1851. 24 frames.
- 0097 Lewis Stirling and Family, Cash Book and Cotton Entries, 1835–1836 and 1827–1829. 21 frames.
- 0118 Lewis Stirling and Family, Cash Book and Memorandum Book, 1836 and Undated. 11 frames.
- 0129 Lewis Stirling and Family, Merchandise Entries [Accounts with Slaves], French Language Notes, and Livestock Entries, 1841–1844, Undated, and 1845. 59 frames.
- 0188 Lewis Stirling and Family, Memorandum of Cost of Going into Sugar and Cash Book, 1848–1852 and 1850–1855. 14 frames.
- 0202 Lewis Stirling and Family, Cash Book, Undated. 8 frames.

Financial Records—Cotton Sales Receipts

- 0210 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1832–1833. 25 frames.
- 0235 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1834–1836. 34 frames.
- 0269 Lewis Stirling and Family, [and Letters,] 1836–1837. 26 frames.
- 0295 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1838–1839. 21 frames.
- 0316 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1840. 22 frames.
- 0338 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1841. 11 frames.
- 0349 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1842. 26 frames.
- 0375 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1843. 21 frames.
- 0396 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1844. 17 frames.
- 0413 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1845. 12 frames.
- 0425 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1846–1847. 20 frames.
- 0445 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1848–1849. 16 frames.

Financial Records—Cotton Record Book

- 0461 Lewis Stirling and Family, Cotton Record Book and Plantation Diary, 1833–1838, 1856–1859, and 1851. 43 frames.

Financial Records—Sugar (and Cotton and Wool) Sales Receipts

- 0504 Lewis Stirling and Family, Sugar Sales Receipts, 1850. 14 frames.
0515 Lewis Stirling and Family, Sugar Sales Receipts, 1851. 33 frames.
0548 Lewis Stirling and Family, Sugar Sales Receipts, 1852. 18 frames.
0566 Lewis Stirling and Family, Sugar Sales Receipts, 1853. 28 frames.
0594 Lewis Stirling and Family, Sugar Sales Receipts, January–April 1854. 21 frames.
0615 Lewis Stirling and Family, Sugar Sales Receipts, November–December 1854. 19 frames.
0634 Lewis Stirling and Family, Sugar Sales Receipts, 1855. 14 frames.
0648 Lewis Stirling and Family, Cotton Sales Receipts, 1856. 9 frames.
0657 Lewis Stirling and Family, Sugar Sales Receipts, 1857–1858. 17 frames.
0674 Lewis Stirling and Family, Cotton (and Wool) Sales Receipts, 1857–1858. 16 frames.
0690 Lewis Stirling and Family, Sugar (and Cotton) Sales Receipts, 1859. 18 frames.
0708 Lewis Stirling and Family, Sugar Sales Receipts, 1860. 7 frames.

Financial Records—Travel Receipts

- 0715 Lewis Stirling and Family, June–July 1836. 19 frames.
0734 Lewis Stirling and Family, August 1836. 19 frames.
0753 Lewis Stirling and Family, September 1836. 19 frames.
0772 Lewis Stirling and Family, October 1836. 13 frames.
0785 Lewis Stirling and Family, ca. 1836. 8 frames.

Financial Records—Subscriptions

- 0793 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1832–1843. 10 frames.
0803 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1844–1857. 14 frames.

Financial Records—Louisiana Militia Quartermaster Receipts

- 0817 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1814–1815. 30 frames.

Diaries

- 0847 Lewis Stirling and Family, Plantation Diary, October 1827–February 1828. 16 frames.
0863 Lewis Stirling and Family, Plantation Diary, July 1829–July 23, 1830. 45 frames.
0908 Lewis Stirling and Family, Plantation Diary, July 24, 1830–October 1, 1831, and 1833. 50 frames.
0958 Lewis Stirling and Family, Plantation Diary, October 2, 1831–February 25, 1833. 47 frames.

Reel 25***Lewis Stirling and Family Papers cont.*****Diaries cont.**

- 0001 Lewis Stirling and Family, Plantation Diary, March 14, 1833–November 5, 1834. 55 frames.
0056 Lewis Stirling and Family, Plantation Diary, November 7, 1834–December 20, 1835. 19 frames.
0075 Lewis Stirling and Family, Crop Book, Plantation Diary, and Journal, 1844–1847, 1852–1856, 1822–1826, and 1839–1842. 170 frames.
0245 Lewis Stirling and Family, Plantation Diary [Pocket Diary], 1824. 79 frames.

- 0324 Lewis Stirling and Family, Plantation Diary [Pocket Diary], 1825. 88 frames.
- 0412 Lewis Stirling and Family, Plantation Diary [Pocket Diary], 1826. 91 frames.
- 0503 Lewis Stirling and Family, Plantation Diary, 1851–1863. 104 frames.
- 0607 Lewis Stirling and Family, Plantation Diary, September 18, 1856–February 24, 1858. 51 frames.

Miscellaneous Records

- 0658 Lewis Stirling and Family, Registers of Slaves, 1807–1865. 26 frames.
- 0684 Lewis Stirling and Family, Labor Time Sheets, 1865. 25 frames.
- 0709 Lewis Stirling and Family, Miscellaneous Records, 1806–1854. 37 frames.
- 0746 Lewis Stirling and Family, Miscellaneous Records, 1856–1865. 13 frames.

Miscellaneous Records—Printed Materials

- 0759 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1833, 1845, and 1854–1860. 25 frames.
- 0784 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1862–1865. 5 frames.
- 0789 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1855, 1928, and Undated. 36 frames.

Miscellaneous Records—Memorandum Book

- 0825 Lewis Stirling and Family, 1851–1863. 23 frames.

Miscellaneous Records—Ration Books

- 0848 Lewis Stirling and Family, Cash Book, Cotton Book, and Ration Book, 1859, 1865, and 1866–1874. 65 frames.
- 0913 Lewis Stirling and Family, Cotton Book and Ration Book, 1828 and 1830–1838. 24 frames.

Miscellaneous Records—Printed Travel Guide

- 0937 Lewis Stirling and Family, Printed Travel Guide, 1835. 52 frames.

List of Omissions

- 0989 List of Omissions from the Lewis Stirling and Family Papers. 1 frame.

Series I
Selections from Louisiana State University
Part 3
The Natchez Area

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REEL INDEX

Reel 1

William N. Mercer Papers, 1789–1865, Adams County, Mississippi

Description of the Collection

Papers of William N. Mercer consist of diaries, correspondence, and business and personal papers. Documents concern Mercer's activities as a planter of Adams County, Mississippi, and as a financier and large property owner in New Orleans, Louisiana. The collection details the management of cotton plantations, financial transactions, landholdings, slavery, philanthropic work, and personal and family matters.

William Newton Mercer (1792–1874) was a Maryland native who studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. Mercer served as an assistant surgeon in the U.S. Army during the War of 1812. Following the war, he was post surgeon in New Orleans and Natchez. Mercer established a private practice in Natchez upon his retirement from the military in 1821. Mercer married Anna Eliza Farar (1796–1839) of Adams County, Mississippi, in 1823. They lived at Laurel Hill Plantation. The Mercers had two daughters, Mary (1825–1836) and Anna (ca. 1832–1851).

Mercer owned four plantations in Adams County: Buckhurst, Ellis Cliffs, Ormond, and Laurel Hill. He also owned land and large property holdings in Coahoma County, Mississippi; Marshall and Macoupin counties, Illinois; and New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mercer served as president of the trustees of the Natchez Academy, president of the board of administrators of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University), and president of the Bank of Louisiana. He was a member of Christ Church and provided financially for St. Anna's Asylum and the construction of St. Anna's Chapel in New Orleans.

Mercer retired to New Orleans following the death of his daughter, Anna, in 1851. His residence on Canal Street is now occupied by the Boston Club. Although a Unionist, Mercer refused to sign an oath of allegiance to the United States during the federal occupation of New Orleans. As a result, much of his property was confiscated by order of General Benjamin F. Butler, although the property was returned to Mercer following the war.

Correspondence, 1827–1865, pertains to personal loans, business transactions, family problems, and charitable and social institutions. Letters from brokerage firms in New Orleans, New York City, Newport, Rhode Island, and England discuss the cotton market and purchase of plantation supplies. Family letters include correspondence between Mercer and Dr. Robert C. Randolph regarding the settlement of the estate of Benjamin Farar. Eliza Young was a cousin of Mercer's with whom he maintained a plantation partnership and an active correspondence. Many other letters in the collection refer to donations to charities, requests for loans, the collection of debts, lawsuits, and slave sales. Henry Clay was a close friend and frequent correspondent during the 1840s and early 1850s. Another prominent correspondent was Abraham Lincoln (Clay and Lincoln letters available in typescript only). Civil War-era business correspondence details economic and social conditions in Mississippi and Louisiana.

A substantial subseries of the correspondence consists of letters from Wilmer Shields, 1853–1869. Shields was manager of Mercer's four Adams County plantations and wrote to him in that capacity. Letters include accounts of receipts and expenditures, as well as weekly reports from overseers at Buckhurst, Ellis Cliffs, Ormond, and Laurel Hill plantations. Civil War era letters include lists of

freedmen and freedwomen with Shields's notes on their conduct during the war. Later letters reveal his views on the adaptation of Mercer's former slaves to conditions on the plantations from 1866 to 1869.

Financial records, 1827–1867, include bills, receipts, invoices, and promissory notes. Other financial records include articles of partnership between Mercer and his cousin Eliza Young, dated 1827, and papers concerning Mercer's settlement of estate issues with Dr. Robert C. Randolph in 1829. Accounts include records of money given to slaves and freedmen at various times.

Slave records, 1827–1861, consist primarily of bills of sale for slaves purchased by Mercer. Lists of slaves on the plantations are another feature of this series.

Land records, 1789–1867, include deeds, receipts, tax records, and correspondence relating to Mercer's extensive landholdings in Mississippi, New Orleans, and Illinois. Also among the papers in this series are indentures, plats, memorandums of agreements, lease agreements, insurance papers, architectural receipts, and a contract to build a cotton press. Mississippi land records begin with a land grant to Mary Ellis from Estevan Miro and other records of Benjamin Farar and his wife dated 1805. New Orleans land records include lists of Mercer's property divided by municipalities of the city. Illinois land records include numerous letters from land agents there, with substantial Civil War-era correspondence regarding conditions in the Prairie State during the war.

Diaries, 1816–1866, include travel diaries and daily records of plantation business transactions with some mention of personal activities. A typescript travel diary, dated 1816, records Mercer's trip by stagecoach and riverboat from Baltimore, Maryland, to New Orleans, Louisiana. Other travel diaries record the European travels of the Mercers and relatives in 1836 and 1837. Diaries, 1848–1866, include weather notes, accounts of plantation purchases and supplies, crop notes, amounts of cotton picked, shipments of cotton to New York and other markets, and records of bills paid and notes collected. Accounts among the diaries record receipts and disbursements made to overseers, factors, land agents, and Eliza Young. Included are financial journals, 1851–1866, listing Mercer's assets, including stocks, notes receivable, real estate, cash payments, and crop memorandums. Diaries also record the final illness and visit to the Virginia spas of William's daughter, Anna.

N.B. Papers of William N. Mercer dating later than 1865 have not been microfilmed for this edition, but will be included in a companion microfilm edition from UPA, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*. Also omitted are oversize papers, 1824–1858, including land patents to Mercer property in Illinois, a survey map of Mercer property in Adams County, Mississippi, architectural drawings for St. Anna's Chapel in New Orleans, and Mercer's passport. The original correspondence of Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln is omitted, but typescripts are included.

Complementary collections of William N. Mercer Papers and Benjamin Farar Papers, among the holdings of Tulane University, are included in UPA's collection *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series H*. The Ellis-Farar Papers from the holdings of the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, LSU Libraries, are included in the present edition (see page). Other related collections open to scholars at the LSU Libraries include: the Anna and Sarah Butler Correspondence; the Butler Family Papers; the Thomas Butler and Family Papers; and the Samuel J. Peters and Family Papers.

Additional information on Mercer can be found in: Pierce Butler, *The Unhurried Years* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1948); Edwin L. Jewell, *Jewell's Crescent City Illustrated* (New Orleans: n.p., 1873), pp. 203–208; Henry Rightor, ed., *Standard History of New Orleans, Louisiana* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, n.d.), pp. 214–215; and Michael Wayne, *The Reshaping of Plantation Society: The Natchez District, 1860–1880* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1983).

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 12 frames.

Correspondence

0013 William N. Mercer, 1827–1830 and 1838. 38 frames.

0051 William N. Mercer, 1842–1852. 108 frames.

- 0159 William N. Mercer, 1853–1859. 95 frames.
- 0254 William N. Mercer, 1860–1864. 121 frames.
- 0375 William N. Mercer, 1865. 53 frames.
- 0428 William N. Mercer, Undated. 83 frames.

Correspondence—Wilmer Shields Letters

- 0511 William N. Mercer, 1853–1866. 115 frames.
- 0626 William N. Mercer, 1867. 86 frames.
- 0712 William N. Mercer, 1869. 41 frames..

Financial Records

- 0753 William N. Mercer, 1827–1849. 97 frames.
- 0850 William N. Mercer, 1850–1859. 112 frames.

Reel 2

William N. Mercer Papers cont.

Financial Records cont.

- 0001 William N. Mercer, 1860–1867. 186 frames.
- 0187 William N. Mercer, Undated. 10 frames.

Slave Records

- 0187 William N. Mercer, 1827–1861. 144 frames.

Land Records

- 0331 William N. Mercer, Mississippi Property, 1789, 1805, 1824, 1830–1861, and Undated. 173 frames.
- 0504 William N. Mercer, New Orleans Property, 1844–1859. 122 frames.
- 0626 William N. Mercer, New Orleans Property, 1860–1869 and Undated. 104 frames.
- 0730 William N. Mercer, Illinois Property, 1853–1859. 182 frames.
- 0912 William N. Mercer, Illinois Property, 1860–1867. 179 frames.

Reel 3

William N. Mercer Papers cont.

Diaries

- 0001 William N. Mercer, Diary [typescript], 1816. 50 frames.
- 0051 William N. Mercer, Collection Book, 1853–1863. 31 frames.
- 0082 William N. Mercer, Diary, June–November 1848. 21 frames.
- 0103 William N. Mercer, Diary, November 1848–June 1849. 21 frames.
- 0124 William N. Mercer, Diary, November 1849–April 1850. 22 frames.
- 0146 William N. Mercer, Diary, May 1850–January 1851. 19 frames.
- 0165 William N. Mercer, Diary, January–May 1851. 22 frames.
- 0187 William N. Mercer, Diary, December 1851–May 1852 and November 1852–January 1853. 16 frames.
- 0203 William N. Mercer, Diary, May 1852–January 1853. 20 frames.
- 0223 William N. Mercer, Diary, January–June 1853 and November 1853–January 1854. 20 frames.
- 0243 William N. Mercer, Diary, May–December 1853. 20 frames.

- 0263 William N. Mercer, Diary, January–May 1854. 15 frames.
- 0278 William N. Mercer, Diary, May–December 1854. 18 frames.
- 0296 William N. Mercer, Diary, May–November 1855. 20 frames.
- 0316 William N. Mercer, Diary, November 1855–May 1856. 20 frames.
- 0336 William N. Mercer, Diary, May–November 1856. 20 frames.
- 0356 William N. Mercer, Diary, November 1856–May 1857. 16 frames.
- 0372 William N. Mercer, Diary, May–November 1857. 21 frames.
- 0393 William N. Mercer, Diary, November 1857–February 1858. 19 frames.
- 0412 William N. Mercer, Diary, February–October 1858. 21 frames.
- 0433 William N. Mercer, Diary, October 1858–April 1859. 23 frames.
- 0456 William N. Mercer, Diary, April–May and November–December 1859. 14 frames.
- 0470 William N. Mercer, Diary, May 1859–July 1861. 50 frames.
- 0520 William N. Mercer, Diary, June 1861–January 1862. 19 frames.
- 0539 William N. Mercer, Diary, January–September 1862 and January 1863. 20 frames.
- 0559 William N. Mercer, Diary, September 1862–June 1863. 17 frames.
- 0576 William N. Mercer, Diary, July–December 1863. 20 frames.
- 0596 William N. Mercer, Diary, 1864. 27 frames.
- 0623 William N. Mercer, Diary, January–August 1865. 19 frames.
- 0642 William N. Mercer, Diary, August 1865–January 1866. 17 frames.
- 0659 William N. Mercer, Journal, December 1851–December 1852. 22 frames.
- 0681 William N. Mercer, Journal, June 1852–December 1853. 20 frames.
- 0701 William N. Mercer, Journal, January 1854–January 1855. 17 frames.
- 0718 William N. Mercer, Journal, November 1855–May 1856. 19 frames.
- 0737 William N. Mercer, Journal, May 1860–April 1866. 15 frames.
- 0752 William N. Mercer, Travel Diaries, July 1836–June 1837. 20 frames.
- 0772 William N. Mercer, Anna Mercer Notebook, 1851. 12 frames.
- 0784 William N. Mercer, Diary, May–June 1851. 20 frames.
- 0804 William N. Mercer, Diary, June–July 1851. 6 frames.

List of Omissions

- 0810 List of Omissions from the William N. Mercer Papers. 1 frame.

Henry D. Mandeville and Family Papers, 1815–1865, Adams County, Mississippi, and Catahoula Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Earliest records portray the career and social life of Henry D. Mandeville, Sr., as a Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, banker and supercargo, or foreign factor, involved in the China trade. After 1835 he was cashier for the Planters' Bank of Mississippi in Natchez. Correspondence, bound volumes, business papers, and miscellaneous records concern social life in Natchez, New Orleans, and at Westwood Plantation in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, as well as business conditions in Natchez, New Orleans, and Chicago, Illinois. Letters of the daughters and granddaughters of Henry D. Mandeville, Sr., comprise an extraordinary record of social and family life in Philadelphia, New York state, Natchez, New Orleans, Chicago, and Westwood Plantation from the 1830s through the 1860s.

Henry D. Mandeville, Sr., (1787–1878) was the son of Henry Mandeville of Peekskill, Westchester County, New York. An early banking career (as revealed in letters of recommendation written in 1834 and 1835) involved various positions with the First Bank of the United States in Philadelphia and later as cashier of the Northampton Bank in Allentown, Pennsylvania, before Mandeville abandoned banking for mercantile pursuits. By 1825, Mandeville and John P. Schott were supercargoes en route to Canton, China, from Philadelphia as agents of Joshua Lippincott and James Schott. In 1826 Mandeville and Peter Graham formed a partnership in Philadelphia as merchants in the auction business. In 1835 Mandeville accepted the position of cashier of the Planters' Bank of Mississippi and established a residence with his family at Natchez. His wife died

in Natchez in late 1835 or early 1836. Their daughters were Cornelia, Charlotte, Josephine, and Rebecca Mandeville. The daughters took charge of their father's household upon the death of their mother.

Henry D. Mandeville, Jr., (1815–1872) attended Princeton University, 1831–1832, and studied law in Philadelphia prior to moving to Natchez with his parents in 1835. He began to practice law there in 1836 and remained a member of the Natchez bar until 1844 when he was forced to give up his active law practice due to poor health. He married Julia Huntington ca. 1838. His residence following retirement was Westwood Plantation, on the Tensas River in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana. Other sons of Henry D. Mandeville, Sr., included George, Theodore, Augustus, and Elwyn Mandeville. George Mandeville and his wife, Amelia, settled in Woodville, Mississippi.

Correspondence of the Mandeville family is a highlight of the collection. Earliest letters concern the Philadelphia mercantile career of Henry D. Mandeville, Sr., the education of Henry Mandeville, Jr., at Princeton University, and the social life of Cornelia Mandeville, the eldest daughter of the family, while visiting relatives in Canandaigua, New York. Letters of recommendation to the Planters' Bank of Mississippi, 1834–1835, concern the prior business experiences of Henry D. Mandeville, Sr., in Philadelphia. Letters dated 1835 and later include correspondence with Philadelphia friends of the family regarding life in Natchez. Letters from A.P. Merrill and others concern banking in Mississippi during the Panic of 1837. Cornelia Mandeville married James D. Oakley in 1839 and wrote frequently to her father and sisters regarding married life, travel from Natchez to Albany, New York, and on conditions there and in Tallahassee, Florida. Letters from her sisters on visits to Tallahassee also describe the social life in that city. Cornelia died, ca. 1841, leaving a daughter Charlotte "Carlie" Oakley, who was raised at the family home in Natchez.

Letters from Henry and Julia Mandeville at Westwood to family members in Natchez describe social and agricultural activities on the plantation and vicinity from 1844 through 1865. Elwyn Mandeville moved to New Orleans in 1850. He became a merchant there and letters to his sisters reveal the social matters and mercantile affairs of the Crescent City up to 1860. Letters from Josephine in 1850 concern her trip from Natchez to New York with her niece Charlotte Oakley. During 1854 the senior Mandeville and his son Henry journeyed to various health resorts in Arkansas and Virginia, writing home frequently on social and medicinal aspects of each spa. Letters to them from their women relatives concern events in Natchez. In the ensuing years both Josephine and Charlotte Mandeville married. Josephine and her husband lived in New Orleans until they moved North shortly before the onset of the Civil War. Charlotte and her husband lived on a plantation near Westwood. Letters of this period are mostly addressed to Rebecca Mandeville, in Natchez, from Josephine and Charlotte.

Civil War letters concern civilian life in Natchez, New Orleans, and at Westwood. Other letters concern the military careers of Theodore and Elwyn Mandeville. Information on military enlistment and training, the Shiloh campaign, and other topics are included in this correspondence. Rebecca Mandeville and other family members were frequent volunteers for war-related activities near Natchez. Following the close of the war, correspondence concerns business conditions and social life in Natchez, New Orleans, and Chicago. Labor problems at Westwood resulting from the emancipation of the slaves is a major topic of correspondence as are the work, lives, and feelings of farm women. Other letters of 1862–1865 concern the elopement of Charlotte Oakley with Ward Mansfield, their subsequent divorce, and Charlotte's struggles to make a living for herself and her son in St. Louis, Missouri.

Among the bound volumes, the diary kept by Rebecca Mandeville in 1848 records daily events, housekeeping, and social activities in Natchez. The diary also comments on fashions, religious life, and social attitudes. Another diary kept by Rebecca, 1864–1865, records letters received and sent from her Natchez home, with occasional mention of significant family and local events. The final volume is an account book, 1842–1852, including accounts with A.C. Dunbar, Henry Mandeville, Jr., Henry Huntington, Samuel Huntington, and James Schott. Also included in the account book are various household and plantation accounts, as well as records of slaves purchased, hired out, and sold.

Business papers, 1833–1861, include correspondence concerning the Planters' Bank of Mississippi. A few items detail personal business transactions of Henry D. Mandeville, Sr. The documents include letters, receipts, invoices, transfers of notes, and transfers of mortgages.

Records of the Planters' Bank of Mississippi, 1830–1874, include indentures, deeds, mortgages, notes, protests, court records, powers of attorney, bank bonds, statements, receipts, and lists of lands. Miscellaneous records in this series include an 1815 statement of the condition of an unidentified bank. Mortgages and other records often include slave lists.

Miscellaneous records, 1825–1872, include the copartnership agreement of Peter Graham and Henry D. Mandeville, Sr., in 1826 and copies of the wills of Emily E. Schott, 1837, and of her husband, John P. Schott, 1851. A joint obituary, or memorial, of Henry D. Mandeville, Jr., and Elwyn Mandeville is dated 1872. Also included are dental records for various members of the family.

N.B. Papers of Henry D. Mandeville and family dating later than 1865 have not been microfilmed for this edition, but will be included in UPA's forthcoming microfilm edition, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*. Related collection among the holdings of the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, LSU Libraries, include the Commercial Bank of Natchez Collection and the Planters' Bank Records.

Introductory Materials

0811 Introductory Materials. 9 frames.

Correspondence

0820 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, 1816, 1825, and 1828. 11 frames.

0831 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, 1832–1837. 83 frames.

0914 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, 1838–1839. 40 frames.

Reel 4

Henry D. Mandeville and Family Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

0001 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, 1840–1848. 90 frames.

0091 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, 1850–1851. 123 frames.

0214 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, 1852–1853. 75 frames.

0289 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, March–May 1854. 61 frames.

0350 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, June–November 1854. 83 frames.

0433 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, 1855. 33 frames.

0470 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, 1856–1857. 89 frames.

0559 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, March–August 1858. 45 frames.

0604 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, September 1858–November 1859. 77 frames.

0681 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, 1860. 33 frames.

0714 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, January–May 1861. 75 frames.

0789 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, June–December 1861. 71 frames.

0860 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, January–March 1862. 75 frames.

0935 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, April 1862–December 1863. 67 frames.

Reel 5

Henry D. Mandeville and Family Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

0001 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, January–May 1864. 97 frames.

0098 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, June–December 1864. 85 frames.

- 0183 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, January–July 1865 [August–December 1865].
72 frames.
- 0255 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, August–December 1865 [January–July 1865].
64 frames.
- 0319 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Undated. 87 frames.
- 0406 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Undated. 91 frames.
- 0497 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Undated. 68 frames.
- 0565 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Undated. 80 frames.
- 0645 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Undated. 43 frames.
- 0690 Henry D. Mandeville and Family (Typewritten Transcriptions), Undated. 29 frames.
- 0719 Henry D. Mandeville and Family (Typewritten Transcriptions), Undated. 35 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0754 Rebecca Mandeville, Diary, 1848. 70 frames.
- 0824 Rebecca Mandeville, Diary, August 11, 1864–May 14, 1866. 16 frames.
- 0840 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Account Book, 1842–1852. 34 frames.

Business Papers

- 0874 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, 1833–1847. 64 frames.
- 0938 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, 1848–1861. 8 frames.

Planters' Bank of Mississippi Records

- 0946 Indentures, 1830–1834. 58 frames.

Reel 6

Henry D. Mandeville and Family Papers cont.

Planters' Bank of Mississippi Records cont.

- 0001 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Indentures, 1835–1839. 58 frames.
- 0059 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Deeds, 1838–1841. 49 frames.
- 0108 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Deeds, 1842–1874. 73 frames.
- 0181 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Mortgages, 1838–1841. 31 frames.
- 0212 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Notes, 1833–1838. 30 frames.
- 0242 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Notes, 1839–1843. 60 frames.
- 0302 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Protests, 1833–1838. 70 frames.
- 0372 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Protests, 1839–1843. 81 frames.
- 0453 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Receipts, November 1833–March 1843. 33 frames.
- 0486 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Receipts, April 1843–January 1849 and Undated.
39 frames.
- 0525 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Statements, 1837–1874. 10 frames.
- 0535 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Bank Bonds, 1838–1840. 19 frames.
- 0554 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Court Records, 1837–1843. 28 frames.
- 0582 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Powers of Attorney, 1833–1837. 11 frames.
- 0593 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Lists of Lands, 1843–1845. 17 frames.
- 0610 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Miscellaneous, 1815–1841. 38 frames.
- 0648 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, Miscellaneous, 1842–1849. 52 frames.

Miscellaneous Records

- 0700 Henry D. Mandeville and Family, 1825–1872 and Undated. 26 frames.

List of Omissions

- 0726 List of Omissions from the Henry D. Mandeville and Family Papers. 1 frame.

***Alexander K. Farrar Papers, 1804–1865,
Adams County, Mississippi, and Catahoula Parish, Louisiana***

Description of the Collection

Papers of Alexander K. Farrar (1814–1878) contain rich documentation of plantations, law, finance, education, travel, family, society, and politics in the Natchez area from the 1840s through 1860s. Slave records from plantations in Adams County, Mississippi, and Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, are augmented by correspondence and business and professional records relating to overseers and the regulation of slaves in these localities. The five series in the collection include Daniel Farrar business records, correspondence and papers, professional and business records, plantation records, and miscellaneous papers. Records in these series often overlap, as the personal, legal, plantation, and miscellaneous affairs of Farrar and his father are inseparable.

Alexander K. Farrar, a planter and lawyer of Kingston, Adams County, Mississippi, was one of seven children of Daniel and Eliza [King] Farrar. As a grandson of Caleb and Mary [Swayze] King, founders of Kingston, Alexander was related to the King and Swayze families who were primary members of the Jersey settlers who found a home in Adams County. His first wife was Ann M. Dougharty, who was the mother of six sons, two of whom died in infancy. Ann [Dougharty] Farrar died during the Civil War or shortly thereafter. Alexander's second wife was Lue Philips Leslie. His law practice was based in Natchez and Kingston, and he worked for both Mississippians and Louisianans. He served in the state legislature in 1850, and again from 1852 to 1858, he served as a Mississippi state senator for Adams, Franklin, and Wilkinson counties. Farrar also served on the finance committee of Centenary College of Louisiana (Jackson), 1858–1859, and as treasurer of the Zion Seminary Fund in Mississippi, 1858–1860. Farrar also served as chairman of an investigating committee of the Vigilance Committee of Adams County.

Daniel Farrar business records, 1834–1850, include bills, receipts, invoices, and deeds of Alexander K. Farrar and his father Daniel Farrar (d. 1845) in Adams County. Accounts pertain to the sale of cotton and purchase of supplies including accounts with William Harper, of Avalanche Plantation, and with William Ferriday & Co. Incidental records document the purchase and sale of slaves and the jailing of runaway slaves. Accounts also reflect the hiring of slaves by Avalanche Plantation, which was run in partnership by Harper and Farrar. Accounts of 1842 and 1843 pertain to the education of George W. Dougherty at Centenary College of Louisiana (Jackson). Documents after 1845 concern the estate of Daniel Farrar and include some receipts from the education of the children of Alexander K. Farrar.

Correspondence and papers of Alexander K. Farrar include personal correspondence, Zion Seminary papers, and Centenary College papers. Personal correspondence, 1833–1865, includes personal, family, business, and political correspondence received by Alexander and his relations, as well as copies of some letters and memorials written by him. Additional correspondence may also be found among the professional and business records and among the plantation records.

Major themes among the letters include plantation management, miscellaneous neighborhood events, the activities of slaves, slave hire arrangements, and potential investments in slaves and plantations. One letter dated July 22, 1856, is from John E. Beck, a slave in Pike County, Mississippi, to Farrar and the slaves on his plantation, including a note to the slave's ex-wife with comments on a later marriage of Beck in Pike County. A letter from Ann [Dougharty] Farrar to Alexander while he was attending the legislature in 1857 recounts the attempted murder of a planter by a slave in Adams County following the planter's punishment of the slave's wife. Letters of 1858 discuss the apprehension of runaway slaves. Letters from Caleb Farrar in April 1860 chronicle his pursuit of a horsethief across Mississippi and Louisiana to Mobile, Alabama.

Some letters relate to the formation of a school at Kingston and others are from prospective and former teachers in Mississippi. Correspondence from Alexander's sons discusses travel in the South and to the Northeast and education and student life at Harvard, Yale, and the University of Virginia before the Civil War. Northern attitudes towards slavery and Southerners are also discussed. Letters from Farrar's brother Caleb concern education at medical schools in New Orleans and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the practice of medicine in Mississippi including the

effects of Yellow Fever epidemics. Letters from J. B. Lyman concern his study of law in New Orleans, with comments on the leading members of the bar in that city. Later letters from Lyman also concern his practice of law in Louisiana.

A number of letters from 1850–1859 petition Farrar for his representation in issues before the state legislature. These letters discuss political parties and interparty strife in Mississippi, as well as the leading political figures of the day. Letters and a questionnaire of 1850 comment on the proposed state redemption of bonds issued by the Planters' Bank of Mississippi and the methods used by an agent of the bondholders to lobby the state legislature. A letter from a woman in 1854 urges Farrar's support for the emancipation of her son so he can take possession of his property.

Undated personal correspondence includes memorials regarding regulation of slaves and supervision needed for plantation management (stemming from Farrar's service on an investigating committee of the Vigilance Committee of Adams County). Other undated personal correspondence includes correspondence and an unidentified estate inventory including extensive slave lists.

Zion Seminary papers, 1858–1860, consist of records from Farrar's service as treasurer and member of a committee of the Jackson, Mississippi, institution. Papers include financial statements, subscriptions, memorandums, and correspondence.

Centenary College papers, 1858–1859 and 1874, document Farrar's service on the finance committee of that institution, then located in Jackson, Louisiana. Papers include financial statements, subscriptions, and commencement announcements.

Professional and business records consist of four subseries including: papers concerning Farrar's legal practice, 1804–1865; Lewis H. Swayze estate papers, 1851–1856; Absalom Sharp estate papers, 1849–1862; and papers concerning the Duncan Skinner murder, 1857. Legal practice records include documents related to Farrar's legal practice in Natchez, as well as business and plantation records of his partner William Holliday.

Legal practice records include correspondence, slave lists, bills of slave and hire agreements for slaves, and jail receipts for runaway slaves. Also included are overseers' receipts, prices current, cotton sales accounts, bills of lading, promissory notes, legal agreements, deeds, plats, and indentures. A voters' list for Kingston in 1841 is included. Correspondence of J. H. Van Court in 1846 concerns the repayment of mortgages on lands of Alexander Farrar. A copy of a letter from J. L. Bliss to Ayers P. Merrill in 1850 lambasts Merrill's financial dealings as cashier of the Agricultural Bank. Copies of the letter were deposited with Farrar and other members of the Natchez bar to protect Bliss from libel proceedings. A letter from Mrs. H.L. Connor to Farrar on December 27, 1852, documents her efforts to secure property in Louisiana and Mississippi and includes a discussion of women's rights in those states. Correspondence with J.G. Fleming in 1853 reveals the terms for a rapprochement of Fleming and his wife. The will of John Ford, dated 1858, gives nine mixed-race slaves and \$30,000 to Farrar, as an agent of Ford. Papers of 1865 concern the settlement of the John Holmes estate. Additional J.B. Lyman correspondence in the series pertains to his activities as a lawyer in Louisiana, as well as social matters.

Subseries among the professional and business records pertain to the estates of Lewis H. Swayze, 1851–1856, and Absalom Sharp, 1849–1862. Included are inventories of the equipment and slaves on each estate at the time of the owner's death. The Sharp estate papers include correspondence with overseers at Bon Ridge Plantation in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, discussing planting activities, the weather, and worries about malaria outbreaks. Documents relating to Bon Ridge also include factor's correspondence, prices currents, and accounts from cotton sales and purchase of supplies for the plantation.

A subseries also relates to the murder of Duncan Skinner, an overseer at Bon Ridge Plantation, and the murder of McBryde, an overseer at a nearby plantation. Both murders occurred in 1857. Lengthy memorandums recount the discovery of the murders and the questioning of the slaves on the plantations, leading to the apprehension of several slaves, who were to be hanged for the murders. Documents lend insight as to possible motivations of the slaves and of the planters handling the investigation and provide a window into the operation of the internal economy of the plantations.

Plantation records, 1838–1865, include letters and statements from the New Orleans cotton factors Buckner and Stanton, 1842–1853, and Buckner, Stanton, and Newman, 1854–1865. These

records reflect the sale of cotton and purchase of plantation and personal merchandise for Farrar's Commencement Plantation, in Adams County, Mississippi. There are also a number of receipts for the sale and hire of slaves. Also included are correspondence and accounts for Farrar's ward, Ellen King. Numerous business and professional letters from Stephen Duncan and others relate to the purchase of lands in developing parts of Mississippi and mortgages on Farrar's lands in Louisiana and Mississippi. Letters from Duncan, 1847–1865, also discuss financial markets, taxes, crops, the deaths of slaves, personal matters, the sectional crisis leading to the Civil War, and advice to Farrar after the war on his financial prospects and the education of his sons. Civil War records include receipts for the supply of Confederate cavalry in Mississippi during December 1863 and the requisition of crops and workers by Union troops.

Miscellaneous documents include undated land surveys and maps and several other subseries. A lengthy legal document stems from a suit brought by the state of Mississippi, in 1854 and 1856, against the board of trustees of Jefferson College for the repayment of funds advanced the college during the 1820s. A resolution outlining a census of Natchez shows the aggregate number and sex of whites, slaves, and free blacks in the city in 1856. A soldier's discharge from the Confederate army is dated 1863. Printed items include a broadside advertising a Shakespearian performance in Natchez in 1855. An 1857 publication announces the formation of charitable fund for the blind in Mississippi and Louisiana. Also included is an 1862 children's publication of the American Tract Society.

N.B. Papers of Alexander K. Farrar dating later than 1865 have not been microfilmed for this edition, but will be included in a companion UPA microfilm edition, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*. Additional information on the Farrar family can be found in: *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi*, vol. 1 (Chicago, Illinois: Goodspeed, 1891); Henry Blackburn Eaton, *Descendants of the Jersey Settlers, Kingston, Adams County, Mississippi*; Frances Preston Mills, ed., *The History of the Descendants of the Jersey Settlers of Adams County, Mississippi*, 2 vols. (Jackson, Mississippi: Society of the Descendants of the Jersey Settlers, 1981); and *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vols. 7–10.

Introductory Materials

0727 Introductory Materials. 9 frames.

Daniel Farrar Business Records

0736 Alexander K. Farrar, 1834–1839. 45 frames.
0781 Alexander K. Farrar, 1840–1843. 49 frames.
0830 Alexander K. Farrar, 1844–1846 and 1850. 34 frames.

Correspondence and Papers—Personal Correspondence

0864 Alexander K. Farrar, 1833, 1841, and 1845–1846. 40 frames.
0904 Alexander K. Farrar, 1847–1851. 56 frames.
0960 Alexander K. Farrar, 1852–1854. 39 frames.

Reel 7

Alexander K. Farrar Papers cont.

Correspondence and Papers—Personal Correspondence cont.

0001 Alexander K. Farrar, 1855. 36 frames.
0037 Alexander K. Farrar, 1856–1857. 55 frames.
0092 Alexander K. Farrar, 1858. 34 frames.
0126 Alexander K. Farrar, 1859. 31 frames.
0157 Alexander K. Farrar, 1860–1861 and 1865. 42 frames.
0199 Alexander K. Farrar, Memorandum Book, 1856–1858 and Undated. 26 frames.
0225 Alexander K. Farrar, Undated. 28 frames.

Correspondence and Papers—Zion Seminary Papers

0253 Alexander K. Farrar, 1858–1860. 30 frames.

Correspondence and Papers—Centenary College Papers

0283 Alexander K. Farrar, 1858–1859 and 1874. 17 frames.

Professional and Business Records—Legal Practice

0300 Alexander K. Farrar, 1804, 1821, 1826–1827, 1831, and 1833–1835. 36 frames.
0336 Alexander K. Farrar, 1836–1842. 46 frames.
0382 Alexander K. Farrar, 1843–1844. 29 frames.
0411 Alexander K. Farrar, 1845. 35 frames.
0446 Alexander K. Farrar, 1846–1847. 21 frames.
0467 Alexander K. Farrar, 1848. 33 frames.
0500 Alexander K. Farrar, 1849. 20 frames.
0520 Alexander K. Farrar, 1850. 33 frames.
0553 Alexander K. Farrar, January–April 1851. 37 frames.
0590 Alexander K. Farrar, May–December 1851. 33 frames.
0623 Alexander K. Farrar, January–May 1852. 25 frames.
0648 Alexander K. Farrar, June–December 1852. 35 frames.
0682 Alexander K. Farrar, January–February 1853. 37 frames.
0719 Alexander K. Farrar, March–December 1853. 53 frames.
0772 Alexander K. Farrar, January–May 1854. 35 frames.
0807 Alexander K. Farrar, June 1854–December 1855. 32 frames.
0839 Alexander K. Farrar, 1856. 57 frames.
0896 Alexander K. Farrar, January 1857–May 1858. 35 frames.
0931 Alexander K. Farrar, October–December 1858. 32 frames.
0963 Alexander K. Farrar, 1859. 41 frames.

Reel 8

Alexander K. Farrar Papers cont.**Professional and Business Records—Legal Practice cont.**

0001 Alexander K. Farrar, 1860. 39 frames.
0040 Alexander K. Farrar, 1861 and 1863–1865. 28 frames.
0068 Alexander K. Farrar, Undated. 28 frames.
0096 Alexander K. Farrar, Undated. 26 frames.

Professional and Business Records—Lewis H. Swayzy Estate Papers

0122 Alexander K. Farrar, 1851–1852. 28 frames.
0150 Alexander K. Farrar, 1853. 38 frames.
0188 Alexander K. Farrar, 1854. 34 frames.
0222 Alexander K. Farrar, 1855–1856 and Undated. 19 frames.

Professional and Business Records—Absalom Sharp Estate Papers

0241 Alexander K. Farrar, 1849–1851. 35 frames.
0276 Alexander K. Farrar, January–March 1852. 17 frames.
0293 Alexander K. Farrar, April–December 1852. 31 frames.
0324 Alexander K. Farrar, January–March 1853. 29 frames.
0353 Alexander K. Farrar, April–December 1853. 29 frames.
0382 Alexander K. Farrar, January 1854. 27 frames.
0409 Alexander K. Farrar, February–December 1854. 35 frames.

- 0444 Alexander K. Farrar, January 1855. 22 frames.
- 0466 Alexander K. Farrar, February–March 1855. 24 frames.
- 0490 Alexander K. Farrar, April–December 1855. 46 frames.
- 0536 Alexander K. Farrar, January 1856. 34 frames.
- 0570 Alexander K. Farrar, February–December 1856. 51 frames.
- 0621 Alexander K. Farrar, 1857–1860 and 1862. 44 frames.
- 0665 Alexander K. Farrar, Undated. 27 frames.

Professional and Business Records—Duncan Skinner Murder

- 0692 Alexander K. Farrar, 1857. 49 frames.

Plantation Records

- 0741 Alexander K. Farrar, 1838–1842. 39 frames.
- 0780 Alexander K. Farrar, 1843. 21 frames.
- 0801 Alexander K. Farrar, 1844. 35 frames.
- 0836 Alexander K. Farrar, 1845. 34 frames.
- 0870 Alexander K. Farrar, 1846–1847. 48 frames.
- 0918 Alexander K. Farrar, 1848. 30 frames.
- 0948 Alexander K. Farrar, 1849. 48 frames.

Reel 9

Alexander K. Farrar Papers cont.

Plantation Records cont.

- 0001 Alexander K. Farrar, 1850. 51 frames.
- 0052 Alexander K. Farrar, January–July 1851. 33 frames.
- 0085 Alexander K. Farrar, October 1851–January 1852. 44 frames.
- 0129 Alexander K. Farrar, March–December 1852. 51 frames.
- 0180 Alexander K. Farrar, 1853. 33 frames.
- 0213 Alexander K. Farrar, January–July 1854. 53 frames.
- 0266 Alexander K. Farrar, August–December 1854. 45 frames.
- 0311 Alexander K. Farrar, January 1–6, 1855. 24 frames.
- 0335 Alexander K. Farrar, January 11–30, 1855. 25 frames.
- 0360 Alexander K. Farrar, February–March 1855. 16 frames.
- 0376 Alexander K. Farrar, April–December 1855. 35 frames.
- 0411 Alexander K. Farrar, January–February 1856. 48 frames.
- 0459 Alexander K. Farrar, March–September 1856. 43 frames.
- 0502 Alexander K. Farrar, October–December 1856. 52 frames.
- 0554 Alexander K. Farrar, January 1–5, 1857. 39 frames.
- 0593 Alexander K. Farrar, January 12–28, 1857. 34 frames.
- 0627 Alexander K. Farrar, February–June 1857. 30 frames.
- 0657 Alexander K. Farrar, September–December 1857. 32 frames.
- 0689 Alexander K. Farrar, January–August 1858. 44 frames.
- 0733 Alexander K. Farrar, September–December 1858. 36 frames.
- 0769 Alexander K. Farrar, January 3–4, 1859. 49 frames.
- 0818 Alexander K. Farrar, January 14–May 28, 1859. 40 frames.
- 0858 Alexander K. Farrar, June–December 1859. 47 frames.
- 0905 Alexander K. Farrar, January–June 1860. 27 frames.
- 0932 Alexander K. Farrar, July–December 1860. 33 frames.
- 0965 Alexander K. Farrar, January–April 1861. 40 frames.

Reel 10

Alexander K. Farrar Papers cont.

Plantation Records cont.

- 0001 Alexander K. Farrar, May–December 1861. 27 frames.
- 0028 Alexander K. Farrar, February 1862–June 1863. 23 frames.
- 0051 Alexander K. Farrar, August–December 1863. 34 frames.
- 0085 Alexander K. Farrar, 1864–1865. 46 frames.
- 0131 Alexander K. Farrar, Undated. 18 frames.

Miscellaneous Papers

- 0149 Alexander K. Farrar, Land Documents, Undated. 31 frames.
- 0180 Alexander K. Farrar, Jefferson College, 1854 and 1856. 32 frames.
- 0212 Alexander K. Farrar, Natchez Census and Soldier's Discharge, 1856 and 1863. 6 frames.
- 0218 Alexander K. Farrar, Printed Items, 1855, 1857, and 1862. 10 frames.

List of Omissions

- 0227 List of Omissions from the Alexander K. Farrar Papers. 1 frame.

Ellis-Farar Family Papers, 1768–1871, Adams County, Mississippi; also Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Papers of the Richard Ellis and related Benjamin Farar and Thomas Butler families of Adams County, Mississippi, and Louisiana include correspondence and financial records concerning their plantations and social life. In addition, slave lists and overseers' correspondence document several generations of planters. Legal correspondence and accounts pertain to the settlement of several estates including those of Richard Ellis, Benjamin Farar, Jane Rapalje, and Abram Ellis. Women's correspondence is a notable highlight of the collection, comprising three series: the estate of Richard Ellis, 1768–1819; the estate of Benjamin Farar, 1821–1833; and correspondence and related items, 1804–1871.

Richard Ellis, progenitor of the Ellis family in Mississippi, settled in Adams County during the eighteenth century. He owned large tracts of land in and around Natchez, including the White Cliffs, Homochitto, and Laurel Hill plantations, which were inherited by his children John, Abram, Jane, Mary, and Martha. The early papers, 1768–1804, pertain to the settlement of Richard Ellis's estate and include an agreement signed by the heirs relative to the distribution and management of his properties together with the related deeds, surveys, indentures, and confirmations of land grants.

Mary Ellis married Captain Benjamin Farar, son of Dr. Benjamin Farar, who was an early settler in Pointe Coupée Parish, Louisiana, and also held lands in Adams County, Mississippi. Mary [Ellis] Farar and her husband resided at Laurel Hill Plantation. After their deaths, in the 1820s, their daughter Anna Eliza, wife of Dr. William N. Mercer, inherited the plantation, and Dr. Mercer was appointed executor of the Farar estate. Papers, 1806–1829, contain business papers and letters of Benjamin Farar, as well as deeds, vouchers, receipts, and related items pertaining to the estate of Farar as filed by Dr. Mercer.

Papers, 1816–1823, of Richard Ellis's daughter, Jane, wife of Major George Rapalje, and resident of Natchez and Laurel Hill Plantation, consist of letters from overseers, overseers' contracts, bills for merchandise, receipts for repairs, and many similar items reflecting Jane's active interest in the management of the plantation. The will of Jane [Ellis] Rapalje, as well as correspondence and financial papers concerning the settlement of her estate, are also included.

Papers, 1804–1871, of Richard Ellis's son Abram and his family of Homochitto Plantation, Adams County, Mississippi, and later of Evergreen Plantation, Houma, Louisiana, consist of

Adams County, Mississippi, and later of Evergreen Plantation, Houma, Louisiana, consist of business papers of Abram at Homochitto Plantation, and correspondence and related items of his daughter Margaret and her husband, Dr. Stephen Duncan. A financial settlement between Duncan and his daughter and son-in-law, William and Sarah Irvine, shows the proceeds and expenses of Homochitto Plantation from 1816 through 1834.

Many of the letters in the collection are addressed to Thomas Butler or Ann [Ellis] Butler, of West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. Letters of Abram's son Richard G. Ellis as a student at Cumberland College in 1814–1815 are followed by a letter from an overseer worried by the behavior of the orphaned Ellis and his friends on the plantation in 1817. Subsequent letters document friction between Richard G. Ellis and his wife, Julia [Saul] Ellis, and the involvement of members of her family in the dispute. A document included in the folder of correspondence and related items, 1819, entitled "As Relating to Morals and Education: A Mother's Advice to Her Son" concerns Abram Ellis. Letters of 1832–1844 document Richard G. Ellis's activities as a cotton and sugar planter including comments on crop conditions, slave illnesses, and financial affairs on his plantation. Correspondence of this period also details the purchase of a sugar plantation from Mr. Lee and the operation of the plantation under a partnership known as Butler & Ellis.

Thomas Butler also served as the guardian of a number of his Ellis nephews and nieces. Bills from the College of Louisiana, 1834–1836, and letters from Jefferson College, 1839, relate to the education of Abram Ellis. A letter dated 1846 details the expulsion of Thomas Ellis from a school in New York. A letter from William B. Lacey of the Southern Institute, Jackson, concerns the education of Margaret Ellis and her sister in 1847. Richard G. Ellis, Jr., of Evergreen Plantation is represented in letters relative to family affairs and plantation matters during 1871.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections of the LSU Libraries include the William N. Mercer Papers, on Reels 1–3 of this microfilm edition. Complementary collections of William N. Mercer Papers and Benjamin Farar Papers, among the holdings of Tulane University, are included in UPA's microfilm edition of *Records of Antebellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series H*. Other related collections open to scholars at the LSU libraries include the Anna and Sarah Butler Correspondence, the Butler Family Papers, the Thomas Butler and Family Papers, and the Samuel J. Peters and Family Papers.

Introductory Materials

0228 Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

Richard Ellis Estate Papers

0231 Ellis-Farar Family, 1768–1801. 34 frames.

0265 Ellis-Farar Family, 1804. 45 frames.

0310 Ellis-Farar Family, 1805–1819. 28 frames.

Correspondence and Related Items

0338 Ellis-Farar Family, 1804–1815. 56 frames.

0394 Ellis-Farar Family, 1816–1818. 44 frames.

0438 Ellis-Farar Family, 1819. 51 frames.

Vouchers, Receipts, Notes, and Papers Relating to the Partition of the Estate of Benjamin Farar

0489 Ellis-Farar Family, 1821–1833. 120 frames.

Correspondence and Related Items

0609 Ellis-Farar Family, 1820–1823. 64 frames.

0673 Ellis-Farar Family, 1824–1831. 54 frames.

0727 Ellis-Farar Family, 1832–1853. 99 frames.

0826 Ellis-Farar Family, 1871. 5 frames.

Andrew Macrery Papers, 1795–1855, Adams County, Mississippi

Description of the Collection

Andrew Macrery was a planter of Natchez, Mississippi, and owner of Roseland and Springfield plantations. Macrery's wife was Milbury Macrery. Family correspondence concerns social life, and health and medical practices of family members. Women's correspondence includes letters from relatives in Pennsylvania. A letter of 1842 concerns the death of Mary Ann Shields, Andrew's niece, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Genealogies of the Macrery and related families are included in the introductory materials and in an undated folder among the papers.

Other papers concern the estates of Richard Gustine, Mary Ann [Macrery] Shields (Andrew Macrery's sister), Mary Ann Macrery Shields (Andrew Macrery's niece), and Andrew Macrery himself. An inventory of the estate of Andrew Macrery includes slave lists, a list of articles in the house in Natchez, and lists of plantation artifacts, livestock, and equipment. An undated drawing by Jane Macrery, 1810–1833, apparently antedates her marriage to Lemuel P. Gustine in 1831.

Bound volumes include a record from the administration of the estate of Rev. John Macrery, 1795–1802. An 1828 notebook contains poems collected by Mary Ann Macrery Shields. A record book from the operation of Macrery's Springfield Plantation during 1855 includes accounts, lists of property, and reports of work performed on the plantation. This volume is an example of *The Cotton Plantation Record and Account Book, No. 1: Suitable for a Force of Forty Hands, or Under*, by Thomas Affleck, Fifth Edition (New Orleans: B.M. Norman, 1854). Notable incidents on the plantation during the year included yellow fever outbreaks. The bulk of the volume details routine crop work and a recapitulation of the weights of cotton bales.

Introductory Materials

0831 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

Papers

0836 Andrew Macrery, Natchez Subscription Hospital Broadside, 1804. 3 frames.
0839 Andrew Macrery, Estate Papers, 1820–1828. 14 frames.
0853 Andrew Macrery, Correspondence, 1830–1853. 88 frames.
0941 Andrew Macrery, Estate Inventory, 1847. 20 frames.
0961 Andrew Macrery, Genealogy, Undated. 9 frames.
0970 Jane Macrery, Drawing, Undated. 2 frames.

Reel 11

Andrew Macrery Papers cont.

Bound Volumes

0001 Andrew Macrery, Administrator's Record Book of Estate of Rev. John Macrery, 1795–1802. 53 frames.
0054 Mary Ann Macrery Shields, Notebook of Poems, 1828. 74 frames.
0128 Estate of Andrew Macrery, Plantation Record Book for Springfield Plantation, 1855. 42 frames.

**Joseph Vidal and Family Papers, 1797–1869, 1936,
Adams County, Mississippi, and Concordia Parish, Louisiana;
also Arkansas**

Description of the Collection

From 1797 to approximately 1830, this collection is comprised of business and legal papers of Joseph (José) Vidal, secretary to Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, governor of the Natchez District, 1792–1797, and later commandant of the Post of Concordia, Spanish Louisiana. In later life Vidal was a planter. Also included are extensive papers, 1814–ca. 1860s, of Vidal's son-in-law, Samuel Davis, planter, banker, and land speculator. Davis was the owner of the Lake and Vidalia plantations in Concordia Parish.

There are also a number of papers, 1837–ca. 1860s, pertaining to the estate of Francis Surget, planter and land speculator, whose extensive landholdings in Louisiana and Arkansas, and control of more than 10,000 slaves made him one of the largest planters and slaveholders in the ante-bellum South. Correspondence of H.B. Shaw with Surget in 1854 and 1855 relates to the drawing up of Surget's will and the laws of Louisiana and Mississippi on the emancipation of slaves. Surget's will is dated 1856.

Miscellaneous papers throughout the collection document the Natchez area and also two Natchez banks, the Planters' Bank of Mississippi and the Brandon Bank. Papers, 1835–1860, include numerous slave sales and purchases made by Samuel Davis and Francis Surget, they also detail land speculations in Arkansas, 1835–1860. Numerous documents of this era detail the financial and land transactions of Stephen Duncan and Ayers P. Merrill. An 1852 letter from James Foster to his son discusses social matters, cotton, cholera, and slaves on Foster's Hermitage Plantation.

Papers of the 1860s concern Dr. Robert Carter, owner of Lake and Vidalia plantations after Davis. Papers document cotton planting during and after the war. An order dated June 17, 1863, directs Dr. Carter to send one-third of his male slaves, aged 18 to 50, equipped for work on the public defenses at Harrisonburg, Louisiana. On October 23, 1863, Carter agrees with Frederick Scheuber that Scheuber will serve as a substitute for Carter in the Confederate service. Receipts document payments made to Christinne Scheuber on her husband's account. Papers of 1864–1866 include plantation rental agreements. A letter from Elijah Smith in 1867 reports difficulties with the Freedman's Bureau in Louisiana and suggests that labor problems may force him to convert from growing cotton to hay.

Bound volumes include a journal of Francis Surget, 1837–1856, with accounts of money and other property given to his children, including lists of slaves with prices and ages. A journal, 1843–1858, includes memorandums of slaves purchased, 1844–1855, showing the prices and ages of individual slaves, as well as accounts of Samuel Davis with Washington Jackson & Co., New Orleans factors. Accounts are included for numerous other individuals and commission merchant firms in the United States and England. The final volume is a passport of Francis Surget, 1838–1839. The introductory materials include a listing of items within each folder of the collection.

N.B. Correspondence and papers of Manuel Gayoso de Lemos may be found in the Robert Ruffin Barrow Papers from the holdings of the Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University, and available on microfilm in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series H, Reel 17.*

Introductory Materials

0170 Introductory Materials. 28 frames.

Papers

0198 Joseph Vidal and Family, 1797–1799. 28 frames.
0226 Joseph Vidal and Family, 1801–1803. 24 frames.
0250 Joseph Vidal and Family, 1802–1810. 53 frames.
0303 Joseph Vidal and Family, 1811–1814. 71 frames.

- 0374 Joseph Vidal and Family, 1812–1822. 114 frames.
- 0488 Joseph Vidal and Family, 1822–1825. 73 frames.
- 0561 Joseph Vidal and Family, 1826–1829. 52 frames.
- 0613 Joseph Vidal and Family, 1830–1836. 100 frames.
- 0713 Joseph Vidal and Family, 1834–1835. 59 frames.
- 0772 Joseph Vidal and Family, 1835–1837. 104 frames.
- 0876 Joseph Vidal and Family, 1837–1839. 80 frames.
- 0956 Joseph Vidal and Family, 1840–1841. 52 frames.

Reel 12

Joseph Vidal and Family Papers cont.

Papers cont.

- 0001 Joseph Vidal and Family, 1842–1848 [1842–1849]. 62 frames.
- 0063 Joseph Vidal and Family, 1850–1859. 125 frames.
- 0188 Joseph Vidal and Family, 1860–1862. 153 frames.
- 0341 Joseph Vidal and Family, 1863–1866. 71 frames.
- 0412 Joseph Vidal and Family, 1867–1869. 27 frames.
- 0439 Joseph Vidal and Family, Undated and 1936. 31 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0470 Francis Surget, Journal, 1837–1856. 29 frames.
- 0499 Joseph Vidal and Family, Journal, 1843–1858. 87 frames.
- 0586 Francis Surget, Passport, 1838–1839. 20 frames.
- 0606 Francis Surget, Items Removed from Passport, 1838–1839. 5 frames.

William Kenner Papers, 1802–1832, Adams County, Mississippi, and New Orleans, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

This collection consists of business and personal correspondence between William Kenner (1776–1823), New Orleans factor and commission merchant, and John and Stephen Minor, of Adams County, Mississippi. Kenner was affiliated with John Oldham and Richard Clague in general mercantile and commission business under the name of William Kenner & Co.

The earliest papers reflect antebellum economic and social life in New Orleans, particularly conditions on the eve of the War of 1812 and the effects of the embargo on prices of cotton and plantation supplies. The early correspondence also relates information received at New Orleans concerning the Napoleonic Wars, the peace settlement, and the industrial riots in England following those wars. Details of the Battle of New Orleans and Andrew Jackson's defense of the city are also revealed. Mention is made of numerous steamboats and their captains, as well as the names of sailing vessels engaged in river and ocean transport for Kenner's firm. Other topics include investments in the Bank of Mississippi and the Planters Bank of New Orleans.

Slavery, the purchase and sales of individual slaves, and plantation life in Louisiana and Mississippi are mentioned throughout the papers. The Minor family of Natchez were major clients of the firm. Correspondence and accounts of John and Stephen Minor contain information relating to their Concord Plantation at Natchez, and the Waterloo, Somerset, and Houmas plantations in Louisiana. Letters and accounts of 1819 detail the construction of a house in New Orleans for John Minor. Similarly, a letter of 1821 mentions that John Wesley Jarvis had promised to finish a portrait of Minor. Letters of 1821 also discuss the purchase of Louisiana plantations by Minor.

A letter of 1816 discusses social matters and the education of William Kenner's children. Letters of 1820 lament the unexpected deaths of Richard Butler and his wife. A letter of 1821 presents an

itinerary of William Kenner and his daughters on a voyage from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Natchez. Transactions with numerous individuals including Joseph Vidal and Samuel Davis are detailed in accounts and correspondence. An undated land transaction between William Kenner and Wade Hampton is also included.

N.B. A collection of Kenner Family Papers, documenting descendants of William Kenner, from the holdings of the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, LSU Libraries, is included in this edition (see page 10).

Introductory Materials

0612 Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

Papers

0615 William Kenner, 1802–1812. 84 frames.
0699 William Kenner, 1813. 45 frames.
0744 William Kenner, 1814. 75 frames.
0819 William Kenner, January–June 1815. 54 frames.
0873 William Kenner, July–October 1815. 68 frames.
0941 William Kenner, November–December 1815. 42 frames.
0983 William Kenner, 1816–1818. 87 frames.

Reel 13

William Kenner Papers cont.

Papers cont.

0001 William Kenner, January–August 1819. 56 frames.
0057 William Kenner, September–December 1819. 64 frames.
0121 William Kenner, March–June 1820. 42 frames.
0163 William Kenner, July–December 1820. 55 frames.
0218 William Kenner, 1821. 64 frames.
0282 William Kenner, 1822. 40 frames.
0322 William Kenner, 1823. 83 frames.
0405 William Kenner, 1824–1825. 74 frames.
0479 William Kenner, 1826–1832 and Undated. 21 frames.

James A. Gillespie and Family Papers (The Merritt M. Shilg Memorial Collection), 1776–1865, Adams County, Mississippi, and Concordia Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

The collection contains plantation records, business papers, and personal correspondence of the Gillespie family of Hollywood Plantation, Adams County, Mississippi, and Indian Village Plantation, Concordia Parish, Louisiana. A plantation diary also relates to Sligo, Egypt, Mantua, Grove, and Moss Girl plantations, which were other Gillespie holdings in Mississippi. Also included are business papers and personal correspondence of the Joshua Davis family of Westmoreland and Beechland plantations, near Kingston in Adams County, Mississippi.

Earliest records are those of the Davis family including agreements and deeds between Joshua and David Davis for the sale of slaves in North Carolina during 1776. The family's residence in Adams County, Mississippi, is documented in bills and receipts from Hunt & Smith and other merchants of Natchez, and in family letters addressed to Sarah [Gardner] Davis, 1807–1811. After 1818, the business receipts document both the planting activities of Sarah and her son Thomas Davis and those of the Gillespie family.

Land deeds and certificates of land grants, 1825–1850, document land purchases in Adams County, Mississippi, and in Concordia and Ouachita parishes, Louisiana, by James A. Gillespie and his brother, John F. Gillespie. A plat of Egypt Plantation shows that property in 1836. Some of the lands purchased in Adams County border on lands owned by Sarah Davis. A memorandum of 1841 states that Mrs. Jane Gillespie was a member of the Natchez Presbyterian Church. Two letters from Thomas Affleck to Thomas Davis in 1841 concern arrangements for the pasturing of cattle and putting up fence on the borders of their properties. A letter from a relative of Davis's, overseeing a nearby plantation in 1841, discusses the rules regarding visits and race relations at that plantation.

James A. Gillespie and others were plaintiffs in a lawsuit brought against the Police Jury of the Parish of Concordia in 1850 regarding the construction of a levee and special tax assessments. A printed article, "On Reform in General and Prison Reform in Particular," published in New York in 1853 was forwarded to James A. Gillespie by J.E. Bliss. Bliss also addressed Gillespie from Paris in 1857 detailing his travels with Natchez planter and merchant John Knight and others. The papers show that Gillespie gave several slaves to his daughter, Mary E. Winston, in 1854. A letter from Yale College to Thomas Davis in 1857 concerns the payment of a bill for John P. Davis. Memorandums relating to plantations owned by the Davises detail weights of cotton bales and lists of slaves working on the roads from 1857 through 1860. A letter of 1859 discusses land speculation by James Gillespie in Arkansas.

Papers of 1860–1865 detail the management of Gillespie's Hollywood and Indian Village plantations. A copy of a letter written to J.D.B. DeBow in 1862 concerns Gillespie's subscription of a percentage of his cotton to the CSA government loan before the entire crop of that year was burned by order of the provost marshal. Overseers' letters, 1863–1865, and contracts detail relations with freedmen, labor contracts, and incidents revealing chaotic conditions in Mississippi and Louisiana.

An unidentified letter from a daughter to her mother in 1863 presents her reflections on parenting and motherhood. A courtship letter from Neal Farrar to Callie Davis in 1865 concerns his journey from Mississippi to Lynchburg, Virginia, en route to the Virginia Military Institute.

Bound volumes consist of a two-volume plantation diary, 1851–1862, and a plantation record book, 1843–1879. The plantation diary describes general working conditions and discipline on the Egypt, Sligo, Grove, Mantua, and Moss Girl plantations in Adams County and the adjacent areas of Louisiana. Weekly resumes of plantation activities concern the work of slaves with cotton, corn, garden crops, oats, hay, and orchards. Livestock on these plantations included horses and mules, cattle and oxen, hogs, sheep, and fowl. Memorandums detail the transfer of slaves and livestock between locations and the work of slaves on roads and levees. Slave lists show their ages and records of cotton picked. Notes also show yearly corn crops and net profits made from cotton during these years. In 1857 the yield from three of the above named plantations was 827 bales of cotton. Additional slave chores included construction work on the buildings and fences and other tasks such as sewing cotton sacks. Weather notes include mention of river levels on the Mississippi and Tensas rivers and the effects of floods in the neighborhood.

The record book concerns operations at Indian Village and Hollywood plantations. An agreement between James A. Gillespie and Israel P. Smith details their joint venture at Indian Village Plantation in Concordia Parish. Records include lists of slaves sent to Indian Village, the hire of overseers, and a memorandum of the expenses incurred in the purchase, operation, and stocking of that plantation. Slave lists show the ages and shoe sizes of field workers and house servants at Hollywood Plantation in Adams County, and of the hands at Indian Village. Freedmen's accounts detail the payment of wages and the charges made against those wages on the plantations up through 1879.

N.B. Papers of James A. Gillespie and family dating later than 1865 have not been microfilmed for this edition, but will be included in a forthcoming UPA microfilm edition, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*.

Introductory Materials

0500 Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

Papers

- 0503 James A. Gillespie and Family, 1776–1819. 51 frames.
- 0554 James A. Gillespie and Family, 1820–1829. 58 frames.
- 0612 James A. Gillespie and Family, 1830–1842. 50 frames.
- 0662 James A. Gillespie and Family, 1843. 17 frames.
- 0679 James A. Gillespie and Family, 1843–1849. 40 frames.
- 0719 James A. Gillespie and Family, 1850–1859. 74 frames.
- 0793 James A. Gillespie and Family, 1860–1865. 121 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0914 James A. Gillespie and Family, Plantation Diary, 1851–1856. 83 frames.

Reel 14

James A. Gillespie and Family Papers cont.

Bound Volumes cont.

- 0001 James A. Gillespie and Family, Plantation Diary, 1851–1856 cont. 133 frames.
- 0134 James A. Gillespie and Family, Plantation Diary, 1854–1862. 334 frames.
- 0468 James A. Gillespie and Family, Record Book, 1843–1879. 70 frames.

List of Omissions

- 0538 List of Omissions from the James A. Gillespie and Family Papers. 1 frame.

Alexander Blanche Plantation Journal, 1851–1856, Tensas Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

This collection consists of a diary of Marydale Plantation, a cotton plantation in Tensas Parish, Louisiana. The crop of 1852 totaled 742 bales. Details concerning plantation activities include daily work routines, crop notes, and weather notes. The slave force on the plantation was almost sixty hands, divided equally into male and female gangs. Slave lists show the amounts of cotton picked per person, distribution of tools to the slaves, and the shoe sizes of slaves. Ditching, clearing land, and fencing are noted as well as crop work. Medical remedies and notes on the health of slaves are also included. Various contractors performed construction work on the buildings and gin works. Numbers of hogs slaughtered on the plantation are also noted. An entry noted the foaling dates of mares bred to John F. Gillespie's jack. Activities and travels of Mr. and Mrs. Briscoe are noted in the volume.

N.B. A small series of papers of minimal research value from the Alexander Blanche collection has not been microfilmed for this edition.

Introductory Materials

- 0539 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Photocopies of Volume

- 0541 Alexander Blanche, Plantation Diary, December 1851–January 1853. 65 frames.
- 0606 Alexander Blanche, Plantation Diary, August 1852–January 1854 and April 1856. 77 frames.

List of Omissions

- 0683 List of Omissions from the Alexander Blanche Collection. 1 frame.

***Lemuel P. Conner and Family Papers, 1818–1865,
Adams County, Mississippi, and Concordia Parish, Louisiana***

Description of the Collection

The Conner family papers include personal and business papers of one of the Natchez area's most prominent planter families. The correspondence of this prolific family provides a wealth of detail on the lives of planters and slaves in the area during the ante-bellum period. Records of the First Presbyterian Church of Natchez, 1816–1905, are also included among the volumes.

William and Mary [Savage] Conner moved from South Carolina to Adams County, Mississippi, in about 1790. Their son William C. Conner (1798–1843) became a successful planter in Adams County. William C. and his wife, Jane Elizabeth Boyd [Gustine] Conner (1803–1883), were the parents of nine children. William Gustine Conner (1826–1863) married Eliza C. Wood. Lemuel P. Conner (1827–1891) is described more fully below. Henry LeGrande Conner was born in 1829 and died in 1876. Rebecca Anne Conner (1832–1868) married Douglas Walworth, with whom she had five children. Farar Benjamin Conner (1834–1904) married Mary Louise McMurren, who was the mother of three children prior to her death in 1864. Margaret Dunlop Conner (b. 1836) married General William T. Martin with whom she had ten children. Anna Eliot Conner (b. 1838) married Robert C. Dunbar (d. 1863), and following his death married Dr. Douglas Starke Bisland. Richard Ellis Conner (1841–1925) married Margaret Buckner with whom he had five children. Mary Anne Duncan Conner (b. 1843) married T. Casey Witherspoon, with whom she had two children.

Lemuel P. Conner attended Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, before returning to Natchez to study law under John T. McMurren. In 1848, Conner married Elizabeth Francis "Fanny" Turner (b. 1829), a daughter of Edward Turner, a prominent Natchez judge. Conner devoted himself to his family's planting interests in Mississippi and Louisiana until the Civil War. In 1861, Conner was a delegate from Louisiana to the constitutional convention of the Confederate States of America. During the war he served as a lieutenant colonel in the Army of Tennessee under General Braxton Bragg. Conner and his wife were parents of ten children who reached maturity after the war (*see* the Biographical/Historical Note among the introductory materials at the beginning of the collection).

Correspondence, 1828–1865, makes up the bulk of the papers. Letters relate primarily to plantation management and social matters in Mississippi and Louisiana. A letter to William and Lemuel at Yale College in 1843 from their aunt, Susan E. Conner, and mother, Jane [Gustine] Conner, describes the illness, death, and burial of their father. Other letters, 1844–1845, include correspondence from Stephen Duncan regarding expenses incurred during their time at Yale. From 1848 on there is women's correspondence between Fanny [Turner] Conner and her sisters and sisters-in-law concerning courtship, marriage, family life, and social matters. Another significant vein in the correspondence consists of husband and wife letters discussing plantation, family, and neighborhood events. Letters from family members traveling in Europe and taking the waters at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, can be found in the correspondence during the mid-1850s.

Letters among the Conner brothers and their friends and associates discuss plantation management, mortgages on their properties, and the purchase of slaves and plantations. Their holdings, augmented through marriage during these years, included Lake St. John Place, later known as Innisfail Plantation, the seat of Lemuel P. Conner and family, and Killarney, Linden, and Recard plantations. William G. Conner and family resided at Grove Plantation about 1851. He later lived at Rifle Point Plantation, near Natchez. Farar B. Conner and family lived at Melrose Plantation until he established a second Rifle Point Plantation near Waco, in McClennan County, Texas, during the Civil War. Other estates owned by family members included Franklin Place and Northampton Plantation. Overseers' correspondence details work on Buena Vista and Rifle Point plantations and on many of other above-mentioned plantations.

Miscellaneous papers include a folder of slave documents, 1844–1862, including inventories with slave lists that show the ages and families of individuals. Correspondence regarding the purchase of slaves and slave deeds are included. Other lists show that slaves were put to work on levees, impressed to work in Texas on fortifications erected on the Brazos River, and brought to Texas from plantations in Mississippi and Louisiana during the Civil War. Another folder consists of

transcriptions of slave testimony at a trial in Adams County, Mississippi, in 1861. The trial concerns a planned uprising of the slaves on several plantations. The testimony reveals the sheltering of runaway slaves by their fellows and plans of the slaves to join the abolitionists. A folder of undated lists includes lists of merchandise and a list of articles in an unidentified house. Undated lists also show the ages, families, and heights of slaves. Writings consist of draft letters to editors proposing quarantine restrictions during yellow fever epidemics and of other topics concerning slaves, slavery, and the sectional disputes of the 1850s. Newsclippings from Natchez and Louisiana area papers, 1826–1863, include runaway slave notices, advertisements, articles, public notices, political announcements, and Civil War–era general orders. The clippings also cover education, African colonization efforts, church matters, quarantine laws, and spectacular murders.

Printed items, 1850–1864, include various notices and imprints on many subjects including college commencement notices, political announcements, military orders, funeral notices, and an oath of allegiance. Pamphlets, 1837–1839, include reprints of political speeches.

Bound volumes include plantation and church records. Plantation records include accounts with Buckner & Stanton; Washington, Jackson & Co.; and other factors which record sales of cotton and purchases of plantation supplies. A record book, 1845–1848, includes slave lists, accounts, inventories of supplies and equipment, and other information on the Lake St. John Place purchase by Lemuel Conner from his mother in 1849, which he renamed Innisfail. A journal, 1847–1854, consists primarily of financial accounts with some notes concerning construction projects. An administrator's record of accounts, 1860–1867, comprises three volumes including financial accounts, sales of cotton by the Innisfail, Killarney, and Spokane plantations, and a notation dated 1860 that Dr. Johnson examined the slaves and found four children with syphilis. A diary, 1862, includes weather notes, records of trips, and war news. A memorandum book, ca. 1863, includes notes regarding army troop movements. Two receipt books, 1813–1834, relate to the mercantile and domestic transactions of the Lacrose family in Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Three of the volumes are record books of the First Presbyterian Church of Natchez and document baptisms, marriages, and memberships in the church. A few of these records indicate the involvement of slaves with the church. Membership records also show the transfer of parishioners to other churches in the area and to many locations farther away. The volume containing a record of marriages performed at the church also contains a partial plantation daybook, 1832, and accounts relating to family and plantation expenses, 1840–1846.

N.B. Papers of Lemuel P. Conner and family dating after 1865 have not been microfilmed for this edition, but will be included in a forthcoming UPA microfilm edition, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*. Financial papers, legal papers, sheet music, and newspapers of the Conner family, while predominantly postbellum do contain substantive ante-bellum materials and will be included in the postbellum series in their entirety. Papers relating to Major Henry Chotard, the Sessions family, and an ante-bellum journal, also omitted from this edition, will also be included in the postbellum edition.

There are several related accessions among the holdings of the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections of the LSU Libraries. The John H. Randolph Papers are included in this edition (see page 27). Microfilmed elsewhere in this edition are the Andrew Macrery Papers and the John T. McMurran Papers. Other collections open to researchers on site at the LSU Libraries include the Audley C. Britton and Family Papers, the Brittin & Koontz Papers, the Stephen Duncan Papers, the John Anthony Quitman Papers, and the Edward Turner Papers.

Introductory Materials

0684 Introductory Materials. 15 frames.

Correspondence

0699 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, 1828–1845. 24 frames.
 0723 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, January–May 1848. 40 frames.
 0763 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, July–December 1848. 35 frames.
 0798 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, January–February 1849. 24 frames.
 0822 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, March–July 1849. 36 frames.
 0858 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, August–December 1849. 47 frames.

- 0905 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, January–May 1850. 27 frames.
- 0932 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, June–December 1850. 37 frames.
- 0969 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, January–March 1851. 29 frames.

Reel 15

Lemuel P. Conner and Family Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

- 0001 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, April–October 1851. 37 frames.
- 0038 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, January–June 1852. 18 frames.
- 0056 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, August–December 1852. 34 frames.
- 0090 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, January–February 1853. 58 frames.
- 0148 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, March–May 1853. 29 frames.
- 0177 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, June–August 1853. 55 frames.
- 0232 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, September 3–11, 1853. 19 frames.
- 0251 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, September 13–30, 1853. 12 frames.
- 0263 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, October 1853. 24 frames.
- 0287 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, November 1853. 13 frames.
- 0300 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, December 1853. 15 frames.
- 0315 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, January–June 1854. 21 frames.
- 0336 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, July 1854. 31 frames.
- 0367 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, August–September 1854. 28 frames.
- 0395 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, October–December 1854. 30 frames.
- 0425 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, January–February 1855. 29 frames.
- 0454 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, March–May 1855. 20 frames.
- 0474 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, June–December 1855. 16 frames.
- 0490 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, 1856. 8 frames.
- 0498 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, January–March 1857. 21 frames.
- 0519 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, April–May 1857. 28 frames.
- 0547 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, July–December 1857. 13 frames.
- 0560 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, January–June 1858. 23 frames.
- 0583 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, September–October 1858. 11 frames.
- 0594 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, January–April 1859. 31 frames.
- 0625 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, May–December 1859. 23 frames.
- 0648 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, 1860. 20 frames.
- 0668 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, 1861. 17 frames.
- 0685 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, 1862. 30 frames.
- 0715 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, January–March 1863. 28 frames.

Reel 16

Lemuel P. Conner and Family Papers cont.

Correspondence cont.

- 0001 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, April 1863. 27 frames.
- 0028 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, May–July 1863. 55 frames.
- 0083 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, August–December 1863. 32 frames.
- 0115 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, January–February 1864. 20 frames.
- 0135 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, March–December 1864. 32 frames.
- 0167 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, January–July 1865. 30 frames.
- 0197 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, August–November 1865. 31 frames.

Undated Correspondence

- 0228 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Quitman-Lovell Letters. 8 frames.
- 0236 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Edward and Eliza Baker Turner Letters. 2 frames.
- 0238 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Mary Louise Turner McMurren and Jane Gustine Conner Letters. 8 frames.
- 0246 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Lemuel P. Conner, Sr., Letters. 28 frames.
- 0274 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Lemuel P. Conner, Sr., Letters. 30 frames.
- 0304 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Lemuel P. Conner, Sr., Letters. 37 frames.
- 0341 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Lemuel P. Conner, Sr., Letters. 27 frames.
- 0368 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Fanny Turner Conner Letters. 7 frames.
- 0375 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Fanny Turner Conner Letters. 34 frames.
- 0409 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Fanny Turner Conner Letters. 31 frames.
- 0440 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Fanny Turner Conner Letters. 5 frames.
- 0445 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, James N. and Warren D. Brickell Letters. 22 frames.
- 0467 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, William G. Conner Letters. 18 frames.
- 0485 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Henry L. Conner Letters. 12 frames.
- 0497 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Richard Ellis Conner Letters. 14 frames.
- 0511 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Mary Conner Witherspoon Letters. 12 frames.
- 0523 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Margaret Conner Martin Letters. 17 frames.
- 0540 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Rebecca Conner Walworth Letters. 46 frames.
- 0586 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, H. Phippe Letters. 39 frames.
- 0625 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Sarah A. Dorsey Letters. 3 frames.

Miscellaneous Papers

- 0628 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Slave Documents, 1844–1862. 32 frames.
- 0660 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Slave Uprising, 1861. 24 frames.
- 0684 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Cut Bill Heads, 1848 and 1860–1861. 5 frames.
- 0689 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Blank Forms, 1840s. 2 frames.

Reel 17

Lemuel P. Conner and Family Papers cont.

Miscellaneous Papers cont.

- 0001 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Lists, Undated. 23 frames.
- 0024 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Embroidery Patterns, Undated. 14 frames.
- 0038 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Medical Instructions, Undated. 5 frames.
- 0043 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Poetry, 1839–1857 and Undated. 34 frames.
- 0077 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Recipes, 1853 and Undated. 6 frames.
- 0083 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Writings, Undated. 80 frames.
- 0163 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Invitations, 1837 and Undated. 4 frames.
- 0167 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Newspaper Clippings, 1826–1839. 12 frames.
- 0179 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Newspaper Clippings, 1841–1842. 15 frames.
- 0194 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Newspaper Clippings, 1844. 13 frames.
- 0207 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Newspaper Clippings, 1845–1849. 14 frames.
- 0221 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Newspaper Clippings, 1850–1851. 14 frames.
- 0235 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Newspaper Clippings, 1852–1853. 13 frames.
- 0248 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Newspaper Clippings, 1855–1856. 13 frames.
- 0261 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Newspaper Clippings, 1857–1859. 10 frames.
- 0271 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Newspaper Clippings, 1860–1862. 10 frames.
- 0281 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Newspaper Clippings, 1863. 8 frames.
- 0289 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Newspaper Clippings, 1863. 5 frames.

Printed Items

- 0294 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, 1850–1862. 17 frames.
0311 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, 1863–1864. 3 frames.
0314 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Pamphlets, 1837. 23 frames.
0337 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Pamphlets, 1838–1839. 13 frames.
0350 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Pamphlets, 1866 and 1868. 50 frames.

Bound Volumes

- 0400 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Journal, 1847–1854. 21 frames.
0421 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Administrator's Record of Accounts, 1860–1861.
44 frames.
0465 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Administrator's Record of Accounts, 1861–1862.
37 frames.
0502 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Administrator's Record of Accounts, 1861–1867.
26 frames.
0528 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Diary, January–May 1862. 27 frames.
0555 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Memorandum Book, ca. 1863. 4 frames.
0559 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Plantation Record Book, 1845–1848. 38 frames.
0597 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Receipt Book, 1813–1815 and 1818–1819. 16 frames.
0613 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, Receipt Book, 1822–1834. 36 frames.

Reel 18***Lemuel P. Conner and Family Papers cont.*****Bound Volumes cont.**

- 0001 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, First Presbyterian Church of Natchez Record of
Baptisms, 1816–1883. 63 frames.
0064 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, First Presbyterian Church of Natchez Record of
Marriages, and Plantation Book and Accounts, 1844–1901, 1832, and 1840–1846.
86 frames.
0150 Lemuel P. Conner and Family, First Presbyterian Church of Natchez Record of
Memberships, 1817–1905. 59 frames.

List of Omissions

- 0209 List of Omissions from the Lemuel P. Conner and Family Papers. 1 frame.

***W.A. Britton Record Book, 1847,
Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi*****Description of the Collection**

Britton was an agent in Natchez, Mississippi, for the Nautilus Insurance Company of New York. The record book lists names of life insurance policyholders, beneficiaries, amounts of insurance, premiums, and fees paid to doctors for examinations. Numerous entries pertain to life insurance on slaves.

Introductory Materials

- 0210 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Bound Volume

- 0212 W.A. Britton, Record Book, 1847. 28 frames.

***George A. Fleming Account Book, 1838–1870,
Madison County, Mississippi***

Description of the Collection

George Anson Fleming was a planter in Madison County, Mississippi. The account book, 1838–1870, lists accounts with overseers, bales of cotton shipped to Yazoo City, Mississippi, plantation purchases, and miscellaneous accounts. Entries for repairs, loans, travel, and personal expenses were also recorded by Fleming. Miscellaneous accounts record the sale of feed, hardware, clothing, and other items. Transcriptions of prayers and sermons can also be found in the volume.

N.B. A small series of papers of minimal research value from the collection has not been microfilmed for this edition.

Introductory Materials

0240 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.

Bound Volume

0242 George A. Fleming, Account Book, 1838–1870. 117 frames.

***John T. McMurran Family Papers, 1836–1875,
Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi***

Description of the Collection

Papers of John T. McMurran, a lawyer and state senator from Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi, include correspondence and business and legal papers on plantation administration, travel, and social life. The collection also pertains to his wife Mary Louise [Turner] McMurran and their daughter Mary L. [McMurran] Conner. Papers relative to McMurran's estate and the estate of his brother-in-law and law partner William B. Griffith are also included. There are also speeches and essays composed by Griffith's son, William Edward Griffith, while a student at Oakland College.

The bound volumes contain an administrator's record of accounts, 1852–1853 and 1863–1870, relating to John T. McMurran, McMurran & Permenter, McMurran & Vardemon, Mr. Turner, Mary Louise [Turner] McMurran as executrix of the estate, and C.P. Leverich. Plantations mentioned include Moro, Arno, Riverside, Langside, and Franklin Place. The volume documents financial transactions, livestock purchases and sales, and accounts with slaves.

John T. McMurran family papers, 1836–1875, include a statement to members of the Natchez bar supporting William S. Bodly for judge of the First Judicial District. There is also a statement of a former slave relative to his freedom and McMurran's treatment of him. Family letters include a letter from Lemuel P. Conner written on the day before his marriage to Fanny Turner, Mary Louise [Turner] McMurran's sister, and letters of the McMurrans' daughter, Mary Louise, to a friend. Legal correspondence to McMurran includes a letter from William N. Mercer discussing Mercer's will. Receipts, invoices, checks, a survey of Killarney Plantation, a record of a partnership with James Carson, and estate records are also among the papers.

William B. Griffith estate papers, 1820–1842, consist of legal papers, bills, receipts, and inventories relating to the administration of Griffith's estate by John T. McMurran. Earliest papers document records of Griffith's father, Elias B. Griffith. A letter dated 1825 concerns Thomas N. Read and testimony at the court-martial of General McComas. Griffith's purchase of all the property in his father's estate at auction in 1827 is recorded. Later documents detail the administration of Griffith's own estate as well as his father's, and include articles of agreement among the heirs, statements of expenses, and accounts with overseers. Accounts from the auction of William B. Griffith's property include slave lists, personal effects, and an extensive collection of law books.

William Edward T. Griffith (b. 1829) was a son of William B. and Theodosia Griffith. Speeches and compositions presented while the younger Griffith was a student at Oakland College document education at that school, 1843–1845. Titles include essays as well as Griffith's valedictory addresses to the faculty and to the students, and the order for his diploma.

N.B. A related collection included in this edition is the Lemuel P. Conner and Family Papers. Other related collections among the holdings of Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections are the Edward Turner Papers and the John Anthony Quitman Papers.

Introductory Materials

0359 Introductory Materials. 3 frames.

Bound Volume

0362 John T. McMurran Family, Administrator's Record of Accounts, 1852–1853 and 1863–1870. 29 frames.

Papers

0391 John T. McMurran Family, 1836–1875 and Undated. 66 frames.

0457 William B. Griffith Estate, 1820–1842. 142 frames.

0599 William Edward T. Griffith, Speeches, 1843–1845. 91 frames.