

*A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of*

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

**General Editor: Kenneth M. Stamp**

## **Series J**

**Selections from the  
Southern Historical Collection, Manuscripts Department,  
Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill**

## **Part 13: Piedmont North Carolina**

**Associate Editor and Guide Compiled by  
Martin Schipper**

**A microfilm project of  
UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF AMERICA  
*An Imprint of CIS*  
4520 East-West Highway • Bethesda, MD 20814-3389**

## **Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data**

**Records of ante-bellum southern plantations from the  
Revolution through the Civil War [microform]**

Accompanied by printed reel guides, compiled by  
Martin Schipper.

Contents: ser. A. Selections from the South  
Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina  
(2 pts.) -- [etc.] --ser. E. Selection from the  
University of Virginia Library (2 pts.) -- [etc.] --  
ser. J. Selections from the Southern Historical Collection  
Manuscripts Department, Library of the University of  
North Carolina at Chapel Hill (pt. 13).

1. Southern States--History--1775--1865--Sources.  
2. Slave records--Southern States. 3. Plantation  
owners--Southern States--Archives. 4. Southern States--  
Genealogy. 5. Plantation life--Southern States--  
History--19th century--Sources. I. Stampp, Kenneth M.  
(Kenneth Milton) II. Boehm, Randolph. III. Schipper,  
Martin Paul. IV. South Caroliniana Library. V. South  
Carolina Historical Society. VI. Library of Congress.  
Manuscript Division. VII. Maryland Historical Society.  
[F213] 975 86-892341  
ISBN 1-55655-452-4 (microfilm : ser. J, pt. 13)

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Note on Sources</b> .....	vii
<b>Editorial Note</b> .....	vii
<b>Introduction</b> .....	v
<b>Reel Index</b>	
<b>Reel 1</b>	
Matthew S. Davis Papers .....	1
William Eaton Papers .....	2
Nicholas Bryor Massenburg Papers .....	3
<b>Reel 2</b>	
Nicholas Bryor Massenburg Papers cont. ....	4
William Johnson Papers .....	4
<b>Reel 3</b>	
William Johnson Papers cont. ....	6
Person Family Papers .....	6
<b>Reel 4</b>	
Person Family Papers cont. ....	8
Shanks Family Papers .....	8
<b>Reel 5</b>	
Shanks Family Papers cont. ....	11
William Hargrove Papers .....	12
Bullock and Hamilton Family Papers .....	14
<b>Reels 6–7</b>	
Bullock and Hamilton Family Papers cont. ....	19
<b>Reel 8</b>	
Bullock and Hamilton Family Papers cont. ....	20
John Rust Eaton Papers .....	20
Ferebee, Gregory, and McPherson Family Papers .....	21
<b>Reel 9</b>	
Stephen Moore Papers .....	26

<b>Reel 10</b>	
Stephen Moore Papers cont. ....	30
Orange County, North Carolina, Direct Tax Assessment Record.....	31
Walter Alves Papers .....	31
<b>Reel 11</b>	
Walter Alves Papers cont. ....	43
Witherspoon and McDowall Family Papers .....	44
Burwell Benson Papers .....	45
<b>Reel 12</b>	
Burwell Benson Papers cont. ....	46
William Bethell Williamson Papers .....	46
Mary Jeffreys Bethell Diary .....	47
John Grammar Brodnax Papers .....	48
<b>Reels 13–19</b>	
John Steele Papers .....	50
<b>Reels 20–24</b>	
John Steele Henderson Papers .....	65
<b>Reel 25</b>	
John Steele Henderson Papers cont. ....	73
Beall and Harper Family Papers .....	73
<b>Reel 26</b>	
Beall and Harper Family Papers cont. ....	75
Macay and McNeely Family Papers .....	75
<b>Reel 27</b>	
Macay and McNeely Family Papers cont. ....	80
<b>Reel 28</b>	
Macay and McNeely Family Papers cont. ....	81
Davidson Family Papers .....	81
<b>Reels 29–33</b>	
Davidson Family Papers cont. ....	85
<b>Reel 34</b>	
Davidson Family Papers cont. ....	87
Latta Family Papers .....	87
John Osbourn Diary .....	89
<b>Reel 35</b>	
Leonidas Chalmers Glenn Papers .....	90
<b>Reel 36</b>	
James A. Johnston Papers .....	101
Chambers Family Papers .....	101

<b>Reel 37</b>	
Chambers Family Papers cont. ....	104
Rufus Reid Papers .....	104
<b>Reel 38</b>	
Rufus Reid Papers cont. ....	109
Benjamin Franklin Little Papers .....	110
<b>Reel 39</b>	
Benjamin Franklin Little Papers cont. ....	114
<b>Reel 40</b>	
Clingman and Puryear Family Papers .....	115
Isaac Jarratt Papers .....	118

## NOTE ON SOURCES

The collections microfilmed in this edition are holdings of the Southern Historical Collection, Manuscripts Department, Academic Affairs Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599. The descriptions of the collections provided in this user guide are adapted from inventories compiled by the Southern Historical Collection. Compilers include Brooke Allan, Connie Cartledge, Roslyn Holdzkorn, Rebecca Hollingsworth, Patrick Huber, Timothy A. Long, Rebecca McCoy, Elizabeth Pauk, Jill Snider, Lisa Tolbert, and Tim West. Each collection's inventory, including the names of the compiler(s), is included among the introductory materials on the microfilm.

Historical maps, microfilmed among the introductory materials, are courtesy of the Map Collection of the Academic Affairs Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Maps consulted include:

Thomas G. Bradford, *Comprehensive Atlas*, 1835;  
T. H. Cottons, "Topographical Map of North and South Carolina," 1861;  
Cowperthwait, DeSilver & Butler, *New Universal Atlas*, 1854;  
*Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas*, 1860;  
*Library Reference Atlas of the World*, 1890;  
Fielding Lucas, "Orange County, North Carolina," ca. 1816 [courtesy of the North Carolina Collection];  
S. Augustus Mitchell, "A New Map of Alabama," 1847; and  
*The People's Illustrated and Descriptive Family Atlas of the World*, 1887.

## EDITORIAL NOTE

The Reel Index for this edition provides the user with a précis of each collection. Each précis gives information on family history and many business and personal activities documented in the collection. Omissions from the microfilm edition are noted in the précis and on the microfilm. Descriptions of omitted materials are included in the introductory materials on the microfilm.

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.

# 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 in agriculture 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. 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 experienced by American blacks in slavery; the impact of the "peculiar institution" on their personalities and the degree to which a distinct Afro-American culture developed among them; and, finally, the sources of the tension between the proslavery interests of the South and the "free labor" interests of the North that culminated in secession and civil war.

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

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

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

**Kenneth M. Stamp**  
**Professor Emeritus**  
**University of California at Berkeley**



# REEL INDEX

## ***Matthew S. Davis Papers, 1852–1897, Orange and Warren Counties, North Carolina***

### **Description of the Collection**

This collection includes letters, report cards, and other items relating to Matthew S. Davis and other members of the Davis family of Warren County, North Carolina. The bulk of the collection consists of letters, 1852–1856, written to Davis by his mother and other members of his family in and near Warrenton, North Carolina, mostly while he was a student at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Topics discussed include the weather, crops, news of neighbors and visitors, illness among family members and slaves, the Davis children's schooling, and the building of a new house on the Davis plantation at Fishing Creek. Also included are a number of Davis's school reports from the University of North Carolina; a report, 1854, of Mary A. Davis from the Female Institute at Warrenton; an account, 1855, listing books bought by Matthew S. Davis; a letter, 1855, informing Matthew Davis of his selection as principal of the Louisburg Male Academy; and a letter, 1897, from Rebecca P. Davis to her grandson, Marion Stuart Davis, a student at Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina.

### **Biographical Note**

Matthew S. Davis, son of Edward and Rebecca Pitchford Davis, was born 3 October 1830 in Warren County, North Carolina, graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1855, and married Sarah Louise Hill in 1856. He was principal of the Louisburg Male Academy, 1856–1881, and, for a number of years prior to 1884, he was also superintendent of schools in Franklin County. In 1896, he reorganized the Louisburg Female Academy and served as its president until his death on 26 February 1906.

*N.B.* A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the Rebecca P. Davis Papers.

## **Reel 1**

### **Introductory Materials**

0001      Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

## **Papers**

0005 Folder 1, 1852–1897. 57 frames.

### ***William Eaton Papers, 1725–1893, Halifax and Warren Counties, North Carolina; also France and Italy***

#### **Description of the Collection**

This collection includes deeds, bills, receipts, letters, and other papers pertaining to the Eaton family of Warren County, North Carolina. Included are colonial land grants, deeds, indentures and receipts, some as early as 1725, involving William Eaton, his brother, Thomas Eaton, Edward Young, Frederick Cooke, Allen and Wiley Jones, and others; a copy of the North Carolina state constitution, adopted 18 December 1776; accounts, 1850–1857, of William Eaton; letters, 1853, to Ella Rives Eaton in Rome, Italy, from John McGill, Roman Catholic Bishop of Richmond, written while he was in Paris, France, and including a description of the emperor's wedding and references to Levi Silliman Ives (1797–1867); letters, 1853–1856, to Ella Rives Eaton from Teresa and Beatrice Orsini of Rome; legal papers, 1870–1876, of the Eaton and Bell families, including the wills of William Eaton and his wife, Martha P. Eaton; and business papers, 1880–1893, of Peter Hansbrough and Ella Rives Eaton Bell of Littleton, North Carolina.

#### **Biographical Note**

William Eaton (1785–1862) was a planter and landowner of Halifax and Warren counties, North Carolina. His daughter, Ella Rives Eaton, married Peter Hansbrough Bell (1810–1898), and they settled in Halifax County in 1857. Bell, a native Virginian, had been in Texas during its war for independence and the Mexican War. He had been governor of Texas from 1849 to 1853 and served as U.S. congressman from Texas, 1853–1857.

## **Reel 1 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0062 Introductory Materials. 8 frames.

### **Papers**

0070 Folder 1, 1725–1749. 21 frames.  
0091 Folder 2, 1752–1776. 50 frames.  
0141 Folder 3, 1781–1848. 48 frames.  
0189 Folder 4, 1850–1866. 47 frames.  
0236 Folder 5, 1870–1876. 38 frames.  
0274 Folder 6, 1880–1893, Undated, and Fragments. 57 frames.

## ***Nicholas Bryor Massenburg Papers, 1834–1851, Franklin County, North Carolina***

### **Description of the Collection**

This collection includes records, 1834–1846 and 1847–1851, kept by Nicholas Bryor Massenburg concerning agricultural and family activities, slaves, and accounts for Woodleaf and Egypt, his Franklin County, North Carolina, plantations. In addition, there are a journal, 1903–1908, owner unknown, with brief entries relating to cutting and hauling lumber, and a scrapbook chiefly containing clippings on agricultural and other topics.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence, 1823–1895 and Undated [not included]; Series 2. Other Material, 1852–1867 [not included]; and Series 3. Volumes, 1834–1908.

### **Biographical Note**

Nicholas Bryor Massenburg, planter of Franklin County, North Carolina, who owned Woodleaf and Egypt plantations, married Lucy Henry Davis in December 1831. They had nine children who lived to maturity, among them, Lucy Cargill Massenburg.

### **Series 3. Volumes, 1834–1908**

The volumes in this series include detailed daily records of family and agricultural activities, slave lists, plantation accounts, and miscellaneous notes. Volumes 1–3 are detailed plantation record books, 1834–1851, kept by Nicholas Bryor Massenburg. These volumes document the activities of slaves, overseers, and other individuals on Massenburg's tobacco, cotton, and grain plantations in Franklin County, North Carolina. Apples, fodder, garden crops, and hogs were also raised on the plantations. Occasional entries document the hiring of slaves, particularly 28 August 1848, when Massenburg notes that a woman he had hired for a third party was treated so badly that he had to take her away. Many entries refer to Massenburg's church attendance and social activities. Remarks at the end of each month show the status of crops. Memoranda at the end of each year summarize operations.

Volume 4 is a journal, owner unknown, with entries, 1903–1908, concerning cutting and hauling lumber. Volume 5 is a scrapbook containing a few accounts and many clippings, 1870s–1890s, on agriculture and other topics.

### **Omissions**

A list of omissions from the Nicholas Bryor Massenburg Papers is provided on Reel 2, Frame 0670. Omissions consists of Series 1. Correspondence, 1823–1895 and Undated and Series 2. Other Material, 1852–1867. Researchers should note that typed transcriptions of Volumes 1 and 2 are filed separately but are available at the Southern Historical Collection.

## Reel 1 cont.

### Introductory Materials

0331 Introductory Materials. 8 frames.

### Series 3. Volumes, 1834–1908

0339 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.  
0340 Folder 7, Volume 1, 1834–1839. 316 frames.  
0656 Folder 8, Volume 2, 1840–1846. 487 frames.

## Reel 2

### *Nicholas Bryor Massenburg Papers cont.*

#### Series 3. Volumes, 1834–1908 cont.

0001 Folder 9, Volume 3, 1847–1851. 383 frames.  
0384 Folder 10, Volume 4, 1903–1908. 143 frames.  
0527 Folder 11, Volume 5, Scrapbook, 1870s–1890s. 47 frames.  
0574 Folder 12, Enclosures to Volume 5, 1870s–1890s. 96 frames.

### Omissions

0670 List of Omissions from the Nicholas Bryor Massenburg Papers. 1 frame.

### *William Johnson Papers, 1760–1888, Franklin and Caswell Counties, North Carolina; also Alabama*

#### Description of the Collection

This collection includes business and family letters, chiefly 1783–1849, of the family of William Johnson, a Franklin County, North Carolina, planter, including correspondence concerning such matters as the Philanthropic Society at the University of North Carolina in 1812, the hiring out of slaves, conditions in Alabama in 1838, and life on the home front during the Civil War; financial and legal papers, chiefly 1840–1854, of John H. Hawkins and various members of the Johnson family; and an undated manuscript by Simon Blank of the Sixth New York Cavalry Regiment, “Anecdotes of a Soldier who Fought in the War of Rebellion under Generals Grant and Sheridan.” Correspondents include William’s brother, George W. Johnson, merchant of Milton, North Carolina; sisters, Elizabeth (Betsy), Sally Adams, Rebecca (d. 1838), and Emily C. C. Johnson; and Robert A. Jones.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence; Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers; and Series 3. Other Papers.

## **Biographical Note**

Colonel William Johnson (fl. 1763–1820) was a Franklin County, North Carolina, planter. His children included sons, William, George, and Samuel, and daughters, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Sally, and Emily.

William Johnson (fl. 1810–1850) attended the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, before returning to Franklin County, where he became a planter. His brother, George W. Johnson (fl. 1825–1890), was a merchant in Milton, North Carolina.

The relationship to the Johnsons of others—John H. Hawkins, Thomas Christmas, Thomas Jenkins, and Thomas Person—represented chiefly in the Financial and Legal Papers series is unknown.

## **Series 1. Correspondence, 1783–1890 and Undated**

This series consists of letters, chiefly 1825–1860, of various members of the Johnson family of Franklin and Caswell counties, North Carolina. Most letters are to William Johnson, a planter in Franklin County, from his brother, George W. Johnson, a merchant in Milton, North Carolina. Letters chiefly discuss business matters, such as horse trading and the hiring out of slaves, and include brief comments, 1838, on conditions in Alabama. Also included are letters of George W. Johnson to his brother, Samuel, and his sisters, Elizabeth (Betsy), Rebecca, and Emily C. C. Johnson, about business matters and family news; letters, 1810–1812, that William Johnson received when he was a student at the University of North Carolina, including several from Robert A. Jones, 1812, concerning business of the Philanthropic Society; and letters, 1783–1800, to William and George's father, Colonel William Johnson, also a planter.

## **Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1760–1888 and Undated**

This series consists mostly of bills, receipts, and accounts, 1842–1865, pertaining to the affairs of John H. Hawkins as guardian of the children of Thomas Christmas and Thomas Jenkins. Also included are papers, 1760–1813, concerning Colonel William Johnson, including deeds for land in Franklin County and bills of sale for slaves; deeds, 1838–1841, for land bought by Thomas Person; and receipts and accounts, 1856–1888, of Elizabeth (Betsy) and George W. Johnson.

## **Series 3. Other Papers, Undated**

Included in this series are a handwritten manuscript titled "Anecdotes of a Soldier who Fought in the War of Rebellion under Generals Grant and Sheridan," by Simon Blank of the Sixth New York Cavalry; an essay on "The Scottish Clans and their Tartans"; and fragments of wallpaper and sketched decorative borders.

## Reel 2 cont.

### Introductory Materials

0671 Introductory Materials. 9 frames.

### Series 1. Correspondence, 1783–1890 and Undated

0680 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.  
0681 Folder 1, 1783–1809. 27 frames.  
0708 Folder 2, 1810–1811. 35 frames.  
0743 Folder 3, 1812–1820. 64 frames.  
0807 Folder 4, 1822–1832. 58 frames.  
0865 Folder 5, 1833–1835. 34 frames.  
0899 Folder 6, 1836–1837. 48 frames.  
0947 Folder 7, 1838–1839. 34 frames.  
0981 Folder 8, 1841–1849. 40 frames.

## Reel 3

### *William Johnson Papers cont.*

### Series 1. Correspondence, 1783–1890 and Undated cont.

0001 Folder 9, 1850–1859. 47 frames.  
0048 Folder 10, 1860–1870, 1878, 1888–1890, and Undated. 57 frames.

### Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1760–1888 and Undated

0105 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.  
0106 Folder 11, 1760–1823. 51 frames.  
0157 Folder 12, 1824–1838. 59 frames.  
0216 Folder 13, 1840–1843. 27 frames.  
0243 Folder 14, 1844–1845. 41 frames.  
0284 Folder 15, 1846. 22 frames.  
0306 Folder 16, 1847–1848. 38 frames.  
0344 Folder 17, 1849–1852. 57 frames.  
0401 Folder 18, 1853. 33 frames.  
0434 Folder 19, 1854–1868. 37 frames.  
0471 Folder 20, 1870–1888. 21 frames.  
0492 Folder 21, Undated. 23 frames.

### Series 3. Other Papers, Undated

0515 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.  
0516 Folder 22, "Anecdotes of a Soldier," Undated. 67 frames.  
0583 Folder 23, Miscellaneous Items, Undated. 14 frames.

### *Person Family Papers, 1739–1907, Granville County, North Carolina; also Tennessee and Virginia*

### Description of the Collection

This collection includes letters, bills, receipts, deeds, and other papers, chiefly 1800–1825, of the Person family, large landowners and political leaders of Granville County, North Carolina, and nearby counties.

Included are land grants, deeds, and other papers, 1739–1800, of William Person (1700–1778) and his son, Thomas Person (1733–1800), pertaining to the surveying and selling of land in North Carolina and Tennessee; papers, 1801–1807, concerning Thomas Person's estate; letters, 1801–1804, from Thomas Dillon to William Person regarding the administration of lands in Tennessee; deeds and indentures, 1798–1827, of William and Benjamin Eaton Person; and accounts, 1821–1824, of William Person with the general merchandise firm of Mitchell and White.

Also included are school reports, 1810–1812, of Eliza and Benjamin Person; the wills, 1803 and 1820, of Benjamin Eaton Person and Thomas H. Person, the sons of Thomas Person's brother, William; Richard I. Person's 1825 license to practice law in Tennessee; scattered papers, 1796, 1801, and 1822, pertaining to the selling and hiring out of slaves; papers, 1847–1851, concerning the estate of Peter Mitchell; and a letter, 1907, from R. C. Person to Laura Mitchell.

Volumes consist of albums and housekeeping books. Volume 1, 1820–1824, is the album of Elizabeth A. Person, and Volume 2, 1831–1839, is an album of Mary H. Pope, who was evidently raised by Eliza Person. Both volumes contain poems copied from various sources. Volume 3, 1833–1857, consists of housekeeping records of Eliza A. Person Mitchell, presumably in Warren County, North Carolina, including many recipes for cooking and for dyeing wool, 1833–1844; records of soap made, 1841–1842; a vegetable gardening record, 1833–1844; slave birth records, 1833–1857; and records of clothes and blankets given to slaves, 1833–1844. Volume 4, 1847–1860 and 1885, is a similar housekeeping book containing a list of articles bought in Petersburg, 1847–1849; recipes for cooking and other household tasks, such as making whitewash; a vegetable gardening record, 1848–1850; and records of unusual snowstorms in 1857 and 1885.

### **Biographical Note**

Thomas Person (1733–1800), a North Carolina Revolutionary leader, was born probably in Brunswick County, Virginia, but lived from childhood in Granville County, North Carolina. His parents, William (1700–1778) and Ann Person, went to North Carolina about 1740.

Thomas became a surveyor for Lord Granville, and, over the years, he acquired an estate of more than 82 thousand acres in Granville, Halifax, Warren, Franklin, Orange, Caswell, Guilford, Rockingham, Anson, and Wake counties in North Carolina and in Davidson, Sumner, and Green counties in Tennessee. He became a justice of the peace in 1756, sheriff in 1762, and a representative in the assembly in 1764 and frequently thereafter. When the Revolution began, he was elected a general of the militia and again made a justice of the peace in 1776. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1777 to 1786, 1788 to 1791, 1793 to 1795, and in 1797—seventeen years in all—and a member of the Senate in 1787 and 1791.

In 1760, Thomas Person married Johanna Thomas of Granville County. They had no children.

Thomas Person's brother was William Person, Jr. (fl. 1858–1761). Eliza Person Mitchell, wife of Warrenton, North Carolina, merchant Peter Mitchell, was probably the granddaughter of William Person, Jr.

## **Reel 3 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0597      Introductory Materials. 9 frames.

### **Papers**

0606      Folder 1, 1739–1761. 14 frames.  
0620      Folder 2, 1762–1796. 31 frames.  
0651      Folder 3, 1798–1801. 22 frames.  
0673      Folder 4, 1802–1804. 49 frames.  
0722      Folder 5, 1805–1820. 53 frames.  
0775      Folder 6, 1821–1851, 1864, and 1907. 47 frames.  
0822      Folder 7, Undated and Fragments. 43 frames.  
0865      Folder 8, Volume 1, 1820–1824. 98 frames.  
0963      Folder 9, Volume 2, 1831–1839. 71 frames.

## **Reel 4**

### ***Person Family Papers cont.***

#### **Papers cont.**

0001      Folder 10, Volume 3, 1833–1857. 75 frames.  
0076      Folder 11, Volume 4, 1847–1860 and 1885. 73 frames.

### ***Shanks Family Papers, 1801–1923, Granville County, North Carolina; also Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Virginia***

#### **Description of the Collection**

This collection best documents the administration of several estates in Granville County, North Carolina, and Mecklenburg County, Virginia, and tobacco planting in those areas. Chiefly business related, the papers pertain primarily to the financial affairs of William Shanks, between the 1830s and the 1870s, with earlier papers for his father, Robert Shanks (1775–1845?), between 1801 and the 1820s, and his brother-in-law, William A. Moody, in the 1830s and 1840s. The papers offer insight primarily into estate management and tobacco marketing and include bills, receipts, estate and plantation accounts, slave bills of sale, slave lists, deeds, legal agreements, and business correspondence.

Scattered family letters, many from Macon County, North Carolina, Fayette County, Tennessee, Drew County, Arkansas, and Clarke and Hinds counties,



Mississippi, provide only limited information on the Shanks and Moody families. The letters touch on family relations, church going, politics, slavery, the work of overseers on cotton plantations in Mississippi, and school life.

Miscellaneous items are an undated hymn, undated poems, and a pamphlet on Thomas Paine.

The papers are organized as follows: Series 1. Family Correspondence; Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers; and Series 3. Other Items.

### **Biographical Note**

William Shanks (1801–1888?) was a tobacco planter in Granville County, North Carolina, and Mecklenburg County, Virginia. The son of Robert (1775–1845?) and Elizabeth Royster Shanks (d. 1864?), he had several siblings, including Robert, Jr. (b. 1811), James (b. 1814), Susanna (b. 1805), and Mary Shanks (b. 1817).

William Shanks married Ann Moody, the daughter of Benjamin and Dolly Moody of Granville County. William and Ann had several children, among them, Henry T. Shanks (fl. 1869–1923).

Ann Moody Shanks had several siblings, including William A. Moody (fl. 1831–1849), Mary E. (possibly called Elizabeth), Almirah (possibly Susan Almirah, often called Elmyrah or Elly), James (d. 1833?), and Francis A. Moody (fl. 1831–1838). All the younger siblings became the wards of John H. Ragsdale and of their brother, William A. Moody, upon the death of their father, Benjamin Moody, about 1831.

William A. Moody was a tobacco planter in both Granville County, North Carolina, and Mecklenburg County, Virginia. As guardian for his younger siblings, he shared responsibility for raising them with his mother, Dolly, who remarried after her husband's death to Pomfreitt Lloyd of Granville County.

Mary E. Moody (fl. 1831–1851) may have married William D. Trotter; although she continued to use her maiden name in her letters, their content suggests that she was married to and had children with Trotter. She moved with him first to Macon County, North Carolina, and later to Fayette County, Tennessee, and Drew County, Arkansas.

Other relatives of the Shanks and Moody families include Elizabeth Royster Shanks's father, James Royster (d. 1837?), and her brother, Banister Royster (fl. 1831–1837). Relatives whose connections are unclear are Francis Royster (d. 1831?), his daughter, Emily Royster (fl. 1831–1837), and John Royster (d. 1838?), who were probably relations of Elizabeth, and Peter W. Brame and Mary Brame. Peter worked as an overseer in Clarke County, Mississippi, in 1860–1861, and served in the Confederate army in 1862.

### **Series 1. Family Correspondence, 1837–1891 and Undated**

This series includes scattered letters to Ann Moody (Mrs. William) Shanks and Margaret (Mrs. William A.) Moody from Mary E. Moody and W. D. Trotter (probably Mary E. Moody's husband) from Macon County, North Carolina,

Fayette County, Tennessee, and Drew County, Arkansas, 1845–1851, and later letters from relatives in North Carolina and Virginia; letters to William Moody from his brother, Francis, in Rockingham, North Carolina, and cousins in Virginia and North Carolina, mostly in the 1840s; letters to William Shanks from relatives in North Carolina in the 1830s and 1840s; letters to Miss Mary Brame (location unknown) from her brother, Peter W. Brame, while he worked as an overseer on a cotton plantation in Clarke County, Mississippi, 1860–1861; and miscellaneous letters exchanged by other Shanks and Moody family members whose identities are unclear. One item, dated 25 March 1849, is a letter from an unidentified overseer in Hinds County, Mississippi. Two Civil War letters appear: one, dated 24 June 1862, is from Peter W. Brame, while he was a soldier in Virginia, to Mary Brame, and the other, dated 23 July 1862, is from James Shanks at Camp Johnston to his father.

Antebellum letters chiefly discuss family, social, religious, and plantation life, slavery, and politics in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas, and overseers' duties in Mississippi. Civil War letters discuss camp life and family matters. Postbellum letters, some addressed to a Mary Shanks, discuss family matters and school life.

### **Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1801–1923 and Undated**

This series includes business papers, chiefly of William Shanks of Granville County, North Carolina, and Mecklenburg County, Virginia, between the 1830s and the 1870s, and of William A. Moody of the same area in the 1830s and 1840s. Papers also appear for Robert Shanks, Sr., mostly between 1801 and the 1820s, and for Henry T. Shanks, 1872–1923. The bulk of the papers concern the settlement of the estates of Francis Royster and Benjamin Moody and the plantation business of Shanks and Moody. Estate papers also appear for James Royster, James Moody, John Royster, Robert Shanks, Sr., Elizabeth Shanks, and William Shanks. Items include bills, receipts, estate and plantation accounts, slave bills of sale, slave lists, correspondence with commission merchants in Richmond and Petersburg, correspondence with local creditors and debtors, banking papers, legal agreements, summonses, and deeds.

Of note are a list, 20 February 1820, of the names and birth dates of the children of Robert and Elizabeth Shanks, and an 1837 legal agreement on the division of slaves belonging to the estate of James Royster.

### **Series 3. Other Items, 1877 and Undated**

This series includes a pamphlet entitled "The Vindication of Thomas Paine" by Robert G. Ingersoll (64 p.) published on 8 October 1877 by the *Appeal To Reason* of Girard, Kansas; an undated, untitled hymn (handwritten); an untitled poem by T. A. Clairborn, given to his student, Miss E. T. Moody, bidding his scholar farewell; and an undated fragment of a poem.

## Reel 4 cont.

### Introductory Materials

0149 Introductory Materials. 15 frames.

### Series 1. Family Correspondence, 1837–1891 and Undated

0164 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.  
0165 Folder 1, 1837–1847. 28 frames.  
0193 Folder 2, 1848–1861. 40 frames.  
0233 Folder 3, 1862–1891 and Undated. 43 frames.

### Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1801–1923 and Undated

0276 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.  
0277 Folder 4, 1801–1826. 18 frames.  
0295 Folder 5, 1827–1832. 26 frames.  
0321 Folder 6, 1833. 48 frames.  
0369 Folder 7, 1834. 28 frames.  
0397 Folder 8, January–July 1835. 29 frames.  
0426 Folder 9, August–December 1835. 32 frames.  
0458 Folder 10, January–July 1836. 35 frames.  
0493 Folder 11, August–December 1836. 35 frames.  
0528 Folder 12, January–July 1837. 43 frames.  
0571 Folder 13, August–December 1837. 22 frames.  
0593 Folder 14, 1838. 34 frames.  
0627 Folder 15, 1839. 28 frames.  
0655 Folder 16, 1840. 29 frames.  
0684 Folder 17, 1841. 24 frames.  
0708 Folder 18, 1842. 22 frames.  
0730 Folder 19, 1843–1844. 40 frames.  
0770 Folder 20, 1845. 35 frames.  
0805 Folder 21, 1846–1847. 30 frames.  
0835 Folder 22, 1848–1849. 34 frames.  
0869 Folder 23, 1850. 25 frames.  
0894 Folder 24, 1851–1852. 29 frames.

## Reel 5

### *Shanks Family Papers cont.*

### Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1801–1923 and Undated cont.

0001 Folder 25, 1853–1854. 16 frames.  
0017 Folder 26, 1855–1856. 32 frames.  
0049 Folder 27, 1857–1859. 28 frames.  
0077 Folder 28, 1860–1861. 26 frames.  
0103 Folder 29, 1862–1865. 31 frames.  
0134 Folder 30, 1866–1868. 36 frames.  
0170 Folder 31, 1869–1872. 41 frames.  
0211 Folder 32, 1873–1877. 36 frames.  
0247 Folder 33, 1878–1885. 29 frames.  
0276 Folder 34, 1886–1923. 23 frames.  
0299 Folder 35, Undated. 31 frames.

### **Series 3. Other Items, 1877 and Undated**

0330 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.  
0331 Folder 36, 1877 and Undated. 39 frames.

### ***William Hargrove Papers, 1790–1930, Granville and Vance Counties, North Carolina; also Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee***

#### **Description of the Collection**

This collection consists of papers and an account book of the Hargrove family of Granville (now Vance) County, North Carolina, in particular those of William Hargrove, his son, John Hargrove, and his daughter, Elizabeth R. Hargrove. The papers consist of correspondence of members of the Hargrove family with friends and relatives, with a few financial and legal documents. The account book, 1801–ca. 1850, lists purchases and sales for William Hargrove's plantation in Granville County, North Carolina, and includes slave lists, stud records for livestock, records of agricultural expenses, and notes on planting and harvests, as well as some genealogical information on the Hargrove family. There are typed transcriptions of all items in the collection, including the account book.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence and Other Loose Papers and Series 2. Account Book.

#### **Biographical Note**

William Hargrove, the son of planter John Hargrove (d.1793) and his wife, Amy, was born in Granville County, North Carolina, in 1776. He remained in that county, farming around Lynesville (present day Townsville) and Williamsboro, both now part of Vance County. In 1798, he married Holly Dodson (1778–1806), with whom he had four daughters, including Polly Ann Hargrove (b.1801) and Nancy J. Hargrove (b.1803). His wife died in 1806, and in 1807 he married Susan Sturdivant of Dinwiddie County, Virginia. William and Susan had at least seven children, including William Turner Hargrove (b.1808), Hester Hargrove (b.1813), John Hargrove (b.1815), Elizabeth R. Hargrove (b.1818), Susan Hargrove (b.1820), and Robert S. Hargrove (b.1823).

William Hargrove's son, John, traveled in the western states on business for his father, visiting Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. He eventually returned to Granville County to farm on his father's estate, serving as an aide-de-camp to Governor Charles Manly in 1849. John Hargrove had at least two children, Emma and Mollie, who attended the Salem Female Academy. The Hargroves were related to several other Granville County families, who are mentioned frequently in the papers, especially the Sturdivant, Smith, and Hanks families. Members of these families, along with some of the Hargroves, emigrated to Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi in the 1830s and 1840s.

### **Series 1. Correspondence and Other Loose Papers, 1790–1930**

Included are correspondence of members of the Hargrove family of Granville (now Vance) County, North Carolina and a few other papers and typed transcriptions. The correspondence begins in 1800 with a letter to Susan Sturdivant of Dinwiddie County, Virginia, from a friend in Georgia describing social life in Hancock County, including a Masonic ball, family matters, and everyday life. A letter, dated 29 December 1814, to William Hargrove from "Camp Peach Orchard" gives an acquaintance's impressions of the horrors of the War of 1812, including the high mortality of soldiers due to disease, the poor conditions in camp, and secessionist sentiments. In 1839, there are several letters to William Hargrove from his son, John Hargrove, written during the latter's journey west on business, which discuss coal mines in Kentucky and general living conditions in that state, agricultural and financial conditions in Mississippi, and Polk's election to the governorship of Tennessee, as well as his father's business concerns and some social matters.

In the 1840s and 1850s, correspondence continued between family members, mostly concerning family news, deaths, and illness. One letter, dated 1848, describes one family's move to Arkansas through Tennessee and mentions the difficulties of the trip, and the terrain, local customs, housing, and typical food of Arkansas. There are two letters regarding the education of John Hargrove's children in North Carolina; a letter, dated 1890, to John Hargrove from Robert A. Martin of Petersburg, Virginia, asking his impressions of the general character of one Patrick Edgar, an Irishman, and giving his own unfavorable opinion of that "big tramp and crank"; and an undated letter informing his sister of the death of John Hargrove.

Other papers include the will of John Hargrove, the father of William Hargrove, 1790; a certificate appointing John Hargrove, son of William Hargrove, as aide-de-camp to Governor Charles Manly in 1849; three receipts from 1873–1874 for the tuition and board of Emma and Mollie Hargrove at the Salem Female Academy; and a 1930 newspaper clipping from the *Sunday Star News* of Wilmington, North Carolina, describing the history of Williamsboro, North Carolina.

### **Series 2. Account Book, 1801–ca. 1850**

This series consists of an account book belonging to William Hargrove of Granville (now Vance) County, North Carolina. This volume, which has loose sheets of paper and other sets of bound pages inserted into it, contains birth records for William Hargrove's slaves; stud records for his horses and cattle; lists of household and plantation expenses; blacksmith and store accounts; tax records; planting and harvest notes; and some genealogical information on the Hargrove family. A typed transcription of the volume is included.

*N.B.* A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the Burwell Family Papers included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series J, Part 9.*

## **Reel 5 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0370      Introductory Materials. 12 frames.

### **Series 1. Correspondence and Other Loose Papers, 1790–1930**

0382      Description of Series 1. 1 frame.

0383      Folder 1, 1790–1930. 101 frames.

### **Series 2. Account Book, 1801–ca. 1850**

0484      Description of Series 2. 1 frame.

0485      Folder 2, Account Book, 1801–ca. 1850. 81 frames.

0566      Folder 3, Typed Transcription of Account Book. 83 frames.

## ***Bullock and Hamilton Family Papers, 1757–1971, Granville County, North Carolina; also Mississippi, Virginia, and Alabama***

### **Description of the Collection**

This collection includes papers and manuscript volumes of the Bullock, Hamilton, Coleman, Tarry, and Watkins families of Granville (now Vance) County, North Carolina, Mecklenburg County, Virginia, and Lowndes County, Mississippi. Bullock family material consists of correspondence, financial and legal papers, genealogical information, and printed material, as well as five manuscript volumes of general store accounts and some diary entries for the Bullock family of Granville County, North Carolina, especially William Bullock and his son, John Bullock. Materials of members of the Hamilton and related families relate chiefly to Charles Eaton Hamilton, a planter of Granville County, North Carolina, and Lowndes County, Mississippi, and the families of his wives, Jane Coleman and Sally Tarry, both of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, and consist primarily of personal correspondence, with a few financial and legal papers. There are also miscellaneous financial and legal documents belonging to unknown individuals.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Papers of the Bullock Family, 1801–1971 and Undated—Subseries 1.1. Correspondence, Subseries 1.2. Financial and Legal Papers, Subseries 1.3. Genealogical and Biographical Material, Subseries 1.4. Printed Material, and Subseries 1.5. Manuscript Volumes; Series 2. Papers of the Hamilton, Coleman, Tarry, and Watkins Families, 1827–1882 and Undated—Subseries 2.1. Loose Papers and

Subseries 2.2. Record Book of Charles Eaton Hamilton; and Series 3. Miscellaneous Financial and Legal Papers, 1757–1858 and Undated.

### **Biographical Note**

The Bullock and Hamilton families were merchants and farmers of Granville (now Vance) County, North Carolina. William (Billy) Bullock (1776–1829), a merchant in Williamsboro, married his first cousin, Lucy Martin Bullock (1775–1842). Their son, John Bullock (1799–1866), ran the family store with his father. In 1824, he married Susan M. Cobb (1803–1875). Their son, Walter Bullock, married Judith Christian Watkins, who was the daughter of Sally Tarry Watkins Hamilton, second wife of Charles Eaton Hamilton.

Charles Eaton Hamilton (1816–1855), the son of merchant Patrick Hamilton (d. 1851) of Williamsboro, managed the Hamilton family plantations in Granville County, North Carolina, and Lowndes County, Mississippi, dividing his time between the two states and traveling to Mobile, Alabama, and other cities to oversee sales of cotton and other crops. In 1840, he married Jane Coleman (d. 1850) of Boydton, Mecklenburg County, Virginia, and they had at least three children, Patrick, Henrietta, and Henry. After Jane Coleman Hamilton's death, Charles Eaton Hamilton married Sally Tarry Watkins of Clarksville, Mecklenburg County, Virginia, widow of Joel T. Watkins.

### **Series 1. Papers of the Bullock Family, 1801–1971 and Undated**

This series consists of correspondence, financial and legal papers, genealogical information, and some printed material, as well as five manuscript volumes of account books and a diary belonging to members of the Bullock family of Williamsboro, Granville (now Vance) County, North Carolina.

**Subseries 1.1. Correspondence, 1836–1866 and Undated** This subseries includes Bullock family correspondence consisting primarily of business letters to John Bullock regarding financial matters, household expenditures, the management of his plantation, his tobacco crop and sales, the settlement of estates, and a dispute with his overseer. There are a number of letters from N. Martin, an agricultural dealer in Petersburg, Virginia. In addition there is personal correspondence from relatives and friends detailing neighborhood activities and news, religious views, local diseases and illness, and descriptions of school life. Items of interest include a letter from an acquaintance in Washington, D.C., seeking to leave the ministry to open a girl's school and giving his thoughts on slavery and life in the South.

**Subseries 1.2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1801–1863** This subseries comprises financial and legal papers of the Bullock family, primarily those of William Bullock and his son, John Bullock. From 1801 to 1830, the papers consist of a land survey, indentures, receipts, and the will of William Bullock. From 1830 to 1861, the papers are those of John Bullock and include receipts, a land survey, a list of property owners in the Nutbush District of Granville County, miscellaneous accounts, items relating to the collection of notes,

records of household and plantation expenses, an order to build a bridge in Nutbush District, and the will of Sally Fain, "a woman of colour." There are also a few receipts and the will of John Bullock's mother, Lucy Martin Bullock.

**Subseries 1.3. Genealogical and Biographical Material, 1971** This subseries comprises genealogical information on the Bullock, Carr, and Cheek families; family group records of the Bullock family; and abstracts of the Bullock family papers, all compiled by Lewis T. Bullock, M.D., of Los Angeles, California.

**Subseries 1.4. Printed Material, 1850–1854** This subseries includes two circulars from 1850 and 1853 addressed to John Bullock as the superintendent of Granville County schools; minutes from an 1852 meeting of the Southern Central Agricultural Association; and an 1854 circular on the tobacco harvest and prices from N. M. Martin & Co. in Petersburg, Virginia.

**Subseries 1.5. Manuscript Volumes, 1800–1869** Manuscript volumes in this subseries include four account books for William and John Bullock's general store in Williamsboro and one account book containing diary entries of John Bullock's wife, Susan (Cobb) Bullock.

Volume 1: December 1800–June 1801, pp. 305–436. General store account book listing customer names and items purchased by date.

Volume 2: January 1805–January 1806, 156 pp. W. B. Ledger and Blacksmith Book, 1805, listing customer names, work performed, dates, and balances.

Volume 3: July 1819–August 1819, pp. 97–150. B. Bullock Day Book, probably belonging to William (Billy) Bullock, listing by date customer names, items purchased, and balances. The volume has some torn pages and is in very fragile condition.

Volume 4: 1829–1833 and 1866–1867, 139 pp. Book of sales listed by customer, giving date, items purchased, and cost, with an index to customer names sewn in the front of the volume. Entries are by John Bullock and his successor.

Volume 5: Account book, 1833–1869; diary, January 1857–1869. Includes customer accounts and lists of purchases; medicinal cures and dye recipes; lists of horses; planting and harvest notes; and diary entries, which include some loose pages, by Susan Cobb Bullock, wife of John Bullock, consisting of weather and planting notes, records of family and household activities, and personal sentiments. There is a list of expenses for 1837 in the back of the volume.

## **Series 2. Papers of the Hamilton, Coleman, Tarry, and Watkins Families, 1827–1882 and Undated**

This series includes papers of the Hamilton family of Williamsboro, Granville (now Vance) County, North Carolina, primarily of Charles Eaton Hamilton, including family correspondence and other papers related to his management of the Hamilton family's Lowndes County, Mississippi, plantation, as well as



correspondence of the families of his two wives, Jane Coleman of Boydton, Mecklenburg County, Virginia, and Sally Tarry of Clarksville, Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

**Subseries 2.1. Loose Papers, 1827–1882 and Undated** Loose papers in this subseries are primarily those of Charles Eaton Hamilton and his two wives, Jane Coleman and Sally Tarry, including a few items belonging to Joel Watkins, Sally Tarry's first husband. In the 1830s, the papers chiefly consist of correspondence giving news of family and neighborhood activities, illness, and marriages; relating to student life at Hampden-Sidney College; describing a fire in Petersburg, Virginia, and the burning of the Bowery Theater in New York City in 1836; and giving impressions of an 1838 visit to the U.S. Congress and of individual members, including John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster. There are many letters from Charles Eaton Hamilton's father and brothers, as well as other individuals, regarding the management of the family plantation in Lowndes County, Mississippi, farming and business matters, slave purchases and rentals, land sales in the Arkansas Territory, and cotton and tobacco sales. In 1838, Patrick Hamilton was involved in a lawsuit concerning a shipment of goods to his store in Williamsboro. There are legal documents, including a sworn deposition from Charles Eaton Hamilton, and correspondence relating to the charges, which were eventually dropped.

In the 1840s, there is correspondence between Charles Eaton Hamilton and his father, brothers, and business associates relating to plantation management, crop and land sales, the purchase and treatment of slaves, and cases of runaway slaves, as well as references to Charles Eaton Hamilton's use of Indians to pick cotton on the Lowndes County, Mississippi, plantation.

Personal letters from family and friends of Charles Eaton Hamilton, Jane Coleman, and Sally Tarry give details of family life, social events, neighborhood activities and disputes, religious beliefs and conversions, the high-church movement in the Episcopal Church, temperance movements and societies, and also give opinions on national and local politics. Many letters chronicle Charles Eaton Hamilton's courtship of Jane Coleman, their marriage in 1840, and the birth of their children, Patrick, Henrietta, and Henry, with Jane's family giving advice on child raising and her role as a wife and mother. Items of interest include a lengthy description of a spa, a mock tournament and ball held there, and the relations of Northerners and Southerners at the spa; a description of burial customs of Roman Catholics in New Bern, North Carolina; and references to the Mexican War, the North's view of the treatment of slaves, the relocation of freed slaves to the North, and the Irish potato famine.

After 1846, the papers are predominantly concerned with business matters—slaves, tobacco, cotton, and farming. In 1850, Jane Coleman Hamilton died, and, in 1851, Patrick Hamilton, Charles Eaton Hamilton's father, died. In addition to business correspondence, there are a few bereavement letters from relatives, personal correspondence regarding Hamilton's eventual marriage to Sally Tarry Watkins in 1853, a letter from the daughter of a veteran of the War

of 1812 seeking pension information, and a letter from a freedman in New Orleans attempting to purchase his sisters from Hamilton.

After Charles Eaton Hamilton's death in 1855, the papers consist of letters to Sally Tarry Watkins Hamilton from her family and Hamilton relatives giving social and household news. Letters during and following the Civil War include two from a soldier in the Army of Tennessee describing the aftermath of the Battle of Chickamauga; a discussion of the behavior of former slaves after the Civil War; the state of the South during Reconstruction plus the effects of emancipation; daily life in Mobile, Alabama, including riots and elections in 1867; and high-church practices and other "Romish abuses" in the Episcopal Church.

Undated items include letters to Sally Tarry Watkins, Jane Coleman, and Charles Eaton Hamilton regarding family and social news and events, and illness, romances, and marriages; a letter to Charles Eaton Hamilton regarding a runaway slave, a police constable's attempt to entrap him with "negro spies," and the runaway's chances of escaping to the North; a list of medicinal cures; and a letter describing a visit to a Gypsy fortune teller.

**Subseries 2.2. Record Book of Charles Eaton Hamilton, 1837–1838** This volume consists of agricultural records and expenses for Peachland Prairie, the Hamilton family's plantation in Lowndes County, Mississippi, including a land survey, miscellaneous accounts, lists of deposits, inventories and lists of articles and livestock on the plantation, and Charles Eaton Hamilton's travel expenses between Mississippi and North Carolina.

### **Series 3. Miscellaneous Financial and Legal Papers, 1757–1858 and Undated**

This series consists of financial and legal papers belonging to numerous individuals with no clear connection to the Bullock and Hamilton families, including indentures, land surveys, receipts, lists of accounts, bills of sale for household items and agricultural supplies, legal summonses, business correspondence regarding missionary funds for the Presbyterian Church, and sheets with lists of figures, crop sales, and miscellaneous notes.

## **Reel 5 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0649      Introductory Materials. 15 frames.

### **Series 1. Papers of the Bullock Family, 1801–1971 and Undated**

#### **Subseries 1.1: Correspondence, 1836–1866 and Undated**

0664      Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.  
0665      Folder 1, 1836–1841. 35 frames.  
0700      Folder 2, 1842–1847. 52 frames.  
0752      Folder 3, 1851–1853. 48 frames.  
0800      Folder 4, 1854–1866 and Undated. 24 frames.

**Subseries 1.2: Financial and Legal Papers, 1801–1883**

- 0824 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
- 0825 Folder 5, 1801–1833. 40 frames.
- 0865 Folder 6, 1834–1861 and 1883. 36 frames.

**Subseries 1.3: Genealogical and Biographical Material, 1971**

- 0901 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
- 0902 Folder 7, 1971. 32 frames.

**Subseries 1.4: Printed Material, 1850–1854**

- 0934 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
- 0935 Folder 8, 1850–1854. 9 frames.

## **Reel 6**

***Bullock and Hamilton Family Papers cont.***

**Series 1. Papers of the Bullock Family, 1801–1971 and Undated cont.**

**Subseries 1.5: Manuscript Volumes, 1800–1869**

- 0001 Description of Subseries 1.5. 1 frame.
- 0002 Folder 9, Volume 1, December 1800–June 1801. 68 frames.
- 0070 Folder 10, Volume 2, January 1805–January 1806. 153 frames.
- 0223 Folder 11, Volume 3, July 1819–August 1819. 61 frames.
- 0284 Folder 12, Volume 4, 1829–1833 and 1866–1867. 80 frames.
- 0364 Folder 13, Volume 5, 1833–1869. 105 frames.

**Series 2. Papers of the Hamilton, Coleman, Tarry, and Watkins Families,  
1827–1882 and Undated**

**Subseries 2.1: Loose Papers, 1827–1882 and Undated**

- 0469 Description of Subseries 2.1. 2 frames.
- 0471 Folder 14, 1827–1835. 44 frames.
- 0515 Folder 15, 1836–1837. 78 frames.
- 0593 Folder 16, 1838. 68 frames.
- 0661 Folder 17, 1839. 84 frames.
- 0745 Folder 18, January–April 1840. 85 frames.
- 0830 Folder 19, May–December 1840. 80 frames.
- 0910 Folder 20, 1841. 131 frames.

## **Reel 7**

***Bullock and Hamilton Family Papers cont.***

**Series 2. Papers of the Hamilton, Coleman, Tarry, and Watkins Families,  
1827–1882 and Undated cont.**

**Subseries 2.1: Loose Papers, 1827–1882 and Undated cont.**

- 0001 Folder 21, 1842. 108 frames.
- 0109 Folder 22, 1843. 91 frames.
- 0200 Folder 23, 1844. 93 frames.
- 0293 Folder 24, 1845. 71 frames.
- 0364 Folder 25, 1846. 50 frames.
- 0414 Folder 26, 1847–1848. 119 frames.
- 0533 Folder 27, 1849. 70 frames.
- 0603 Folder 28, 1850. 45 frames.

0648	Folder 29, 1851. 63 frames.
0711	Folder 30, 1852–1853. 51 frames.
0762	Folder 31, 1854–1859. 63 frames.
0825	Folder 32, 1860–1865. 69 frames.
0894	Folder 33, 1866–1882. 60 frames.
0954	Folder 34, Undated. 105 frames.

## Reel 8

### ***Bullock and Hamilton Family Papers cont.***

#### **Series 2. Papers of the Hamilton, Coleman, Tarry, and Watkins Families, 1827–1882 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 2.2: Record Book of Charles Eaton Hamilton, 1837–1838**

0001	Description of Subseries 2.2. 1 frame.
0002	Folder 35, Volume 6, 1837–1838. 23 frames.

#### **Series 3. Miscellaneous Financial and Legal Papers, 1757–1858 and Undated**

0025	Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
0026	Folder 36, 1757–1837. 45 frames.
0071	Folder 37, 1840–1845. 23 frames.
0094	Folder 38, 1851–1852. 26 frames.
0120	Folder 39, 1853–1858. 22 frames.
0142	Folder 40, Undated. 12 frames.

### ***John Rust Eaton Papers, 1794–1910, Granville County, North Carolina; also Tennessee and Virginia***

#### **Description of the Collection**

This small collection includes two letters from John Rust Eaton to his father, Charles Rust Eaton (1743–1822), and seventeen letters to John Rust Eaton: one from William H. Winder (b. 1775), two from Nathaniel Macon (1757–1837), eight from James Winchester (1752–1826), one from William Richardson Davie (1756–1820), three from James Somervell, one from Robert Marion (1766–1811), and one from Benjamin Williams (1754–1814). Subjects discussed include national politics and relations with England, horse breeding, tobacco and cotton farming in Tennessee, land Eaton owned in Tennessee and prices of other land there, and prices of farm products in Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Most of these letters were published in *James Sprunt Historical Publications*, vol. 9, no. 1 (1910), pp. 27–59, with an introduction and notes by J. D. deRoulhac Hamilton. A copy of this publication is included with the papers.

### **Biographical Note**

John Rust Eaton was a planter of Granville County, North Carolina; a representative of Granville County in the North Carolina House of Commons, 1801, 1802, and 1812; and a horse breeder.

## **Reel 8 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0154      Introductory Materials. 6 frames.

### **Papers**

0160      Folder 1, 1794–1815 and 1910. 85 frames.

### ***Ferebee, Gregory, and McPherson Family Papers, 1816–1913, Camden and Granville Counties, North Carolina; also Virginia***

#### **Description of the Collection**

This collection consists primarily of family correspondence and business papers, 1824–1865, of the Gregory family, most relating to Francis Roger Gregory, Sr., with scattered antebellum papers, 1835–1844, of the McPherson family; Civil War letters from an army surgeon and unidentified women on the Confederate homefront; postwar papers for George Howard, 1866–1870, concerning the collection of prewar debts owed to northern creditors; and late nineteenth century naval, personal, and business papers, 1872–1913, of Nelson Ferebee (1849–1917) and Martha G. Ferebee. The papers document family and social affairs; courtship; boarding school life in Brunswick, Virginia, and Georgetown, D.C.; medical studies; North Carolina and national politics; and business and personal finances. Information also appears on theaters in eastern U.S. cities, especially Philadelphia; antebellum sexual mores; women's activities during the Civil War; and naval service in Hong Kong and Uruguay and in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. Letters to Francis Roger Gregory from schoolmates and friends in the 1820s contain unusually frank discussions of sex and venereal disease. Business papers include correspondence, accounts, deeds, receipts, legal agreements, and loan notes. Miscellaneous items include bulletins and logs for several ships during the Spanish-American War; a diary of a Granville County tobacco planter, 1856; an account of a student rebellion, 1886, at the University of North Carolina; and genealogical materials on the Ferebee, Dauge, and Moore families.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Loose Papers, 1816–1913 and Undated and Series 2. Volume, 1856.

#### **Biographical Note**

Francis Roger Gregory (fl. 1824–1850) was originally a merchant in Petersburg, Virginia. He left Petersburg to study medicine at the University of

Pennsylvania in 1827. After graduating in 1828, he settled in his native Mecklenburg County, Virginia, where he was a physician and tobacco planter until 1840. He moved in that year to Granville County, North Carolina, where he continued to practice medicine and plant tobacco from the 1840s to 1850s. Gregory had at least three brothers, William O., James H., and Herbert, and a sister, Martha. William O. was a tobacco planter in Mecklenburg County and a partner in W. O. & R. H. Gregory, a general merchandising concern in Waterloo, North Carolina. R. H. Gregory was the ward of Francis Roger Gregory. James Gregory studied medicine with a private doctor in 1824 and with his brother in Philadelphia in 1827. Herbert was a grocery merchant in Petersburg around 1831. Martha married James E. Bacon in 1825 and lived in Nottoway County, Virginia.

Francis Roger Gregory married Nancy Alexander in late 1831 or early 1832. They had at least three children, William H., Francis Roger, Jr., and Martha. Francis Roger, Jr., was a surgeon in the Twelfth, Twenty-third, and Thirty-eighth North Carolina regiments during the Civil War. In 1872, Martha married Nelson McPherson Ferebee (1849–1917), a physician in the U.S. Navy who made his home in Oxford, North Carolina. Ferebee, the son of Dennis Dozier Ferebee and Sarah R. McPherson of Camden County, North Carolina served aboard the U.S.S. *Indiana* and the U.S. flagship *New York* during the Spanish-American War. His mother was possibly the sister of Elizabeth McPherson and James N. McPherson of Camden County. Elizabeth married Albert G. Proctor of Norfolk.

The relationship of George Howard, a Tarboro lawyer, to the Gregory, McPherson, or Ferebee family is unclear.

### **Series 1. Loose Papers, 1816–1913 and Undated**

This series includes antebellum correspondence and business papers both of the Gregory family of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, and Granville County, North Carolina, mostly relating to Francis R. Gregory, Sr., and of the McPherson family of Camden County, North Carolina; postwar business papers of George Howard of Tarboro, North Carolina; and naval, personal, and business papers of navy surgeon Nelson McPherson Ferebee and his wife, Martha.

**Subseries 1.1. 1816–1822** This subseries includes two letters exchanged by Willie McPherson of Camden County, North Carolina, and his son, Joshua, at school in Edenton concerning Joshua's unhappiness with his teacher and boarding situation, and a carriage tax receipt, dated 21 January 1816, for a Herbert Gregory of Dinwiddie County, Virginia.

**Subseries 1.2. 1824–1831** This subseries includes letters received by Francis Roger Gregory before his marriage, and scattered business items. Gregory received letters in Petersburg and Dinwiddie and Brunswick counties, Virginia, early 1820s; in Philadelphia, 1827–1828; and in Mecklenburg County, 1828–1831. These include several from his brothers, William O. in Mecklenburg County, Herbert in Mecklenburg County and Petersburg, and James H.

Other family letters are from Gregory's uncle and guardian, Thomas Thweatt of Petersburg; his brother-in-law, James E. Bacon of Nottoway County, Virginia; and his cousins, Maria E. Meade and Archibald Thweatt of Brunswick. A number of friends wrote Gregory from Petersburg, Norfolk, and Philadelphia, and one wrote while traveling with a theater company touring eastern U.S. cities. Family letters mostly discuss social and family life; boarding school (see letters of Archibald Thweatt and Herbert Gregory); the study and practice of medicine; general merchandising and tobacco sales in Petersburg; and the sale of thoroughbred horses (see letters of Thomas Thweatt). Thomas Thweatt's letters also discuss financial arrangements for the Gregory brothers. Letters from friends discuss mostly travel, courtship, venereal disease, a paternity suit (see 7 September 1827), theater (see letters of Walter Puckett and Charles Barton), and mutual acquaintances. Of note is a letter of 4 July 1828 in which J. E. N. Bacon gave Francis rather graphic advice on how to choose a wife.

Business items for Gregory include a dry goods account, 1824; a receipt for goods, 1828; a loan note, 1828; a deed, 29 March 1826, for land in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, sold by Thomas and Mary Goode to David H. Abernathy; and an account settlement, 1831, for Nancy Alexander with Charles Baskervill.

***Subseries 1.3. 1832–1859 and Antebellum Undated*** This subseries consists mostly of business papers and correspondence of Francis Roger Gregory after his marriage, with a number of letters received by Elizabeth McPherson (later Proctor) and her brother, James McPherson of Camden County, North Carolina, and scattered business items for Gregory and McPherson family members. Correspondence, much of it undated, also appears for Gregory's wife, Nancy.

Business papers are principally blacksmith, postal, grocery, dry goods, and hardware accounts; letters received by Gregory from Petersburg commission merchants concerning tobacco sales and from others concerning the purchase of lands and finances; and deeds and receipts. Several items pertain to debts owed by Gregory's ward, Richard H. Gregory. One letter, dated 10 January 1838, from W. O. & R. H. Gregory Company, general merchants of Waterloo, North Carolina, to E. James & Company of Petersburg, promises to pay overdue charges for goods purchased.

Gregory's most frequent personal correspondent was Amos B. Little of Washington, D.C., a former tutor for Gregory's children, who wrote between 1845 and 1850 from Newport, New Hampshire, and Washington, D.C., discussing national politics, including Democratic Party affairs, abolitionism, the Texas question, the Wilmot Proviso, and his hopes to study law. Letters from Herbert and William O. Gregory and Thomas Thweatt pertain mostly to financial arrangements. Of note is a letter from Herbert, dated 9 February 1832, mentioning going to New Orleans to look for a position. Also found are letters occasionally discussing family matters, local politics (see 10 February 1832), and the sale of slaves (see 3 February and 2 March 1837). Scattered letters

from friends discuss politics and the milling business (see May 1850). Of note is a letter of 1 April 1840 from Nathaniel Alexander stating his views on a national bank and the Van Buren administration. Two letters in 1855 and 1857, discussing mostly school and mutual friends, appear for Francis Roger Gregory's sons, William (Billy) and Francis Roger, Jr. (Roger).

McPherson family letters appear between 1835 and 1844. Letters to Elizabeth McPherson before her marriage are addressed to her at school in Brunswick County, North Carolina, and Georgetown, D.C., between 1835 and 1837; at home in Camden, North Carolina, in 1839; and, after her marriage, in Norfolk, Virginia, and Elizabeth City, North Carolina. Her father, W. McPherson, brother, James N., and sisters, Courtney, Sarah, and Sallie, wrote her from home and other locations discussing schoolwork, courtships, weddings, and family news. Letters to James N. in Camden appear from his father in Raleigh in 1835 and describe the North Carolina Convention and give farm instructions, and from Samuel T. Sawyer on 5 August 1837 discussing his campaign for Congress. One business item, a deed registered 9 May 1854, appears for Camden County land sold by Edward McPherson to Dennis D. Ferebee.

Undated items are mostly letters to Nancy A. Gregory from her sisters, sisters-in-law, and a friend named "L.", and discuss family illness, local weddings, births, courtships, and lands for sale. Her sister, Lucy F., wrote about making clothes for the "town negroes." One letter to Francis Roger Gregory is from his cousin, Elvira Meade, and discusses weddings and family. Undated business items are a dry goods account for Gregory and a legal agreement between William O. Gregory and Richard H. Hamme for work on a mill on Mile's Creek owned by William's ward, Sally W. Gregory.

**Subseries 1.4. 1862–1865** This subseries consists mostly of letters from women on the Confederate homefront and two letters from army surgeon Francis Roger Gregory, Jr.

Four letters, 1864–1865, are from an unidentified woman in Oxford, North Carolina, to her sister in Camden County, North Carolina. They discuss high prices, attempts to obtain cloth and groceries, the difficulties of living with the enemy nearby, sewing activities, children, and news of relatives in the war. An additional item is a letter of 16 May 1864 from Laura in Camden, North Carolina, to her cousin Martha, Francis Roger Gregory's daughter, concerning her teaching and boarding situation in Camden, Martha's schoolwork, and news of relatives in the war.

Two letters appear in 1862 from Francis Roger Gregory, surgeon with the Twelfth, Twenty-third, and Thirty-eighth North Carolina regiments. He wrote to his brother on 29 March from Sewell's Point, Virginia, describing preparations for a sea battle between the Union ironclad *Monitor* and the Confederate ironclad *Merrimac*, and from camp near Fredericksburg on 9 December discussing his brother's broken leg, his hopes for promotion, and camp conditions.

**Subseries 1.5. 1866–1870** This subseries includes correspondence, bills, and business papers of George Howard, lawyer of Tarboro, North Carolina,



including papers related to the collection of prewar debts by northern creditors and to Howard's claim against the U.S. Post Office on behalf of the estate of George Howard, late postmaster of Tarboro. One item, dated 15 February 1868, addresses Howard as "Judge Howard." An item of particular note is a handwritten copy of "The Legend of Chapel Hill," dated 1866, which relates the story of a group of students placing dynamite beneath the lectern of Professor Hilliard Smith.

**Subseries 1.6. 1872–1913 and Postbellum Undated** This subseries includes personal correspondence and military and business papers of navy physician Nelson McPherson Ferebee, including several letters to his wife, Martha G. Ferebee, in Oxford, North Carolina, and genealogical materials.

Correspondence is dated 1885–1912 and includes letters he wrote Martha from Hong Kong, 1885; Uruguay, 1891; Atlanta, 1892; aboard the USS *Indiana*, 1897; and Key West, 1898; and a few letters he received from fellow officers, friends, and relatives. Letters to Martha describe his recreation, hunting, and social life and give advice about family, home, money, and children. Of note in the letters to Ferebee is one of 28 March 1887 from F. N. Mullen in South Mills, North Carolina, concerning his management of Ferebee's "Culpeper" farm. Naval papers are mostly for 1898, when Ferebee served aboard the USS *Indiana* and U.S. flagship *New York* in Santiago de Cuba from May to August. Papers include commendations, squadron bulletins, a printed abstract of the ship's log for the *Cristobal Colon*, a Spanish ship, between April–July 1898, and an undated ship's log, probably for the *New York*. Miscellaneous items for Ferebee include a deed, dated 25 March 1881, for mining properties in Alaska, and a will, dated 21 April 1884, for his father, Dennis D. Ferebee of Camden County, North Carolina.

Besides letters from her husband, items of interests addressed to Martha Ferebee are a letter from her aunt in South Mills, North Carolina in 1872 and one from Ella A. Gregory in Stovall, North Carolina, in 1899, discussing family, church affairs, and neighborhood news.

Items from 1912–1913 and undated include correspondence and family history materials.

## **Series 2. Volume, 1856**

This series consists of one volume, a line-a-day diary kept by an unidentified tobacco planter in Granville County, North Carolina, between 20 January and 19 August 1856. The diary, most likely kept by a Gregory family relative, mentions family visits, the weather, trips to nearby towns, and work done on the farm.

## **Reel 8 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0245      Introductory Materials. 12 frames.

## **Series 1. Loose Papers, 1816–1913 and Undated**

### **Subseries 1.1: 1816–1822**

- 0257 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
- 0258 Folder 1, 1816–1822. 7 frames.

### **Subseries 1.2: 1824–1831**

- 0265 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
- 0266 Folder 2, 1824–1825. 25 frames.
- 0291 Folder 3, 1826. 38 frames.
- 0329 Folder 4, 1827. 33 frames.
- 0362 Folder 5, 1828–1831. 51 frames.

### **Subseries 1.3: 1832–1859 and Antebellum Undated**

- 0413 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
- 0414 Folder 6, 1832–1836. 55 frames.
- 0469 Folder 7, 1837–1840. 68 frames.
- 0537 Folder 8, 1841–1847. 61 frames.
- 0598 Folder 9, 1848–1859. 36 frames.
- 0634 Folder 10, Antebellum Undated. 16 frames.

### **Subseries 1.4: 1862–1865**

- 0650 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
- 0651 Folder 11, 1862–1865. 27 frames.

### **Subseries 1.5: 1866–1870**

- 0678 Description of Subseries 1.5. 1 frame.
- 0679 Folder 12, 1866–1870. 34 frames.

### **Subseries 1.6: 1872–1913 and Postbellum Undated**

- 0713 Description of Subseries 1.6. 1 frame.
- 0714 Folder 13, 1872–1897. 30 frames.
- 0744 Folder 14, 1898. 100 frames.
- 0844 Folder 15, 1899–1913 and Postbellum Undated. 30 frames.

## **Series 2. Volume, 1856**

- 0874 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
- 0875 Folder 16, 1856. 28 frames.

## ***Stephen Moore Papers, 1767–1869, Orange and Person Counties, North Carolina; also Maryland, New York, and Quebec (Canada)***

### **Description of the Collection**

Stephen Moore (1734–1799), born in New York City, was a merchant in Quebec, Canada, in the 1760s, owned property at West Point, New York, bought an estate, Mt. Tirzah, on the Flat River in Person County, North Carolina, in 1777, and was a U.S. congressman from North Carolina in 1793. His son, Phillips Moore, was a surveyor and farmer in Person County. Phillips Moore's son Stephen Moore (b. 1801), was a general merchant and shoe shop operator in Hillsborough, North Carolina.

This collection chiefly consists of scattered letters, 1805–1851, most of which are addressed to Phillips Moore and concern family finances and related matters; miscellaneous bills, receipts, and tax records, 1769–1869, including some concerning slaves, chiefly of Phillips Moore and Stephen Moore; Moore family farm and household account books, 1782–1816; and account books, 1831–1867, of Stephen Moore's general store and a shoe shop in Hillsborough, North Carolina. Other items include a shipping and general merchandise ledger, 1767–1770, Quebec (City), Canada, probably from an enterprise of Stephen Moore (1734–1799); some items relating to Moore's property at West Point, New York; records of Moore's estate; shipping accounts, 1807–1809, from Chestertown, Maryland; and early nineteenth-century instructions for constructing grist mills.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence; Series 2. Financial and Legal Items; Series 3. Other Loose Papers; and Series 4. Volumes—Subseries 4.1. 1767–1827 and Undated and Subseries 4.2. 1831–1867 [not included].

### **Series 1. Correspondence, 1805–1851 and Undated**

This series consists almost entirely of letters to Phillips Moore (b. 1771) from his sons, Stephen (b. ca. 1801) and William, in Hillsborough, North Carolina, and from other relatives. Most letters concern family property or finances and several give news of the health and whereabouts of family members. There is one letter, 1806, from Richard Stanford (1767–1816), husband of Phillips Moore's sister, Mary, about congressional activities in Washington and family matters. Two letters, 1828 and 1829, from Green County, Alabama, mention North Carolinians who had moved there, and one of these discusses religious experiences of family members in Alabama. An 1829 letter discusses the best method of selling a runaway slave who recently had been captured. An undated letter from Judge William Norwood (1767–1842) discusses the legality of purchasing property from an estate.

### **Series 2. Financial and Legal Items, 1769–1869 and Undated**

This series consists chiefly of miscellaneous bills and receipts, tax assessments and receipts (some including slave lists), records of accounts, and survey maps of Phillips Moore of Person County and of Stephen Moore of Orange County. Exceptional items include an indenture, 1769, from Orange County (Thomas Gibson to William Tapp); a document, 1790, offering a rationale for the purchase of Stephen Moore's West Point, New York, property by the U.S. government; three lists, 1782–1792, of tobacco transactions, mostly in North Carolina and Virginia; a permit, 1809, for a slave to sell cotton; maps and other records of land in the estate of William Cocke, presumably of Person County; and a contract and accounts, 1819–1820, between Phillips Moore and two overseers, including records of work performance.

### **Series 3. Other Loose Papers, 1797–1835 and Undated**

This series consists of miscellaneous items, including a brief, unascribed address, probably 1797, calling for changes in the federal and/or state constitution; a one-page report of the meeting of the "Virginia Conference of Methodist Preachers" at Raleigh, North Carolina, March 1828; two lists of voters and results, 1835, from the Bumpass Precinct, presumably in Person County; a recipe for sunflower oil; and instructions for cultivating mangel-wurzel (a variety of beet grown as feed for cattle).

### **Series 4. Volumes, 1767–1867 and Undated**

This series consists of thirty-two volumes and is composed of two subseries. Subseries 4.1 is composed chiefly of farm and household account books. Subseries 4.2 is composed entirely of mercantile volumes.

**Subseries 4.1. 1767–1827 and Undated** This subseries includes nineteen volumes, some with enclosures, chiefly of farm and household account books of Phillips Moore and other members of the Moore family at Mt. Tirzah Plantation in Person County, North Carolina. Also included is a ledger from Quebec (City), presumably kept by Stephen Moore (1734–1799); personal accounts of this Stephen Moore and his estate; a small volume of Warrenton, North Carolina; general merchandise accounts; a volume of shipping accounts from Chestertown, Maryland, and notes about the construction of grist mills.

Volume 1: 1767–1770. Shipping and general merchandise ledger, Quebec City, Canada, probably from an enterprise of Stephen Moore. An index to Volume 1 is included. Enclosures from Volume 1, 1767–1771 and undated.

Volume 2: 1781–1782. Farm journal recording tasks performed by particular laborers, probably at Mt. Tirzah. [This volume was discovered to be missing in the summer of 1972.]

Volume 3a: 1782–1791. Lists of money and notes owed and paid, presumably by Stephen Moore, labeled "Warren County."

Volume 3b: February–May 1784. General merchandise accounts, Warrenton, North Carolina, presumably relating to the Moore family.

Volume 4: 1785, 1807–1809. Shipping and other accounts, Chestertown, Maryland.

Volume 5: October 1785–September 1796, 1819. Memoranda book, presumably kept by members of the Moore family, with short entries concerning building, farming, trade by cash and barter in produce and other merchandise, short trips, and a school.

Volume 6: 1788–1796. Records of Phillips Moore for sales of liquor and farm produce.

Volume 7: 1785–1811. Accounts of Stephen Moore and his estate, including records, 1786–1790, relating to Moore's property at West Point, New York. Enclosures from Volume 7, 1792–1812 and undated.

Volume 8: 1792–1793. Memorandum book, Mt. Tirzah, with short daily entries noting farm work and expenses, family expenses, liquor and farm produce sales, etc.

Volume 9: 1792–1811. Miscellaneous accounts and surveyor's notes, presumably of Phillips Moore.

Volume 10: 1794–1811. Miscellaneous Moore family accounts, with some accounts of the estate of Stephen Moore (1734–1799). Labeled "Waste Book."

Volume 11: 1796–1802. Personal and farm accounts of Phillips Moore and some accounts of the estate of Stephen Moore (1734–1799). Labeled "Waste Book." Enclosures from Volume 11, 1784, 1790, 1811, 1816, and undated.

Volume 12: 1796–1815. Notes, presumably by Phillips Moore, about land surveyed in Person and Orange counties and records of personal expenses.

Volume 13: 1797–1809. List of balances of accounts of Phillips Moore with various individuals.

Volume 14: 1800–1807. Miscellaneous accounts, Mt. Tirzah. [This volume was discovered to be missing in the summer of 1972.]

Volume 15: 1804–1807. Personal and farm finances, Mt. Tirzah.

Volume 16: 1808–1810. Personal and farm finances, including records of the hiring of slaves, Mt. Tirzah (probably Phillips Moore). Enclosures from Volume 16, 1801, 1805, and undated.

Volume 17: 1809–1816. Moore family farm and personal accounts.

Volume 18: 1827. Handwritten copies of documents concerning a deed of trust from John J. Carrington to Samuel Yarbrough and Phillips Moore, Orange County, North Carolina.

Volume 19: Undated, Early Nineteenth Century. "Rules for judging good grinding" and other notes about the construction and operation of grist mills.

### **Omissions**

A list of omissions from the Stephen Moore Papers is provided on Reel 10, Frame 0455 and consists entirely of Subseries 4.2. Volumes, 1831–1867.

*N.B.* Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Edward Vernon Howell Papers; the Richard Stanford Papers; and the Webb Family Papers.

## **Reel 9**

### **Introductory Materials**

0001      Introductory Materials. 14 frames.

### **Series 1. Correspondence, 1805–1851 and Undated**

0015      Description of Series 1. 1 frame.

0016      Folder 1, 1805–1829. 31 frames.

0047      Folder 2, 1830–1851 and Undated. 32 frames.

## **Series 2. Financial and Legal Items, 1769–1869 and Undated**

0079 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.  
0080 Folder 3a, 1769–1794. 26 frames.  
0106 Folder 3b, 1800–1819. 37 frames.  
0143 Folder 3c, 1820–1829. 11 frames.  
0154 Folder 3d, 1830–1869. 26 frames.  
0180 Folder 4, Undated. 20 frames.

## **Series 3. Other Loose Papers, 1797–1835 and Undated**

0200 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.  
0201 Folder 5, 1797–1835 and Undated. 16 frames.

## **Series 4. Volumes, 1767–1867 and Undated**

### **Subseries 4.1: 1767–1827 and Undated**

0217 Description of Subseries 4.1. 2 frames.  
0219 Folder 6a, Volume 1, 1767–1770. 309 frames.  
0528 Folder 6b, Index to Volume 1. 25 frames.  
0553 Folder 6c, Enclosures from Volume 1, 1767–1771 and Undated. 30 frames.  
0583 Folder 7, Volume 2, 1781–1782 [Missing]. 2 frames.  
0585 Folder 8a, Volume 3a, 1782–1791. 11 frames.  
0596 Folder 8b, Volume 3b, February–May 1784. 15 frames.  
0611 Folder 9, Volume 4, 1785 and 1807–1809. 43 frames.  
0654 Folder 10, Volume 5, October 1785–September 1796 and 1819. 22 frames.  
0676 Folder 11, Volume 6, 1788–1796. 104 frames.  
0770 Folder 12a, Volume 7, 1785–1811. 278 frames.  
1048 Folder 12b, Enclosures from Volume 7, 1792–1812 and Undated. 14 frames.

## **Reel 10**

### ***Stephen Moore Papers cont.***

#### **Series 4. Volumes, 1767–1867 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 4.1: 1767–1827 and Undated cont.**

0001 Folder 13, Volume 8, 1792–1793. 71 frames.  
0072 Folder 14, Volume 9, 1792–1811. 23 frames.  
0095 Folder 15, Volume 10, 1794–1811. 115 frames.  
0210 Folder 16a, Volume 11, 1796–1802. 77 frames.  
0287 Folder 16b, Enclosures from Volume 11, 1784–1816 and Undated. 11 frames.  
0298 Folder 17, Volume 12, 1796–1815. 25 frames.  
0323 Folder 18, Volume 13, 1797–1809. 10 frames.  
0333 Folder 19, Volume 14, 1800–1807 [Missing]. 2 frames.  
0335 Folder 20, Volume 15, 1804–1807. 33 frames.  
0368 Folder 21a, Volume 16, 1808–1810. 29 frames.  
0397 Folder 21b, Enclosures from Volume 16, 1801–1805 and Undated. 3 frames.  
0400 Folder 22, Volume 17, 1809–1816. 36 frames.  
0436 Folder 23, Volume 18, 1827. 9 frames.  
0445 Folder 24, Volume 19, Undated. 10 frames.

### **Omissions**

0455 List of Omissions from the Stephen Moore Papers. 1 frame.

***Orange County, North Carolina,  
Direct Tax Assessment Record, 1816,  
Orange County, North Carolina***

**Description of the Collection**

This collection consists of one volume containing a list of landowners in Orange County, North Carolina, and notes acreage owned and valuation of land and improvements, made in connection with assessing the federal direct tax for 1816. The title reads "An Assessment of the Lands, with the Improvements thereon, within the County of Orange, in the 8th Collection District of North Carolina, made for the Direct Tax laid by the U. States for the year 1816. Jo. Gales, Princ. Assessor."

A map of Orange County, ca. 1816, by Fielding Lucas [courtesy of the North Carolina Collection] appears in the introductory materials.

**Reel 10 cont.**

**Introductory Materials**

0456      Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

**Record**

0463      Folder 1, Orange County, North Carolina, Direct Tax Assessments Record, 1816. 79 frames.

***Walter Alves Papers, 1771–1858,  
Orange County, North Carolina; also Kentucky and Tennessee***

**Description of the Collection**

This collection consists primarily of business papers of Walter Alves, including correspondence, surveys, rental accounts, and other papers relating to Alves's extensive land holdings in North Carolina and in the Clinch River and Powell River regions of eastern Tennessee. Also included are family correspondence, letters from Federalist politicians, and papers relating to Alves's move to Henderson, Kentucky.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Loose Papers, 1771–1858 and Undated and Series 2. Volumes, 1807–1812.

**Biographical Note**

Walter (Hogg) Alves, the son of James Hogg (1730–1804) and Anne McDowal Alves Hogg (1733–1801), was born on 6 October 1768 in Scotland. James Hogg was a native of East Lothian, Scotland, where he lived until after his marriage and the birth of several children. A short time before the Revolution, he decided to leave Scotland for America and landed at Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1774. During the Revolution, Hogg stood with the colonists

and served on the Committee of Safety. He was also a member of the Transylvania Company. In 1775, he represented the Transylvania Company at the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, where he spoke in favor of allowing Kentucky to enter the Union as the fourteenth colony, a measure that was blocked by Patrick Henry. James Hogg was one of the founders of Henderson, Kentucky; he also was active in the founding of the University of North Carolina. At some point, Hogg successfully applied to the General Assembly of North Carolina to change the names of his sons, Gavin and Walter Hogg, to Alves in their mother's honor.

On 11 May 1787, Walter Alves married Mary Amelia Johnston, daughter of William Johnston (d. 1785), agent to noted Virginia lawyer John Wickham (1763–1839). Nine children were born of this union: Annie (1788–1852); Elizabeth (1790–1852); James (1792–1853); William Johnston (1793–1866); Mary (1797–1806); Haywood (1799–1854); Samuel Johnston (1801–1821); Walter (1803–1856); and Robert (1806–1860). Walter Alves served in the North Carolina General Assembly, 1793–1795. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1795–1813, and treasurer of the board of trustees, 1795–1799. A staunch Federalist, he counted William B. Grove, William Polk, and William Gaston as close political allies. His business interests centered on land speculation in North Carolina and Tennessee.

### **Series 1. Loose Papers, 1771–1858 and Undated**

As noted, this series consists primarily of business papers of Walter Alves, including correspondence, surveys, rental accounts, and other papers relating to Alves's extensive landholdings in North Carolina and in the Clinch River and Powell River regions of eastern Tennessee. Also included are family correspondence, letters from Federalist politicians, and papers relating to Alves's move to Henderson, Kentucky. Correspondents include Gavin Alves, Richard Bennehan, William Boylan, Duncan Cameron, Walter Evans, William Gaston, William B. Grove, Archibald Henderson, James Hogg, Alex Mebane, James Norwood, and Henry Tazewell. Many items pertain to the estate of Alves's father-in-law, William Johnston, and relate to the efforts of Edmund Fanning (1739–1818), North Carolina colonial official and loyalist for whom Johnston worked, to recover properties confiscated during the Revolution. These papers include correspondence, 1805–1812, between Alves and noted Virginia lawyer John Wickham (1763–1839). Unless otherwise stated, cities and counties listed are in North Carolina.

1771: 3 July. Power of attorney (New Bern), Edmund Fanning to William Johnston, Isaac Edwards, Richard Fanning.

1772: 20 June. Copy of preceding item.

1777: 10 July. William Johnston's promissory note to Leonard Hen. Bullock.

1780: 28 June. Copy of will of William Johnston (Orange County, North Carolina).



1785: 23 August. James Hogg (Hillsborough) to Mr. Umstead (?), asking payment of debts to Johnston estate.

26 August. Richard Bennehan (Snow Hill) to James Hogg (Hillsborough), sending items belonging to Miss Johnston, now Mrs. Alves.

17 September. Daughter Amelia Johnston (Hillsborough) to Mr. Johnston (?), death of father and his will.

17 September. (Hillsborough, North Carolina), James Hogg and Richard Bennehan to Mrs. Johnston, telling her of the death of her son, William Johnston, on 3 May and mentioning her legacy and that her granddaughter is "under our care."

17 December. Edmund Fanning (Point Pleasant, Nova Scotia) to executors of the William Johnston estate (Hillsborough), efforts to regain property given to William Johnston during Revolution to avoid confiscation.

1786: 16 February. Henry Tazewell (Williamsburg, Virginia) to executors of William Johnston estate, receipt of Edmund Fanning's power of attorney.

25 March. Richard Bennehan's certification of William Johnston estate papers.

25 March. Memorandum, list of papers relating to the Fanning land in the Johnston estate (see preceding item).

20 October. James Hogg and Richard Bennehan (Orange County) to John Kent (?), Johnston's will.

20 October. James Hogg and Richard Bennehan (Orange County) to Mrs. Johnston (?), means of probating will and relinquishing estate to her.

1787: 21 January. Richard Bennehan (?) to James Hogg (Hillsborough), cow and accounts.

22 January. Richard Bennehan (?) to James Hogg (Hillsborough), employment of Mrs. Johnston's slave, Peter.

9 April. James Hogg (Hillsborough) to Richard Bennehan (?), payment of estate's debt to Mr. McMeekin, collection of debts to estate.

19 April. James Hogg (Hillsborough) to Richard Bennehan (?), Johnston estate, collection of debts, and Miss Johnston's plans for marriage.

6 June. James Hogg (Hillsborough) to Mrs. Johnston, provisions of Johnston's will.

6 June. Second draft of preceding item.

30 June. John Kent (Lincoln, England) to Richard Bennehan (Orange County), request for payment of £ 500 debt contracted by William Johnston prior to his departure for America in May 1785, list of Johnston legatees living in England.

11 August. Isabell Burnet and Jane Craik (Dumphries, Scotland) to James Hogg (?), Johnston legatees living in England.

[?:] fifteen-page inventory of Johnston estate.

1788: 31 March. John Livingston (Dumphries, Scotland) to James Hogg (Hillsborough), Johnston estate.

20 May. Robert Anderson (?) to James Hogg (Wilmington), legatees of Johnston estate.

1790: 4 June. List of land for sale by Walter Alves with buyers' names.

1793: 7 March. George Kent (Lincolnshire, England) to Richard Bennehan (Orange County), payment of estate's debt to brother, John Kent.

1794: 11 January. Draft of unsigned letter to Dear Sir, telling of recent action in the General Assembly and including the text of the resolutions of the General Assembly committee to which the petition of Thomas Person and others had been submitted.

Attached is an undated broadside (printed) containing the report of the committee of the U.S. Congress to whom the matter had been submitted. (This committee had been appointed in response to a message from the president of the United States on 30 January 1794, and had brought in a report on 19 February 1794, which was considered off and on through January 1795.)

Person's petition concerns lands in the territory ceded by North Carolina to the United States. More about this is included in the *Documentary History of the University of North Carolina*, and the resolutions of the congressional committee are printed on pages 339–340.

1794: 27 March. Alex Mebane (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) to Walter Alves (Hillsborough), conference of senators and representatives on matter not disclosed.

27 March. Alex Mebane (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) to Walter Alves (Hillsborough), defensive preparations, possible war with Britain, and General Watters.

1794–1795: Statement of taxes on Tennessee lands.

1795: 9 January. Receipt, S. Mitchell to Walter Alves for \$105.25 Virginia money, payment of taxes on Tennessee lands.

7 December. \$40 paid by Walter Alves to Ro. Burton, share of surveying expenses, Green River Lands.

1796: 17 November. General Robertson (Nashville, Tennessee) to James Hogg (Hillsborough), confusion over Tennessee land sale.

1797: 15 July. Logsdale, Samuel Hopkins to the gentlemen of the Transylvania Company, enclosing several reports; report of Samuel Hopkins (8 pages); report of Thos. Allen—Plat and Courses of Grant (24 pages, plus certification of copy by Samuel Hopkins); and description of lands—Lots #1–#64 (9 pages).

9 August. Deed for lands in Powell Valley and on Clinch River, Tennessee, transferred by Richard Henderson & Company to Walter Alves.

18 December. Copy of letter from James Hogg (Hillsborough) to a General Smith (?), land deeds. (from Alves Papers, #1613).

1798: 31 March. William B. Grove (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) to Walter Alves (Hillsborough), problems with France.

5 June. New Hanover County, North Carolina, power of attorney from General B. Smith in favor of James Hogg (in the estate of William Dry).

24 June. W. B. Grove (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) to Walter Alves (Hillsborough), news of American commissioners in France—John Marshall, Elbridge Gerry, and Charles C. Pinckney.

2 October. Certificate of free passage for Walter Alves and son to enter Tennessee lands, by David Henly.

27 October. Bond by Joseph Cobb and Shadrick Reedy agreeing to terms of land sale offered by James Hogg and William Doherty.

October–November: Description of lots owned by Walter Alves in Powell's Valley, Tennessee.

1799: 9 August. Lots drawn, James Hogg and Robert Burton.

19 August. Bond for sale of land, Walter and Amelia Alves to Robert Anderson and Nathaniel Davis, part of Amelia's legacy from William Johnston estate.

19 August. Deed for item above.

[?]: Plan of proposed town of Grantsborough, Tennessee.

1800: 28 January. Walter Evans's survey of Walter Alves's Tennessee lands.

[?] January. Walter Evans's survey of James Hogg's Tennessee lands.

[?] January. Survey of Henderson & Company's Tennessee lands.

1 February. Edward Jones (Fayetteville) to Walter Alves (Orange County), plea for Alves to stand as Federalist candidate for presidential elector.

14 May. Statement about shares of property for taxes in Grainger County, Tennessee (Ro. Burton, Thos. Hart, and eleven others).

24 July. Survey of Lot N, Powell's Valley, Tennessee.

28 July. Archibald Henderson (Salisbury) to Walter Alves (Hillsborough), possibilities of how state electors will vote in presidential election.

29 August. William Boylan (Raleigh) to Walter Alves (Hillsborough), proposes printing Adison's analysis of the Virginia Resolutions for distribution, asks for contribution.

15 September. Walter Alves (Grantsborough, Tennessee) to James Hogg (Hillsborough), Tennessee lands.

11 October. William Boylan (Raleigh) to Walter Alves (Hillsborough), circulars, estimation of election results, and French negotiations.

11 October. Walter Evans's survey of James Hogg's Tennessee lands, including map.

13 October. Walter Evans (Grantsborough, Tennessee) to James Hogg (Hillsborough), sends survey (see item preceding).

15 October. "Part of lot N," survey by Walter Evans for James Grant.

1801: 2 January. Archibald Henderson (Washington, D.C.) to Walter Alves (Hillsborough), (with envelope), tomb for George Washington, amendment to Judiciary Act, estimate of Jefferson's ability as president, support for Burr, and Pinckney Treaty.

21 February. Bond, sale of land, James Hogg to James Grant.

27 February. William B. Grove (Washington, D.C.) to Walter Alves (Hillsborough), (with envelope), Jefferson's election and appointments, relations with England and France.

30 March. Archibald Henderson (Salisbury) to Walter Alves (Hillsborough), need to promote Federalist cause in North Carolina to prevent Democratic takeover.

31 March. Survey of "Lot F" (Powell's Valley, Tennessee) by Walter Evans.

12 August. Survey of "Lot L" (Powell's Valley, Tennessee) by Walter Evans.

13 August. Survey of "Lot H" (Powell's Valley, Tennessee) by Walter Evans.

13 August. Survey of "Lot A" (Powell's Valley, Tennessee) by Walter Evans.

8 September. Walter Evans (Grantsborough, Tennessee) to James Hogg (Hillsborough), incorrect survey.

2 November. Plan (map) of the Henderson Company's lots in the Powell River and Clinch River areas of Tennessee. Copy drawn by John Rosser[?] (his name is written large on the sheet).

1802: 26 July. Walter Evans certification and map of land survey.

26 July. Walter Evans certification and map of land survey.

26 July. Walter Evans certification and map of land survey.

12 August. Walter Evans certification and map of land survey.

1803: 21 July. Walter Evans (Town Creek, Tennessee) to James Grant (Grantsborough, Tennessee), difficulty in collecting rents.

19 August. Walter Evans's report, settlers on James Hogg's Tennessee lands.

14 December. Walter Evans (Powell's Valley, Tennessee) to James Hogg (Hillsborough), request for land on long-term payment.

1804: 18 January. Walter Evans's survey of Dr. John Umstead's land in Tennessee

21 January. Walter Evans's survey of Walter Alves's land in Tennessee.

7 February. Walter Evans's survey of James Hogg's land in Tennessee.

27 May. J. Benboy (Committee for the Election of Electors) to Walter Alves or Duncan Cameron, Alves's handbill.

30 June. Deed from James Hogg to George Hooper (Powell's Valley, Tennessee).

30 June. Deed from James Hogg to George Hooper (Powell's Valley, Tennessee) (not copy of preceding item).

4 December. Copy of receipt for payment of taxes (Tennessee) by Walter Alves.

29 December. Coversheet for deeds and business papers of Walter Alves, 8 October–29 December 1804.

1805: 3 February. Edmund Fanning (Prince Edward Island, Canada) to executors of William Johnston estate (Hillsborough), return of lands, John Wickham as agent (envelope included).

14 February. Walter Evans's survey of Tennessee land.

28 February. List of taxable land in Claiborne County, Tennessee, belonging to James Hogg and George Hooper (Alves was executor of Hogg and attorney of Hooper).

[?] February. Account for sale of lots owned by Robert Burton and James Hogg in the proposed town of Grantsborough (Powell's Valley, Tennessee), with map of town.

11 June. John Wickham (Richmond, Virginia) to executors of William Johnston estate (Hillsborough), asking settlement of Fanning claim.

22 June. Duncan Cameron (Hillsborough) to Walter Alves (Snow Hill), enclosing letters of February 3 and June 11 above.

28 June. Walter Alves (Snow Hill) to John Wickham (Richmond, Virginia), inviting Wickham to visit and settle Fanning account.

12 September. Letter from Samuel Goode Hopkins describing crops, horses, and cows on the property of Walter Alves at Diamond Island and the improvement in the neighborhood at Henderson, Kentucky addressed to Alves near Hillsborough, North Carolina.

[?] September. Walter Evans's survey of James Davis's land in Tennessee.

21 November. John Wickham (Richmond, Virginia) to Walter Alves (Snow Hill), impossible to travel to Snow Hill, confident Alves will make equitable settlement.

1806: 18 January. Walter Alves (Snow Hill) to John Wickham (Richmond, Virginia), basis of settlement of Fanning claims against Johnston estate, will send records.

18 January. Fanning account with William Johnston, 23 September 1773–26 August 17[?].

18 January. Two-page account of receipts and disbursements by William Johnston.

18 January. Two-page memo of sales of Fanning's lands, 1775–1777.

21 January. Copy of November 21 item above.

1 February. Sale of slave Billy by Gavin Alves to Walter Alves for £ 150.

8 February. Walter Alves to John Wickham (Richmond, Virginia), list of accounts mailed (see preceding items dated 18 January).

18 February. John Wickham (Richmond, Virginia) to Walter Alves (Snow Hill), accounts received.

26 February. "Judge Haywood's opinion on Indian Purchases," addressed to Walter Alves (4 pages).

16 March. [?] to Miss Elerander Chrisenhall, Ohio lands.

30 April. Inventory of Walter Alves estate.

18 June. Receipt, Thomas Henderson to Walter Alves for £ 17.

4 September. Walter Alves (Snow Hill) to John Wickham (Richmond, Virginia), inquiring as to Fanning's feelings on accounts sent, wish to sell lands considered unrealistic.

14 October. Deed, George Hooper to Walter Alves (Tennessee land).

14 October. Copy of preceding item.

1807: 21 January. John Duffey's survey of Tennessee land sold by Walter Alves to John Kincaid.

15 February. Walter Alves (Snow Hill) to John Wickham (Richmond, Virginia), requests information, year has passed without letter.

28 February. John Wickham (Richmond, Virginia) to Walter Alves (Snow Hill), Fanning not pleased with accounts.

[?] February. Another letter from S. G. Hopkins at Spring Garden, Henderson County, Kentucky, describing the excitement generated by the activities of Aaron Burr and James Wilkinson and commenting on the political situation and on Alves's Diamond Island property.

10 March. List of debts due to the estate of James Hogg.

15 March. Walter Alves (Snow Hill) to John Wickham (Richmond, Virginia), explaining Fanning's displeasure with accounts.

3 April. William Cain to Walter Alves, will supply corn at 20s/barrel.

15 May. Amelia Alves to William Cain, allow Mr. Dosset 200 wt. flour on Walter Alves account.

15 May. Amelia Alves to William Cain, allow Edmund Forrester 25 wt. flour.

24 June. Walter Evans's survey of "Lot E" (Powell's Valley, Tennessee).

29 June. Duncan Cameron (Stagville) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), Wickham writes that Fanning, not pleased with accounts, has appointed Mr. McCelland of Wilmington as agent.

18 September. Gavin Alves (Hillsborough) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), sending request from Mr. Shoolbred for information about his land, taxes, and debts in Tennessee.

10 December. "Notes on Survey of Lot in Tennessee."

15 December. Walter Evans's survey of a lot sold by Walter Alves to Colonel Robert Glen.

[?] December. Walter Evans's survey of "Lot H" (Powell's Valley, Tennessee).

1808: 3 January. Elizabeth and Jean Hogg and Jane Burgess (Edinburgh, Scotland) to Walter Alves (Hillsborough), family news.

20 February. Land sale, Gideon Braxton Floyd to Walter Alves.

20 February. Land sale, John Barron to Walter Alves.

27 February. Walter Alves (Snow Hill) to General Benton (?), efforts to elect Federalist elector.

1 April. Elizabeth and Jean Hogg and Jane Burgess (Edinburgh, Scotland) to Mrs. Norwood (Hillsborough) and Walter Alves (Snow Hill), protested bill for money inherited from Alves's father's estate, family news.

19 April. Rent agreement, William Hoskins to James Shoolbred.

14 May. Two-page account of James Boylan with Walter Alves.

24 May. Elizabeth Hogg (Edinburgh, Scotland) to Walter Alves (Snow Hill), family news.

19 September. William B. Grove (Fayetteville) to Walter Alves (Hillsborough), election of Federalist electors, Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King to be nominated for president and vice-president.

1 October. Richard Henderson's receipt from the state treasurer for his sums and accounts as clerk and master of Orange County for 1807.

6 October. William Polk (Raleigh) to Walter Alves (Orange County), election of Federalist elector, support for Charles C. Pinckney, and secret Federalist preparations for election.

15 October. William Polk (Raleigh) to Walter Alves (Snow Hill), choice of John C. Russell of Granville County as Federalist candidate for elector, presidential election hinges on outcome of Pennsylvania gubernatorial election.

17 October. William B. Grove (Fayetteville) to Walter Alves (Orange County), election contest.

25 November. Gavin Alves (Raleigh) to Walter Alves (Snow Hill), family matters.

1809: 31 January. Partnership agreement between James Child and Walter Alves in Hillsborough for merchandising firm, "Child & Alves."

28 April. Elizabeth and Jean Hogg (Edinburgh, Scotland) to Mrs. Norwood and Walter Alves (Snow Hill), pleas for payment of annuity.

7 April. Account of William Cain with Walter Alves, February 8–April 7.

10 May. William Cain to Walter Alves (Snow Hill), on hiring field hand.

2 June. Bond, land sale, and Walter Alves and John Sharpe.

28 November. Walter Alves (Snow Hill) to Robert Walker (Petersburg, Virginia), plans to send money to aunts in Edinburgh, Scotland.

[?] November. (Hillsborough) rate of exchange table, Virginia dollars to English coin.

12 December. Elizabeth and Jean Hogg (Edinburgh, Scotland) to Walter Alves (Snow Hill), family matters.

19 December. Receipt, Robert Walker to W. Henry Neal for \$200.

1810: 23 February. Order to sheriff to collect £ 2.2.6 from James Watson to pay William Cain, signed Herbert Sims J.P.

30 March. Elizabeth and Jean Hogg and Jane Burgess (Edinburgh, Scotland) to Mrs. Norwood (Hillsborough), family matters.

27 April. William Hoskins to James Shoolbred, sale of land.

9 May. Receipt, William Cain to Walter Alves for \$90.40.

29 August. Receipt, J. Underwood to Walter Alves, taxes.

1 November. Richard Apperson (Mecklenburg) to Walter Alves (Snow Hill), collection of debts on land sales.

7 November. Map of the Lead Mine Bend of the Powell River (Tennessee).

28 October. Bond, land sale, Walter Alves to Robert Doak.

1811: 20 February. Gavin Alves (Hillsborough) to Walter Alves (Snow Hill), ordered goods sent, lottery.

1 April. John Hogg (Wilmington) to Walter Alves (Snow Hill), money for cousins in Edinburgh, Scotland, etc.

9 October. Bond, Gavin Alves agrees to share expenses of monuments for parents' and uncle's graves with Walter Alves.

1812: 1 June. William Gaston (New Bern) to Walter Alves (?), appointed by John Wickham to meet with Alves in Raleigh to settle Fanning claim to Johnston estate.

27 June. Walter Alves (?) to William Gaston (New Bern), pleased with appointment, come to see account books.

1 July. Inventory of the personal estate of Gavin Alves by executors, Walter Alves and James Webb.

29 September. Son, James Alves (Fayetteville) to Walter Alves (Snow Hill), death of a young doctor.

3 October. William Boylan (Raleigh) to Walter Alves (Orange County), asks Alves to carry books to Knoxville.

20 October. William Boylan (Raleigh) to Walter Alves (Snow Hill), regrets unable to visit.

26 October. Walter Alves (Hillsborough) to ?, requests locations of parents' and uncle's graves and orders monuments.

5 November. Walter Alves to Hugh Cain, requests \$100 credit for Mrs. Mary Ray's trip to Tennessee.

9 November. Account of Walter Alves with William Cain to 9 November 1812.

11 November. Account of Walter Alves with William Kirklaw marked "paid in full."

24 November. Walter Alves (Knoxville, Tennessee) to Robert Houston (Knoxville, Tennessee), delay in collection of debts.

1813: 16 June. Power of attorney, James Grant, agent for James Shoolbred, to Walter Alves.

20 July. John F. Jacks (Rutledge, Tennessee) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), suit continued for want of deed to land in question.

3 August. William Gaston (Raleigh) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), Alves's move from North Carolina to Tennessee, looks after Gaston's western lands.

17 October. Robert Houston (near Knoxville, Tennessee) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), collections of rents, requests and gives war news.

6 November. Nathaniel Hare (Spring Hill, Tennessee) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), excuses inattention to business due to war.

1814: 11 June (Henderson, Kentucky), Announcement from the trustees of Henderson Academy that Daniel Comfort will have charge of the school, with other information about the next term.

1815: 1 November. Walter Alves (Bluff, Kentucky) to son, William Alves (Knoxville, Tennessee), advice, family news, and instructions on land sales and rent collection.

1817: 30 August. Jean Hogg and Jane Burgess (Edinburgh, Scotland) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), Elizabeth Hogg's death and other family matters.

1818: 13 May. Bond, Walter Alves gives bank stock as collateral for loan.

14 May. Stock certificate, to Walter Alves, 100 shares in Bank of the State of Tennessee.

5 August. Receipt, John Galloway to Walter Alves for \$18.



[?:] List of land and sales.

1819: 27 April. George Hooper (Wilmington) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), asks Alves to pay amount due on bond.

19 October. George Hooper (Wilmington) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), again requests payment of bond.

1821: 28 March. James Webb (Hillsborough) to Dr. William Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), sorry Alves has abandoned medicine for farming, advises to marry.

15 May. William Alves (Bluff near Henderson, Kentucky) to Dr. James Webb (Hillsborough), reasons for leaving medicine.

21 October. Receipt, Amelia Alves to James Alves, executor for Walter Alves, for \$20.

1823: 8 May, Henry Rutledge (Nashville, Tennessee) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), Colonel Dry's share in the Henderson and Co. lands.

15 July. Mark Hooper (Hillsborough) to William Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), Hoopers feelings of love.

28 July. Receipt, Robert H. Alves to James Alves, executor of Walter Alves, for \$7 to cover expenses of carrying papers to court, re: *Samuel G. Hopkins v. Heirs and executors of Walter Alves*.

1826: 26 June. James Norwood (Hillsborough) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), personal affairs, plans, etc.

26 September. "W. J. B.?" to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), studies at Chapel Hill.

27 November. William Norwood (Constitution Hill, Hillsborough) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), local news.

28 December. James Norwood (Hillsborough) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), received license to practice law, other personal data.

1827: 8 November. James Norwood (Wilkesboro) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), requests more frequent correspondence.

1828: 17 January. William Norwood (Hermitage, North Carolina) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), local news and social activities.

1829: 17 August. James Norwood (Wilkesboro) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), personal data.

25 November. James Norwood (Wilkesboro) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), local news.

1831: 15 February. James Norwood (Wilkesboro) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), local news, plans.

1832: 15 January. James Norwood (Asheville) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), burned ruin of statehouse, need for east-west railroad.

29 December. James Norwood (Hillsborough) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), regrets changes since youth, wishes to practice law.

1833: 11 May. James Norwood (Chapel Hill) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), accepted tutorship in Chapel Hill, still plans to move west.

1837: 1 March. James Norwood (Pensacola, Florida) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), now in Pensacola as merchant, description of Pensacola, Seminole War.

1838: [?] Receipt, payments of tuition to G. Gayle, 1835–1838.

1841: 28 April. List of the "Papers in the hands of J. D. Shane of Cincinnati [, Ohio]."

1858: 1 May. Robert H. Alves (Henderson, Kentucky) from Maria Alves, balance of annual subscription to Reverend Deacon, \$47.

Undated: Plan of the city of Raleigh.

Plot of "Lot D" of Walter Alves in Powell's Valley, Tennessee.

Manuscript copy of circular signed by Duncan Cameron disavowing intent to purchase Granville claim in North Carolina.

William B. Grove (?) to Walter Alves (Hillsborough), memo to oversee.

Walter Alves's memo for Tennessee lands, list of instructions.

Recipe for making spruce beer.

Printed bond form, blank.

"Plan of Henderson & Co.'s grant in Powell's Valley, [Tennessee]" list of owners.

List of settlers in Powell's Valley, Tennessee.

Plot of "Lot H."

[?] to Judge David Ker (Greenville, Mississippi), information on land, list of settlers.

"A memorandum of things to be packed," list of household items. Signature from document, Richard Bobbs.

"Plat of Indiana Horse Shoe Bend."

"Plan of the forks of the Clinch and Powell Rivers [, Tennessee]."

1 December. Robina Norwood (?) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), warns that failure to return to North Carolina will lead to loss of popular confidence.

Robina Norwood (?) to Walter Alves (Snow Hill), family news.

February ?. Judge John Haywood (Nashville, Tennessee) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), information on land.

Robina Norwood (?) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), family and business news.

W. Caldwell (Chapel Hill) to Walter Alves (Snow Hill), local news.

Robina Norwood (?) to Walter Alves (Snow Hill), request for book on diseases of sheep for husband plus cloth.

19 September. William Norwood (Hillsborough) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), family news, Norwood's plans to become a minister.

Walter Alves's answer to charge that he assaulted John Watson.

Walter Alves (?) to Richard Henderson (Hillsborough), accounts.

"Inventory of household furniture to be carried to Tennessee," list.

William Gaston (?) to Mr. Blount (?), legal inquiry re: debt of Johnston estate to Edmund Fanning.

(Copy) James Hogg (?) to John Livingston (?), executor of William Johnston estate, changed sons' names to Alves.

List of property in Johnston estate.  
Deeds to land in Johnston estate (3 pages).  
Plat of Tennessee land and buyers.  
Plat of "Lot E" of Walter Alves (Powell's Valley, Tennessee).  
26 July. William Norwood, Jr. (Hillsborough) to Walter Alves (Henderson, Kentucky), local news.

Undated list of a library of books, pamphlets, public documents, and magazines showing publication dates from about 1764 to 1818 (possibly the estate of Walter Alves, d. 1819?).

### **Series 2. Volumes, 1807–1812**

This series comprises two volumes concerning lands in Tennessee. The first volume is a survey book showing details from surveys of Tennessee land. The second volume, 1808–1812, is a "Book of Accounts kept by John Goss for Walter Alves for Rents & etc. in Powell's Valley commencing 1808."

*N.B.* Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include: the Henry Powell Alves Papers; the Hogg and Norwood Family Papers; and the James Hogg Papers. More on Richard Bennehan and William Johnston can be found in the Cameron Family Papers available in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series J, Part 1*.

## **Reel 10 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0542      Introductory Materials. 20 frames.

### **Series 1. Loose Papers, 1771–1858 and Undated**

0562      Description of Series 1. 10 frames.  
0572      Folder 1, 1771–1790. 86 frames.  
0658      Folder 2, 1793–1799. 110 frames.  
0768      Folder 3, 1800–1801. 75 frames.  
0843      Folder 4, 1802–1804. 50 frames.  
0893      Folder 5, 1805–1807. 158 frames.

## **Reel 11**

### ***Walter Alves Papers cont.***

### **Series 1. Loose Papers, 1771–1858 and Undated cont.**

0001      Folder 6, 1808. 45 frames.  
0046      Folder 7, 1809–1810. 44 frames.  
0090      Folder 8, 1811–1819. 77 frames.  
0167      Folder 9, 1821–1829. 50 frames.  
0217      Folder 10, 1830–1858. 25 frames.  
0242      Folder 11, Undated. 92 frames.

## **Series 2. Volumes, 1807–1812**

0334

Folder 12, Volume 1 and Volume 2, 1807–1812. 44 frames.

### ***Witherspoon and McDowall Family Papers, 1826–1859, Orange County, North Carolina; also South Carolina***

#### **Description of the Collection**

This collection includes letters, 1826–1859 and undated, chiefly from John and Susan Davis Kollock Witherspoon of Hillsborough, North Carolina, to their daughter, Susan Witherspoon McDowall, who lived in Camden, South Carolina. John Witherspoon (1792–1853) was a Presbyterian clergyman of Scottish descent. He married Susan Davis Kollock (fl. 1790s–1850s) in 1813. Their daughter, Susan (fl. 1830s–1850s), married William D. McDowall (fl. 1820s–1850s) in 1835.

The Witherspoons seem to have lived relatively unsettled lives. Letters indicate that John Witherspoon had difficulty deciding whether to preach, teach, or plant. Apparently, he was never entirely successful at any of these professions, although the Witherspoon planting efforts included ownership of a few slaves. Letters show that he was often unhappy in his clerical duties and that he made frequent trips in search of new job opportunities within both the Presbyterian church and the teaching profession. Throughout the 1840s, he seems to have been searching for suitable conditions under which to open a school; he proposed the establishment of a school to compete with William Bingham's famous school in Hillsborough and traveled to Greensboro, Alabama, in search of a school site. By the end of the decade, teaching disappears as a topic in his letters. The Witherspoons always appear to have been burdened by considerable debt. Family finances were largely managed by Susan Witherspoon, who reluctantly decided around 1852 that Tusculum, the family plantation near Hillsborough, and most of the family's slaves had to be sold. The family appears not to have left Hillsborough, possibly because of John Witherspoon's death in 1853. The actual disposition of their property is not documented in the collection. The Witherspoons were burdened further with a sickly daughter, Mary, who was taken alternatively with spasms and paralysis. Letters show that Susan Witherspoon and Mary made several trips to consult with doctors in Philadelphia in the late 1840s.

By contrast, the McDowalls seem to have lived largely uneventful lives. William D. McDowall was apparently a partner with Charles J. Shannon in the firm of McDowall and Shannon of Charleston, South Carolina, which appears to have handled cotton sales. The collection contains a few business letters, chiefly in 1839, from Shannon to McDowall, who was in New York on business. Shannon surfaces again in 1852 letters in Susan Witherspoon's efforts to settle the sale of her Hillsborough property. Letters to Susan McDowall in 1835 and 1836 find her in either Charleston or Camden. By late 1836, however, she and

William appear to have established themselves permanently in Camden and to have started a family. Over the next few years, letters document the birth of several McDowall children and the stabilization of the family's life in Camden.

While most of the letters are from the Witherspoons to their daughter, some of the letters are addressed to William. There are a few letters from siblings and other relatives of Susan and William McDowall, as well as a few letters in 1835 from William's friend, James F. Bryant. There is one letter, dated 20 April 1826; from Charles McDowall, William's father, who appears to have been living in England.

## **Reel 11 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0378      Introductory Materials. 9 frames.

### **Papers**

0387	Folder 1, 1826–1835. 21 frames.
0408	Folder 2, 1836. 62 frames.
0470	Folder 3, 1837. 37 frames.
0507	Folder 4, 1838. 13 frames.
0520	Folder 5, 1839. 35 frames.
0555	Folder 6, 1840. 44 frames.
0599	Folder 7, 1841. 40 frames.
0639	Folder 8, 1842–1845. 28 frames.
0667	Folder 9, 1846. 27 frames.
0694	Folder 10, 1847. 51 frames.
0745	Folder 11, 1848–1852. 52 frames.
0797	Folder 12, 1853–1859. 37 frames.
0834	Folder 13, Undated. 74 frames.

### ***Burwell Benson Papers, 1804–1914, Alamance and Orange Counties, North Carolina; also Arkansas and Missouri***

#### **Description of the Collection**

This collection includes correspondence, bills and receipts, accounts, and other papers of the Benson family of Alamance County, North Carolina; Dallas County, Arkansas; and Gentryville, Missouri.

Correspondence consists mainly of letters to William Benson (fl. 1829–1884) from his brothers in Missouri and Arkansas. Letters, 1840–1857, discuss prices of land, livestock, and various crops; the appointment of an agent to sell land in North Carolina; and routine family matters, including the health of family members and visits from friends and relatives. Also included are a postcard, 1884, from William Benson to his son, Burwell Stadler Benson, and a letter, 1914, from J. H. Vernon.

Financial and legal papers pertain mostly to William Benson and include bills, receipts, accounts, promissory notes, and other papers. Also included are tax receipts and scattered other papers, 1819–1850, of Edward Benson; the will of William McAdams, 1833, naming Edward Benson as executor, and papers concerning the administration of the estate; and a few papers, 1859, pertaining to the affairs of Rachel Graham, for whom William Benson was trustee.

Miscellaneous items include abstracts of election results in Orange County, North Carolina, for 1838 and 1840; a price list, 1877, for the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company; and detailed instructions for processes such as curing tobacco.

## **Reel 11 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0908 Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

### **Papers**

0915 Folder 1, Correspondence, 1840–1914. 38 frames.

0953 Folder 2, Financial and Legal Materials, 1804–1840. 53 frames.

1006 Folder 3, Financial and Legal Materials, 1841–1865. 46 frames.

## **Reel 12**

### ***Burwell Benson Papers cont.***

#### **Papers cont.**

0001 Folder 4, Financial and Legal Materials, 1866–1897. 79 frames.

0080 Folder 5, Miscellaneous, 1838–1877 and Undated. 42 frames.

### ***William Bethell Williamson Papers, 1842–1848, Caswell County, North Carolina; also Virginia***

#### **Description of the Collection**

This collection consists chiefly of correspondence and notes, 1890s–1930s, of genealogist William Bethell Williamson concerning the Williamson, Davidson, Lea, Jeffreys, and related families. Also included is a diary, 1842–1848, of George Washington Jeffreys, farmer and Methodist preacher of Caswell County, North Carolina, and Pittsylvania County, Virginia, concerning his religious thoughts and farming activities. Jeffreys (1794–1849) was married to Phereba Hinton Jeffreys, with whom he had a daughter, Mary Jeffreys Bethell.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Genealogical Materials [not included] and Series 2. George Washington Jeffreys Diary.

#### **Series 2. George Washington Jeffreys Diary, 1842–1848**

This series consists of a diary of farmer and Methodist preacher George Washington Jeffreys of Caswell County, North Carolina, and Pittsylvania

County, Virginia, beginning on 2 August 1842 with frequent entries until around July 1846 and a few entries thereafter until 31 January 1848. Most of the entries deal with Jeffreys's constant renewal of religious faith and meditations on the meaning of life and the role of religion. Entries also discuss more mundane matters, such as Jeffreys's preaching schedule and topics for sermons and his success and failure with crops and livestock.

### **Omissions**

A list of omissions from the William Bethell Williamson Papers is provided on Reel 12, Frame 0527 and consists of Series 1. Genealogical Materials, 1890s–1930s.

*N.B.* A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the Mary Jeffreys Bethell Diary, which follows this collection in the present edition.

## **Reel 12 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0122      Introductory Materials. 9 frames.

### **Series 2. George Washington Jeffreys Diary, 1842–1848**

0131      Description of Series 2. 1 frame.

0132      Folder 7, 1842–1848. 395 frames.

### **Omissions**

0527      List of Omissions from the William Bethell Williamson Papers. 1 frame.

### ***Mary Jeffreys Bethell Diary, 1853–1873, Rockingham County, North Carolina; also Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee***

### **Description of the Collection**

Mary Jeffreys Bethell was the daughter of Phereba Hinton Jeffreys and farmer and Methodist preacher George Washington Jeffreys (1794–1849). She married William D. Bethell in 1840 and spent most of her life in Rockingham County, North Carolina.

This collection consists of a personal diary of Mary Jeffreys Bethell with infrequent entries, sometimes separated by long gaps, beginning on 1 January 1853 and ending 6 January 1873. Before the diary proper begins, there are a few pages of reminiscences about her family. Diary entries discuss Bethell's home and neighbors; her Methodist Church activities and constant reaffirmation of religious faith; and the activities of her children, several of whom died young, and children in the Torrien family, who Bethell called nieces and nephews and

who lived in the Bethell household for many years. There is also frequent mention of Bethell's journeys with her husband to Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas, and thoughts of moving the family out of North Carolina. During the Civil War, there are descriptions of the activities of sons Willie and George in the Confederate army, including George's adventures with the Forty-fourth North Carolina Regiment and his capture and imprisonment at Johnson Island. Bethell's husband joined the army in 1864, after which Bethell wrote of the difficulties she endured in her husband's absence, including the departure of their slaves. After the war, there are references to social conditions, difficulties with servants, and the general hardship during this period. Later entries center chiefly on family activities. A typed transcription of the entire volume is also included.

*N.B.* A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the William Bethell Williamson Papers, which precedes this collection in the present edition.

## **Reel 12 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0528      Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

### **Diary**

0535      Folder 1, Original Diary, 1853–1873. 146 frames.

0681      Folder 2, Typed Transcription of Diary. 67 frames.

## ***John Grammar Brodnax Papers, 1827–1920, Rockingham County, North Carolina; also Virginia***

### **Description of the Collection**

This collection consists chiefly of family correspondence, 1827–1920, involving members of the Brodnax, Ruffin, Jones, Roulhac, Adams, Glenn, and related families of North Carolina and Virginia, and a few financial and legal items.

Early items include an 1827 letter to William Henry Brodnax about establishing a board of visitors for the Sturgeonville (Virginia) Female Academy; several 1845 letters to Mary Brodnax, student at St. Mary's School in Raleigh, North Carolina, and one from North Carolina Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin in Raleigh to Robert Brodnax in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, about Mary's progress in school; and an 1849 letter to John Grammar Brodnax from relatives in Alabama about buying land there. Also in 1849 begin letters, chiefly about family matters, to John Grammar Brodnax from his uncle, Thomas Withers, physician of Petersburg, Virginia.



Civil War era materials begin with an 1861 letter from Thomas Withers to John Grammar Brodnax in Rockingham County, North Carolina, about Brodnax's securing a post as an army surgeon, and continue with letters and other items relating to Brodnax's army career spent mostly around Petersburg, Virginia. Included is a printed circular from the Confederate surgeon general about administering smallpox vaccinations. There are also several letters from Thomas Ruffin during this period that are chiefly about family affairs, including one dated 8 November 1861 about the death of Brodnax's mother.

Among the few items after 1865 is a 1908 letter from Nannie Roulhac about whether certain individuals had ever belonged to the Ku Klux Klan.

### **Biographical Note**

John Grammar Brodnax (1829–1907), physician and Confederate surgeon and the son of Brigadier General William Henry Brodnax of Greenville County, Virginia, and Ann Elizabeth Withers, was born in Dinwiddie County, Virginia. General Brodnax was a prominent Virginia legislator, an active participant in the African Colonization Society, and commander of the militia during the Nat Turner insurrection of 1831.

After graduating from Virginia Military Institute in 1848, John Grammar Brodnax decided upon a medical career. In 1849, he completed the course of study at the Medical College of the University of Virginia. He then spent a year at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and finished his general preparation as the resident physician of the Baltimore Almshouse. From 1851 to 1853, he studied in Paris, specializing in skin and eye diseases.

Returning to Virginia in November 1853, Brodnax began a successful general practice of medicine in Petersburg. Soon, he renewed his acquaintance with his first cousin, Mary W. Brodnax, daughter of Robert Brodnax of Cascade Plantation, Rockingham County, North Carolina. Upon the death of her father in 1854, Mary Brodnax and her brothers inherited in trust the extensive family acreage on the Dan River. When Mary and John Grammar Brodnax married on 1 October 1856, they established residence at Cascade Plantation, where, in addition to continuing his medical practice, Brodnax managed the farm operation. By 1861 when Mary Brodnax died, they had had two daughters, Nancy Wilson (b. 1857) and Mary Withers (b. 1860).

With the coming of the Civil War, Brodnax entered the Confederate service as a surgeon. In 1862, he was supervising five general hospitals in Petersburg, Virginia. The next year, he was named director of the North Carolina hospitals at Petersburg and served as president of the examining board for furloughing and discharging disabled Confederate soldiers. He directed the exchange of prisoners in 1864, and when the exchange was discontinued, he was assigned to oversee the general hospital at Wake Forest. At the end of the war, he was in charge of two general hospitals in Greensboro.

After the war, he returned to Rockingham County where he reopened his medical practice and managed the family plantation. On 24 April 1866, he

married Ella Preston Burch, with whom he had one son, John Grammar, Jr. (b. 1868). In 1887, the Brodnaxes moved to Greensboro, North Carolina. In Greensboro, Brodnax conducted a large medical practice and served as surgeon for the Southern Railway Company for fifteen years.

In the antebellum period, Brodnax had been a Whig; after the war, he became a Democrat. He was an active member of the Episcopal church.

*N.B.* A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the John Wilkins Brodnax Papers. The biographical note is adapted from Lindley S. Butler's sketch of John Grammar Brodnax in the *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, Volume 1, 1979.

## **Reel 12 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0748      Introductory Materials. 8 frames.

### **Papers**

0756      Folder 1, 1827–1859. 107 frames.

0863      Folder 2, 1860–1866, 1876, and 1908–1920. 125 frames.

0988      Folder 3, Undated. 33 frames.

### ***John Steele Papers, 1716–1846, Rowan County, North Carolina; also Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and District of Columbia***

#### **Description of the Collection**

This collection includes correspondence, financial and legal materials, and other items of John Steele and the Steele family. Before Steele's death in 1815, papers relate chiefly to his political career, family life, and business activities. After 1815, the collection relates primarily to female family members, especially to Mary Nessfield Steele, her daughters, Margaret and Eliza, and her granddaughters, Mary Steele Ferrand and Ann Nessfield Steele Ferrand.

The collection is significant for its noteworthy political correspondents, especially from North Carolina, and for its documentation of early national politics. John Steele received regular and substantive communications from such North Carolina leaders as William Blount, William Polk, William R. Davie, John Haywood, and Nathaniel Macon. Also well documented in letters and financial papers is the construction of the Steele family house in Salisbury during the last decade of the eighteenth century.

Letters and surviving school work of Steele's daughters and granddaughters document female education over two generations. Family correspondence is also full of information about social life and customs in Philadelphia and New York City, during the time each city served as national capital, and in the new

city of Washington. The Steeles also corresponded with friends and family in Fayetteville, North Carolina, and Columbia, South Carolina.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1765–1788, Subseries 1.2. 1789–1802, Subseries 1.3. 1803–1815, Subseries 1.4. 1816–1830, and Subseries 1.5. 1831–1846 and Undated; Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials—Subseries 2.1. Financial and Legal Papers (Subseries 2.1.1. 1716–1780, Subseries 2.1.2. 1782–1788, Subseries 2.1.3. 1789–1802, Subseries 2.1.4. 1803–1815, Subseries 2.1.5. 1816–1847, and Subseries 2.1.6. Undated) and Subseries 2.2. Financial and Legal Volumes (Subseries 2.2.1. William Steele and Subseries 2.2.2. John Steele); and Series 3. Other Items.

### **Biographical Note**

John Steele (1764–1815), son of William (d. 1773) and Elizabeth Maxwell Gillespie Steele (d. 1790), was born in Salisbury, North Carolina, where his parents operated a tavern. John Steele received his education in Salisbury and engaged in an early career as a local merchant. By 1783, Steele had extended his business connections to link himself with the mercantile concern of Robert Cochran in Fayetteville. He solidified the partnership when he married Cochran's daughter-in-law, Mary Nessfield. They had three daughters who lived to adulthood: Ann Nessfield Steele (d. 1804), Margaret Steele Ferrand (d. 1830), and Eliza Steele Macnamara (d. 1836).

John Steele demonstrated an early interest in politics, and his burgeoning career in public service followed the course of the new nation. He began on the local level in 1784 as assessor of the town of Salisbury. He became a town commissioner in 1787, and, in that same year, he was elected to the North Carolina House of Commons, where he served two terms. During that time, the legislature appointed him to negotiate a treaty with the Cherokees and Chickasaws. In 1789, he was a delegate to the Fayetteville convention which brought North Carolina into the Union. Steele was immediately elected to the House of Representatives of the First Congress and served two terms. His campaign for a Senate seat failed in 1792. Returning to North Carolina, Steele again became a member of the House of Commons, serving from 1794 to 1795.

Although he was a plantation owner, Steele never was enchanted with farming. On 15 December 1796, he wrote his wife that his plantations "...have been to me hitherto a plague, without either gain, or satisfaction." Thus, in 1796, he eagerly accepted George Washington's appointment as comptroller of the Treasury, serving in that office until 1802 when he resigned. Following his retirement from politics, Steele devoted much time to diverse business interests, including his cotton plantations in Rowan County, mercantile interests in Salisbury, horse breeding, and racing. From 1807 to 1811, he was the agent in Salisbury for the Bank of Cape Fear. Steele was elected again to the state House of Commons in 1815 but died before taking his seat.

Mary Nessfield Steele managed family business interests after her husband's death. When her daughter, Margaret Steele Ferrand, died in 1830, Mary raised her two orphaned granddaughters, Mary Steele Ferrand and Ann Nessfield Steele Ferrand.

### **Series 1. Correspondence, 1765–1846 and Undated**

There are two fundamental groups of correspondence in this series. Letters from 1785 to 1815 relate chiefly to the concerns and activities of John Steele; correspondence from 1816 to 1846 is primarily of women, including Mary Nessfield Steele, her daughters, Margaret and Eliza, and her granddaughters, Mary Steele Ferrand and Ann Nessfield Steele Ferrand.

John Steele's correspondence is significant for its noteworthy political correspondents, especially from North Carolina, and for its documentation of early national politics. He received regular and substantive communications from such North Carolina leaders as William Blount, William Polk, William R. Davie, John Haywood, and Nathaniel Macon. Steele family women also wrote substantive letters about education, household management, travel, and a wide variety of interests.

**Subseries 1.1. 1765–1787** This subseries includes letters of William and Eliza Steele from John Steele's days as a young merchant. Correspondence begins soon after the marriage of William (d. 1773) and Elizabeth Maxwell Steele (d. 1790). Letters from this period reveal little about the relationship between William and Elizabeth, however. Instead, they represent two separate streams of correspondence. Letters before 1773 relate chiefly to William's business matters. Letters after 1773 are chiefly from Elizabeth to her brother, Ephraim, in Charlestown, Virginia?, and Carlisle, Pennsylvania. (Note that many of Elizabeth's letters included in this collection are photocopies of original material in the Steele Papers at the North Carolina Department of Archives and History.)

These letters document a family connection with Samuel McCorkle, Elizabeth's son-in-law who helped manage the family business after William's death. In addition to family news and her closeness to her brother, Elizabeth expressed her opinions about the Revolutionary War, as did McCorkle, who wrote to Ephraim on 30 July 1778 about the success of American forces: "Our Tories tremble, about a dozen are in Salisbury." Elizabeth generally supported the American cause but hoped "the war will not long continue." She recorded events of the war along the coast from Charleston to Florida, but her letters contain scant information about local conditions in wartime Salisbury.

After 1785, John Steele became a significant recipient of correspondence. In a letter dated 18 March 1786, Sam McCorkle described him to Ephraim as "a husband—parent—and merchant." John married Mary Nessfield, daughter-in-law of Robert Cochran, a wealthy merchant of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and business partner of John Steele, in February 1783. After Cochran's death in 1786, Steele "conducted the business alone with tolerable success," according

to a letter dated 24 April 1787. John Steele's correspondence from this early period mainly concerns his mercantile interests.

**Subseries 1.2. 1788–1802** This subseries includes correspondence related to John's government service. Beginning in 1789, copies of letters he wrote as a state commissioner document his treaty negotiations with the Creeks and Cherokees. Steele received several long letters from William Blount, who offered advice based on his own experience negotiating with the Indians. Correspondence also documents his election to the First Congress as a member of the House of Representatives in 1789. Few letters relate to his tenure, 1794–1796, as a member of the North Carolina House of Commons. His appointment as comptroller of the currency in the U.S. Treasury Department produced much family correspondence.

Copies of Steele's letters to prominent North Carolina politicians express his concerns about the powers Congress was giving George Washington and the implications of other congressional action for North Carolina. Political letters from this period also contain significant information about an emerging national foreign policy (for example, Steele's letter of 30 April 1793 to Alexander Hamilton in which he discussed his uneasiness about political connections with France, commerce with Great Britain, and the Genet mission).

His service as comptroller is well documented during this period. John's letters to his wife from New York, 1790–1791; Philadelphia, 1791–1793 and 1796–1799; and Washington, 1800–1802, are typically long and substantive, full of his feelings toward his family, his reliance on Mary's management skills, detailed instructions about plantation work, and race horse matters. In addition, he often wrote about his own work routines and the expense of living in Philadelphia. Many of his letters contain interesting comments about women's fashion in the city and his concern that his family should compare favorably when they visited him.

Also, from about 1792 through 1801 while John was absorbed with his government duties, the Steeles were building a new house in Salisbury—a project that Mary was obliged to superintend but John took a great interest in it. His letters document his particular vision not only for the house but for overall development of the grounds. A Salisbury neighbor assured John in a letter dated 17 March 1801 that "Mrs. Steele is indefatigable in carrying on the improvements." There are few letters from Mary to her husband. John Steele resigned as comptroller in 1802 and returned to Salisbury, where he remained until his death in 1815.

Of particular interest during this period are the letters of John Steele's daughter, Ann Nessfield Steele, who wrote several letters from boarding school in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. When she accompanied her father to Washington, 1801–1802, they boarded in Georgetown, and she wrote long letters home about social life in the city. There is also scattered correspondence from the Steele's extended family, especially the Cochrans and Mary's sister, Ann Nessfield in Fayetteville.

**Subseries 1.3. 1803–1815** Although he was back in Salisbury and ostensibly retired from public office, Steele received much correspondence during this period about state and national politics. Many long and substantive letters from John Haywood, Nathaniel Macon, and William R. Davie discuss a wide variety of state and national issues and show that Steele bridged the political gap between Federalists and Anti-Federalists. These letters record impressions and experiences related to many of the major political events during this period, including tensions between Britain and the United States leading up to the War of 1812, the death of Alexander Hamilton, the election of James Madison, and many issues concerning political leaders in North Carolina.

Letters show that John Steele reestablished his business connections to the Cochran family of Fayetteville. From 1807 to 1811, correspondence, including scattered copies of letters by John Steele, documents his tenure as agent of the Bank of Cape Fear in Salisbury. Also documented is Steele's involvement in settling a boundary dispute between North and South Carolina. His correspondence with Wade Hampton and others contains much information about his avid interest in horse racing. Correspondence indicates that John Steele owned plantations in Rowan County near Salisbury and sold cotton to Petersburg commission merchants. Steele's business interests were diverse. He was not a large slaveholder, and his correspondence contains only limited information about family slaves or plantation operations.

Of particular interest during this period are letters of John Steele's daughters. Ann received scattered letters from friends in Washington describing social life in the new capital. For example, in a letter dated 20 February 1803, one friend discussed visits to Congress by ladies. Letters Ann wrote to her family document her marriage to Jesse Pearson. In September 1804, Ann wrote to Aunt Ann Nessfield that she had "been confined to my bed." Two months later she was dead. Occasional letters from Jesse Pearson, including those from Washington while he was a congressman, 1810–1812, show that he maintained a relationship with the Steele family after his wife's death and earnestly sought the counsel of his politically experienced father-in-law.

In 1807, Margaret Steele visited the Brown family of Bladen County near Wilmington, North Carolina, and wrote diary-like letters describing her activities. Mary Brown and Margaret Steele continued to correspond after this visit. Eliza Steele wrote a few letters as a schoolgirl, but much correspondence relates to her marriage to South Carolina merchant Robert Macnamara. She moved with her new husband and her sister Margaret to Columbia, South Carolina, in 1814. The sisters wrote substantive letters to their parents about setting up housekeeping and social life in that town. They became increasingly disenchanted with Columbia and within a year they were making plans to return to Salisbury. In September 1815, Mary Steele informed the Petersburg cotton factors that the "sudden death of my husband [has] left me sole manager of his Estate."

**Subseries 1.4. 1816–1830** This subseries includes letters of Mary Steele and her daughters. In a series of letters with commission merchants in Petersburg, Virginia, Mary Steele clearly expressed that she was managing business in her husband's stead. In November 1815, she wrote, "I hope soon to receive an account of sales, and have no doubt, you have taken advantage, of the high price of cotton, about the time of its arrival in your market." Previously, she had made known her concerns that a load of cotton had not been accurately weighed and that too much had been deducted for damage. Correspondence documents more business activity than personal family information, since Mary's daughters had moved back to Salisbury about the time of John Steele's death. Occasional separations, such as a trip to the Catawba Springs in 1818, produced scattered family correspondence during this period.

The first correspondence relating to the Ferrand family appears in 1819, soon after the marriage of Stephen Lee Ferrand to Margaret Steele. The Ferrands had two daughters before both parents died in 1830.

**Subseries 1.5. 1831–1846 and Undated** This subseries consists of correspondence of Mary Steele and Ann Nessfield Steele Ferrand, granddaughters of Mary Steele. The girls wrote their grandmother from various schools in Hillsborough, Pittsboro, and Raleigh, North Carolina. Their letters often are accompanied by grade reports and contain information about the subjects studied and relationships with other students. In 1835, the girls were separated when Mary traveled to Philadelphia and Washington with the Polk family while Ann stayed at school in Salisbury. Mary's letters home contain much information about her activities, such as her description, dated 20 December 1835, of a fire on Wall Street, which is "more particular than you will get from the papers." During this period, Robert Cochran assisted Mary Steele in business matters.

By 1837, Mary Steele Ferrand was a chief recipient of correspondence, receiving letters from her friend, Zelda Polk in Tennessee, the Cochrans and the Nessfields of Fayetteville, her uncle, William P. Ferrand at Swansboro, North Carolina, and friends in South Carolina. Correspondence documents Ann Ferrand's marriage to John B. Lord in 1838. Mary subsequently moved to Columbia, South Carolina, to help her sister set up housekeeping. Before returning to Salisbury in 1839, Mary visited her uncle, William P. Ferrand. He wrote to her grandmother on 25 May 1839 to inform her that she had raised the girls to his "entire satisfaction and further to add my pleasant reflections at giving the children to you as I am well satisfied you have brought them up better than I could have done." By August, Mary Ferrand was engaged to Archibald Henderson, whom she eventually married. There is little documentation of the Henderson marriage.

Also among the correspondents are Eliza Steele Macnamara and her children, who lived at Poplar Grove near Salisbury. In 1836, Eliza died, and her daughters, Mary and Eliza, wrote their grandmother. There are several letters about their school work at Salem Academy and their feelings about their

mother's death. Scattered letters throughout the period offer a glimpse of this Macnamara branch of the Steele family.

Two letters contain interesting information about family slaves. On 2 September 1835, Mary Steele was informed that Cressa, a slave hired by a man in Yorkville, South Carolina, was being returned because of her "misconduct" with the agent who hired her. On 17 November 1835, there is a letter written to Mary Steele by a family slave, Alfred Steele, containing his request to "live in Raleigh so that I can be clost [sic] to my wife."

Also of note are two travel letters. A long, journal-like letter, dated 29 March 1837, from a friend describes her steamboat trip down the Congaree River from Columbia to Charleston. The woman "saw alligators on the banks of the river" and her first rice plantation, which she found "quite a curiosity." A 29 November 1837 letter from a woman who had settled nine miles from Columbus, Mississippi, describes her month-long trip from North Carolina to Mississippi.

## **Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1716–1847 and Undated**

This series includes papers and account books relating to William and Elizabeth Steele, John and Mary Steele, and the Ferrand family.

***Subseries 2.1. Financial and Legal Papers, 1716–1847 and Undated*** This subseries includes bills, receipts, work agreements, tax lists, deeds, and a variety of other papers documenting Steele family business interests, household expenses, and production.

***Subseries 2.1.1. 1716–1780.*** This subseries includes papers relating to William and Elizabeth Steele and others. The earliest papers relate to land in Johnston, Granville, and Rowan counties, North Carolina, accumulated chiefly by Robert Gillespie, first husband of Elizabeth Maxwell Gillespie Steele. Papers relating to William Steele document his property holdings, business interests, and leadership role in Salisbury and include deeds, indentures, rent receipts, slave bills of sale, store accounts, tax receipts, and receipts for household expenses. Papers show that Elizabeth Steele managed her husband's estate after his death in 1773.

***Subseries 2.1.2. 1782–1788.*** This subseries consists chiefly of papers related to John Steele's mercantile interests. Accounts show that John Steele bought a town lot in Fayetteville after his marriage to Mary Nessfield and established a business relationship with her former father-in-law, Robert Cochran. Estate papers, ca. 1786, of Robert Cochran include a series of store inventories that are especially informative. Bills of sale show that Steele invested some of his store earnings in race horses, a lifelong interest well documented in following subseries. Sometime around 1788, John Steele redirected his professional energies. Drafts of an Indian affairs treaty and accounts documenting the expenses of the negotiating team led by John Steele in 1788 signal this shift toward an extended involvement in politics at a state and national level.

***Subseries 2.1.3. 1789–1802.*** This subseries includes papers documenting John Steele's political career and government service. Accounts relate primarily



to Steele's personal expenses while living in New York and Philadelphia, first as a congressman and later as comptroller of the Treasury. Included are bills and receipts for boarding, groceries, tailoring, washing, and luxury items, such as a saddle "with scarlet cloth" and "plated nails," 10 February 1791.

Papers for this period also show that Steele continued to develop business interests in Salisbury. In January 1791, he bought 213 acres on the Yadkin River in Rowan County. Although accounts show that he bought and sold land and slaves, there is little documentation of large-scale plantation agriculture. In fact, several leases show that Steele rented much of his property in Rowan County, including his plantation house and distillery, while he was comptroller of the Treasury. Papers also show that horse breeding became a significant business interest during this period and that John Steele was actively developing his own racing stock.

Of particular interest are many bills, work agreements, specifications, and detailed memoranda relating to the construction of John Steele's house in Salisbury. In March 1800, Steele concluded an agreement with a Philadelphia "house carpenter . . . to do the inside work [in his new frame house] in a genteel and decent manner." While living in Philadelphia, Steele also bought furniture for his new home.

Also included are tuition bills and expenses of Ann Steele, who attended school in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1799–1800. In 1802, John Steele resigned as comptroller and moved back to Salisbury.

*Subseries 2.1.4. 1803–1815.* The papers included in this subseries document some plantation production and development and also suggest that Steele engaged in legal practice after his retirement from government service. Lists of taxable property in 1806 and 1814 provide informative summaries of Steele's wealth, which consisted of town lots in Fayetteville, Charlotte, and Salisbury; several plantations; and at least sixteen slaves. The 1814 tax list includes descriptions of his property detailing buildings and other improvements, and lists slaves by age and gender. Receipts show that Steele was selling cotton to Petersburg merchants in 1813. Steele displayed an avid interest in horse racing throughout this period.

Between 1807 and 1811, John Steele served as an agent in Salisbury for the Bank of Cape Fear. His weekly reports of bank transactions comprise the bulk of financial and legal materials for those years. Also of interest are documents related to Steele's work to resolve a boundary dispute between North and South Carolina. An August 1815 bill for making his coffin documents John Steele's death.

*Subseries 2.1.5. 1816–1847.* Financial and legal papers in this subseries show that Mary Steele managed the plantation, with the help of an overseer, after her husband's death. Receipts with cotton factors in Petersburg document farm production. Bills for goods like groceries, farm implements, jewelry, and services of doctors, carpenters, and painters provide much information about household expenses. Scattered papers after 1820 relate to the Ferrand family.

**Subseries 2.1.6. Undated.** This subseries consists of undated financial and legal papers of John Steele and others.

**Subseries 2.2. Financial and Legal Volumes, 1759–1804** This subseries includes daybooks, ledgers, bank books, and miscellaneous other volumes documenting mercantile interests of William Steele and various business interests of his son, John. These volumes contain the clearest accounts of John Steele's legal practice in various county courts of Piedmont, North Carolina.

**Subseries 2.2.1. William Steele, 1759–1768.** This subseries consists of two volumes. The first, dated 1759–1763, is a ledger containing accounts with various individuals in Salisbury. Charges are typically accompanied by brief descriptions of items or services purchased and show payments on accounts. The second, dated 1764–1768, is a "Book of Accounts with a List of Balances," Salisbury, containing an alphabetized list of names and balances owed.

**Subseries 2.2.2. John Steele, 1777–1804.** This subseries consists of ten volumes. The first, dated 1772–1773 and 1777–1780, is a "Memorandum for Salisbury Supr. Co." containing notes about business conducted at courts in Hillsborough, Halifax County, and Chatham County, North Carolina. It also contains a variety of receipts, accounts, and notes about business matters apparently related to Steele's mercantile interests and an "Account of Cash Expended at Congress."

The second, dated 1774–1780, contains entries related to military expenses for North Carolina during the Revolutionary War and accounts documenting Steele's travel and living expenses while at Congress in Philadelphia.

The third, dated 1768–1788, is a daybook for Steele's store in Salisbury. Entries show names of customers and goods and services exchanged. This volume also contains a holograph dictionary with definitions of legal terms such as "abatement," "appeal," and "bailment."

The fourth, dated 1789–1790, is a fee book documenting Steele's tenure as clerk and master in equity in Rowan County Court. Entries show expenses for each case for such services as sheriff's fees, legal fees, charges for injunctions, and affidavits. This book shows that Steele resigned before all the recorded cases were settled.

The fifth, dated 1785–1797, is "Ledger A" containing accounts with individuals in Salisbury that showed purchases of merchandise and charges for services, such as horse breeding and legal fees. Steele recorded notes about some accounts (for example, on page fifteen there is a debt listed as uncollectible because the man "runaway to Kentucky & poor").

The sixth, dated 1794–1797, is "a memorandum of debts due to John Steele, and left in the hands of Maxwell Chambers Esqr. to be collected." Entries show the names of debtors and amounts owed. It also contains information about litigation of disputed debts involving John Steele. A variety of other entries include accounts of travel expenses and inventories of livestock, farming utensils, furniture, and household items. Much of the inventory information seems related to rental property owned by Steele.

The seventh, dated 1789–1799, contains a variety of entries chiefly documenting debts owed to Steele. Many entries seem related to court cases. A list of “Notes of hand due to John Steele,” 1797, is included.

The eighth, dated 1796–1800, contains an account titled “Bank of the U. States with John Steele” and a list of debts.

The ninth, dated 1800, contains plantation and household accounts, possibly kept by Mary Steele. Entries show income and expenses for household products, such as chickens, corn, and cattle, and services for hauling lumber and hay. It chiefly documents small-scale production within a local market. Thirteen pages.

The tenth, dated 1785–1804, is a book of debts owed John Steele. Most accounts are itemized showing goods bought on credit from John Steele.

### **Series 3. Other Items, 1799–1838 and Undated**

This series includes a variety of items, as well as four volumes.

Geography notebook of Anne Steele, 1799, containing information about European countries.

Autograph album of Mary Steele Ferrand, 1837–1838 and 1894. The autograph album, a blank book interspersed with engravings of American landscapes, such as the Catskill Mountains, was given to Mary Ferrand by her grandmother. Entries, 1837–1838, consist chiefly of signed poetry composed by friends of Mary Ferrand in Columbia, South Carolina, and Salisbury, North Carolina. In 1894, Ferrand penciled in her memories of these people. One poem was written by “a suitor of my beautiful sister,” and another by “one of my classmates—a sad fate, she became deranged.”

School notebook of Mary Steele Ferrand containing exercises for handwriting practice.

Scrapbook and copybook of Mary Steele Ferrand consisting of newspaper clippings, chiefly poetry but also instructional items, such as cures and recipes, and a few holograph copies of poetry.

Enclosures are chiefly loose clippings from Ferrand scrapbook (folder 167).

Genealogical notes and other materials.

Clippings including many related to John Steele’s interest in horse breeding and racing.

Miscellaneous items including a few printed materials and writings.

*N.B.* Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the John Steele Henderson Papers, included, in part, in this edition, and the Archibald Henderson Papers. Another related collection is the Steele Papers, North Carolina Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina.

## Reel 13

### Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 22 frames.

### Series 1. Correspondence, 1765–1846 and Undated

#### Subseries 1.1: 1765–1787

0023 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.  
0024 Folder 1, 1765–1779. 29 frames.  
0053 Folder 2, 1780. 11 frames.  
0064 Folder 3, 1785–1787. 30 frames.

#### Subseries 1.2: 1788–1802

0094 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.  
0095 Folder 4, 1788–1789. 61 frames.  
0156 Folder 5, 1790. 36 frames.  
0192 Folder 6, 1791. 16 frames.  
0208 Folder 7, 1792. 73 frames.  
0281 Folder 8, 1793. 45 frames.  
0326 Folder 9, 1794. 49 frames.  
0375 Folder 10, 1795. 19 frames.  
0394 Folder 11, July–September 1796. 34 frames.  
0428 Folder 12, October–December 1796. 49 frames.  
0477 Folder 13, 1797. 27 frames.  
0504 Folder 14, 1798. 18 frames.  
0522 Folder 15, March–July 1799. 39 frames.  
0561 Folder 16, August–December 1799. 61 frames.  
0622 Folder 17, January–October 1800. 51 frames.  
0673 Folder 18, November–December 1800. 51 frames.  
0724 Folder 19, January–February 1801. 60 frames.  
0784 Folder 20, March–April 1801. 60 frames.  
0844 Folder 21, May–September 1801. 54 frames.  
0898 Folder 22, October–December 1801. 56 frames.

## Reel 14

### *John Steele Papers cont.*

### Series 1. Correspondence, 1765–1846 and Undated cont.

#### Subseries 1.2: 1788–1802 cont.

0001 Folder 23, January 1802. 38 frames.  
0039 Folder 24, February–March 1802. 58 frames.  
0097 Folder 25, April–May 1802. 29 frames.  
0126 Folder 26, June 1802. 43 frames.  
0169 Folder 27, July–August 1802. 57 frames.  
0226 Folder 28, September–October 1802. 30 frames.  
0256 Folder 29, November–December 1802. 37 frames.

#### Subseries 1.3: 1803–1815

0293 Description of Subseries 1.3. 2 frames.  
0295 Folder 30, January–March 1803. 46 frames.  
0341 Folder 31, April–July 1803. 37 frames.  
0378 Folder 32, August–December 1803. 35 frames.

0413 Folder 33, January–June 1804. 40 frames.  
 0453 Folder 34, July–December 1804. 36 frames.  
 0489 Folder 35, 1805. 45 frames.  
 0534 Folder 36, January–July 1806. 37 frames.  
 0571 Folder 37, August–December 1806. 43 frames.  
 0614 Folder 38, January–March 1807. 47 frames.  
 0661 Folder 39, April–July 1807. 43 frames.  
 0704 Folder 40, August–December 1807. 51 frames.  
 0755 Folder 41, January–June 1808. 42 frames.  
 0797 Folder 42, July–August 1808. 29 frames.  
 0826 Folder 43, September–October 1808. 30 frames.  
 0856 Folder 44, November–December 1808. 40 frames.  
 0896 Folder 45, January–April 1809. 41 frames.  
 0937 Folder 46, May–July 1809. 39 frames.  
 0976 Folder 47, August–October 1809. 27 frames.  
 1003 Folder 48, November–December 1809. 29 frames.

## Reel 15

### *John Steele Papers cont.*

#### **Series 1. Correspondence, 1765–1846 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 1.3: 1803–1815 cont.**

0001 Folder 49, January–April 1810. 33 frames.  
 0034 Folder 50, May–September 1810. 35 frames.  
 0069 Folder 51, October–December 1810. 30 frames.  
 0099 Folder 52, January–July 1811. 54 frames.  
 0153 Folder 53, August–December 1811. 40 frames.  
 0193 Folder 54, January–June 1812. 36 frames.  
 0229 Folder 55, July–December 1812. 35 frames.  
 0264 Folder 56, January–July 1813. 20 frames.  
 0284 Folder 57, August–December 1813. 25 frames.  
 0309 Folder 58, January–October 1814. 48 frames.  
 0357 Folder 59, November–December 1814. 38 frames.  
 0395 Folder 60, January–March 1815. 37 frames.  
 0432 Folder 61, April–December 1815. 49 frames.

##### **Subseries 1.4: 1816–1830**

0481 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.  
 0482 Folder 62, 1816. 33 frames.  
 0515 Folder 63, 1817. 27 frames.  
 0542 Folder 64, 1818. 36 frames.  
 0578 Folder 65, 1819. 12 frames.  
 0590 Folder 66, 1820–1830. 30 frames.

##### **Subseries 1.5: 1831–1846 and Undated**

0620 Description of Subseries 1.5. 1 frame.  
 0621 Folder 67, July–September 1831. 27 frames.  
 0648 Folder 68, October–December 1831. 38 frames.  
 0686 Folder 69, 1832–1834. 71 frames.  
 0757 Folder 70, January–September 1835. 45 frames.  
 0802 Folder 71, October–December 1835. 48 frames.  
 0850 Folder 72, January 1836. 37 frames.  
 0887 Folder 73, February–March 1836. 23 frames.

0910 Folder 74, April–December 1836. 41 frames.  
 0951 Folder 75, January–June 1837. 38 frames.  
 0989 Folder 76, July–December 1837. 53 frames.

## Reel 16

### *John Steele Papers cont.*

#### **Series 1. Correspondence, 1765–1846 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 1.5: 1831–1846 and Undated cont.**

0001 Folder 77, January–April 1838. 53 frames.  
 0054 Folder 78, May–December 1838. 38 frames.  
 0092 Folder 79, 1839. 54 frames.  
 0146 Folder 80, 1840–1846. 29 frames.  
 0175 Folder 81, Undated. 29 frames.

#### **Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1716–1847 and Undated**

##### **Subseries 2.1: Financial and Legal Papers, 1716–1847 and Undated**

###### *Subseries 2.1.1: 1716–1780*

0204 Description of Subseries 2.1.1. 1 frame.  
 0205 Folder 82, 1716–1759. 31 frames.  
 0236 Folder 83, 1760–1763. 57 frames.  
 0293 Folder 84, 1764. 55 frames.  
 0334 Folder 85, 1765–1766. 35 frames.  
 0369 Folder 86, 1767–1768. 44 frames.  
 0413 Folder 87, 1769. 58 frames.  
 0471 Folder 88, 1770. 38 frames.  
 0509 Folder 89, 1771. 35 frames.  
 0544 Folder 90, 1772. 49 frames.  
 0593 Folder 91, 1773–1774. 55 frames.  
 0648 Folder 92, 1775. 29 frames.  
 0677 Folder 93, 1776–1777. 20 frames.  
 0697 Folder 94, 1778. 14 frames.  
 0711 Folder 95, 1779–1780. 43 frames.

###### *Subseries 2.1.2: 1782–1788*

0754 Description of Subseries 2.1.2. 1 frame.  
 0755 Folder 96, 1782–1784. 33 frames.  
 0788 Folder 97, 1785. 42 frames.  
 0830 Folder 98, January–July 1786. 29 frames.  
 0859 Folder 99, August 1786. 24 frames.  
 0883 Folder 100, September–December 1786. 25 frames.  
 0908 Folder 101, 1787. 55 frames.  
 0963 Folder 102, January–May 1788. 23 frames.  
 0986 Folder 103, June–December 1788. 35 frames.

## Reel 17

### *John Steele Papers cont.*

#### **Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1716–1847 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 2.1: Financial and Legal Papers, 1716–1847 and Undated cont.**

###### *Subseries 2.1.3: 1789–1802*

- 0001 Description of Subseries 2.1.3. 1 frame.
- 0002 Folder 104, January–June 1789. 51 frames.
- 0053 Folder 105, July–December 1789. 36 frames.
- 0089 Folder 106, 1790. 24 frames.
- 0113 Folder 107, January–August 1791. 44 frames.
- 0157 Folder 108, September–December 1791. 33 frames.
- 0190 Folder 109, January–July 1792. 31 frames.
- 0221 Folder 110, August–December 1792. 24 frames.
- 0245 Folder 111, 1793. 33 frames.
- 0278 Folder 112, 1794. 50 frames.
- 0328 Folder 113, 1795. 28 frames.
- 0356 Folder 114, 1796. 54 frames.
- 0410 Folder 115, January–May 1797. 64 frames.
- 0474 Folder 116, June–December 1797. 43 frames.
- 0517 Folder 117, 1798. 49 frames.
- 0566 Folder 118, January–June 1799. 45 frames.
- 0611 Folder 119, July–December 1799. 54 frames.
- 0665 Folder 120, January–April 1800. 55 frames.
- 0720 Folder 121, May–June 1800. 40 frames.
- 0760 Folder 122, July–December 1800. 61 frames.
- 0821 Folder 123, January–May 1801. 38 frames.
- 0859 Folder 124, June–December 1801. 35 frames.
- 0894 Folder 125, January–July 1802. 33 frames.
- 0927 Folder 126, August–December 1802. 29 frames.

## Reel 18

### *John Steele Papers cont.*

#### **Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1716–1847 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 2.1: Financial and Legal Papers, 1716–1847 and Undated cont.**

###### *Subseries 2.1.4: 1803–1815*

- 0001 Description of Subseries 2.1.4. 1 frame.
- 0002 Folder 127, 1803. 35 frames.
- 0037 Folder 128, 1804. 34 frames.
- 0073 Folder 129, 1805–1807. 64 frames.
- 0137 Folder 130, 1808. 80 frames.
- 0217 Folder 131, January–May 1809. 59 frames.
- 0276 Folder 132, June–December 1809. 79 frames.
- 0355 Folder 133, January–May 1810. 59 frames.
- 0414 Folder 134, June–September 1810. 52 frames.
- 0466 Folder 135, October–December 1810. 42 frames.
- 0508 Folder 136, January–September 1811. 108 frames.
- 0616 Folder 137, October–December 1811. 46 frames.
- 0662 Folder 138, 1812. 32 frames.
- 0694 Folder 139, 1813. 37 frames.
- 0731 Folder 140, January–October 1814. 31 frames.

- 0762 Folder 141, November–December 1814. 36 frames.
- 0798 Folder 142, 1815. 22 frames.

*Subseries 2.1.5: 1816–1847*

- 0820 Description of Subseries 2.1.5. 1 frame.
- 0821 Folder 143, 1816. 43 frames.
- 0864 Folder 144, 1817. 33 frames.
- 0897 Folder 145, 1818–1819. 33 frames.
- 0930 Folder 146, 1820–1824. 36 frames.
- 0966 Folder 147, 1825–1829. 23 frames.
- 0989 Folder 148, 1830–1847. 27 frames.

## Reel 19

### *John Steele Papers cont.*

#### **Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1716–1847 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 2.1: Financial and Legal Papers, 1716–1847 and Undated cont.**

###### *Subseries 2.1.6: Undated*

- 0001 Description of Subseries 2.1.6. 1 frame.
- 0002 Folder 149, John Steele. 58 frames.
- 0060 Folder 150, Others. 47 frames.
- 0107 Folder 151, Others. 47 frames.

##### **Subseries 2.2: Financial and Legal Volumes, 1759–1804**

###### *Subseries 2.2.1: William Steele, 1759–1768*

- 0154 Description of Subseries 2.2.1. 1 frame.
- 0155 Folder 152, 1759–1763. 66 frames.
- 0221 Folder 153, 1764–1768. 26 frames.

###### *Subseries 2.2.2: John Steele, 1772–1804*

- 0247 Description of Subseries 2.2.2. 1 frame.
- 0248 Folder 154, 1772–1773 and 1777–1780. 20 frames.
- 0268 Folder 155, 1774–1780. 34 frames.
- 0302 Folder 156, 1768–1788. 166 frames.
- 0468 Folder 157, 1789–1790. 69 frames.
- 0537 Folder 158, 1785–1797. 149 frames.
- 0686 Folder 159, 1794–1797. 38 frames.
- 0724 Folder 160, 1789–1799. 29 frames.
- 0753 Folder 161, 1796–1800. 12 frames.
- 0765 Folder 162, 1800. 9 frames.
- 0774 Folder 163, 1785–1804. 47 frames.

#### **Series 3. Other Items, 1799–1838 and Undated**

- 0821 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
- 0822 Folder 164, Geography Notebook, 1799. 21 frames.
- 0843 Folder 165, Autograph Album, 1837–1838 and 1894. 28 frames.
- 0871 Folder 166, School Notebook. 21 frames.
- 0892 Folder 167, Scrapbook. 104 frames.
- 0996 Folder 168, Enclosures to Scrapbook. 36 frames.
- 1032 Folder 169, Genealogical Notes. 44 frames.
- 1076 Folder 170, Clippings. 23 frames.
- 1099 Folder 171, Clippings. 27 frames.
- 1126 Folder 172, Miscellaneous. 40 frames.



## ***John Steele Henderson Papers, 1755–1865, Rowan, Davidson, and Orange Counties, North Carolina***

### **Description of the Collection**

This collection includes letters, financial and legal papers, and other items of John Steele Henderson and members of the Steele, Henderson, and related families. Earliest items are deeds, indentures, wills, and other legal documents. Items from the 1820s and 1830s chiefly relate to Archibald Henderson's plantation business dealings. In the 1840s–1850s, most letters concern family activities, especially those of John Steele Henderson and his brother, Leonard, at school in Asheville and at the University of North Carolina. There are also items relating to slavery, including lists of slaves hired out, slave bills of sale, and two letters from a slave. During the Civil War, there are many letters from John Steele Henderson at the University of North Carolina and from Leonard, an officer serving chiefly with the Eighth North Carolina Regiment. After the war, many items relate to John Steele Henderson's political career or, after his death, to the activities of Henderson family women in the suffrage movement. Volumes include several diaries, most notably that of Mary Ferrand Henderson, 1854–1861, in which she chiefly discussed family activities.

An unprocessed addition, received in 1984, is housed in Box 19. It contains letters, 1870s–1920s, and a few clippings and photographs, all apparently from the postbellum period. The letters remain in envelopes.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence and Other Papers—Subseries 1.1. 1755–1865 and Undated and Subseries 1.2. 1866–1962 [not included]; Series 2. Volumes—Subseries 2.1. 1850–1866 and Subseries 2.2. 1874–1909 [not included]; Series 3. Clippings [not included]; and Series 4. Pictures.

### **Biographical Note**

John Steele Henderson, member of the North Carolina General Assembly, U.S. congressman, city planner, lawyer, and a founder of rural free delivery of the mail, was born in Salisbury, North Carolina, on 6 January 1846, the son of Archibald II and Mary Ferrand Henderson, a descendant of General John Steele, comptroller of the U.S. Treasury under Washington, Adams, and Jefferson. John Steele Henderson was educated at Alexander Wilson's school in Alamance County, North Carolina, and entered the University of North Carolina in January 1862. Five months after the death of his brother at Cold Harbor on 1 June 1864, eighteen-year-old Henderson left the university and enlisted as a private in Company B, Tenth North Carolina Regiment.

Following the war, he and other former students who had left the University before qualifying were granted degrees. Henderson then studied law, first under Nathaniel Boyden, and, beginning in January 1866 under Judge Richmond Pearson. Five months later, he obtained his license and, although not of age, opened a law office in Salisbury. He soon was elected register of deeds, serving

until September 1868. In 1871, he was elected a delegate to a proposed constitutional convention, but the convention question was not approved by a vote of the people. After declining nomination to the General Assembly in 1872 and 1874, he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1875 and served in the 1876–1877 General Assembly, which implemented changes made at the convention. In the 1879 General Assembly, he was returned to the state senate, and in 1890, he was elected a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention. He was one of three men selected to codify the law of North Carolina.

In 1884, Henderson was elected presiding justice of the Inferior Court of Rowan County and, the following October, was nominated for a seat in the U.S. Congress. Henderson was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress and to four succeeding congresses, serving 1885–1895. In Congress, Henderson was a member of the Judiciary Committee and chair of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. His speeches on tariff reform and the internal revenue system attracted wide attention. In 1890, when the Farmers' Alliance was gaining power in the state, he declared that the subtreasury scheme was unconstitutional. His stand on the issue was opposed by most Democratic leaders, but the public confidence in his judgment was so great that he was re-elected by a margin of more than 4 thousand votes.

Henderson's most important work in Congress came in 1893 when he safeguarded an appropriation bill for the Post Office Department that included \$10,000 for free rural mail delivery. The first trial routes under the appropriation, after it had gradually been increased to \$40,000, were in West Virginia. At about the same time, however, a trial route was established out of China Grove near Henderson's native Salisbury.

Henderson's opposition to the free coinage of silver in 1894 was contrary to the view of most farmers in his district. His strong stand on this issue may have been the reason he did not seek re-election the following year.

Outside of the political sphere, Henderson was active in the development of his county and state. The Southern Railway turned to him for acquiring land near Salisbury for its large steam engine repair shops, which Henderson helped to locate in what became the town of Spencer in 1898. In the development of the Narrows of the Yadkin River, he was associated with the men who secured capital for the development of water power in the area. While hard times caused this project to be aborted, it was later completed by the Aluminium Company of America, which added Badin Dam to the development.

Henderson, probably the largest landowner in Salisbury and the surrounding areas, was one of the city's earliest planners. When the Zion Wesley Institute (now Livingstone College) was established in Salisbury in 1882, Henderson purchased the adjoining land and laid out streets and lots. In July 1891, he bought a large parcel of land and, under the name of the Central Land Company, developed streets and lots in eastern Salisbury. In 1900, Henderson's real estate company purchased land on the east side of the

Southern Railway opposite Spencer and established Southern City, which became East Spencer after its incorporation in 1901.

A member of Saint Luke's Episcopal Church, Henderson was senior warden for many years. In 1881, he wrote and published a history of the episcopacy in Rowan County. During the 1880s, Henderson co-published the quarterly parish paper.

Henderson was also active in education. He was instrumental in acquiring a large house and lot in Chestnut Hill for a boys school, which operated successfully from 1891–1899. His interest in education was demonstrated further in 1880, when, as a member of the General Assembly, he adjusted the Salisbury city tax rate so that the graded school law could pass on the local level. As a result, the law passed in the city by a vote of 311 to 11 and two new graded schools, one for each race, were erected. He also served for many years as chair of the Rowan County School Board.

After retiring from Congress, Henderson served as a state senator, 1900–1902, and as an alderman for the city of Salisbury, 1900. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina from 1877 to 1886 and received an LL.D. from Trinity College in June 1890. In 1877, he was elected a director of the Western North Carolina Railroad and served until 1880 when the railroad was sold by the state. He was also a director of the Yadkin Railroad, which ran from Salisbury to Norwood; a bank director; and a director of the Yadkin Valley Fair Association.

In October 1874, Henderson married Elizabeth Brownrigg Cain (d. 1929) in Asheville. She was the daughter of William Cain of Hillsborough and a sister of Dr. William Cain, electrical engineer and mathematics professor at the University of North Carolina. They were the parents of Elizabeth Brownrigg Henderson, who married Captain Lyman Cotten; Archibald Henderson, professor of mathematics at the University of North Carolina; John Steele Henderson, Jr., electrical engineer for Westinghouse; and Mary Ferrand Henderson, who spent much of her life working for the Democratic Party and promoting women's political rights.

Henderson died at Blythewood, the home he built in 1878 on the edge of Salisbury, on 9 October 1916 and was buried in the Chestnut Hill Cemetery.

### **Series 1. Correspondence and Other Papers, 1755–1962 and Undated**

This series includes letters, financial and legal papers, and other items of John Steele Henderson and members of the Steele, Henderson, and related families.

**Subseries 1.1. 1755–1865 and Undated** Earliest items in this subseries are deeds, indentures, wills, and other legal documents. While there are a few family letters from the 1820s and 1830s, most of the items from this period relate to Archibald Henderson's business dealings. Materials for many years, particularly in the 1850s, conclude with a list documenting the hiring out of slaves for the year. There are also a few hiring lists filed with the undated financial and legal materials. Beginning in 1861, there are fewer bills and

receipts and more letters, many about war activities. Undated correspondence is chiefly between Mary Henderson and her sister.

Below is a list of some of the items appearing in this series and the topics documented.

1775: Typescript of journal (original apparently in private hands) of Colonel Richard Henderson relating to the Transylvania Colony in Kentucky.

1781: Contemporary copy of address of General Nathanael Greene delivered at Salisbury about the importance of local support for the army.

1786: Letter lamenting the high price of slaves.

1800: Subscription list for completing the main building at the University of North Carolina.

1800s: Beginning of widely interspersed slave bills of sale (especially prevalent in 1807).

1819–1820: Many court papers, including indictments and sentence decrees, one for a six-month sentence for assault with intent to murder.

1824: Nath Macon letter about the role of the federal government.

1833: Tributes to the memory of North Carolina Chief Justice Leonard Henderson (1772–1833).

1838: Records of Archibald Henderson's cotton sales.

1840: Letter from Archibald Henderson's overseer on a plantation in Alabama about conditions there.

1842: Beginning of correspondence of Mary Henderson with family members, especially her sister, Ann Lord.

1849: Letter, 26 January, to the Hendersons from Anderson F. Henderson, who closed as "your servant." Anderson Henderson apparently had been hired out to work for a Mr. Wilkins in Wilmington, North Carolina, and was reporting back to his master and mistress on conditions there (see also letter of 9 March 1865).

1854: Circular letter appealing to women to support the purchase of Mount Vernon.

1855: Treatise on the treatment of whooping cough.

1856: Several pamphlets, including one on the effect of slavery on Africans and another appealing for union.

1856: Beginning of letters from J.S.H.'s brother, Leonard, at school in Asheville, North Carolina.

1856: Letter from Burton Craige to Archibald Henderson on issues surrounding the Missouri Compromise.

1858–1859: School compositions of J.S.H. at school in Asheville and letters from Leonard, who had gone on to study at the University of North Carolina.

1859: Letter from William Battle to William F. Henderson about Battle's efforts to write a biography of the first Archibald Henderson.

1860: Letters from Leonard at the University of Virginia.

1861: War-related letters, many from J.S.H. at the University of North Carolina about his desire to leave school for the battlefield and from Leonard serving with various North Carolina regiments;

1861: Circular letter from David L. Swain declaring that the University of North Carolina was and would remain open.

1862–1864: Chiefly letters to and from Leonard in the field and J.S.H. at the University of North Carolina until Leonard's death (see letter 2 June 1864).

1864: Muster roll for the Eighth North Carolina Regiment with which Leonard was serving.

1864: J.S.H.'s draft exemption for the "academical term."

1865: 9 March letter from Anderson F. Henderson about having delivered some goods.

## **Series 2. Volumes, 1850–1909**

**Subseries 2.1. 1850–1866** This subseries consists of five volumes and typed transcriptions of some of the volumes.

Volume 1: Account book, 1850–1856, 38 pp. Archibald Henderson's account with J. F. Chambers & Company, including an itemized record of small expenditures for household and personal goods. Entries are irregular after 1851.

Volume 2: Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, 1854–1861, consisting of a series of eighteen diary segments, about 1,400 pages total. Most of the entries, which tend to be long and recorded at intervals of a week or more, are concerned with illnesses of her children and other family matters. Typed transcriptions of parts 1–5 and a portion of part 10 were prepared in the 1940s and are filed after the parts to which they pertain. Some of the typescripts contain information from materials in private hands that are not included in the holograph diary sections as it currently exists.

Volume 3: Account and memoranda book, 1865–1866, 96 pp., possibly of Mary Ferrand Henderson, including a list of slaves belonging to Archibald Henderson in May 1865 and amounts owed to freedwomen.

Volume 4: Diary of John Steele Henderson, September 1864–January 1866, 43 pp. During this time, Henderson was at Poplar Grove in Rowan County, at the University of North Carolina studying, and in Salisbury reading law under Judge Nathaniel Boyden. A typed transcription is included.

Volume 5: Notebook of John Steele Henderson, June 1865, 60 pp., chiefly containing notes on young ladies in Poplar Grove.

## **Series 4. Pictures, Undated**

This series consists of a photograph of a painted portrait of John Branch (1782–1863), secretary of the navy and governor of North Carolina and Florida.

## Omissions

A list of omissions from the John Steele Henderson Papers is provided on Reel 25, Frame 0592. Omissions include Subseries 1.2. Correspondence and Other Papers, 1866–1955; Subseries 2.2. Volumes, 1874–1909; and Series 3. Clippings, 1790–1955.

*N.B.* The biographical note is adapted from the entry on John Steele Henderson by James Shoher Brawley in the *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, Volume III, 1988.

Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the John Lancaster Bailey Papers; the William Cain Papers; the Lyman Atkinson Cotten Papers; the Archibald Henderson Papers; and the John Steele Papers. Of these, the John Steele Papers precede this collection in this edition. The John Lancaster Bailey Papers are scheduled for inclusion in UPA's *Southern Women and Their Families in the 19th Century: Papers and Diaries, Series A, Part 8*.

## Reel 20

### Introductory Materials

0001      Introductory Materials. 17 frames.

### Series 1. Correspondence and Other Papers, 1755–1962 and Undated

#### Subseries 1.1: 1755–1865 and Undated

0018      Description of Subseries 1.1. 2 frames.  
0020      Folder 1, 1755–1782. 58 frames.  
0078      Folder 2, 1786–1799. 22 frames.  
0100      Folder 3, 1800–1813. 69 frames.  
0169      Folder 4, 1814–1820. 54 frames.  
0223      Folder 5, 1821–1830. 57 frames.  
0280      Folder 6, 1832–1834. 66 frames.  
0346      Folder 7, 1835–1836. 70 frames.  
0416      Folder 8, 1837. 36 frames.  
0452      Folder 9, 1838. 72 frames.  
0524      Folder 10, 1839. 35 frames.  
0559      Folder 11, 1840. 65 frames.  
0624      Folder 12, 1841. 59 frames.  
0683      Folder 13, 1842. 85 frames.  
0768      Folder 14, 1843. 64 frames.  
0832      Folder 15, 1844–1845. 123 frames.

## Reel 21

### ***John Steele Henderson Papers cont.***

#### **Series 1. Correspondence and Other Papers, 1755–1962 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 1.1: 1755–1865 and Undated cont.**

0001	Folder 16, 1846. 79 frames.
0080	Folder 17, 1847–1849. 121 frames.
0201	Folder 18, 1850–1851. 76 frames.
0277	Folder 19, 1852–1853. 91 frames.
0368	Folder 20, 1854. 48 frames.
0416	Folder 21, 1855. 54 frames.
0470	Folder 22, 1856. 156 frames.
0626	Folder 23, 1857. 116 frames.
0742	Folder 24, 1858. 154 frames.
0896	Folder 25, 1859. 194 frames.

## Reel 22

### ***John Steele Henderson Papers cont.***

#### **Series 1. Correspondence and Other Papers, 1755–1962 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 1.1: 1755–1865 and Undated cont.**

0001	Folder 26, January–August 1860. 151 frames.
0152	Folder 27, September–December 1860. 84 frames.
0236	Folder 28, January–March 1861. 125 frames.
0361	Folder 29, April–June 1861. 155 frames.
0516	Folder 30, July–December 1861. 151 frames.
0667	Folder 31, January–July 1862. 83 frames.
0750	Folder 32, August–December 1862. 119 frames.
0869	Folder 33, January–May 1863. 100 frames.

## Reel 23

### ***John Steele Henderson Papers cont.***

#### **Series 1. Correspondence and Other Papers, 1755–1962 and Undated cont.**

##### **Subseries 1.1: 1755–1865 and Undated cont.**

0001	Folder 34, June–December 1863. 131 frames.
0132	Folder 35, January–June 1864. 124 frames.
0256	Folder 36, July–December 1864. 150 frames.
0406	Folder 37, January–March 1865. 44 frames.
0450	Folder 38, April–December 1865. 68 frames.
0518	Folder 39a, Correspondence, Undated before 1866. 96 frames.
0614	Folder 39b, Financial and Legal Materials, Undated before 1866. 41 frames.
0655	Folder 39c, Miscellaneous, Undated before 1866. 78 frames.

#### **Series 2. Volumes, 1850–1909**

##### **Subseries 2.1: 1850–1866**

0733	Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.
------	--

- 0734 Folder 411, Volume 1, Account book, 1850–1856. 23 frames.
- 0757 Folder 412, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 1, 21 December 1854. 16 frames.
- 0773 Folder 413, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 1, Typed transcription. 14 frames.
- 0787 Folder 414, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 2, 30 June–20 July 1855. 41 frames.
- 0828 Folder 415, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 2, Typed transcription. 34 frames.
- 0862 Folder 416, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 3, 11–12 August 1855. 14 frames. [typed transcription contains a small amount of additional information]
- 0871 Folder 417, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 3, Typed transcription and additional information. 15 frames.
- 0891 Folder 418, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 4, 3 September–11 October 1855. 37 frames.
- 0928 Folder 419, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 4, Typed transcription. 33 frames.

## Reel 24

### ***John Steele Henderson Papers cont.*** **Series 2. Volumes, 1850–1909 cont.**

#### **Subseries 2.1: 1850–1866 cont.**

- 0001 Folder 420, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 5, 12–29 October 1855. 25 frames.
- 0026 Folder 421, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 5, Typed transcription. 23 frames.
- 0049 Folder 422, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 6, October–December 1855 with a few detached pages from 1855 or 1856. 47 frames.
- 0096 Folder 423, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 7, December 1855–January 1856 and detached pages from February–December 1856. 113 frames.
- 0209 Folder 424, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 8, 10 January–9 April 1857. 83 frames.
- 0292 Folder 425, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 9, May–December 1857. 155 frames.
- 0447 Folder 426, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 10, 11 January–4 April 1858 (1–10 January 1858 included in typed transcription). 73 frames.
- 0520 Folder 427, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 10, Typed transcription (1–10 January 1858 and 11 January–1 February 1858). 21 frames.
- 0541 Folder 428, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 11, 5 April 1858 (continued)–23 January 1859. 101 frames.
- 0642 Folder 429, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 12, 23 January (continued)–31 May 1859. 123 frames.
- 0765 Folder 430, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 13, 1 June–23 September 1859. 100 frames.
- 0865 Folder 431, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 14, 29 September 1859–20 January 1860. 69 frames.



## Reel 25

### ***John Steele Henderson Papers cont.***

#### **Series 2. Volumes, 1850–1909 cont.**

##### **Subseries 2.1: 1850–1866 cont.**

- 0001 Folder 432, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 15, 12 February–11 August 1860. 129 frames.
- 0130 Folder 433, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 16, 11 August (continued)–6 November 1860. 85 frames.
- 0215 Folder 434, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 17, 28 December 1860–14 April 1861. 91 frames.
- 0306 Folder 435, Volume 2, Diary of Mary Ferrand Henderson, Part 18, 27 April–23 December 1861. 102 frames.
- 0408 Folder 436, Volume 3, Account and Memoranda Book, 1865–1866. 52 frames.
- 0460 Folder 437a, Volume 4, Diary of John Steele Henderson, September 1864–January 1866. 45 frames.
- 0505 Folder 437b, Typed Transcription of Volume 4. 47 frames.
- 0552 Folder 438, Volume 5, Notebook of John Steele Henderson, June 1865. 36 frames.

#### **Series 4. Pictures, Undated**

- 0588 Description of Series 4. 1 frame.
- 0589 Folder P-327/1. 3 frames.

#### **Omissions**

- 0592 List of Omissions from the John Steele Henderson Papers. 1 frame.

### ***Beall and Harper Family Papers, 1830–1914, Rowan, Davidson, Caldwell, Anson, and Lenoir Counties, North Carolina; also Alabama***

#### **Description of the Collection**

This collection includes family and business papers of the Harper, Beall, and Jones families of Rowan, Davidson, and Caldwell counties, North Carolina. Included are accounts of physician Robert Lamar Beall as guardian for his brothers and sisters; bills and receipts for Robert Lamar Beall, his wife, Mary Harper Beall, and others; and correspondence of various members of the three families, including Mary C. Jones of Rowan County; Mary and Cornelia Harper of Lenoir, North Carolina; Dr. Beall in Lexington and Lenoir; and students at Davidson College in Davidson, North Carolina, the Edgeworth Female Seminary in Greensboro, North Carolina, and the Bingham School in Orange County, North Carolina.

#### **Biographical Note**

Dr. Robert Lamar Beall was the son of Burgess L. Beall of Lexington and Lenoir, North Carolina, and the nephew of Mary C. Jones of Jersey Settlement in Rowan County. Robert Lamar Beall graduated from the University of North

Carolina in 1852 and received his M.D. from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1856. From 1854 to about 1858, he was the guardian of his brothers, Thomas and James, and his sisters, Ellen and Margaret. He married Mary (Mollie) Harper of Lenoir, North Carolina.

James Harper, 1799–1879, was a founder of Lenoir, North Carolina. He married Caroline Finley in 1833; their children included sons, George and Samuel, and daughters, Mary and Cornelia. Mary Harper married Robert Lamar Beall, and Cornelia (Nealie) Harper married James F. Beall.

### **Series 1. Correspondence, 1830–1914 and Undated**

Correspondence consists of family letters of various members of the Jones, Harper, and Beall families. Included are letters, 1830–1850, to Mary C. Jones of Jersey Settlement, Rowan County, North Carolina, from her nephew, Robert Lamar Beall and from her brothers, Walter Jones of Wadesboro and A. R. Jones of Alabama and New Orleans; letters, 1851–1853, to Robert Lamar Beall at Chapel Hill and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; letters, 1853–1856, from Mary (Mollie) Harper at Edgeworth Female Seminary in Greensboro, North Carolina, to her family in Lenoir, North Carolina; letters, 1854, to Robert Lamar Beall regarding the progress of his brothers, Thomas and James, at the Bingham School in Orange County, North Carolina; letters, 1856–1858, to Mary Harper and her sister, Cornelia (Nealie), from various friends and relatives, including classmates at Edgeworth; letters, 1864–1875, from Robert Lamar Beall to his wife; and a letter, 1891, to Robert Lamar Beall from Reverend S. Milton Frost, University of North Carolina alumnus, concerning the surviving members of the class of 1852.

Letters consist mainly of family news and include information about visits, local parties, and other social events. Letters from students include comments on classes and teachers and news about other students at school. Undated correspondence includes letters to Mary Harper from her cousin, Mag Gaithers, regarding the return of borrowed books, and a letter, probably written in 1863 or 1864, from Robert Lamar Beall recommending the promotion of his brother, Captain James F. Beall of the Twenty-first North Carolina Regiment.

### **Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1840–1865 and Undated**

This series consists chiefly of accounts of Robert Lamar Beall as guardian for his brother, James, and sisters, Ellen and Margaret. Also included are bills, receipts, promissory notes, and other financial items pertaining chiefly to Robert Lamar Beall; bills and receipts of Robert and Thomas Beall; and scattered papers of various members of the Harper family.

### **Series 3. Other Papers, 1840–1865 and Undated**

This series includes school compositions of Robert Lamar Beall, poems apparently addressed to him, and other items.

## Reel 25 cont.

### Introductory Materials

0593 Introductory Materials. 10 frames.

### Series 1. Correspondence, 1830–1914 and Undated

0603 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.  
0604 Folder 1, 1830–1844. 60 frames.  
0664 Folder 2, 1846–1850. 74 frames.  
0738 Folder 3, 1851–1852. 42 frames.  
0780 Folder 4, 1853–1854. 86 frames.  
0866 Folder 5, 1855. 69 frames.

## Reel 26

### *Beall and Harper Family Papers cont.*

#### Series 1. Correspondence, 1830–1914 and Undated cont.

0001 Folder 6, 1856. 103 frames.  
0104 Folder 7, 1857–1858. 87 frames.  
0191 Folder 8, 1860–1865. 70 frames.  
0261 Folder 9, 1866–1875, 1891, and 1914. 79 frames.  
0340 Folder 10, Undated. 107 frames.

#### Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1840–1865 and Undated

0447 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.  
0448 Folder 11, Guardian Accounts, 1854–1858. 90 frames.  
0538 Folder 12, Other Financial and Legal Papers, 1840–1865 and Undated. 78 frames.

#### Series 3. Other Papers, 1840–1865 and Undated

0616 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.  
0617 Folder 13, 1840–1865 and Undated. 20 frames.

### *Macay and McNeely Family Papers, 1746–1918, Rowan County, North Carolina*

#### Description of the Collection

This collection includes papers of the Macay and McNeely families of Rowan County, North Carolina. Prominent family members included Spruce Macay (1755–1808), a lawyer and judge, and his sons, Alfred (d. 1827) and William Spruce (d. ca. 1861). Also represented is Robert W. McNeely, son of William Spruce Macay's widow, Mildred Ann Hunt Macay, and her second husband, William G. McNeely.

Materials up to 1820 consist chiefly of legal papers and a few letters of Spruce Macay and his second wife, Elizabeth Haynes Macay. There are also materials relating to several of his children, especially his son, Alfred. Papers for 1827–1856 deal chiefly with William Spruce Macay and include correspondence, legal documents, and financial papers, some relating to the estate of his

brother, Alfred. Correspondence is primarily about family affairs. Material dated 1861–1877 concerns members of the Macay, McNeely, and Hunt families, and includes a few letters from Meshack F. Hunt, first lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry, North Carolina State Troops; a muster roll of Company G, Fifty-fourth Regiment, North Carolina State Troops; and other items relating to the Confederate army. Items from 1880–1918 are chiefly papers of McNeely family members and include documents relating to their efforts, 1891–1892, to claim land on Manhattan Island, New York City, through their relationship to the Edwards family. In addition, there is material concerning the naval service of Robert W. McNeely, including letters describing his trips to the Azores, the British Isles, the Caribbean, Greece, the Mediterranean, Palestine, and Turkey, and letters from Cuba during the Spanish-American War. There are also letters of Robert's wife, Marie Calhoun Butler McNeely, who traveled with him to the Orient, 1902–1908, and wrote of her experiences. Volumes include a lawyer's fee book, 1759–1774, and Rowan County plantation, merchant, and household accounts and slave records beginning in 1791.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Loose Materials—Subseries 1.1. 1746–1865 and Undated and Subseries 1.2. 1866–1918 and Undated; Series 2. Volumes, 1759–1872; and Series 3. Photographs, 1860s.

### **Biographical Note**

The papers deal chiefly with members of the Macay and McNeely families of Rowan County, North Carolina. There are also a number of items of members of the Hunt and Edwards families to whom the Macays and McNeelys were related. Material until around 1820 consists of legal papers and a few letters of Spruce Macay (1755–1808), North Carolina lawyer and judge, and his family, including his second wife, Elizabeth Haynes Macay (his first wife was Fanny Henderson Macay), and several of his children, including Betsy, Alfred, Fanny, and William Spruce.

William Spruce Macay married Mildred Ann Hunt, sister of Meshack and Mary Hunt. Their daughter was Annie Cremona Macay, who married Stephen F. Lord in 1875. After William Spruce Macay's death around 1861, Mildred Ann married William G. McNeely. Their children were Fanny, Robert Whitehead, Meshack Hunt, and Thomas Chalmers. Robert married Marie Calhoun Butler of South Carolina in 1900.

For more genealogical information, see correspondence for 1880–1892 and undated materials.

### **Series 1. Loose Materials, 1746–1918 and Undated**

**Subseries 1.1. 1746–1865 and Undated** Materials up to 1820 consist chiefly of legal papers and a few letters of Spruce Macay and his second wife, Elizabeth Haynes Macay. There are also materials relating to several of his children, especially his son, Alfred. Papers for 1827–1856 deal chiefly with William Spruce Macay and include correspondence, legal documents, and

financial papers, some relating to the estate of his brother, Alfred.

Correspondence is primarily about family affairs. Material dated 1861–1865 concerns members of the Macay, McNeely, and Hunt families, and includes a few Civil War items.

Materials include the following:

10 March 1746: Indenture for sale of land in Petersburg, Virginia, by Thomas William to Anthony Haynes and William Eaton.

1761 and 1783: Indentures for sale of lands in Rowan County, North Carolina, to Haynes family members.

13 July 1785: Letter from William R. Davie to Spruce Macay about Macay's marriage to Fanny Henderson and other matters.

1786–1800: Papers relating to Spruce Macay's purchases of land in Rowan County and slaves, to his marriage to Elizabeth Haynes in 1794, and to the settlement of Haynes family estates; a 1796 letter from Macay to Elizabeth while he was traveling the law circuit that discusses General and Mrs. Allen Jones and Mrs. Davie; and an 1800 letter from Archibald Henderson in Philadelphia discussing family matters and politics.

1801–1808: Chiefly legal documents relating to sales of lands in Rowan County.

1809–1825: Macay family items, including a deed of gift from Betsy Macay to William Macay for slaves, a list of slaves allotted to family members in Spruce Macay's will, and several other family wills; an 1809 letter from J. Franklin of Washington, D.C., to Jo. Williams of Surry County, North Carolina, on political issues and an invention for making cotton cards; Rowan County land sale indentures; testimony of S. P. Simpson(?) about a dispute over a Fourth of July celebration in an unspecified town; and an 1823 copy of Spruce Macay's 1808 will.

1827–1856: Items relating chiefly to William Spruce Macay, including correspondence about family affairs, such as a discussion of the settlement of brother Alfred's estate, the activities of Fanny Macay, and the desire of Spruce Macay's brother, James of Butts County, Georgia, for William's help in moving back to North Carolina. In 1827, there are letters relating to William's attendance at the American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy in Middletown, Connecticut. Financial papers include bills of sale for slaves, bills and receipts for goods and services, and records of cotton sales. There are also deeds for the purchase and sale of lands in Rowan and Cabarrus counties, North Carolina; documents, 1842–1849, relating to the settlement of debts owed by Macay to Thomas Ruffin of Orange County and others; and an 1847 document granting permission to Macay to operate one pair of "improved Vertical Reacting Water Wheels" on Grants Creek, Rowan County. There are also two 1848 letters from E. B. Hunt of Jonesville, North Carolina, to his daughter, Mildred, wife of William Spruce Macay, and legal papers relating to transactions of several unrelated Rowan County residents.

7 March 1861: Map and description of William and Ann McNeely's share of William Spruce Macay's estate.

3 April 1863: Note to Ann McNeely of Salisbury, North Carolina, from W. T. Gilmore about the sale of cotton and the purchase of a house servant.

1861–1865: Letters from Meshack F. Hunt, first lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry, North Carolina State Troops; a muster roll of Company G, Fifty-fourth Regiment, North Carolina State Troops; and a few other items relating to the Confederate army.

Undated materials include a list of slaves with a record of meat and meal given them.

**Subseries 1.2. 1866–1918 and Undated** Material dated 1866–1877 concerns members of the Macay, McNeely, and Hunt families and focuses on family matters. Items from 1880–1918 are chiefly papers of McNeely family members, including documents relating to their efforts, 1891–1892, to claim land on Manhattan Island, New York City, through their relationship to the Edwards family. In addition, there is material concerning the naval service of Robert W. McNeely, including letters describing his trips to the Azores, the British Isles, the Caribbean, Greece, the Mediterranean, Palestine, and Turkey, and a few letters from Cuba during the Spanish-American War. There are also letters of Robert's wife, Marie Calhoun Butler McNeely, who traveled with him in the Orient and other areas, 1902–1910, and wrote of her experiences.

Materials include the following:

1866: Three certificates granted to Ann McNeely for her participation in the Civil War.

December 1873: Letter from Richard C. Gwyn in Elkin, North Carolina, to Ann McNeely about a mining venture in which her father had invested.

1880–1892: Chiefly correspondence among members of the McNeely family and their relatives concerning their relationship to the Edwards family. Members of the Edwards family in several states were claiming a large portion of land in New York City and several other states on the basis of their relation to an Edwards ancestor who had a ninety-nine-year lease to these lands. Most of this correspondence is from 1891–1892 and involves Harry L. Edwards, a lawyer of New Orleans, and Thomas C. McNeely, an employee of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia. Their letters of November 1891 summarize the issues involved in the claim.

1893–1897: Chiefly letters from Robert W. McNeely in the U.S. Navy to his sister, Fanny McNeely. Most of the letters were written while he was on cruises to the Azores, Madeira, the Caribbean, the British Isles, and the Mediterranean. He also wrote detailed reports of visits to Palestine, Turkey, Greece, and Italy. He discussed Navy policy and life aboard ship, particularly in the letter dated 15 April 1895. In 1896, there are two letters to him from Hunt family members discussing their activities.

1898–1899: Letters include a few from Robert W. McNeely to Fanny McNeely while he was on a ship around Cuba during the Spanish-American War. There are also a few letters from others to Robert and Fanny about family history.

1900–1910: Letters include several written home by Marie Calhoun Butler McNeely, who was traveling with her husband, Robert W. McNeely, in the Orient and the Mediterranean.

1911–1918: Several letters to and from Fanny McNeely about family history. In 1912, there is a letter from Robert W. McNeely to Fanny about his activities as naval attaché in Buenos Aires.

Undated materials include a few clippings and family letters.

## **Series 2. Volumes, 1759–1872**

This series consists of nine volumes. Volumes include a lawyer's fee book, 1759–1774, and Rowan County plantation, merchant, and household accounts and slave records beginning in 1791.

Volume 1: Lawyers' Account Book, 90 pp., 1759–1774, owner unknown. Fees and the nature of each case are listed under clients' names. Note that the blank pages in the middle of the volume are sewn together.

Volume 2: Account Book, 57 pp., 1791–1829 and 1856, containing a number of types of entries written in several different hands. Entries for 1791–1807, probably made by Spruce Macay, are inventories of land, slaves, household furnishings, and books; accounts of crops and expenses at Radford, Belfield, and Milford plantations; and blacksmith shop accounts. In 1811, there is a slave list and, for 1815, records of a mill, probably relating to Alfred Macay. Entries, 1827–1829 relate to Alfred Macay's estate. The 1856 entry is a slave list.

Volume 3: Account Book, 74 pp., 1830–1855 and 1867–1868. Early entries are accounts of William Spruce Macay, including an 1842 list of slaves. Later entries include brief accounts of the purchase and sale of food, wood, and other items. Pasted on the inside back cover is a list of Macay family members with death dates.

Volume 4: Daybook, 207 pp., 1833–1834, owner unknown, listing sales of general merchandise in Salisbury, North Carolina.

Volume 5: Account Book, 133 pp., 1834–1846, of William Spruce Macay, containing records of the purchase of goods and services, including work done at saw mills, cotton gins, and flour mills. There are also cotton crop records and slave accounts.

Volume 6 and Volume 7: Account Books, 237 pp. and 299 pp., 1835–1841 and 1845–1856, of William Spruce Macay, containing blacksmith, mill, wood shop, and other accounts. Note that the original page numbering in Volume 7 is off, due to missing and blank pages.

Volume 8 and Volume 9: Account Books, 108 pp. and 143 pp., 1856–1864 and 1856–1872, with entries relating to Macay and McNeely family members. Included are accounts for the purchase of wood, food, clothing, and blacksmith services.

### **Series 3. Photographs, 1860s**

This series consists of ten photographs, chiefly in carte-de-visite format, that were probably purchased by family members.

Items include the following: Robert E. Lee, 1860s; John Cabell Breckinridge, 1860s; Ambrose Powell Hill, 1860s; John Hunt Morgan, 1860s; Jefferson Davis, 1860s; John R. Bowie, ca. 1860; unidentified Confederate general (possibly William Feimster Tucker), 1860s; unidentified young man, 1860s; unidentified young man in Confederate uniform, 1860s; and reproduction of drawing of Confederate battle flags, 1860s.

## **Reel 26 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0637      Introductory Materials. 13 frames.

### **Series 1. Loose Materials, 1746–1918 and Undated**

#### **Subseries 1.1: 1746–1865 and Undated**

0650      Description of Subseries 1.1. 2 frames.  
0652      Folder 1, 1746–1794. 45 frames.  
0697      Folder 2, 1795–1805. 59 frames.  
0756      Folder 3, 1806–1830. 59 frames.  
0815      Folder 4, 1831–1844. 75 frames.  
0886      Folder 5, 1845–1856. 51 frames.

## **Reel 27**

### ***Macay and McNeely Family Papers cont.***

### **Series 1. Loose Materials, 1746–1918 and Undated cont.**

#### **Subseries 1.1: 1746–1865 and Undated cont.**

0001      Folder 6, 1861–1865. 40 frames.  
0041      Folder 7, Undated before 1866. 20 frames.

#### **Subseries 1.2: 1866–1918 and Undated**

0061      Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.  
0062      Folder 8, 1866–1889. 63 frames.  
0125      Folder 9, 1891. 74 frames.  
0199      Folder 10, 1892–1895. 108 frames.  
0307      Folder 11, 1896. 258 frames.  
0565      Folder 12, 1897. 203 frames.  
0768      Folder 13, 1898–1899. 109 frames.  
0877      Folder 14, 1900–1912 and 1918. 114 frames.  
0991      Folder 15, Undated after 1865. 58 frames.



## Reel 28

### ***Macay and McNeely Family Papers cont.***

#### **Series 2. Volumes, 1759–1872**

0001	Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
0002	Folder 16, Volume 1: Lawyers' Account Book, 1759–1774. 94 frames.
0096	Folder 17, Volume 2: Account Book, 1791–1829 and 1856. 58 frames.
0154	Folder 18, Volume 3: Account Book, 1830–1855 and 1867–1868. 81 frames.
0235	Folder 19, Volume 4: Daybook, 1833–1834. 84 frames.
0319	Folder 20, Volume 5: Account Book, 1834–1846. 70 frames.
0389	Folder 21, Volume 6: Account Book, 1835–1841. 121 frames.
0510	Folder 22, Volume 7: Account Book, 1845–1856. 103 frames.
0613	Folder 23, Volume 8: Account Book, 1856–1864. 56 frames.
0669	Folder 24, Volume 9: Account Book, 1856–1872. 76 frames.

#### **Series 3. Photographs, 1860s**

0745	Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
0746	Folder P-447/1–10. 11 frames.

### ***Davidson Family Papers, 1827–1935, Gaston and Mecklenburg Counties, North Carolina; also Alabama, Florida, and South Carolina***

#### **Description of the Collection**

This collection includes family and business correspondence, chiefly 1835–1856, account books, ledgers, and day books of members of the Davidson family of Mecklenburg and Gaston counties, North Carolina, who lived at Rural Hill Plantation, Mecklenburg County, 1833–1890; Ingleside Plantation, Mecklenburg County, 1867–1875; and Dixon Plantation, Gaston County, 1872–1893. Among the correspondents are Adam Brevard Davidson (1808–1896); his wife, Mary Laura Springs Davidson (1813–1872) of York County, South Carolina; and her father, John Springs. There are also letters to and from Adam Brevard Davidson's brothers, John Matthew Winslow Davidson, a physician; Robert H. M. Davidson (d. 1841), a lawyer; and William S. M. Davidson, all of whom appear to have lived in Florida and tried repeatedly to get their brother to relocate there. There are also a few letters in the 1830s to and from relatives in Alabama and from E. Constantine Davidson, a student at Harvard Law School in the 1840s. Most letters are about family news, social life, travels, financial matters, plantation and slave affairs, and Presbyterian church activities. Interfiled with the letters are a few financial and legal papers and two 1854 essays by Adam Brevard Davidson on innovative agricultural techniques. Volumes consist of plantation ledgers and other family business records, 1833–1911. Beginning in the 1870s, many of the volumes relate to the financial affairs of Adam Brevard Davidson's son, Eli Leroy Baxter Davidson.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Loose Papers—Subseries 1.1. 1827–1864 and Subseries 1.2. 1868–1935; Series 2. Volumes—Subseries 2.1. 1833–1867 and Subseries 2.2. 1867–1920; and Series 3. Pictures.

### **Biographical Note**

Adam Brevard Davidson (1808–1896), planter, developer, and a son of John Davidson, Jr., and his wife, Sarah Harper Brevard Davidson, was born at Rural Hill Plantation in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, which was built by Adam Brevard's grandfather, John Davidson (d. 1832). Together with his father, Adam Brevard Davidson owned about five thousand acres and fifty or sixty slaves in the Hopewell section of Mecklenburg. When construction of Davidson College was begun in 1836 on land belonging to his cousin and uncle-in-law, William Lee Davidson, Adam Brevard supplied the lumber for the early buildings. All lumber was sawed at his own mills.

On 20 April 1836 in Springfield, York County, South Carolina, Adam Brevard Davidson married Mary Laura Springs (1813–1872), daughter of John Springs III. She had attended the Moravian Academy at Salem, North Carolina, and the select school of Madam Sarazin in Philadelphia. Adam Brevard and Mary had fifteen children. Mary died in 1872, and Davidson married Cornelia C. Elmore (1835–1921) of Columbia, South Carolina, daughter of U.S. Senator Franklin Harper Elmore, in 1876.

Davidson was elected trustee of Davidson College in 1844 and served with few interruptions until 1877. Two of his sons were educated at the college: Robert, who died as a result of mistreatment in a northern prison during the Civil War, and Baxter, who was, at his death, the largest single donor in the college's history.

Adam Brevard Davidson was a conspicuously successful planter. He was president of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society for fifteen years before the Civil War and served the society intermittently in various capacities until it was disbanded after the Confederate defeat.

### **Series 1. Loose Papers, 1827–1935**

This series includes family and business correspondence, chiefly 1835–1856, and a few financial and legal papers of members of the Davidson family of Mecklenburg and Gaston counties, North Carolina, who lived at Rural Hill Plantation, Mecklenburg County, 1833–1890; Ingleside Plantation, Mecklenburg County, 1867–1875; and Dixon Plantation, Gaston County, 1872–1893. Among the correspondents are Adam Brevard Davidson (1808–1896); his wife, Mary Laura Springs Davidson (1813–1872) of York County, South Carolina; and her father, John Springs. There are also letters to and from Adam Brevard Davidson's brothers, John Matthew Winslow Davidson, a physician; Robert H. M. Davidson (d. 1841), a lawyer; and William S. M. Davidson, all of whom appear to have lived in Florida and tried repeatedly to get their brother to relocate there. There are also a few letters in the 1830s to and from relatives in

Alabama and from E. Constantine Davidson, a student at Harvard Law School in the 1840s. Most letters are about family news, social life, travels, financial matters, plantation and slave affairs, and Presbyterian church activities. Interfiled with the letters are a few financial and legal papers and two 1854 essays by Adam Brevard Davidson on innovative agricultural techniques.

**Subseries 1.1. 1827–1864** Included are the following:

1827: 10 September. William Davidson in Charlotte, North Carolina, to Isaac T. Avery in Morganton, North Carolina, about the Catawba Navigation Company.

1830: 29 September. Typed copy of letter from Mary Laura Springs (later Davidson) to her parents describing a trip from her home in York County, South Carolina, to Salem, North Carolina, where she attended school, and then on to Washington, D.C., which she described in some detail, and, later, to Baltimore and Philadelphia, where she was a student at the Bethel Academy.

1833: 3 November. From M. Brevard in Alabama about general conditions and land sales by the Cherokees.

1835: Letters from Rebecca E. Forney, a Davidson cousin in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, about conditions there.

1836: 6 November. From Robert H. M. Davidson in Florida to Adam Brevard Davidson, chiefly about the high price of slaves in Florida and suggesting that the brothers invest in North Carolina slaves to sell in Florida.

1837: Letters from Robert H. M. Davidson in Florida to Adam Brevard Davidson mentioning the end of the Seminole War and anticipating growth in the region as a result of the cessation of hostilities.

1838: Letters to Adam Brevard Davidson from Robert H. M. Davidson en route to Niagara, New York, via West Point, where their brother, Augustus, was buried.

1841: 30 August. From Robert H. M. Davidson in New York about his travels and ill health. 30 August. From E. Constantine Davidson at Harvard Law School describing his activities. 22 October. From John Matthew Winslow Davidson to his mother about the death of Robert H. M. Davidson on 17 October.

1854: Two essays on agricultural innovations that Adam Brevard Davidson appears to have prepared for the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society. One is a discussion of deep plowing, and the other is on clover planting.

There are only a few Civil War era items, and only one, a printed circular, is directly related to the war.

**Subseries 1.2. 1868–1935** Materials from the 1880s are chiefly form letters transmitting annual Southern Railway passes to Adam Brevard Davidson; those dated after the turn of the century are routine letters from such organizations as the North Carolina Good Roads Association and the North Carolina Folklore Society to various family members.

## **Series 2. Volumes, 1833–1920**

This series includes account books, ledgers, and day books of members of the Davidson family. Most of the volumes relate to the management of the family's plantations—Rural Hill and Ingleside in Mecklenburg County and Dixon in Gaston County. Ingleside Plantation appears to have been home to William S. M. Davidson; Dixon Plantation was the property of Laura Springs Davidson but managed by John Springs and Richard A. Davidson. Beginning in the 1870s, many of the volumes relate to the financial affairs of Adam Brevard Davidson's son, Eli Leroy Baxter Davidson.

**Subseries 2.1. 1833–1867** This subseries includes ten volumes, chiefly concerning Rural Hill.

Volume 1: 1833–1841, 160 pp. Adam Brevard Davidson book with farm accounts for Rural Hill Plantation.

Volume 2: 1837–1844, 118 pp. Rural Hill Plantation ledger.

Volume 3: 1837–1854, 43 pp. (front to back) and 77 pp. (back to front). Rural Hill Plantation farm and lumber accounts.

Volume 4: 1842–1851, 225 pp. Rural Hill farm accounts.

Volume 5: 1842–1853, 297 pp. Rural Hill book with farm accounts, including blacksmith accounts.

Volume 6: 1845–1850, 268 pp. Unidentified accounts. Binding is inscribed "Bank of Cape Fear."

Volume 7: 1843, 9 pp. Records of births and other family data and short journal entries about plantation activities.

Volume 8: 1845–1857, 35 pp. Rural [retreat] book with farm accounts.

Volume 9: 1853–1866, 179 pp. Rural Hill farm ledger.

Volume 10: 1853–1867, 244 pp. Rural Hill farm ledger.

**Subseries 2.2. 1867–1920** This subseries includes thirty-two volumes, chiefly documenting Rural Hill, Dixon, and Ingleside. Beginning in the 1870s, many of the volumes relate to the financial affairs of Adam Brevard Davidson's son, Eli Leroy Baxter Davidson.

Volume 11: 1867–1875. Rural Hill farm ledger.

Volume 12: 1867–1876. Rural Hill day book.

Volume 13: 1872–1893. Dixon Plantation ledger.

Volume 14: 1868–1874. Ingleside Plantation farm accounts. Also included are medical fee records.

Volumes 15–19: 1876–1920. Records of daily expenses for Adam Brevard Davidson and his family. After Adam Brevard Davidson's death in 1896, Eli Leroy Baxter Davidson used parts of Volume 17 to track his father's estate.

Volumes 20–27: 1872–1911. Records of rent collections by Adam Brevard Davidson, Eli Leroy Baxter Davidson, and the firms of Davidson and Springs and Davidson and Beall, both located in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Volumes 28–40: 1872–1900. Bank books of Adam Brevard Davidson. Volume 40 also contains records of his estate.

Volume 41: 1895–1896. Account book with entries for the estate of Adam Brevard Davidson and records of labor and crops received from his tenants.

Volume 42: 1896–1904. Inventory and accounts relating to the estate of Adam Brevard Davidson, including the records of the final distribution of the estate.

### **Series 3. Pictures, 1872 and Undated**

This series includes two printed photographic portraits of Eli Leroy Baxter Davidson, 1872 and undated. There are also two postcards of the ruins of a plantation belonging to the Davidsons, undated (after 1886).

*N.B.* The biographical note is adapted from the entry on Adam Brevard Davidson by Chalmers G. Davidson in the *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, Volume 2, 1986.

## **Reel 28 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0757          Introductory Material. 14 frames.

### **Series 1. Loose Papers, 1827–1935**

#### **Subseries 1.1: 1827–1864**

0771          Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.  
0772          Folder 1, 1827–1838. 62 frames.  
0834          Folder 2, 1839–1840. 35 frames.  
0869          Folder 3, 1841–1844. 64 frames.

## **Reel 29**

### ***Davidson Family Papers cont.***

#### **Series 1. Loose Papers, 1827–1935 cont.**

##### **Subseries 1.1: 1827–1864 cont.**

0001          Folder 4, 1845–1857. 35 frames.  
0036          Folder 5, 1854–1864. 68 frames.

##### **Subseries 1.2: 1868–1935**

0104          Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.  
0105          Folder 6, 1868–1935. 61 frames.

### **Series 2. Volumes, 1833–1920**

#### **Subseries 2.1: 1833–1867**

0166          Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.  
0167          Folder 7, Volume 1: 1833–1841, Volume 2: 1837–1844, and Volume 3: 1837–1854. 291 frames.  
0458          Folder 8, Volume 4: 1842–1851 and Volume 5: 1842–1853. 277 frames.  
0735          Folder 9, Volume 6: 1845–1850. 269 frames.

## Reel 30

### *Davidson Family Papers cont.* Series 2. Volumes, 1833–1920 cont.

#### Subseries 2.1: 1833–1867 cont.

- 0001 Folder 10, Volume 7: 1843. 14 frames.
- 0015 Folder 11, Volume 8: 1845–1857, Volume 9: 1853–1866, and Volume 10: 1853–1867. 267 frames.

#### Subseries 2.2: 1867–1920

- 0282 Description of Subseries 2.2. 1 frame.
- 0283 Folder 12, Volume 11: 1867–1875. 381 frames.
- 0664 Folder 13, Volume 12: 1867–1876. 398 frames.

## Reel 31

### *Davidson Family Papers cont.* Series 2. Volumes, 1833–1920 cont.

#### Subseries 2.2: 1867–1920 cont.

- 0001 Folder 14, Volume 13: 1872–1893. 277 frames.
- 0278 Folder 15, Volume 14: 1868–1874. 300 frames.
- 0578 Folder 16, Volume 15: 1876–1886. 365 frames.

## Reel 32

### *Davidson Family Papers cont.* Series 2. Volumes, 1833–1920 cont.

#### Subseries 2.2: 1867–1920 cont.

- 0001 Folder 17, Volume 16: 1886–1894. 329 frames.
- 0330 Folder 18, Volume 17: 1894–1920. 152 frames.
- 0482 Folder 19, Volume 18: 1876–1894. 338 frames.
- 0820 Folder 20, Volume 19: 1894–1896. 73 frames.

## Reel 33

### *Davidson Family Papers cont.* Series 2. Volumes, 1833–1920 cont.

#### Subseries 2.2: 1867–1920 cont.

- 0001 Folder 21, Volume 20a: 1872–1877. 123 frames.
- 0124 Folder 22, Volume 20b: 1877–1885. 360 frames.
- 0484 Folder 23, Volume 21: 1884–1895. 240 frames.
- 0724 Folder 24, Volume 22: 1895–1911. 232 frames.

## Reel 34

### ***Davidson Family Papers cont.*** **Series 2. Volumes, 1833–1920 cont.**

#### **Subseries 2.2: 1867–1920 cont.**

0001	Folder 25, Volume 23: 1886–1894. 174 frames.
0175	Folder 26, Volume 24: 1886, Volume 25: 1888–1893, and Volume 26: 1891–1895. 180 frames.
0255	Folder 27, Volume 27: 1881–1899. 89 frames.
0344	Folder 28, Volume 28: 1872–1874, Volume 29: 1878–1880, and Volume 30: 1880–1892. 56 frames.
0400	Folder 29, Volume 31: 1881–1884, Volume 32: 1882–1884, and Volume 33: 1881–1885. 59 frames.
0459	Folder 30, Volume 34: 1884–1886, Volume 35: 1887–1888, and Volume 36: 1888–1892. 105 frames.
0564	Folder 31, Volume 37: 1892–1895 and Volume 38: 1895–1896. 55 frames.
0619	Folder 32, Volume 39: 1893–1895 and Volume 40: 1896–1900. 33 frames.
0652	Folder 33, Volume 41: 1895–1896. 21 frames.
0673	Folder 34, Volume 42: 1896–1904. 103 frames.

#### **Series 3. Pictures, 1872 and Undated**

0766	Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
0767	Folder P-204/1–4. 7 frames.

### ***Latta Family Papers, 1799–1878,*** ***Mecklenburg County, North Carolina; also South Carolina***

#### **Description of the Collection**

This collection consists chiefly of financial and legal papers, 1799–1836, of the Latta family of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and York County, South Carolina, and a few other items.

Most items pertain to James Latta (1755–1837), merchant and farmer of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and York County, South Carolina. These include bills, receipts, accounts, promissory notes, items with references to slave ownership, and other business papers, 1799–1836. Also included are a 1799 cure for “yellow water”; an 1808 letter signed by James Latta concerning money owed to him; an 1809 sworn deposition of John Armstrong; an 1812 letter from David McEwen, a Tennessee business associate of James Latta; an 1814 account of Mary Latta’s expenses as a student at Salem Boarding School; an 1816 business letter from John Matthews, a Tennessee business associate; an 1822 will of James Latta naming his wife, Jane, his son, Robert, and several grandchildren; an 1826 letter from C. W. Cozens, a South Carolina business supplier and family friend; an 1848 letter from Mary Smith to her daughter-in-law, Isabella Reid, regarding family matters; and an 1878 letter to Emma C. Reid from her sister, Floy, containing mostly family information.

### **Biographical Note**

James Latta (1755–1837), merchant and plantation owner, was born in Ireland. He emigrated to the United States, probably in 1785, and soon established himself as a merchant in York County, South Carolina, and Mecklenburg, Iredell, Lincoln, and Rowan counties, North Carolina. His first wife died in Ireland while he was in the United States. In 1795, he married Jane Knox (1776–1864). She gave birth to three daughters: Elizabeth, Mary, and Nancy. From 1799 to 1800, James Latta contracted to have a plantation house, Latta Place, built for his new family in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

By 1812, Robert Latta, James's son with his first wife, was a merchant in Yorkville, South Carolina. Robert acquired much wealth and a considerable business reputation. He remained in South Carolina for most of his life.

James Latta's daughters married prominent planters of the region. Elizabeth married Benjamin Wilson Davidson of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and, after the death of her husband, married her sister Nancy's widower, Major Rufus Reid of Iredell County, North Carolina. Mary married James Torrance of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

James Latta died in 1837. His wife survived him and their daughters and died in 1864.

*N.B.* Sources for the biographical note include J. B. Alexander, *Biographical Sketches of the Early Settlers of the Hopewell Section*, 1897; and Maurice Moore, *Reminiscences of York*, reprint edition, 1981.

Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Rufus Reid Papers and the Benjamin Franklin Little Papers, which are both included in the present edition. Other related collections are the Robert Latta Papers, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, and the George F. Davidson Papers, Manuscripts Department, Duke University, which is included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series F, Part 3*.

## **Reel 34 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0774      Introductory Materials. 8 frames.

### **Papers**

0782      Folder 1, 1799–1815. 42 frames.

0824      Folder 2, 1816–1837, 1848, and 1878. 40 frames.



***John Osbourn Diary, 1819–1821,  
Mecklenburg County, North Carolina; also South Carolina***

**Description of the Collection**

The John Osbourn diary contains daily entries of approximately two to three lines each from February 1819 to September 1821. The diary is fifty pages long, but the first two pages are missing. The daily entries highlight the social life and many of the seasonal events and patterns associated with early nineteenth-century rural life, including information about the weather, land and livestock transactions, farm work, and visits with neighbors and relatives.

During the period 1819–1821 Osbourn purchased and sold land holdings and appears to have frequently traveled from one of his plantations to the next, overseeing the work closely and participating directly in some phases of it. He raised corn, cotton, fodder, wheat, rye, oats, and turnips, as well as sheep, cattle, and hogs. In the diary, Osbourn mentioned various agricultural activities, including planting and harvesting of crops, ginning cotton, milling grain, husking corn, cutting firewood, searching for stray livestock, butchering cattle, shearing sheep, constructing a hog pen, building a barn in 1819, and traveling to Camden and Charleston, South Carolina, to market wagonloads of crops. He also commented often on the scarcity of money and the slowness of trade.

In addition, Osbourn's diary documents various aspects of rural social life, including references to Baptist and Methodist camp meetings that he and his family sometimes attended, a shooting match, local elections for the state assembly, regimental musterings, a neighborhood school run by a Mr. Dillens, his service as justice of the peace in 1821, social visits to neighbors and relatives, and his eating and particularly his overindulgent drinking. The diary mentions the names of numerous friends, neighbors, and relatives with whom Osbourn conducted business or visited, as well as overnight travelers who stayed with the Osbourn family, including various peddlers, tobacco buyers, and a Mr. Lewis, one of whom's female slaves escaped during the night. Osbourn also noted the birth of two of his sons: one in April 1819 and the other in June 1821. He often wrote of his various ailments and discontent and of "the injustice that my Father and brother had done to me which made me Sell all my Lands."

**Biographical Note**

John Osbourn (fl. 1800–1821) of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, was a planter and landholder who owned several plantations and farms in the area. He was probably the son of John Osbourn, who is mentioned in the diary.

*N.B.* A related collection is the John Osborne Diary (typescript), North Carolina Collection, Academic Affairs Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

## Reel 34 cont.

### Introductory Materials

0864 Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

### Diary

0871 Folder 1, 1819–1821. 50 frames.

### ***Leonidas Chalmers Glenn Papers, 1752–1907, Lincoln (now Gaston) and Cleveland Counties, North Carolina; also Arkansas, Georgia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia***

#### **Description of the Collection**

Represented in this collection are members of the Wilson, Torrence, and Glenn families. The Wilson family of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, included John Wilson (1742–1799) of North Carolina; Samuel Wilson (1754–1799), Presbyterian minister at Big Spring Church, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; Robert G. Wilson (b. 1768), son of John, Presbyterian minister at Abbeville, South Carolina, who moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, because of his opposition to slavery; and William Joseph Wilson (1777–1854), son of John, of Lincoln and Gaston counties, North Carolina. Glenn family members include William Davis Glenn (b. 1833) of Gaston County; his brother, Robert N. Glenn, Confederate soldier; John F. Glenn, father of William and Robert, of the Crowders Creek area of Gaston County, North Carolina, and York County, South Carolina; and Leonidas Chambers Glenn (1871–1951), son of William, author and professor of geology at Vanderbilt University. Torrence family members include Edwin B. Torrence of Rutherford (later Cleveland) County, North Carolina, and his sons, Luther B. and Thomas, both of whom fought in the Confederate army; William Wilson Torrence (1808–1875); and Leonidas Torrence, a Confederate soldier who died at Gettysburg.

Family correspondence, chiefly 1788–1871, of the ancestors of Leonidas Chalmers Glenn, includes three letters, 1766–1768, from North Carolina Governor William Tryon; letters from relatives in Hampden-Sidney, Virginia, in Pope County, Arkansas, in Green County, Tennessee, in Illinois, and in other places; letters from Confederate soldiers in the field and in hospitals in Virginia and eastern North Carolina; and correspondence, 1901–1927, of Leonidas Chalmers Glenn concerning family history. Correspondence reflects the private life, professional activities, and opinions on public matters of members of the extended family, which included ministers, professors, merchants, and farmers. Major topics include the Presbyterian church in Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Ohio; North Carolina politics and economic affairs during the early part of the nineteenth century; slavery; Kings Mountain, North Carolina, gold mines; affairs at Union Theological Seminary in Richmond, Virginia; and political,

social, and economic life in Ohio. Volumes include the diary, 1864–1868, of William Davis Glenn, recording trips, 1866–1867, through Mississippi and to Baltimore, New York, and Philadelphia, and his reminiscences, written in 1907, describing social and economic conditions in the Carolinas before, during, and after the Civil War.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Loose Papers—Subseries 1.1. 1752–1860 and Undated and Subseries 1.2. 1861–1927 and Undated [not included]; Series 2. Volumes—Subseries 2.1. 1794–1907 and Undated before 1861 and Subseries 2.2. 1864–1907; and Series 3. Pictures.

### **Biographical Note**

The collection consists of personal letters and other papers, such as wills, deeds, genealogy, and typed copies of such items, relating to the ancestors of Dr. L. C. Glenn, who collected these papers. The persons chiefly concerned are members of the Glenn, Torrence, and Wilson families. The collector's mother was a Torrence and his maternal grandmother was a Wilson. There were apparently several different marriages connecting members of the Torrence family with members of the Wilson family in Gaston (formerly Lincoln) County.

John Wilson (1742–1799) had a brother, Samuel Wilson (1754–1799), who was a Princeton graduate and Presbyterian pastor at Big Spring Church in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Samuel Wilson's wife, Jane Mahon, survived him and married John Heap. John had three brothers: Hugh, who migrated to Georgia; James, who settled in Ohio; and William, who died unmarried in 1778. These three brothers appear only incidentally in this collection of papers. John Wilson (1742–1799) and his wife, Mary Wray, had ten or eleven children. The ones chiefly concerned in these papers include Robert G. (b. 1768), Samuel B. (1783–1869), and William J. (1777–1854). Robert G. Wilson, born in 1768, was a Presbyterian pastor in Abbeville, South Carolina, migrated early to Chillicothe, Ohio, because of his opposition to the institution of slavery, and became president of the University of Ohio at Athens, Ohio. William Joseph Wilson (1777–1854) was married in 1799 to Sarah Baird (1773–1851). They lived in Lincoln and Gaston counties, North Carolina, and had ten children. Among their children were Lawson Wilson (1809–1876), whose papers are among this collection (though there were other relatives by the same name); a daughter, Sally Ann (1813–1880), who married W. W. Torrence; and a daughter, Mary (or Polly) (1811–1900), who married Ephraim Torrence. Samuel Blain Wilson (1783–1869) was a Presbyterian pastor at Fredericksburg, Virginia, for possibly 35 years and, in 1841, became a professor at the Union Seminary in prince Edward County, Virginia. Among his six children was the Reverend Samuel Blair Owen Wilson (1809–1899), who served the presbyteries in South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, was professor at Davidson College, 1841–1853, and died at Woodville, Tennessee.

The Glenns who appear in these papers are the collector's father, William Davis Glenn, who was born in 1833 as the son of John F. and Jeannette Scott

Glenn, married Miss Sarah Priscilla Torrence (1851–1906) in 1870 and wrote his reminiscences in 1907; Robert N. Glenn, brother of W. D., whose Confederate army letters are in this collection and who did not survive the Civil War; and John F. Glenn, father of Robert, of the Crowders Creek section of North and South Carolina; and to some extent cousins and ancestors of these three men.

The papers from 1840 through 1886 include correspondence and other papers of members of the Torrence family who intermarried with the Wilsons and the Glenns in Gaston (earlier Lincoln) County. This was a large family in Piedmont, North Carolina, with scattered relatives also in Arkansas, Tennessee, Illinois, Georgia, Iowa, etc. The ones most conspicuous in this series of papers are Edwin B. Torrence of Rutherford (later Cleveland) County, whose bills appear in the 1840s and whose family correspondence continues on through later years; his daughter, Miss Mary Ellen Torrence, whose extensive correspondence with her relatives runs from the 1850s through 1886; his sons, Luther B. and Thomas, who fought in the Confederate army; and his brother-in-law, Nathan Mendenhall of Gaston County (husband of Mary B. Torrence 1799–1879). William Wilson Torrence (1808–1875) and wife, Sarah Ann (Wilson) Torrence (1813–1880), had a daughter, Sarah Priscilla, who married W. D. Glenn. W. W. Torrence's son, Leonidas, whose Confederate army letters are among these papers, was mortally wounded at Gettysburg. There are letters from a number of Torrence relatives in Pope County, Arkansas, apparently the families of one or more brothers of E. B. Torrence. Other Torrences are identified in the genealogical material and tombstone inscriptions filed at the end of the chronological series of papers. Among the Torrence relatives were members of the Mendenhall, Falls, Wilson, Roberts, White, Walker, Harmon, and other families.

### **Series 1. Loose Papers, 1752–1927 and Undated**

***Subseries 1.1: 1752–1860 and Undated*** Included are the following:

1752: Anson County land grant, to James Alexander.

1765: Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, land grant, James Alexander to others.

1766: William Tryon to Ephraim McLean, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

1767: William Tryon to Thomas Price, Mecklenburg County.

1768: William Tryon to Richard Venable, Tryon.

1769: Typed copies of the will of John Willson, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, probated 7 August 1773.

1770: John Ramsey, Alexander Baldrige, deed to Thomas Price, Tryon County North Carolina. Beginning of papers of the Reverend Samuel Wilson (1754–1799) of Big Spring Presbyterian Church, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

1782: 30 April. Typed copy of a letter from James Wilson to his brother, Samuel Wilson, a student at Princeton. 20 August. Samuel Wilson's notes for a debate at Princeton.

1783: Grant to Benjamin Linsey, Tryon County, registered in Lincoln County, North Carolina, 1796.

1787: Two letters to the Reverend Samuel Wilson, Big Spring, from his brother, James. [One is a typed copy only; the other is manuscript plus typed copy of the same.]

1788: Wilson family correspondence, concerning chiefly politics and the new proposed constitution for the nation. 11 April. Savannah, Hugh and Cathrine Willson to John Wilson living on Crowders Creek in Bethel Congregation. July. Francis Cummins, Bethel, South Carolina to Reverend Samuel Wilson, Big Spring, Pennsylvania. 10 July (typed copy only), Crowder Creek, John Wilson to Samuel Wilson, Big Spring, Pennsylvania, concerning the proposed Constitution of the United States, South Carolina's reaction to it and Francis Cummins's position. 20 July. Robert Wilson in school at Salisbury, North Carolina, to the Reverend Samuel Wilson, hopes to finish his education at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, some day; news of people; comments on the Constitution. 18 August. John Wilson to Samuel Wilson, news of politics in North Carolina and of Robert's schooling.

1789: 11 January. John Wilson to James Wilson at Rocky Spring, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, regarding political and economic affairs in North Carolina. 7 May. (typescript only), James Wilson to his brother, Samuel, personal news, health, money, crops. 7 October. John to Samuel about Uncle William's estate.

1790: 7 May. Franklin County, Pennsylvania, John and Sarah Swan to their uncle, Samuel Wilson, Big Spring. 2 August. Camden district, South Carolina, Robert Lesley grant.

1791: Camden district, South Carolina, deed to Thomas Price on Crowder's Creek. 8 August. letter from James Wilson to the Reverend Samuel Wilson, Big Spring, about some Pennsylvania lands. 3 November. deed, Lincoln County, Samuel Spratt to Joseph Neel.

1792: Two Lincoln County, North Carolina, deeds to John Glenn and to Thomas Price. (John Wilson, Register).

1793: 30 September. Crowder's Creek, South Carolina, Robert Wilson, to Samuel Wilson, Big Spring, (and typed copy of the letter).

1794: 14 July. (manuscript and typed copy), Oglethorpe County, Georgia, John Newton, minister, to Samuel Wilson, Big Spring, Pennsylvania, mostly about the state of religion in Georgia and with certain individuals.

1796: 4 October. (and typed copy), James Wilson to Samuel Wilson, Big Spring, family news, some cures for worms, etc.

1797: 7 March. (and typed copy), John Wilson, Crowder Creek, to Samuel Wilson, Big Spring, on government affairs, state of religion, contention concerning emancipation of African slaves. 15 June. (typed copy only), James Wilson about twelve miles from Greensburg, Pennsylvania to Samuel Wilson.

1798: 27 March. Abbeville County, South Carolina, the Reverend Robert Wilson to the Reverend Samuel Wilson, Big Spring, religious news, also family and personal. 28 September. deeds, Thomas Price, Lincoln County, Thomas

Ferguson, Lincoln County. 19 November. (typescript only) James Wilson, Picaway Plains, to Samuel Wilson in regard to acquiring lands and settling.

1799–1809: Wilson family letters continued, with typed copies of most of the letters, addressed chiefly to the Reverend Samuel Wilson, Big Spring, Pennsylvania; also to his widow, Jane, (nee Mahon), who married John Heap.

27 March 1799. Abbeville County, South Carolina, Robert Wilson stating his opposition to slavery. 9 July 1800. Lincoln County, North Carolina, deed, John Glen to William and Robert Glen. 11 April 1803. Abbeville, Robert Wilson to his aunt and cousins John and Jenny. 31 September 1806. Lincoln County, North Carolina, deed, Samuel McCleary to James Baird. 4 December 1806. Chillicothe, Ohio, Robert G. Wilson to his aunt Jane Mahon Wilson Heap, speaking of the unhappiness of her second marriage and giving news of his family and his situation in Ohio.

About 1808 and continuing until about 1852 are papers of William J. Wilson.

21 September 1808. Power of attorney, assigned to William Wilson, Lincoln County, North Carolina, by members of the Gilliland and Huggins family in Ohio for settling estate of Alexander Gilliland. Robert G. Wilson's wife was a Gilliland. 21 August 1809. Fredericksburg, Virginia, Samuel B. Wilson to his brother, William J. Wilson, in Lincoln County, North Carolina, family, religious, and international political matters.

1810–1815: Several deeds for lands and slaves, Crowders Creek section, in Lincoln County (now in Gaston County), North Carolina, and York County, South Carolina.

Letters to William J. Wilson, Lincoln County, North Carolina, from his brother Samuel B. Wilson, Fredericksburg, Virginia, 18 December 1813, and from brother, Robert G. Wilson, Chillicothe, Ohio, 27 February 1812, 9 August 1814, and 22 December 1814, describing Chillicothe, a recent earthquake, the academy where he teaches, family news, the death of his wife, war conditions, international events. 13 May 1815. Chillicothe, Eliza Wilson to her father, R. G. Wilson, who is away from home, about his family.

1816, 1817, 1818: Deeds, Isaac Price to William J. Wilson for Crowders Creek property in North Carolina and South Carolina State of North Carolina to William J. Wilson, same region. 1819–19: papers relating to suit of *Robert Forsythe v. William Falls, Lincoln County*.

1818: 31 March. (and typed copy), Chillicothe, Ohio, Robert G. Wilson to his brother, William J. Wilson, Lincoln County, North Carolina, news of friends and relatives, scattered, and a description of the growth and development of the section of Ohio where he is. 11 November. Chillicothe, Ohio, Robert G. Wilson to John Heap telling of receiving a D.D. degree from Princeton and marrying a Mrs. Craft. 15 November. The will of Robert Patterson of Lincoln County naming his wife, Isabella, and three sons, John, William, and James.

1819: Lincoln County deeds, involving William Price, W. J. Wilson, John Falls, John Price, estate of John Drake, and others.

1820: 29 March. (and typed copy), Fredericksburg, Virginia, Samuel B. Wilson to William J. Wilson, Lincoln County, telling about his family (naming five children) and his church; messages to relatives in North Carolina. 19 April. deed, Lincoln County, Robert Winter to William J. Wilson.

There are no items between 1820 and 1825 except one receipted bill, 1823, Vardry McBee to Simri Wilson, D. Sheriff, for fees.

1825: 23 January. Athens, Ohio, Robert G. Wilson to William J. Wilson at Crowders Creek, Lincoln County, North Carolina, on the death of William's son, his own inauguration, family news and inquiries.

1828: 27 March. Lincoln County deed, Robert G. Glenn to his sons, John and Enos. 30 May. Plat (done by William J. Wilson) of land granted to Lewis Beard at King's Mountain. 29 September. (and copy), Robert G. Wilson, Athens, Ohio, to W. J. Wilson, telling of his duties at the institution; news of family, church, politics, etc., and an account of Lawson Wilson's expenses at college.

1829: Bond of William Glenn of Tennessee and Robert Glenn of Lincoln County, North Carolina, to Jonathan Gullick.

1831-32: (William J. Wilson papers)

Lincoln County paper relating to purchase of a slave by W. J. Wilson from the Barber estate.

Item relating to Robert Alexander estate (W. J. Wilson, surviving executor). October 1832, Rutherford County, Tennessee, "Declaration" of Josiah Martin, born about 1757 in Pennsylvania, who served in the Revolution, from Lincoln County, North Carolina, in regard to his service, for the purpose of making a claim under recent act of Congress. [Also photocopies and typed copies of the same. See also photoprints of papers, 1845 and 1848, relating to claims by his widow, Mary.]

Lincoln County patent to William J. Wilson on King's Creek.

1834: (Letters chiefly to Lawson Wilson, Crowder's Creek, Lincoln County.

27 May. (typed copy), Cornersville, Giles County, Tennessee, Zenos Baird, having just returned from Chickasaw Nation, writes to his cousin, Lawson.

4 July. Greenfield, Ohio, A. B. Wilson to his cousin, Lawson Wilson, news of self, abolitionist activities. 24 July. Greenfield, Joseph G. Wilson, news of self, theological studies, relatives, etc. 24 August. Giles County, Tennessee, Zenos Baird gives a detailed account of his illness. 11 November. Note from entry office to Lincoln County surveyor regarding William Bennet's land warrant. 1 December. (and typed copy), Athens, Robert G. Wilson to his nephew, Lawson, giving news of Lawson's former classmates; friends and relatives; recent disorderly conduct at the university. 18 December. Beaty's Ford, A. M. Burton to William J. Wilson about some land.

1836-39: 1836: Lincoln County deed. 22 April. Athens, Ohio, Robert G. Wilson to his brother, William J. Wilson at Crowders Creek, family news; national and state politics; comments on land, industry, and internal improvements in Ohio; attitude toward slavery.

Typed copy of a letter from R. G. Wilson, 7 November 1841, (filed in 1841) near Chillicothe, followed by one of 3 December 1836, Athens, to nephew, Robert W. Denny in Bond County, Illinois, news of family, the state of religion, etc.

1837: 1 March. Lincoln County deed, Robert Glenn to John F. Glenn. 4 April. William E. Suiter and wife, Bedford County, Tennessee, power of attorney to Zenos Baird, Giles County, Tennessee.

1838: 22 February. (and typed copy), Conveyance of Kings Mountain Gold Mine Company share from Andrew Falls to William J. Wilson. 8 May. Typed copy of letter from R. G. Wilson, Athens, to son-in-law, the Reverend John Pitken, about affairs of the university and family matters. 1 September. A statement of the gold received from Thomas Roberts, manager at Kings Mountain Gold Mine, 1831–32 (when company stopped working by injunction), and with interest up to September 1838.

1839: 2 August. Raleigh, George E. Badger to William J. Wilson, saying he thinks the court will grant a new trial in the case in which they are interested.

1840–41: 1840: Bills to E. B. Torrence, Rutherford County, North Carolina, chiefly from John Hoke and William H. Michal, general merchants, of Lincoln County. 31 January. (and typed copy), U.S. Mint, Charlotte, North Carolina, John H. Wheeler requests from William J. Wilson report of production and other data on the Kings Mountain Gold Mine, of which Wilson is a proprietor. 23 June. (and typed copy), Chillicothe, Ohio, R. G. Wilson to his brother, William J. Wilson, Crowders Creek, on backing William H. Harrison in national elections; comments on farm problems, currency, state of the nation; Presbyterian affairs.

1841: 20 May. (and typed copy), Cornersville, Tennessee, Zenos Baird to William J. Wilson about settling the Witherspoon estate and other business, comments on the times. [7 November. Typed copy of R. G. Wilson to R. W. Denny, duplicate of item filed also under date of 3 December 1836.]

30 November. Cornersville, Zenos Baird to W. J. Wilson, news of family, religious revival at Murfreesboro, and some business about land.

1842: 9 February. (and typed copy), Chillicothe, Ohio, R. G. Wilson to W. J. Wilson, Crowders Creek, his health and present situation; comments on national and Ohio state affairs, such as currency, taxes, and on the university. 26 February. (and typed copy), Union Theological Seminary, Prince Edward County, Samuel B. Wilson writes to his brother about considering and refusing an offer to Davidson College and then accepting an offer to come to Hampden Sidney; his new work, his feelings, and the state of religion. 8 August. (and typed copy), Chillicothe, Robert G. Wilson to his brother, comments on approaching old age, mentions family's health, crops, national politics, economics, currency. 25 October. (and typed copy), Chillicothe, Robert G. Wilson to nephew, Lawson, on crops, health, currency, politics, public schools; news of Lawson's ex-classmates. 18 December. (and typed copy), Hope, Pickens County, Alabama, South Carolina Floyd to his cousin, Lawson Wilson, Lincoln County, describes his ramblings of the past years in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, etc.; comments on conditions in Alabama and Mississippi and especially banking and currency.



1843-44: Papers of William J. Wilson, Crowders Creek, Lincoln County, North Carolina.

1843: 22 January. Marshall County, Mississippi, John M. and Eliza M. Barber telling about the general welfare of the country where they are; their own cotton and corn crops; earthquake on 4 January; family news; inquiries about Carolina news. 5 April. Charleston, James Bryce & Co. requests W. J. Wilson to collect a note from John Massey of Lincoln County. 1844: 10 April. James Price, Crittenden County, Kentucky, appoints W. J. Wilson his attorney in Lincoln County and Mecklenburg County, especially in connection with making collection from John Witherspoon (estate of James Witherspoon). 29 June. James Price gives W. J. Wilson power of attorney for a list of Lamb children and others for whom Price is guardian (in connection with Witherspoon estate). 3 September. Another bill from John Hoke to Edwin Torrence.

1845-47: Photocopies of several documents relating to the establishment of eligibility for pension for Mrs. Mary McClary Martin, widow of Josiah Martin, Revolutionary soldier of Rutherford County, Tennessee. 1845, 1848.

More bills from John Hoke, Lincolnton merchant, to E. B. Torrence.

1845: 4 April. Joseph H. Mendenhall to William J. Wilson, deed for 189 acres on Crowders Creek, Lincoln County, North Carolina. 6 May. (and typed copy), Chillicothe, Ohio, R. G. Wilson to his brother, William J., reflections on suffering and illness; comments on weather, internal improvements, taxes, politics. 28 August. (and typed copy), Theological Seminary, Prince Edward County, Virginia, Samuel B. Wilson to his brother, William J., news of seminary and family; seeking financial contributions for the seminary.

1846: 1 November. Marriage license for Robert Quinn and Isabella McArthur, Lincoln County, North Carolina.

1847: 9 March. Union Seminary, Prince Edward Court House, S. B. Wilson to William J. on disease and its relation to swampy lands; news of family; comments on William Henry Foote's *Sketches of North Carolina*. 20 May. Printed circular, addressed to postmaster, Crowders Creek, North Carolina, from a committee of the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, reassuring North Carolinians about the proposed route of the railroad. 22 September. (and typed copy), Greenfield, Highland County, Ohio, A. B. Wilson to his cousin, Lawson Wilson, on politics in Ohio, and news of relatives in Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa.

1848-51: 1848: 6 October. Photoprint of application for Revolutionary veteran's widow's pension for Mary Martin, Rutherford County, Tennessee. 1849: 3 May. Crittenden County, Kentucky, J. R. Hanks to W. J. Wilson acknowledging receipt of left-ends of two bank notes by mail (in connection with Price settlement), of which the right-ends will be sent separately. 23 May. Salisbury, North Carolina, J. F. Forman (?) to Ed. B. Torrence, Polk, P.O., Cleveland County, North Carolina, tells of his medical practice; his success with some eye cases; his method of treating pneumonia; a new prescription for dysentery; comments on Methodism and other sects. 1850: 18 December. Spartanburg district, Clementine to Cornelia (whose father lives at Shelby),

young girls' social life. 1851: 19 January. Carroll County, Tennessee, Richard W. and Rachel Roberts to their Torrence relatives telling how he is situated in regard to land, crops, mechanical work, weather, health, general economic conditions, affairs of Methodists and Baptists; opportunities for buying land cheap and settling. 17 February. (and typed copy), Kings Mountain, B. F. Briggs to W. J. Wilson asking for a recommendation that will enable him to lease some mining lands in Lancaster district. 19 June and 18 October [1851]. Two wills of William J. Wilson, Gaston County, naming his heirs. 19 September. Crowders Creek, Lawson Wilson to his brother-in-law, William W. Torrence, about the death of Sarah Baird Wilson, Lawson's mother.

1852-58: 1852: 28 February. Greenfield, Highland County, Ohio, A. B. Wilson to cousin Lawson Wilson, news of relatives and of the community, progress of the railroad, growth of population. 22 May. Austin, Texas, Elisha Rhodes to his son, Daniel, at Dallas in Gaston County, North Carolina, news of family and crops. 22 June. Lincolnton, C. C. Henderson to W. J. Wilson at Crowders Creek, Gaston County, enquiring about purchasing slaves to work on plank road.

1855: 30 July. William D. Glenn, Gaston County, a paper relating to payment of subscription to school for teaching. 16 July. (and typed copy), Hampden Sidney, S. B. Wilson to one of his Pennsylvania cousins giving facts of his own life and his knowledge of Wilson family history.

1858: 5 February. Pleasant Home, Gaston County, Misses Ellen Torrence and Rosy Falls to their friend, Mary, about young people's activities such as weddings, parties, signings, etc. 17 February. (and typed copy), Washington, Fayette County, Ohio, Lawson Wilson to his cousin, James N. Wilson, news of family in Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa, and general news from Ohio.

March-December. Letters to Miss Mary Ellen Torrence, daughter of Edwin B. Torrence, from relatives and friends in other North Carolina communities, South Carolina, and Arkansas. The letters are from her cousin, Emily Torrence, in Pope County, Arkansas; cousin, C. E. Mendenhall, in York district, South Carolina; cousin, Nancy Falls, Dallas, North Carolina; cousin, John A. Torrence, Pope County, Arkansas; also her uncle, E. D. Torrence, and cousin, E. S. Torrence, in Arkansas; cousin E. B. Mendenhall, Gaston County, North Carolina. Her correspondents tell of social activities, schooling, camp meeting, courtship and weddings, family news, and daily events in their communities; also of crops, illnesses, etc.

Other letters of 1858 are from Nathan Mendenhall to his brother-in-law, E. B. Torrence, 26 April, and John F. Glenn to someone about slave laborer whom he has hired and is ready to return, 8 November.

1859-60: More letters to Miss Mary Ellen Torrence, Cleveland County, North Carolina, from many scattered cousins in Gaston County, North Carolina, York County, South Carolina, Pope County, Arkansas, and one from Madison County, Illinois. The letters are from Torrence, Mendenhall, and a few White, Falls, and Walker relatives of the same character as those listed for 1858.

In addition to Miss Torrence's correspondence, there is a letter to E. B. Torrence from his brother in Arkansas; an order, 10 February, to pay John F. Glenn \$1620 for building the Crowders Creek bridge (Building Committee of York County Board); and one or two other Glenn business papers.

## **Series 2. Volumes, 1794–1907 and Undated**

**Subseries 2.1. 1794–1797 and Undated before 1861** This subseries consists of two volumes.

Volume 1: 1794–1797, 10 pp. Store accounts for general merchandise. Names mentioned are Samuel Lowrie, Robert Alexander, and others. Owner unknown.

Volume 2: Undated (before 1861), 92 pp. Cipher book. Owner unknown.

**Subseries 2.2. 1864–1907** This series consists of three volumes.

Volume 3: 1864–1869, 45 pp. Diary of William Davis Glenn of Dallas, Gaston County, North Carolina, containing irregular entries about trips and other events. Included are discussions about weather, social life, preachings, the general store at Pleasant Ridge, employment in the clerk's office, visits to relatives, troops stationed in the vicinity in 1865, 1865 trips in North Carolina, a trip to Mississippi in 1866, a trip to Baltimore in the same year, a trip to New York and Philadelphia in 1867, and work in a country store in the summer of 1867.

Volume 4: 1866, 9 pp. Journal of William Davis Glenn's trip to Mississippi.

Volume 5: 1907, 66 pp. "Reflections of a Long Life" by William Davis Glenn, a chronological record of his life and events in his family. Among other topics, he wrote about the following:

1846: Geography school at Union church.

1849: Columbia, South Carolina; public school in winter; farming in the summer.

1853: Trip to Charleston; driving cattle to Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

1854: Beginning of rheumatism.

1857: Winter in York County, South Carolina; first experiences in storekeeping; social life.

1858: Visits with relatives.

1859–60: Taylor's store near Laurel Springs.

1861: Outbreak of war; duties as clerk of county court at Dallas.

1862: Duties as salt commissioner; life on home front.

1866: 2,100-mile trip to Mississippi with J. H. Craig to collect cotton left there by W. Ferguson during the war; also travel through Alabama, Tennessee, and Virginia.

1866–1869: Activities in Crowders Creek.

1869–1870: Activities in Pleasant Ridge, North Carolina; marriage on 10 November 1870 to Sarah P. Torrence and building of home on Yorkville Road.

1873–1874: Duties as clerk in store in Charlotte.

1874–1875: Move to Gaffney, South Carolina, to sell groceries.

1875–1907: Business and farming activities.

### **Series 3. Pictures, ca. 1875–1900**

This series consists of seven pictures. The first two are photographs of John F. Glenn, ca. 1885. The third is a photograph of Jas. A. Glenn, ca. 1875. The fourth is a photograph of John Howard Glenn, ca. 1900. The fifth is a photograph of an unidentified baby, ca. 1880. The sixth is a photograph of an unidentified boy, ca. 1880. The seventh is a tintype of F. N. C. Glenn, ca. 1885.

### **Omissions**

A list of omissions from the Leonidas Chalmers Glenn Papers is provided on Reel 35, Frame 0937 and consists of Subseries 1.2. Loose Papers, 1861–1927 and Undated.

## **Reel 35**

### **Introductory Materials**

0001      Introductory Materials. 29 frames.

### **Series 1. Loose Papers, 1752–1927 and Undated**

#### **Subseries 1.1: 1752–1860 and Undated**

0030      Description of Subseries 1.1. 7 frames.  
0037      Folder 1, 1752–1787. 38 frames.  
0075      Folder 2, 1788. 21 frames.  
0096      Folder 3, 1789–1792. 32 frames.  
0128      Folder 4, 1793–1798. 28 frames.  
0156      Folder 5, 1799–1809. 32 frames.  
0188      Folder 6, 1810–1815. 42 frames.  
0230      Folder 7, 1816–1820. 46 frames.  
0276      Folder 8, 1823–1829. 27 frames.  
0303      Folder 9, 1831–1832. 24 frames.  
0327      Folder 10, 1834. 36 frames.  
0363      Folder 11, 1835–1839. 32 frames.  
0395      Folder 12, 1840–1841. 39 frames.  
0434      Folder 13, 1842. 31 frames.  
0465      Folder 14, 1843–1844. 23 frames.  
0488      Folder 15, 1845–1847. 43 frames.  
0531      Folder 16, 1848–1851. 28 frames.  
0559      Folder 17, 1852–1858. 59 frames.  
0618      Folder 18, 1859–1860. 77 frames.  
0695      Folder 19, Undated before 1861. 22 frames.

### **Series 2. Volumes, 1794–1907 and Undated**

#### **Subseries 2.1: 1794–1797 and Undated before 1861**

0717      Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.  
0718      Folder 31, Volume 1: 1794–1797. 11 frames.  
0729      Folder 32, Volume 2: Undated before 1861. 94 frames.

**Subseries 2.2: 1864–1907**

- 0823 Description of Subseries 2.2. 1 frame.  
0824 Folder 33, Volume 3: 1864–1869. 26 frames.  
0850 Folder 34, Volume 4: 1866. 9 frames.  
0859 Folder 35, Volume 5: 1907. 69 frames.

**Series 3. Pictures, ca. 1875–1900**

- 0928 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.  
0929 Folder P-3052/1–7. 8 frames.

**Omissions**

- 0937 List of Omissions from the Leonidas Chalmers Glenn Papers. 1 frame.

***James A. Johnston Papers, 1845–1867,  
Iredell County, North Carolina***

**Description of the Collection**

James A. Johnston (b. 1809) was a merchant, planter, and slaveholder of Iredell County, North Carolina. In 1864, he served as a steward in a Confederate army field hospital in Petersburg, Virginia.

The three items in this collection are an 1845 bill of sale for Johnston's purchase of a twenty-three-year-old black slave named Henry for \$450 from David Holdsclaw of Iredell County, North Carolina; an 1864 letter from Johnston in Petersburg, Virginia, where he was serving as a hospital steward, to his uncle about Johnston's activities; and a list of birth and death records, presumably for black slaves, with entries ranging from 1825 to 1867.

**Reel 36****Introductory Materials**

- 0001 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

**Papers**

- 0005 Folder 1, 1845–1867. 9 frames.

***Chambers Family Papers, 1816–1918,  
Iredell and Burke Counties, North Carolina***

**Description of the Collection**

Materials in this collection relate to members of the Chambers family of Iredell County, North Carolina. Volumes include an account book, 1816–1865, of Joseph Chambers (1791–1848); an account book, 1841–1884, of Joseph Chambers and his son, Pinckney Brown Chambers, at Farmville Plantation, Iredell County, and at Morganton and Statesville; merchants' accounts, 1852–1854, kept at Salisbury, North Carolina; three volumes of Chambers family

records and history from 1708 to 1918, one volume of which contains a list of slaves; and an autobiography of Chattanooga lawyer Henry A. Chambers (b. 1841) of his childhood in Iredell County.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Loose Papers, 1837–1968 and Undated [not included] and Series 2. Volumes—Subseries 2.1. Antebellum Volumes, 1840s–1880s and Subseries 2.2. Postbellum Volumes, 1860s–1940s [not included].

### **Biographical Note**

Members of the Chambers family of Iredell County, North Carolina, included Henry Chambers (1708–1782), who moved from Pennsylvania to Iredell (then Rowan) County where he bought a large tract of land on Third Creek in 1754. His son, Henry Chambers (1750–1817), who farmed the land his father had purchased, was the father of Joseph Chambers (1791–1848). Joseph Chambers was a businessman in Salisbury, North Carolina, but moved home and continued the planting operation after his father's death. He apparently built the family home, called Farmville, around 1820.

Joseph's son, Pinckney Brown Chambers (1821–1905), also planted at Farmville. During the Civil War, he raised a company from Iredell and Rowan counties and served as major with the forty-ninth North Carolina Regiment. He was wounded at the Battle of Malvern Hill. After the war, he struggled to continue farming operations at Farmville with little help. Old and infirm, Pinckney and his wife, Justina Avery Chambers, sold the farm and moved into Statesville in 1898. After his wife's death, Pinckney moved to the Charlotte home of his eldest son, Joseph Lenoir Chambers (1854–1925), where he died in 1905.

Henry Alexander Chambers (b. 1841), born David Henry Alexander Chambers, only son of Joseph Chambers (1820–1842) and Ellen Cashion Chambers (1820–1898), lived with his grandfather, Henry Chambers, in Iredell County until the summer of 1853, when Pinckney Brown Chambers became his guardian. Henry Alexander Chambers became a lawyer and established a practice in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1888. He married Laura Lenoir (d. 1891) in 1867 and had two sons: Henry Lenoir (1871–1872) and Joseph Pinckney (1875–1920), who committed suicide after suffering a crippling stroke.

### **Series 2. Volumes, 1840s–1940s**

**Subseries 2.1. Antebellum Volumes, 1840s–1880s** The six volumes in this subseries chiefly contain antebellum entries, although some were written as recently as 1918.

Volume 1: Family record book, 44 pp. Manuscript volume, apparently written by Joseph Chambers, 1817–1847, containing records of births, marriages, and deaths of family members, friends, relatives, and slaves.

Volume 2: Family record book, 50 pp. Manuscript volume, apparently written by Pinckney Brown Chambers, 1845–1865, continuing and correcting entries in Volume 1.

Volume 3: Family record book, 180 pp. Manuscript volume compiled by Henry A. Chambers, 1912–1918, but including information from earlier years: history and genealogy of the Chambers family; information on the Avery family of Burke County, North Carolina; copies of records from Volumes 1 and 2; Avery family slave lists; and the beginning of Henry A. Chambers's autobiography describing his life from his birth in 1841 through his childhood.

Volume 4: Ledger, 229 pp., of Joseph Chambers in Iredell County and continued after his death in 1848, probably by Pinckney Brown Chambers, containing entries dated 1816–1865. Included are accounts relating to the purchase of goods and services.

Volume 5: Ledger, 351 pp., of Joseph and Pinckney Brown Chambers at Farmville in Iredell County and at Morganton and Statesville. Included are accounts relating to the purchase of goods and services, 1841–1884. Note that some entries dated 1840s–1860s follow entries from the 1880s.

Volume 6: Ledger, 850 pp. (pages 1–26 are missing), with accounts, 1852–1854, apparently relating to Joseph Chambers's business at Salisbury, North Carolina. Entries chiefly record purchases of general merchandise.

### Omissions

A list of omissions from the Chambers Family Papers is provided on Reel 37, Frame 0416 and include Series 1. Loose Papers, 1837–1968, and Subseries 2.2. Postbellum Volumes, 1860s–1940s.

*N.B.* A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the Henry A. Chambers Papers.

## Reel 36 cont.

### Introductory Materials

0014 Introductory Materials. 10 frames.

### Series 2. Volumes, 1840s–1940s

#### Subseries 2.1: Antebellum Volumes, 1840s–1880s

0024 Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.  
0025 Folder 11, Volume 1: Family Record Book, 1817–1847. 44 frames.  
0069 Folder 12, Volume 2: Family Record Book, 1845–1865. 51 frames.  
0120 Folder 13, Volume 3: Family Record Book and Autobiography, 1912–1918. 142 frames.  
0262 Folder 14, Volume 4: Ledger, 1816–1865. 485 frames.  
0747 Folder 15, Volume 5: Ledger, 1841–1884. 177 frames.

## Reel 37

### ***Chambers Family Papers cont.*** **Series 2. Volumes, 1840s–1940s cont.**

#### **Subseries 2.1: Antebellum Volumes, 1840s–1880s cont.**

0001 Folder 16, Volume 6: Ledger, 1852–1854. 415 frames.

#### **Omissions**

0416 List of Omissions from the Chambers Family Papers. 1 frame.

### ***Rufus Reid Papers, 1772–1911, Richmond, Orange, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, and Mecklenburg Counties, North Carolina; also South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Virginia, and Europe***

#### **Description of the Collection**

Rufus Reid (1797–1854) of Rowan and Iredell counties, North Carolina, was a planter and merchant and also served in the North Carolina House of Commons in the 1840s.

This collection includes business and legal papers, family papers, account books, and other items relating to Rufus Reid, members of the Reid family, and members of related families, including the Davidson, Guy, Morrison, Smith, and Torrance (Torrance) families, chiefly of Rowan and Iredell counties, North Carolina. Business papers relate to the planter and merchant activities primarily of members of the Guy, Reid, and Davidson families, and include bills, tax receipts, merchandising licenses, magazine subscription receipts, cotton sales receipts, accounts, and promissory notes. Included in business correspondence are references to a runaway slave and to economic conditions in Tennessee and Mississippi. Legal materials relate primarily to Rufus Reid and include several documents granting powers of attorney. Family papers include land records relating to Iredell County land and to land in Tennessee and Mississippi, family correspondence, and other items. Family correspondence includes letters from Franklin L. Smith, a student at the University of North Carolina, to his mother, 1825 and 1827; several letters from Rufus Reid to his daughter and stepdaughter attending school in Salem; and several letters from J. R. Satterfield describing an extended trip to Europe, 1866–1867. There are also letters from W. I. Brawley, Frank Davidson, George F. Davidson, and Robert Hall Morrison. Volumes include a detailed account book of a merchant, 1854–1855; an account book of James F. Torrance showing work done by his slaves on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 1852–1861; and an account book of Isabella M. Torrance Smith Reid that lists slaves' names and clothes and blankets distributed to them, 1845–1855.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Business and Legal Papers—Subseries 1.1. Bills and Receipts, Subseries 1.2. Business Correspondence,



and Subseries 1.3. Legal Papers; Series 2. Family Papers—Subseries 2.1. Land Records, Subseries 2.2. Family Correspondence, and Subseries 2.3. Other Family Papers; and Series 3. Volumes.

### **Biographical Note**

Rufus Reid, 1797–1854, was the son of Sara and Captain John Reid of Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, North Carolina. John Reid received a commission during the Revolution and owned much land at the springs, renowned locally for their healing properties.

Rufus Reid spent much of his early adulthood in Rowan County, North Carolina, where he established himself as a merchant and planter. By 1831, he moved to Iredell County, North Carolina, where he hired craftsmen to build an impressive plantation house that he named Mount Mourne. He spent most of the rest of his life supervising his merchant and planting activities from this location.

Rufus Reid was a leading social and political figure in southern Iredell County from his arrival in the 1830s until his death in 1854. He was a prominent member of the county court, and his neighbors twice elected him to represent them in the North Carolina House of Commons (1842 and 1844). He was probably a Whig. Although he never officially joined a church, he was a regular contributor to the minister's "stipend" at Centre Presbyterian Church, located near Mount Mourne.

Rufus Reid's plantation was one of the largest and most diversified in Iredell County. In 1850, Reid owned eighty-four slaves, making him the second largest slaveholder in the county. Reid's slaves worked hundreds of acres of land and grew substantial crops of corn, wheat, and cotton.

Rufus Reid married three times. He and his first wife, Nancy Latta Reid of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, had three daughters: Mary Jane, Sallie, and Nannie. After Nancy's death, Reid married Betsy Latta Davidson, sister of his first wife and widow of Benjamin Davidson. He and Betsy had one daughter: Betty. After Betsy's death, Reid married Isabella Torrence Smith, widow of Franklin C. Smith. He and Isabella had six children: Emma Catherine, James Rufus, Addie Isabella, John Hugh, Lucy Andrews, and Franklin Samuel. His oldest son, James Rufus, died in 1861 while serving in the Confederate army in Virginia.

Rufus Reid died in 1854 and is buried near Mount Mourne. His estate was administered by George F. Davidson.

### **Series 1. Business and Legal Papers, 1786–1879 and Undated**

This series includes business and legal papers primarily of the Guy, Reid, and Davidson families of North Carolina. Items detail merchant activities of members of these families and others through accounts, bills, receipts, promissory notes, and correspondence. Legal materials include several notes granting powers of attorney and a few other items.

**Subseries 1.1. Bills and Receipts, 1786–1879 and Undated** Materials in this subseries chiefly concern the merchant activities of members of the Guy, Reid, and Davidson families of Lincoln, Rowan, and Iredell counties, North Carolina. Items include bills, receipts, notes, and accounts detailing the commercial interaction of several prominent North Carolina Piedmont families. Items of special interest include an extensive run of tax receipts, 1817–1864; several receipts concerning the sale of cotton, 1821–1822 and 1866; a receipt for a tombstone bought by Rufus Reid from Francis Peyse, Jr., and son, 1822; several licenses for Rufus Reid to sell merchandise, 1823–1844; several magazine receipts of Rufus Reid and his wife, Isabella, 1841–1853; a few receipts for purchases of slaves, 1852–1861; and tuition bills and a receipt for Julia Davidson, who attended school in Statesville, North Carolina, 1867.

**Subseries 1.2. Business Correspondence, 1821–1883 and Undated** This subseries consists chiefly of letters addressed to Samuel Guy, Rufus Reid, and others, by business associates, customers, and agents. Most letters detail merchandise to be sent by merchants to customers; discussions of business conditions in other states; and concerns about debts, family health, weather, and crops. Items of particular interest include a letter to Samuel Guy from Thomas Holton of Salisbury, North Carolina, concerning the capture of a runaway slave, 1822; a letter to Samuel Guy concerning the renting of a female slave, 1824; several letters from John McLean and R. C. Braley of Tennessee to friends and relatives concerning the settlement of debts left behind in North Carolina, the weather, the condition of crops, and the health of family members, ca. 1827–1833; two letters from George G. Lyon of Alabama to Alfred D. Kerr of North Carolina reporting Lyon's handling of Kerr's slave property in Alabama, including lists of slaves, their renters, and the amounts for which they were rented, and short descriptions of their treatment, 1850 and 1851; and a letter from Benjamin Franklin Little to George F. Davidson regarding postwar difficulties in real estate markets in Richmond and McDowell counties, North Carolina, 1868.

**Subseries 1.3. Legal Papers, 1819–1879 and Undated** This subseries consists chiefly of legal papers of Rufus Reid. Most items grant Reid power of attorney to settle debts and transact business in the name of associates who moved from the region, 1827–1833 and 1846. Also included are a sample set of questions in a court case dealing with the sale of a slave, 1853, and an undated prose piece lauding the legal profession.

## **Series 2. Family Papers, 1772–1902 and Undated**

This series consists chiefly of land records, family correspondence, and miscellaneous family-related papers of the Guy, Reid, Smith, and Latta families of North and South Carolina. Items include deeds, bonds, plots, letters, postcards, newspaper clippings, diplomas, and a few other items.

**Subseries 2.1. Land Records, 1772–1844 and Undated** This subseries consists primarily of bonds of sale and indenture, deeds, and plots of land in

Rowan and Iredell counties, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Mississippi. Items of interest include a colonial deed for land in Roan [Rowan] Province, 1772; several deeds relating to the purchase of Iredell County lands by Rufus Reid, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1840, and 1849; and an accounting of the division of Rufus Reid's lands among his heirs, 1856. Items relating to land in and around southern Iredell County, North Carolina, are particularly numerous. Prominent surnames include Guy, Reid, Davidson, Houston, Torrence, and Braley [also Brawley].

**Subseries 2.2. Family Correspondence, 1825–1902** This subseries consists chiefly of family letters received by members of the Smith, Reid, and Latta families of North Carolina. General topics include health of families, weather, tourist information, and visits by relatives. Items of interest include a series of letters from Franklin L. Smith, a student at the University of North Carolina, to his mother, Mary Smith, discussing aspects of student life, difficulties of being separated from family members, comments about a commencement address Franklin Smith gave, and pleas to receive visitors, 1825 and 1827; another letter from Franklin Smith to his mother describing a trip to Syracuse, New York, during which he traveled by steamboat, railroad, and packet boat, 1832; several letters from Rufus Reid to his daughter and stepdaughter attending school in Salem, 1852, 1853, and 1854; and several letters from Mr. J. R. Satterfield to Isabella Reid and Mrs. Haralson describing in detail an extended trip to Europe and including information about the ocean voyage and sights in London, Paris, Naples, Rome, and other major cities, 1866–1867. Later items include several postcards primarily relating information about family health and visits by relatives.

**Subseries 2.3. Other Family Papers, 1802–1868 and Undated** Items in this subseries include diplomas of Franklin L. Smith from the University of North Carolina, 1829; a handwritten obituary of Rufus Reid, 1854; a memorial to J. Rufus Reid, who died in a Confederate camp in Virginia, composed by his sister, 1861; a release notice of R. H. Morrison from the Fort Delaware prison, 1865; several scattered newspaper clippings; a few scattered references to estate administration by Alexander McCorkle, Rufus Reid, and George F. Davidson; and other papers.

### **Series 3. Volumes, 1845–1911**

This series consists of nine volumes.

Volume 1: 8 November 1854–18 November 1855, 402 pp. [first 94 pp. missing]. Account book listing customer names and items purchased by date. Items sold include mostly staples (coffee, sugar, molasses, etc.), clothing items (hats, shirts, shoes, etc.), and assorted other items.

Volume 2: 1852–1861, 106 pp. Account book of James F. Torrance of Mississippi. Items include written and paid for notes, 1852–1858; work done by Torrance's slaves and paid by the Mississippi Central Railroad, 1859–1860; lists

of crops and stock, 1852–1860; and lists of clothing and shoes for slaves, 1855–1860.

Volume 3: 1855–1870, 52 pp. Account book, probably of George F. Davidson, concerning the administration of Rufus Reid's estate for his minor heirs. Most entries relate to the renting of land and slaves.

Volume 4: 1856–1857, 36 pp. Day book, unascribed, documenting the settlement of debts and containing short descriptions of trips and a recipe for Boston brown bread.

Volume 5: 1856–1870, 75 pp. Memo book, unascribed, detailing bonds the Mississippi Central Railroad owned, purchases made, and a cure for "neuralgi."

Volume 6: 1881, 50 pp. Pocket memo book, unascribed, with brief entries describing purchases made, the weather, family and personal health, travel, and political events of the day.

Volume 7: 1885, 46 pp., plus two loose enclosures. Pocket account book, unascribed, detailing purchases made for most of one year. Items are chiefly staples and produce.

Volume 8: 1911, 98 pp., most of them blank. Notebook, unascribed, containing a description of a trip to Natchez, Mississippi; several freehand sketches of buildings and bridges; and short pieces of prose.

Volume 9: 1845–1855, 42 pp., with two enclosures. Account book of Isabella Torrence Smith Reid giving lists of blankets and clothes given to slaves, 1845–1852, and a list of births of her daughters and sons and her marriage to Rufus Reid, 1855.

*N.B.* Biographical information is based on Homer M. Keever, *Iredell: Piedmont County*, 1976.

Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Latta Family Papers and the Benjamin Franklin Little Papers, both of which appear in this edition. Another related collection is the George F. Davidson Papers, Duke University, included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series F, Part 3*.

## Reel 37 cont.

### Introductory Materials

0417      Introductory Materials. 17 frames.

### Series 1. Business and Legal Papers, 1786–1879 and Undated

#### Subseries 1.1: Bills and Receipts, 1786–1879 and Undated

0434      Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.  
0434      Folder 1, 1786–1816. 26 frames.  
0461      Folder 2, 1817–1820. 24 frames.  
0485      Folder 3, 1821–1822. 34 frames.  
0519      Folder 4, 1823–1829. 25 frames.

0544 Folder 5, 1830–1837. 24 frames.  
0568 Folder 6, 1838–1844. 20 frames.  
0588 Folder 7, 1845–1849. 22 frames.  
0610 Folder 8, 1850–1855. 23 frames.  
0633 Folder 9, 1856–1865. 40 frames.  
0673 Folder 10, 1866–1870 and 1879. 19 frames.  
0692 Folder 11, Undated. 24 frames.

**Subseries 1.2: Business Correspondence, 1821–1883 and Undated**

0716 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.  
0717 Folder 12, 1821–1849. 61 frames.  
0779 Folder 13, 1850–1872, 1883, and Undated. 34 frames.

**Subseries 1.3: Legal Papers, 1819–1879 and Undated**

0813 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.  
0814 Folder 14, 1819–1879 and Undated. 41 frames.

**Series 2. Family Papers, 1772–1902 and Undated**

**Subseries 2.1: Land Records, 1772–1844 and Undated**

0855 Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.  
0856 Folder 15, 1772–1820. 31 frames.  
0887 Folder 16, 1821–1884 and Undated. 75 frames.

## Reel 38

***Rufus Reid Papers cont.***

**Series 2. Family Papers, 1772–1902 and Undated cont.**

**Subseries 2.2: Family Correspondence, 1825–1902**

0001 Description of Subseries 2.2. 1 frame.  
0002 Folder 17, 1825–1850. 47 frames.  
0049 Folder 18, 1851–1869, 1875, 1883, 1898, and 1902. 47 frames.

**Subseries 2.3: Other Family Papers, 1802–1868 and Undated**

0096 Description of Subseries 2.3. 1 frame.  
0097 Folder 19, 1802–1868 and Undated. 60 frames.

**Series 3. Volumes, 1845–1911**

0157 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.  
0158 Folder 20, Volume 1: 8 November 1854–18 November 1855. 162 frames.  
0320 Folder 21, Volume 2: 1852–1861. 64 frames.  
0384 Folder 22, Volume 3: 1855–1870. 53 frames.  
0437 Folder 23, Volume 4: 1856–1857. 22 frames.  
0459 Folder 24, Volume 5: 1856–1870. 29 frames.  
0488 Folder 25, Volume 6: 1881. 28 frames.  
0516 Folder 26, Volume 7: 1885. 29 frames.  
0545 Folder 27, Volume 8: 1911. 33 frames.  
0578 Folder 28, Volume 9: 1845–1855. 15 frames.

***Benjamin Franklin Little Papers, 1806–1935,  
Iredell and Richmond Counties, North Carolina;  
also South Carolina and Virginia***

**Description of the Collection**

This collection consists chiefly of family correspondence of Benjamin Franklin "Frank" Little. The largest part of the group consists of detailed letters written by Little to his wife, Mary Jane "Flax" Reid Little, during their courtship and whenever they were apart during their marriage, giving news of himself (especially his health), the places he visited and friends and acquaintances encountered, and making occasional comments on politics and national news. Also included are a few letters from Mary Jane to her husband, generally about personal news of the family and friends. There are also copies of some speeches and writings by Little.

There are only seven items, primarily deeds and receipts, prior to 1858, and letters after 1865 are sporadic. Beginning in 1877, letters are primarily addressed to Rufus Little, either as a student at Davidson College, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, or, after 1879, as a trainer and breeder of trotting horses.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence; Series 2. Other Papers—Subseries 2.1. Financial and Legal Materials, Subseries 2.2. Writings, and Subseries 2.3. Miscellaneous Items; Series 3. Volumes; and Series 4. Pictures

**Biographical Note**

Benjamin Franklin Little (1830–1879), planter of Carlisle Plantation in Richmond County, North Carolina, was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Little. In 1858, he married Mary Jane "Flax" Reid, the daughter of Rufus Reid of Mount Mourne, Iredell County, North Carolina, and his first wife, Nancy Latta, who was the daughter of James and Jane Latta of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Children of Benjamin and Mary Jane included sons, Rufus (b. 1860), Lacy, and Tom, and daughters, Nancy and Sallie. Two others, Homer and Jennie, died of diphtheria around 1864.

Benjamin Franklin Little served in North Carolina and Virginia as a captain in the fifty-second North Carolina Regiment, 1862–1863; was wounded and captured at Gettysburg, where he received a field promotion to colonel; and was imprisoned at Fort McHenry, Maryland, until March 1864. After the war, he continued farming and became a partner with James A. Liles of Anson County, North Carolina, in a dry goods business. He was also a trustee of Deshler Female Institute, Tusculum, Alabama, and a director of the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad. He represented Richmond County in the North Carolina legislature, 1864–1865, and was a delegate to the 1876 Democratic National Convention in St. Louis, Missouri. He died at Carlisle, Little's Mill, Richmond County, North Carolina, in 1879.

### **Series 1. Correspondence, 1857–1894 and Undated**

Personal correspondence consists chiefly of detailed letters from Benjamin Franklin Little to his wife, Mary Jane “Flax” Reid Little, and some letters from Mary Jane to her husband. There are also letters to Rufus Little and scattered letters from Dr. L. M. Oakley, from Benjamin Franklin Little’s cousin, Parthenia Stafford, and from other friends of the family.

Letters from around the time of the Littles’ marriage in 1858 consist of correspondence between Benjamin at Little’s Mill, Richmond County, North Carolina, and at Red and White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, and Mary Jane visiting in Marion, Alabama, and at her home in Mount Mourne, Iredell County, North Carolina. Letters from 1859 were written by Little during his visits to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Wilson’s Springs, Cleveland County, North Carolina, and describe medical treatments, new acquaintances, and places visited.

Civil War letters, 1862–1864, written from Camp Mangum near Raleigh, North Carolina, and the North Carolina and Virginia-Pennsylvania theaters include full accounts of the fighting in which Little participated, his feelings about the war, his daily activities, the conditions in camp (especially regarding health and food supplies), news and rumors from other sectors, and meetings with friends from home. He frequently mentioned Wiley, the slave who accompanied him throughout the war, and sent instructions to Henry, the slave who managed Carlisle in Little’s absence. In the period after Gettysburg, there are several letters to Mary Jane from Little’s army associates and his northern surgeon, L. M. Oakley, and Little’s own letters written from hospitals and prisons in Maryland and Pennsylvania after his capture. There are also a few letters to Mary Jane written while Little was serving in the legislature in 1864 and 1865.

Letters after 1865 are sporadic, written to and from Little and his wife and children while Little was on business trips, was visiting various North Carolina and Virginia health resorts, and when he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1876. Beginning in 1877, there are a number of letters to Rufus Little, a student at Davidson College, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. There are also a few scattered letters from Dr. L. M. Oakley, Parthenia Stafford, and other friends. Most of the eighteen items after 1879 were written to Rufus and concern his interest in breeding and racing trotting horses.

### **Series 2. Other Papers, 1833–1880 and Undated**

This series includes financial and legal papers, writings of Benjamin Franklin Little, clippings, and other miscellaneous items.

#### ***Subseries 2.1. Financial and Legal Materials, 1833–1878 and Undated***

This subseries includes financial and legal papers chiefly of Benjamin Franklin Little and his father, Thomas Little, including a deed, 1833, conveying slaves from James J. Latta to Rufus Reid as trustee for Nancy Latta; valuation and division of slaves among the heirs of Thomas Little, 1853; scattered receipts of

Benjamin Franklin Little, 1857 and 1865–1868; a certificate, 1871, of Benjamin Franklin Little's election as a director of the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad; a petition, 1871, by Benjamin Franklin Little on behalf of his ward, Samuel W. LeGrand; and agreements, 1871, between Little and James A. Liles of Anson County, North Carolina, concerning their partnership in a dry goods business.

**Subseries 2.2. *Writings, 1858–1866 and Undated*** Writings in this subseries include speeches given by Benjamin Franklin Little at commencement at Rockingham Academy, 1858; to the Philanthropic Society of Davidson College, 1858; to the Richmond County Agricultural Society, 1859; and to "the young ladies of Floral College," 1866. Also included are many notes used in preparing various speeches, Little's notes as a law student, and drafts of poems and articles for publication in newspapers.

**Subseries 2.3. *Miscellaneous Items, 1859–1880 and Undated*** Miscellaneous items in this subseries include newspaper clippings, some of poems or essays by Benjamin Franklin Little; Confederate bonds; Confederate army muster rolls, 1862, for Company E, fifty-second North Carolina Regiment; complimentary rail passes presented to Little in 1872 and 1873; and other items, including household inventories, ca. 1859, a list of crops, 1873–1880, and recipes for horse remedies (formerly enclosures in Volume 3).

### **Series 3. Volumes, 1806–1890**

This series includes ten volumes:

Volume 1: Undated. School workbook of Thomas Little, father of Benjamin Franklin Little, with a one-page journal of his voyage in 1806 when he emigrated from England to America.

Volume 2: 1840–1853. Thomas Little's accounts with the Merchant's Bank, Cheraw, South Carolina, 1840–1844, 1848–1850, and with the Bank of Wadesboro, North Carolina, 1852–1853.

Volume 3: 1853–1855. Cotton book with entries by date and names of pickers with amounts of cotton picked by each slave and total amount picked each day. (See folder 23 for enclosures.)

Volume 4a: 1856–1867. Account book with brief expense summaries for 1860–1861 and 1866–1867; a record of amounts and prices of crops, mainly corn, sold in 1863 and January–March 1864; and a list of buyers, amounts, and prices of cotton sold, 1856–1860.

Volume 4b: 1842–1865. Loose sheets from Volume 4a, including cotton records, 1852–1855; a list of the weights of hogs slaughtered, 1842–1865; and a list of the births of slaves, 1850–1864.

Volume 5: ca. 1861. Account book with itemized expenses for building a house.

Volume 6: 1861–1862. Account book listing clothing allotted to slaves.



Volume 7: 1862–1863. Journal of the movements of the fifty-second North Carolina Regiment, April 1862 to July 1863, and Benjamin Franklin Little's personal narrative as a federal prisoner in 1863.

Volume 8: 1867–1879. Log with scattered entries recording temperature and weather at Carlisle, near Little's Mill, Richmond County, North Carolina, 1867–1869, 1871–1879.

Volume 9: 1885–1887. Account book with tenant accounts, 1885–1886; accounts for the estate of Benjamin Franklin Little, 1887; and an inventory of household linens, 1886.

Volume 10: 1890. Account book of Mary Jane Little and Rufus Little as executors of the estate of Benjamin Franklin Little.

#### **Series 4. Pictures, 1870s–1935**

This series includes eight photographs:

Portrait of "Thomas Little of Cumberland County, England. Later of Richmond County, North Carolina. 'Old Master'";

Portrait of "Elizabeth LeGrand Little, wife of Thomas Little. 'Old Mrs'";  
Benjamin Franklin Little;

Lacey Little, missionary to China;

Lacey Little with Pauline Dubose, his first wife;

Nelle Sprunt, Lacey Little's third wife; and

General James J. Pettigrew.

*N.B.* Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Latta Family Papers and the Rufus Reid Papers, both of which are included in the present edition.

## **Reel 38 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0593 Introductory Materials. 13 frames.

### **Series 1. Correspondence, 1857–1894 and Undated**

0606 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.  
0607 Folder 1, 1857–1858. 127 frames.  
0734 Folder 2, 1859–1860. 60 frames.  
0794 Folder 3, March–June 1862. 43 frames.  
0837 Folder 4, July–August 1862. 45 frames.  
0882 Folder 5, September–October 1862. 35 frames.  
0917 Folder 6, 1863. 53 frames.  
0970 Folder 7, 1864. 30 frames.  
1000 Folder 8, 1865–1869. 26 frames.

## Reel 39

### *Benjamin Franklin Little Papers cont.*

#### **Series 1. Correspondence, 1857–1894 and Undated cont.**

0001	Folder 9, 1871–1873. 8 frames.
0009	Folder 10, 1874–1875. 21 frames.
0030	Folder 11, 1876. 48 frames.
0078	Folder 12, 1877. 28 frames.
0106	Folder 13, January–August 1878. 86 frames.
0192	Folder 14, September–December 1878. 49 frames.
0241	Folder 15, 1879–1881 and 1888. 53 frames.
0294	Folder 16, 1890–1894 and Undated. 44 frames.

#### **Series 2. Other Papers, 1833–1880 and Undated**

##### **Subseries 2.1: Financial and Legal Materials, 1833–1878 and Undated**

0338	Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.
0339	Folder 17, 1833–1878 and Undated. 33 frames.

##### **Subseries 2.2: Writings, 1858–1866 and Undated**

0372	Description of Subseries 2.2. 1 frame.
0373	Folder 18, Speeches, 1858–1866. 107 frames.
0480	Folder 19, Notes, 1858–1866 and Undated. 166 frames.

##### **Subseries 2.3: Miscellaneous Items, 1859–1880 and Undated**

0646	Description of Subseries 2.3. 1 frame.
0647	Folder 20, Clippings and Miscellaneous Items. 52 frames.
0699	Folder 21, Confederate Bonds. 11 frames.
0710	Folder 22, Confederate Muster Rolls, 1862. 24 frames.
0734	Folder 23, Other Items, ca. 1859–1880 and Undated. 25 frames.

#### **Series 3. Volumes, 1806–1890**

0759	Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
0760	Folder 24, Volume 1: Undated. 42 frames.
0802	Folder 25, Volume 2: 1840–1853. 8 frames.
0810	Folder 26, Volume 3: 1853–1855. 31 frames.
0841	Folder 27, Volume 4a: 1856–1867. 10 frames.
0851	Folder 28, Volume 4b: 1842–1865. 19 frames.
0870	Folder 29, Volume 5: ca. 1861. 9 frames.
0879	Folder 30, Volume 6: 1861–1862. 13 frames.
0892	Folder 31, Volume 7: 1862–1863. 13 frames.
0905	Folder 32, Volume 8: 1867–1879. 29 frames.
0934	Folder 33, Volume 9: 1885–1887. 60 frames.
0994	Folder 34, Volume 10: 1890. 11 frames.

#### **Series 4. Pictures, 1870s–1935**

1005	Description of Series 4. 1 frame.
1006	Folder P-3954/1–8. 7 frames.

***Clingman and Puryear Family Papers, 1810–1940,  
Surry (now Yadkin) County, North Carolina; also District of  
Columbia, Mississippi, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Virginia***

**Description of the Collection**

This collection includes family, political, and business papers of several prominent western North Carolinians. Included is correspondence of Jane Poindexter Clingman of Huntsville, Surry (later Yadkin) County, with Poindexter relatives in Hardin County, Tennessee, and others in Mississippi and New Mexico; of her son-in-law, Richard Clauselle Puryear (1801–1867), Yadkin County planter, Whig U.S. representative, 1853–1857, and member of the Confederate Congress; and of her son, Thomas Lanier Clingman (1812–1897), U.S. senator and Confederate general. Richard Clauselle Puryear's papers include bills, receipts, accounts, letters written from Washington, D.C., letters written and received at Richmond, Virginia, during the Civil War, and an account book for blacksmith and wagon-body work. Thomas Lanier Clingman's papers, 1828–1890, chiefly concern his mining and mineral interests, including gold mines in Georgia, the Chestatee Hydraulic Company of New York and Georgia, the Yahoola River and Cane Creek Hydraulic Hose Mining Company of Boston, and lands and minerals in western North Carolina. Also included is political correspondence relating to 1830s–1850s national and North Carolina politics, including an 1831 letter from Henry Clay about his reluctance to return to Congress. There is also an account of General George Stoneman's April 1865 raid on the Puryear family home in Yadkin County.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Loose Papers; Series 2. Volumes; and Series 3. Pictures.

**Biographical Note**

Jane Poindexter Clingman was the wife of Jacob Clingman, planter of Huntsville, Surry (later Yadkin) County, North Carolina. Their daughter, Rose, married Richard Clauselle Puryear (1801–1867), who was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, but later lived in Surry County, North Carolina. Richard was a planter; colonel in the militia; North Carolina legislator, 1838, 1844, 1846, and 1852; and Whig member of Congress, 1853–1857. He was also a member of the Confederate Provisional Congress at Richmond in 1861 and a delegate to the peace convention at Philadelphia after the Civil War. He died at Shallow Ford, his plantation in Yadkin County.

One of Jacob and Jane Poindexter Clingman's sons was Thomas Lanier Clingman (1812–1897). Jacob died when Thomas was about four years old, and the boy's early training was directed by his uncle, Francis Alexander Poindexter. Thomas graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1832, studied law under William A. Graham, represented Surry County in the North Carolina legislature in 1835, moved to Buncombe County, and represented that county in the legislature in 1840.

Thomas served in the U.S. House of Representatives, 1843–1845 and 1847–1858, and in the Senate from 1858 to 1861. He began his political career as a Whig, began to doubt the northern Whigs around 1849, and officially became a Democrat in 1852, taking his district with him. He was a delegate to the Confederate States convention in Montgomery in 1861 and served in the Confederate army as a brigadier general. After the war, he tried unsuccessfully to regain his seat in the U.S. Senate. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1868 and to the North Carolina Constitutional Convention in 1875.

In addition to his political activities, Thomas Lanier Clingman was heavily involved in mining enterprises in Georgia and western North Carolina.

### **Series 1. Loose Papers, 1810–1908 and Undated**

This series includes correspondence, financial and legal papers, and other items of Jane Poindexter Clingman, Richard Clauselle Puryear, Thomas Lanier Clingman, and other members of the Poindexter, Clingman, and Puryear families.

Early correspondence relates chiefly to family and household matters, with a few business letters about selling cotton and whiskey and other plantation activities. Some early letters also mention politics and issues leading up to the Civil War. Included is an 1831 letter from Henry Clay about his reluctance to return to Congress. Most letters were written from North Carolina, but there are also some from Richard Clauselle Puryear while he served in the U.S. Congress and from Poindexter relatives in Hardin County, Tennessee, and other family members in Mississippi and New Mexico. Jane Poindexter Clingman's papers are chiefly letters to and from family members. Also included is a letter to her, dated 17 January 1845, about Thomas Lanier Poindexter's duel with W. L. Yancey. There is also a letter from Thomas Ruffin, dated 21 July 1832, to H. P. Poindexter declining to tutor Thomas Lanier Clingman in law.

Papers relating to Richard Clauselle Puryear begin around 1841 and include business communications about cotton sales, notes and credits, dog and horse sales, and a contract for carrying mail.

Thomas Lanier Clingman's papers beginning around 1839 relate chiefly to politics. After 1856, most items relate to Thomas's mineral and mining interests in Georgia and western North Carolina. The few items from the Civil War and postbellum eras are chiefly about mining interests and family matters. A letter of 23 May 1874 is from Jennie P. Kerr to Charles C. Jones answering his questions about Richard Clauselle Puryear's service as a North Carolina member of the Confederate Provisional Congress.

Other items include an account, 13 pages, written in 1926 by Bettie Pattillo Puryear Gibson (d. 1927), daughter of Richard Clauselle and Rose Clingman Puryear, about General George Stoneman's raid on Shallow Ford, the family home in Yadkin County, in April 1865.

There are few items after 1868. Letters dated 1890 are chiefly to Thomas Lanier Clingman from business associates.

### **Series 2. Volumes, 1835–1848**

This series consists of two volumes.

Volume 1: Ledger, ca. 107 pp., containing accounts, 1835, for blacksmith work and wagon body-work (pp. 1–73) and accounts for provisions, 1837–1841 (pp. 74–107). “R. C. Puryear, Jr.” appears on the flyleaf.

Volume 2: Account book, ca. 54 pp., 1844–1848, of John Francis Locke, whose relation to the Clingman and Puryear families is unclear.

### **Series 3. Pictures, 1861–1940 and Undated**

This series includes seven pictures:

Photograph of Thomas Lanier Clingman in Confederate army general's uniform, ca. 1861–1865. Verso: “From photographic negative in Brady's National Portrait Gallery”;

Photograph of Thomas Lanier Clingman in civilian dress, ca. 1865–1870. Verso: “Brady's National Photographic Portrait Galleries”;

Items three through six are photographs of an unidentified family member (probably Thomas Lanier Clingman in later life); and

Photographic negative of handwritten family tree dated 1940. Location of original unknown.

*N.B.* Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Thomas Lanier Clingman Papers and the Isaac Jarratt Papers. The Isaac Jarratt Papers are included in the present edition. Other related collection include the Jarratt-Puryear Family Papers and the Tyre Glen Papers, Duke University, included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series F, Part 3*.

## **Reel 40**

### **Introductory Materials**

0001 Introductory Materials. 14 frames.

### **Series 1. Loose Papers, 1810–1908 and Undated**

0015 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.  
0016 Folder 1, 1810–1832. 64 frames.  
0080 Folder 2, 1834–1844. 68 frames.  
0148 Folder 3, 1845–1849. 55 frames.  
0203 Folder 4, 1850–1853. 77 frames.  
0280 Folder 5, 1854–1857. 73 frames.  
0353 Folder 6, 1858–1859. 49 frames.  
0402 Folder 7, 1860. 44 frames.  
0446 Folder 8, 1861. 118 frames.  
0564 Folder 9, 1862–1867. 66 frames.  
0630 Folder 10, 1868–1887, 1890, and 1926. 56 frames.  
0686 Folder 11, Undated. 16 frames.

### **Series 2. Volumes, 1835–1848**

- 0702 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.  
0703 Folder 12, Volume 1: Ledger, 1835–1841. 122 frames.  
0825 Folder 13, Volume 2: Account Book, 1844–1848. 33 frames.

### **Series 3. Pictures, 1861–1940 and Undated**

- 0858 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.  
0859 Folder P-2661/1–7. 13 frames.

## ***Isaac Jarratt Papers, 1832–1979, Surry (now Yadkin) County, North Carolina; also Alabama and Florida***

### **Description of the Collection**

This collection consists chiefly of family and business letters, 1832 to 1890, and a few financial, legal, and military documents pertaining to the Isaac Jarratt family of Surry (now Yadkin) County, North Carolina, and Montgomery, Alabama. Also included are photocopies of records from the Jarratt family Bible; a photocopy of a 1978 class paper about the "White House" in Yadkin County; and a photocopy of a 1979 history of the Clingman, Puryear, and Jarratt families.

The first eleven items, 1832 to 1849, are letters from relatives and business associates to Isaac Jarratt (fl. 1812–1875). In addition to personal news of family and friends, the letters concern a variety of business transactions, including land and slave purchases, debt settlements, and the purchase of a carriage in New York City, and travel through the Choctaw and Cherokee nations. Correspondents are R. C. Puryear of Huntsville, North Carolina; Tyre Glen and his son, George; L. Simpson; Josiah Cowles of Hamptonville, North Carolina; I. R. Harris of Quincy, Florida; and cousins, Arthur A. Clingman of McNairy County, Tennessee, Betsey Ann of Huntsville, North Carolina, and Tom.

The next nine items, 1864 to 1890, are primarily military, financial, and legal documents of Jarratt's son, Isaac Augustus Jarratt (1841–1890). Among the documents are two 1864 military enrollment orders addressed to Captain Isaac A. Jarratt of the twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment; a short 1869 letter from Mrs. Isaac A. Jarratt to her husband; an 1869 tax notice to Jarratt and Sandford, a mercantile firm in Fayetteville, North Carolina; an 1870 tax receipt for I. A. Jarratt's distillery in Huntsville, North Carolina; a photocopy of a faded 1873 subpoena for John P. Clingman of Davie County, North Carolina, a co-defendant along with I. A. Jarratt and R.(?) S. Puryear in a legal case; an 1886 business letter from David M. Furches to Isaac A. Jarratt concerning a requested loan from Cooper and Brown; and a photocopy of an 1890 appraisal and inventory of household goods, farm equipment, and livestock belonging to the estate of Isaac A. Jarratt. Also included are 1875 letters between the elder

Jarratt and the federal pension office concerning his application for a pension as a veteran of the War of 1812.

The next four items are scattered from 1939 to 1979. This group consists of a photocopy of birth and death records (inclusive dates are 1831 to 1939) for slaves and former slaves of the Jarratt family from their Bible; a photocopy of birth, death, and marriage records (inclusive dates are 1853 to 1977) pertaining primarily to the Clingman family; a photocopy of a class paper titled "The Mysteries of the White House" of Yadkin County, North Carolina, by William K. Seabrook, 1978; and a photocopy of a history of the Clingman, Puryear, and Jarratt families, by A. H. Jarratt, Sr., 1979.

The undated items consist of a travel memorandum, listing the mileage and expenses for a trip between Montgomery, Alabama, and Quincy, Florida; a list of slaves and their prices; and a letter to Harriet Ann Jarratt (wife of the elder Isaac) of Huntsville, North Carolina, from her homesick son, L. B. Cash, in Castleton, Vermont, between school terms.

### **Biographical Note**

Isaac Jarratt (fl. 1812–1875) was a soldier in the War of 1812, landholder, merchant, and partner with Tyre Glen (d. 1875) in the slave trade between Alabama and North Carolina from 1830 to 1835. During this period, he apparently lived in Montgomery, Alabama, where he was established in various businesses, but his primary residence was in Huntsville, North Carolina. His son, Isaac Augustus Jarratt (1841–1890), of Huntsville, Conrads, and Fayetteville, North Carolina, was a planter, merchant, and distiller. The younger Jarratt received an A.B. from the University of North Carolina in 1861 and served as a captain in Company C, twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment of the Confederate army during the Civil War.

*N.B.* A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the Clingman and Puryear Family Papers, which is included in this edition. Other related collections include the Jarratt-Puryear Family Papers and the Tyre Glen Papers, Duke University, which are included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series F, Part 3*.

## **Reel 40 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0872      Introductory Materials. 10 frames.

### **Papers**

0882      Folder 1, 1832–1849. 44 frames.  
0926      Folder 2, 1864–1890. 11 frames.  
0937      Folder 3, 1939–1979 and Undated. 79 frames.

