

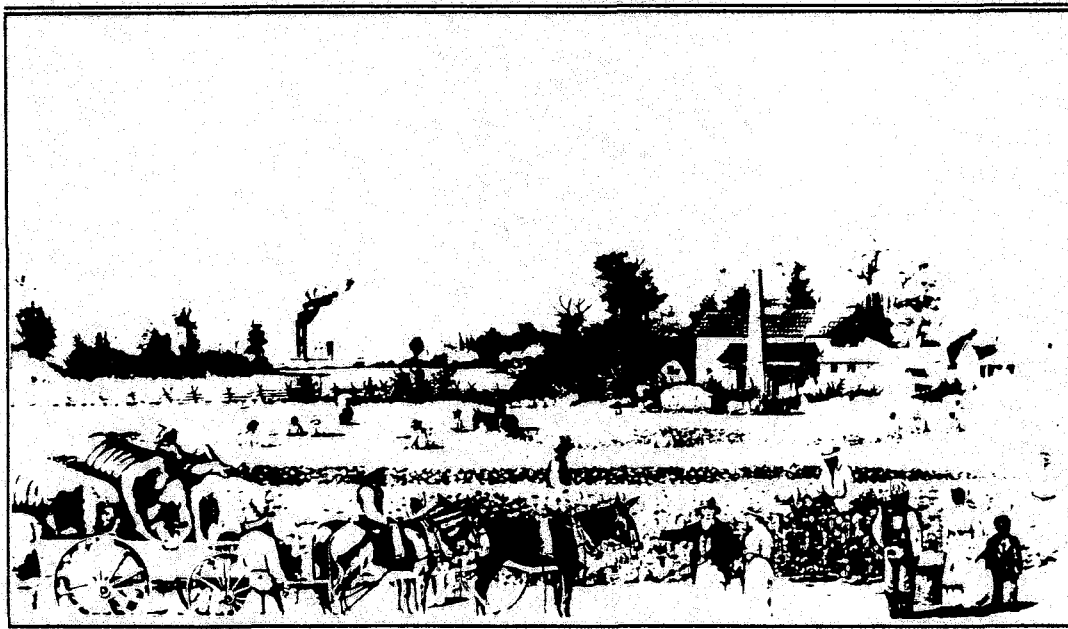
A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

**RECORDS OF ANTE-BELLUM
SOUTHERN PLANTATIONS
FROM THE REVOLUTION THROUGH
THE CIVIL WAR**

Series J

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

**Part 5:
Louisiana**



UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF AMERICA

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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

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Southern Historical Collection, Manuscripts Department,
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Part 5: Louisiana

**Associate Editors
Randolph Boehm and Martin Schipper**

**Guide compiled by
Martin Schipper**

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INTRODUCTION

The impact of the ante-bellum southern plantations on the lives of their black and white inhabitants, as well as on the political, economic, and cultural life of the South as a whole, is one of the most fascinating and controversial problems of present-day American historical research. Depending upon the labor of slaves who constituted the great majority of the American black population, the plantations were both homes and business enterprises for a white, southern elite. They were the largest, the most commercialized, and on the whole, the most efficient and specialized agricultural enterprises of their day, producing the bulk of the South's staple crops of tobacco, cotton, sugar, rice, and hemp. Their proprietors were entrepreneurs who aspired to and sometimes, after a generation or two, achieved the status of a cultivated landed aristocracy. Many distinguished themselves not only 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

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. The inventories are 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:

Andrees Allgemeiner, *Handatlas*, 1899;
Thomas G. Bradford, *Comprehensive Atlas*, 1835;
J. H. Colton, *Atlas of the World*, 1856;
J. H. Colton, *General Atlas*, 1870;
MacRae-Bracier, Map of North Carolina, 1833;
Robert Mills, *Atlas of South Carolina*, 1825; and
Rogers and Johnston, Map of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, 1857.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The Reel Index for this edition provides the user with a précis of each collection. Each précis provides information on family history, principal crops, the slave force, 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.

REEL INDEX

Reel 1

Maunsell White Papers, 1802–1912, Plaquemines Parish and New Orleans, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Maunsell White was a New Orleans commission merchant and planter in the Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana. His son, Maunsell White, Jr., (fl. 1835–1883) was also a merchant and planter.

This collection consists largely of the business correspondence and plantation records of Maunsell White and his son, Maunsell White, Jr. Documentation of their business interests is particularly strong from 1840 to 1875. Both Maunsell White and Maunsell White, Jr., used either a single or a double "l" when writing "Maunsell," making identification of some material difficult. There is very little information regarding the Whites' family or personal lives.

The volumes pertain chiefly to the operation of the Deer Range Plantation. Eight memorandum books and daily journals of Maunsell White and Maunsell White, Jr., document business interests, particularly those concerning the Deer Range Plantation as well as other mercantile and agricultural activities. Some contain records of slave activity and care. Scattered throughout the volumes are brief travel accounts, records of family births, and references to family and social activities. Other volumes include an autograph book belonging to Maunsell White, Jr., while he was at the University of Virginia, and a poetic autograph book addressed to Edward Miles at St. Joseph's College in Louisiana.

Forty-six letters, 1805–1860, comprise a separate microfilm-only series. These letters deal mostly with Maunsell White's business affairs and with economic conditions, current events, and political appointments. Included are a copy of letter from Maunsell White to Andrew Jackson and a letter from Zachary Taylor to White. Letters from Maunsell White to his son, while the latter attended the University of Virginia, contain advice and admonitions regarding proper behavior and attitudes, as well as family, business, and plantation news.

The papers are arranged as follows: Series 1. Business Correspondence and Other Papers; Series 2. Plantation Records, Memorandum Book, and Autograph Books—Subseries 2.1. Plantation Records, Subseries 2.2. Memorandum Book and Autograph Books; Series 3. Microfilm [not included]; and Series 4. Pictures.

Biographical Note

Maunsell White (1783–1863) was born near Limerick, Ireland, and was orphaned at age six. He came to America at the age of thirteen. White settled in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, and became a New Orleans commission merchant and planter, operating Deer Range Plantation until his death in 1863. White and his wife (whose name is unknown) had four children: Maunsell White, Jr., Clara White (Mrs. Carl) Kohn, Mrs. Cuthbert Bullitt, and Mrs. Hu. Kennedy.

Maunsell White, Jr., attended Mandeville College in Mandeville, Louisiana, a school in Baton Rouge, and the University of Virginia, the latter in 1850–1851. He was appointed a cadet in the U.S. Army and then managed Deer Range Plantation until 1876. Maunsell White, Jr., married Bettie Bradford in 1855; in 1858 he purchased Velasco Plantation, renaming it Junior Place. The five children of Bettie and Maunsell White, Jr., include Maunsell White III (1856–1912), Carl

White, Nancy White (Mrs. Thomas) Anderson, David White, and Lucy White. Maunsell White III became a noted metallurgist and mining engineer.

Series 1. Business Correspondence and Other Papers (1806–1912 and undated)

This series consists of one folder of loose items, chiefly letters relating to business activities of Maunsell White and Maunsell White, Jr., and another folder containing a letter book of Maunsell White, 1845–1850. (See also Series 3, microfilm of additional correspondence, open to researchers at the Southern Historical Collection. Series 3 is not included in this collection.)

Topics of the loose letters include the prices of cotton and flour, freight rates, mortgages on Deer Range and other plantations, loans, and the sale of land. Also included are a letter, dated January 24, 1844, about Maunsell White's family history; a series of letters from Lyman D. Stickney in 1860; a program from the 1879 commencement ceremony of the Stevens Institute of Technology, listing Maunsell White III as a graduate; and obituaries and letters regarding the latter's death in 1912. Of note is a letter dated February 28, 1842, from Andrew Jackson to Maunsell White in New Orleans, introducing his adopted son A. Jackson, Jr., making inquiry about business matters connected with the raising and marketing of cotton, commenting on economic conditions in the South, and inviting White to visit him (White's reply, in Series 3, which is not included in this collection, is available to researchers at the Southern Historical Collection.). An undated letter from a joint committee of the legislature of Louisiana concerns fines imposed on General Andrew Jackson by D. W. Hall.

The letter book contains copies of letters written by Maunsell White in New Orleans and at Deer Range Plantation. Letters in it relate primarily to the trade of cotton, sugar, molasses and corn; the purchase of machinery and building materials for White's plantation; and other business concerns. Other items include letters from White to his overseer, letters apparently relating to the construction of the Louisiana State House, and letters about the appointment of Maunsell White, Jr., as a cadet in the U.S. Army in 1850.

Series 2. Plantation Records, Memorandum Book, and Autograph Books (1802–1883)

This series includes journals, memorandum books, and other volumes pertaining to the operation of two sugar plantations owned by Maunsell White and Maunsell White, Jr., as well as a memorandum book, 1802–1804, in which Maunsell White detailed his expenses while in New Orleans, Louisiana, New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It also includes two autograph books, ca. 1850.

Subseries 2.1. Plantation Journals (1852–1883) The first volume of this subseries (Volume 2, 1852–1863, of the Maunsell White Papers) is a Deer Range Plantation journal, which is divided into three sections: (1) 1852–1855 farm journal kept by Maunsell White, Jr., containing records of work done, shipments sent, clothes distributed and other slave records, crops raised, and an account of White's trip to Petersburg, Washington, New York, England, Ireland, and Paris; (2) 1857–1858 farm journal, as above, noting June 1858 purchase of Junior Place, formerly Velasco Plantation; and (3) entries including a list of slave children and their mothers; an 1852–1853 corn crop summary; an 1863 list of clothes delivered to slaves on Deer Range; a detailed farm journal, comprising over half of the volume, kept by Maunsell White, Jr., of agricultural activities and weather at Deer Range from September 13, 1863, to September 19, 1870; and entries of a more personal nature, including a description of White's feelings after the death of his father in 1863.

The second volume of this subseries, entitled "Maunsell White's Memorandum Book," is essentially a farm journal dated February 7, 1856–February 7, 1857, containing records of work, shipments, household activities, the weather, river level, and family health, and notations of other plantation events.

The third volume of this subseries, entitled "Deer Range Memorandums," is a farm journal kept by Maunsell White, Jr., dated March 25, 1858–March 25, 1859, containing records of plantation activity. Also recorded are family births, lists of dinner guests, and an account of a trip to New Orleans, Louisiana.

The fourth volume of this subseries, entitled "Daily Journal of Maunsell White, Jr.," is a plantation journal, probably of Junior Place (as there appears to be little or no duplication of the records of Deer Range), dated February 17, 1859–May 29, 1861, containing records of

agricultural activity. Also included are records of developments in the personal, family, and social life of Maunsell White, Jr.

The fifth volume of this subseries contains Deer Range memorandums kept by Maunsell White, Jr., dated May 17, 1860–May 10, 1861, containing records of plantation activity. Also included is a separate record of sheep raised on the plantation.

The sixth volume of this subseries is a daily journal kept by Maunsell White, Jr., containing records of agricultural activity as well as notes on developments in his personal, family, and social life. This volume includes a separate record of cattle raised on the plantation. Gaps appear in the chronological record and entries for 1863, 1864, and 1876 are slight.

The last volume of this subseries is a daily journal kept by Maunsell White, Jr., for Junior Place, dated 1876–1883, containing records of agricultural and household activities. Records after 1878 are scattered.

Subseries 2.2. Memorandum Book and Autograph Books (1802–1850s?) The first volume of this subseries (Volume 9 of the Maunsell White Papers) contains a journal and [memo?] daybook of Maunsell White, including a detailed record of White's personal cash expenditures in New Orleans, Louisiana, New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; loans made by White; some mercantile business transactions; a list of letters received; and other entries. White's death notice, dated 1863, is pasted to the first page.

The second volume of this subseries is an autograph book of Maunsell White, Jr., dated 1850–1851. Entries, many with messages to White, were made by fellow students while White was attending the University of Virginia. Lithographs of several faculty members are included.

The last volume of this subseries is a poetic autograph book, ca. 1846. Included are poems, apparently from female admirers, addressed to an Edward Miles upon his departure from St. Joseph's College in Louisiana. Most pseudonyms are accompanied by authors' names, in another hand.

Series 4. Pictures (Undated)

This series provides a copy of an engraving ("from a daguerreotype") of Maunsell White.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 13 frames.

Series 1. Business Correspondence and Other Papers, 1806–1912 and Undated

0014 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.

0015 Folder 1, Papers, 1806–1912 and Undated. 114 frames.

0129 Folder 2, Volume 1, Maunsell White, Letter Book, 1845–1850. 420 frames.

Series 2. Plantation Records, Memorandum Book, and Autograph Books, 1802–1883

Subseries 2.1: Plantation Journals, 1852–1883

0549 Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.

0550 Folder 3, Volume 2, Maunsell White, Jr., Deer Range Plantation Journal, 1852–1863. 142 frames.

0692 Folder 4, Volume 3, Maunsell White, Memorandum Book, 1856–1857. 46 frames.

0738 Folder 5, Volume 4, Maunsell White, Jr., Deer Range Memorandum Book, 1858–1859. 50 frames.

0788 Folder 6, Volume 5, Maunsell White, Jr., Daily Journal, 1859–1861. 35 frames.

0823 Folder 7, Volume 6, Maunsell White, Jr., Deer Range Memorandum Book, 1860–1861. 49 frames.

0872 Folder 8, Volume 7, Maunsell White, Jr., Daily Journal, 1861–1864; 1871–1876. 49 frames.

0921 Folder 9, Volume 8, Maunsell White, Jr., Daily Journal, 1876–1883. 41 frames.

Subseries 2.2: Memorandum Book and Autograph Books, 1802–1850s?

- 0962 Description of Subseries 2.2. 1 frame.
0963 Folder 10, Volume 9, Maunsell White, Journal and Memorandum Daybook, 1802–1804. 40 frames.
1003 Folder 11, Volume 10, Maunsell White, Jr., Autograph Book, 1850–1851. 83 frames.
1086 Folder 12, Volume 11, Edward Miles, Poetic Autograph Book, ca. 1846. 25 frames.

Series 4. Pictures, Undated

- 1111 Description of Series 4. 1 frame.
1112 Folder P-2234/1, Picture, Undated. 2 frames.

Reel 2

Robert Ruffin Barrow Papers, 1857–1858, Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Robert Ruffin (R. R.) Barrow was a sugar planter and canal operator in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana. He owned six Terrebonne Parish plantations, including Residence, Myrtle Grove, and Caillou Grove, as well as plantations in Lafourche, Assumption, and Ascension Parishes, and in Texas.

This collection consists of a plantation journal kept by Residence Plantation manager Ephraim A. Knowlton and several overseers, including Robert P. Ford, George Bucknall, N. B. Holland, and Charles Lull. The journal contains slave records, details of sugar production, records of daily operations, and reports of conflicts between slaves and overseers and between Barrow and his overseers as well as reports of fugitive slaves. Slave records include slave lists, birth and death records, and mention of illnesses, tasks assigned, and items distributed to them.

This collection is most useful for studying the complex relationships between plantation owners and their overseers and the relationships between overseers, field slaves, and slave drivers. The journal also serves as an excellent source of information on slaves, containing extensive slave lists, accounts of resistance and punishments, and details of tasks assigned slaves. It provides only limited information on R. R. Barrow's family life, though a few references to his children and friends do appear.

The papers are arranged as follows: Series 1. Volumes, 1857–1858; and Series 2. Microfilm, 1811–1814, 1857–1858 [not included].

Biographical Note

Robert Ruffin Barrow (b. 1798) was a sugar planter and canal operator in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana. He was the oldest son of Bartholomew Barrow (d. 1852), a merchant at Fishing Creek, Halifax County, North Carolina, and Ascension Slatter Barrow. Bartholomew Barrow moved his family to West Feliciana Parish in 1820, where he settled on his estate, Afton Villa. Robert Barrow had two brothers, David Bennett and William Bennett Barrow, both of whom became planters. William lived with Robert until his death in 1842.

Robert Barrow (usually referred to as R. R. rather than Robert) owned six Terrebonne Parish plantations: Residence, Caillou Grove, Honduras, Myrtle Grove, Crescent Farm, and Point Farm. In addition, he owned Oak Grove Plantation in Lafourche Parish; Locust Grove Plantation in Assumption Parish; Donaldsonville Plantation in Ascension Parish; and several plantations in Texas. Barrow also operated the Baratavia and Lafourche Canal Company Number 2.

In 1850 Barrow married Volumnia Washington Hunley, and they had two children, Volumnia Roberta (b. 1854) and Robert Ruffin, Jr. (b. 1858).

N.B. Biographical information on R. R. Barrow was adapted from Thomas Becnel's *The Barrow Family and the Baratavia and Lafourche Canal: The Transportation Revolution in Louisiana, 1829–1925* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1989).

Series 1. Volumes (1857–1858)

This one-volume series presents the original and typed transcription of a plantation journal for R. R. Barrow's Residence Plantation in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana. A note at the top of the first page indicates that this journal is "continued from old Plantation Book of 1856...and Page of said Book 240." The old plantation book referred to here is not in this collection and its whereabouts is unknown to the staff of the Southern Historical Collection as of 1990.

The pages of the original of this volume were at some point numbered 25–277. This suggests that the volume is missing pages 1–24, but it seems impossible to conclude with certainty that this is the case. The volume's front cover is missing.

The journal was kept primarily by Ephraim A. Knowlton, who managed the plantation, and by several overseers, principally Robert P. Ford, George Bucknall, N. B. Holland, and Charles Lull. It discusses daily work on the plantation, including planting, harvesting, sugar grinding, land clearing, and building. Other topics are the weather, crop conditions, work on the sugar house, equipment and hands exchanged between Residence and other plantations owned by Barrow, and relations between the overseers and Barrow. Though the journal pertains primarily to Residence Plantation, information on Barrow's Point Farm, Caillou Grove, Oak Grove, and Myrtle Grove plantations can be culled from the entries. The last few pages contain accounts with Orange Grove Sawmill, William Meadux & Co. (ditchers), and others; a cure for fistula in horses; and slave records.

Extensive information on slaves appears in the journal, which includes records of births, deaths, and illnesses; slave lists, including lists of new slaves arriving; articles distributed for their use; and incidents of resistance. (Note that the list of new slaves on page 107 records family relations.) Several entries provide information on the relationship between slaves and overseers on the plantation. Of note is an entry for July 25, 1857, describing the refusal of a slave, John Smith, to work for the overseer and the fight that resulted. Another entry, made by Robert P. Ford upon the death of a slave, Andrew, on April 21, 1858, gives Ford's account of Andrew's final hours. He praised Andrew for his work as a driver on the plantation. Frequent mentions of fugitive slaves also appear.

N.B. A related collection of the Robert Ruffin Barrow papers exists among the holdings of the Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, and is included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series H*.

Bartholomew Barrow's daybook (1811–1814) provides little insight into his life outside of accounts he kept with customers at Fishing Creek, Halifax County, North Carolina. The daybook is available only on microfilm and is not included in this edition. [See UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series H* for a commercially available copy of this daybook from the holdings of the Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University.]

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 8 frames.

Series 1. Volumes, 1857–1858

0009 Folder 1, Robert Ruffin Barrow, Plantation Journal, 1857–1858. 250 frames.

0259 Folder 2, Typescript of Plantation Journal, 1857–1858. 289 frames.

**William A. Shaffer Papers, 1818–1895,
Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana**

Description of the Collection

This collection documents the operation of sugar plantations owned by the Shaffer family of Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana, including William A. Shaffer (1797–1887), sugar planter; his sons Thomas J. Shaffer (1843–1915) and John J. Shaffer (fl. 1876–1906), sugar planters and Confederate veterans; and John Dalton Shaffer (fl. 1875–1919), sugar planter, lawyer, and state senator. The Shaffers' plantations, all in Terrebonne Parish, were Crescent Farm, Magnolia, Anna, and Ardoyne.

The forty-two volume collection consists of plantation journals, account books, scrapbooks, and various types of financial and legal papers. The plantation journals contain brief daily records of agricultural activities, business transactions, and personal events, 1825–1846 and 1876–1918 (with occasional gaps). A diary of John Dalton Shaffer includes records of treatment of sick Italian workers in 1905. The scrapbooks provide some information on family members, particularly on John Dalton Shaffer's career as a state senator and Democratic party leader, 1906–1918, and on Thomas J. and John J. Shaffer's involvement in Confederate veterans associations, 1905–1911. They also include clippings on sugar legislation and the race question, 1884–1919, New Orleans, and the Louisiana gubernatorial campaign of 1919. The financial and legal papers date chiefly from the 1830s to the 1850s and include bills of sale for land and slaves.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Financial and Legal Papers and Series 2. Volumes—Subseries 2.1.1. Plantation Records of William A. Shaffer, Subseries 2.1.2. Plantation Records of John J. Shaffer [not included], Subseries 2.1.3. Plantation Records of John Dalton Shaffer [not included], Subseries 2.1.4. Other Plantation Records [not included], Subseries 2.2. Scrapbooks [not included], and Subseries 2.3. Miscellaneous Account Books [not included].

Biographical Note

William A. Shaffer (1797–1887) was a sugar planter who owned Crescent Farm, a plantation in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana. He married Emilie Bourgeois (fl. 1830s). It is believed that he had two sons: Thomas J. Shaffer (1843–1915), who owned Anna Plantation in Terrebonne Parish, and John J. Shaffer (fl. 1876–1906), who owned Magnolia Plantation, also in Terrebonne Parish. Both Thomas and John served in the Confederate army and were subsequently heavily involved in Confederate veterans associations. John Dalton Shaffer (fl. 1875–1919), believed to have been the son of John J. Shaffer, was a lawyer, state senator, and the owner of Ardoyne Plantation, near Houma, in Terrebonne Parish.

Series 1. Financial and Legal Papers (1818–1895 and undated)

Financial and legal documents, and a few business letters, relating chiefly to William A. Shaffer and his business affairs. Items dated 1818–1857 are chiefly deeds, mortgages, and bills of sale for land and slaves of William A. Shaffer and other individuals apparently unrelated to the Shaffer family. Included in 1844 and 1845 are deeds for land purchased by William A. Shaffer under an act of Congress titled "An Act Making Further Provision for the Sale of the Public Lands."

A few pieces of business correspondence are included after 1864, as well as documents that belonged to Thomas A. Shaffer, John J. Shaffer, and John Dalton Shaffer. Also included in 1885 is a subscription sheet for a canal to be built off Bayou Black, near William A. Shaffer's plantation. The sheet contains a list of signatures and amounts of money to be paid by William A. Shaffer and his neighbors. In 1886 there is a list of quotations of cane prices.

There is also a folder of bills, receipts, promissory notes, and checks, 1846–1887, and a folder of tax returns, bills, receipts, and licenses, 1860–1887, that include data on federal, state, and parish taxes paid by the Shaffers.

Series 2. Volumes (1825–1921 and undated)

Subseries 2.1.1. Plantation Records of William A. Shaffer (1825–1886) Volume 1, 1825–1848, lists transactions of money, goods, and labor made on an unnamed plantation. There are occasional entries about planting and other work performed. Though not entirely clear, it is believed that the volume belonged to William A. Shaffer.

Volume 2, 1867–1886, lists cash accounts for Crescent Farm, owned by William A. Shaffer. (See Volume 37, omitted from this edition, for records of expenses for Crescent Farm, 1894–1895. See also Volume 33, omitted from this edition.)

Omissions

A list of omissions from the William A. Shaffer Papers is provided on reel 3, frame 0188, and includes Subseries 2.1.2, Plantation Records of John J. Shaffer, 1876–1906; Subseries 2.1.3, Plantation Records of John Dalton Shaffer, 1890–1905; Subseries 2.1.4, Other Plantation Records, 1910–1918; Subseries 2.2, Scrapbooks, 1875–1921; and Miscellaneous Account Books, 1921 and Undated.

N.B. Omitted items will be included in a subsequent UPA microfilm series, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*.

Introductory Materials

0548 Introductory Materials. 14 frames.

Series 1. Financial and Legal Papers, 1818–1895 and Undated

0562 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.
0563 Folder 1, 1818–1836. 79 frames.
0642 Folder 2, 1837–1839. 92 frames.
0734 Folder 3, 1840–1849. 48 frames.
0782 Folder 4, 1850–1857. 55 frames.
0839 Folder 5, 1864–1895. 88 frames.
0927 Folder 6, Undated. 26 frames.
0953 Folder 7, Bills, Receipts, Promissory Notes, and Checks, 1846–1887 and Undated. 137 frames.
1090 Folder 8, Tax Returns, Bills, Receipts, and Licenses, 1860–1887 and Undated. 105 frames.

Reel 3

William A. Shaffer Papers cont.

Series 2. Volumes, 1825–1921 and Undated

Subseries 2.1.1: Plantation Records of William A. Shaffer, 1825–1886

0001 Description of Subseries 2.1.1. 1 frame.
0002 Folder 9, Vol. 1, 1825–1848. 64 frames.
0066 Folder 10, Vol. 2, 1867–1886. 122 frames.

Omissions

0188 List of Omissions from the William A. Shaffer Family Papers. 1 frame.

Andrew McCollam Papers, 1792–1873, Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Andrew McCollam was a sugar planter, deputy surveyor, and member of the Louisiana Secession Convention of 1861. McCollam married Ellen Elleonori and lived first in Donaldsonville and later on the family plantation, Ellendale, located outside Houma in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana. McCollam also operated Bayou Black, Red River Landing, Terrebonne, and Assumption plantations, whose locations are unclear, except that Bayou Black was located in

Terrebonne Parish. The McCollams had six sons and a daughter. Sons Edmund and Alexander became prosperous Terrebonne Parish sugar growers, running the Ellendale and Argyle plantations, respectively. Edmund was also part owner of the South Louisiana Canal and Navigation Company. Edmund Slattery (fl. 1815–1858), Edmund McCollam's great uncle, was an import merchant in New York City and Johnstown, New York, and later became a sugar planter in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

This collection consists primarily of papers related to the business operations of the plantations belonging to Andrew McCollam and his sons, Edmund and Alexander. The collection gives only limited insight into Andrew McCollam's surveying activities and into Edmund McCollam's role in the South Louisiana Canal and Navigation Company.

The papers document the life of Ellen McCollam and her children less fully, though the correspondence does offer insight into family connections and relationships. Most of the information available on Andrew, Jr., Henry Alexander, and Ellen (Nellie) is related to their school experiences. Topics of note in the correspondence are an 1839 survey of lands granted to General Lafayette; secession; Civil War battles and troop movements; slave resistance during the war; ante-bellum and Reconstruction politics; sugar planting, refining, and marketing; land transactions; foreign travel; and school and college life in Louisiana and Virginia.

Financial and legal papers include sugar, merchandise, slave, and sharecropper accounts; plantation journals; deeds; and land plats. Scattered items, including canal toll records, appear for the South Louisiana Canal and Navigation Company. Miscellaneous other papers include farm equipment advertisements, political and commercial broadsides, clippings, pamphlets and magazines, school materials, and a diary (1866–1867) kept by Andrew McCollam on a trip to Brazil.

The papers are organized as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1792–1858, Subseries 1.2. 1859–1873 [not included], Subseries 1.3. 1874–1935 [not included], Subseries 1.4. Undated; Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers—Subseries 2.1. 1795, 1804–1873, Subseries 2.2. 1878–1902 [not included], Subseries 2.3. Undated; Series 3. Other Papers [not included]; and Series 4. Pictures [not included].

Biographical Note

Andrew McCollam (fl. 1836–1872) was a deputy surveyor and sugar planter, based primarily in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana. First settling in Donaldsonville, Ascension Parish, he lived and worked there until 1851 when he purchased a large sugar plantation near Houma. This plantation, which he named Ellendale after his wife, Ellen Elleonori, became home to the McCollams. The McCollams also owned several other plantations, referred to in the papers as Bayou Black, Red River Landing, Assumption, and Terrebonne. The exact locations of these plantations are unknown, except that Bayou Black was in Terrebonne Parish. The other plantations were most likely situated in Terrebonne or nearby parishes.

In 1861 McCollam served as a delegate to the Louisiana Secession Convention. A Whig, he felt strong ambivalence about secession but supported the Confederacy wholeheartedly once war broke out. After the war he entertained the idea of relocating to Brazil, but rejected it after a trip to that country. Deciding to stay in Louisiana, he successfully made the transition from ante-bellum planter to postwar sugar grower, and left a thriving business for his children.

The McCollams had six sons and one daughter: Andrew (b. 1842), Edmund Slattery (b. 1845), John (b. 1846), Henry Alexander (b. 1849), Alexander (b. 1853), Willie (b. 1855), and Ellen. Edmund and Alexander both became prosperous Terrebonne Parish sugar planters, running Ellendale and Argyle Plantations, respectively. Edmund was also part owner of the South Louisiana Canal and Navigation Company. Little is known of the lives of the other McCollam children beyond their education. Andrew, Jr., studied at Centenary College in Jackson, Louisiana, from 1858 until the outbreak of the Civil War. He served during the war in St. Mary's Cannoniers. After the fighting ended he returned to his studies and graduated from Louisiana University in 1868. Henry Alexander attended Louisiana State Seminary in Alexandria and later the University of Virginia, where he graduated in 1872. Ellen (referred to as Nellie) studied at the Young Ladies' Academy of the Ursulines, located just outside New Orleans, in the late 1860s.

Information on the Slattery family, for whom a number of items appear in the collection, is sparse, and their relation to the McCollams is only partly discernible from the papers. John Slattery (fl. 1795–1807) immigrated to Johnstown, New York, from Ireland near the turn of the century and set up shop as an import merchant. Jeremiah (fl. 1808–1815), possibly John's brother, and Edmund (fl. 1816–1860), who may have been his son, also worked as merchants in New York City and Johnstown. Edmund later became a sugar planter in Lafourche Parish. He was the great uncle of his namesake, Edmund Slattery McCollam, but it is unclear whether he was the uncle of Andrew or of Ellen Elleonori McCollam.

Series 1. Correspondence (1792–1935 and undated)

This series primarily contains business correspondence of Andrew McCollam and two of his sons, Edmund and Alexander McCollam. Personal correspondence also appears for these three figures as well as for other family members, including Andrew McCollam's wife Ellen, their sons Andrew and Henry, and their daughter Ellen (referred to as Nellie).

Also included are a letter book and scattered letters belonging to members of the related Slattery family.

Subseries 1.1. (1792–1858) This subseries consists mostly of letters received by Andrew McCollam relating to the growing, refining, shipping, and marketing of his sugar crop. Numerous letters appear from sugar factors, especially William Hewes, supply merchants, and others, concerning sugar and molasses prices, market fluctuations, the purchase of slaves, and orders for hardware, machinery, livery, and other items. A significant number of letters also discuss the acquisition and sale of lands and law suits filed over land rights. A few letters pertain to McCollam's position as a deputy surveyor. Note, in particular, a letter of April 6, 1839, concerning McCollam's survey of lands granted to General Lafayette.

Personal letters received by McCollam chiefly discuss politics, travel, and family news. Correspondents of note include his cousin, Abram F. Rightor; his friend, G. F. Connely; his mother, Sally McCollam; his sister, Evelina McCollam Root; and his brothers, George and John McCollam. Rightor's letters, written while in Washington, New York, and later Donaldsonville, Louisiana, frequently discuss his travels. Of interest is a letter of July 25, 1851, in which he documented a trip he took by steamer and train from Louisiana to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to attend commencement exercises at Harvard University. In a letter dated June 20, 1852, he described the metropolis of New York City, predicting that in another fifty years it would be the largest city in the world. Rightor's political views emerge in several letters, including one dated June 20, 1852, in which he commented on Franklin Pierce's candidacy for president. He also mentioned the candidates for the Whig nomination, Webster, Fillmore, and Scott. A July 7, 1852, letter gives vent to sarcasm on Franklin Pierce, comparing his record unfavorably with that of Winfield Scott in the Mexican fighting. Rightor also wrote concerning the death of Henry Clay in a July 7, 1852, letter, praising a Fourth of July address eulogizing the Great Pacificator.

Other topics Rightor addressed include land laws before the U.S. Senate, his own political ambitions, his attempts to acquire a patent for a device Andrew McCollam had invented, and the state of his family.

A series of letters G. F. Connely sent McCollam from New Orleans in 1852, while Connely was running for the state legislature, concerns his campaign. He discussed the railroad tax as an election issue and asked McCollam to campaign for him in Terrebonne Parish.

Letters from Andrew McCollam's mother and his brother, George, who lived in LaPorte, Indiana, his sister, who lived in Pike, New York, and his brother, John, who lived with McCollam at Donaldsonville but traveled extensively, mostly contain information on family illnesses, deaths, and marriages, and personal business affairs. A few letters also appear from relatives of McCollam's wife, Ellen, and one letter appears (1858) from Andrew McCollam, Jr., to his parents while he was a student at Centenary College in Jackson, Louisiana.

A letter book, dated 1792–1851, and a handful of letters for 1850, 1857, and 1858, belong to members of the Slattery family. Most of the correspondence in the letter book is that of John Slattery, and consists of letters exchanged with export merchants in Dublin and other Irish cities between 1792 and 1807. The letters pertain to goods Slattery ordered for resale in Johnstown,

New York. A few letters, dated 1850 and 1851, belong to Edmund Slattery, and were written while he was staying at Ellendale. They give detailed accounts of his personal finances.

Subseries 1.4. (Undated) This subseries mostly includes personal letters exchanged by McCollam family members. Correspondents of note are Lucy Blair, and Ellen, Edmund, Andrew, Jr., Nellie, Alexander, and Willie McCollam. The letters contain family news and descriptions of trips or holidays. Of note is a letter from Edmund McCollam to his mother describing the March Exhibition at Centenary College. Only two business-related letters appear, one from John McNider to Edmund McCollam concerning a suit over land rights, and one to Messrs. McCollam and Connelly concerning goods bought at a plantation sale.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers (1795–1902 and undated)

This series is primarily composed of plantation accounts and records of Andrew McCollam and his sons Edmund and Alexander. Scattered items appear for Andrew's brother, John McCollam, and for members of the related Slattery family. Included are account books, farm journals, deeds, receipts, bills, warrants, petitions, and slave lists. A few papers pertain to the South Louisiana Canal and Navigation Company. Items are arranged chronologically by the latest date recorded on them.

Subseries 2.1. (1795, 1804–1873) This subseries mostly contains plantation accounts and journals of Andrew McCollam. Papers include accounts with sugar factors William G. Hewes and John Adams & Company and receipts and bills for shipping, hardware, livery services, dry goods, taxes, insurance, and other goods and services. Several journals provide information on the day-to-day operations of McCollam's plantations, as well as on accounts, slave and sharecropper labor, and crop conditions.

An 1842–1851 diary and plantation journal kept by Ellen McCollam for the McCollam's plantation (name unknown) located outside Donaldsonville provides some insight into household finances and daily activities. It documents the comings and goings of her husband and his brother, John; Andrew McCollam's surveying activities; her children's health; local births, deaths, and marriages; community religious and theatrical events; and news of friends and family. The diary, a typed transcription of which appears in the two folders immediately following it, contains birth notes dated 1840–1855. An 1849–1866 plantation journal kept by overseer J. E. Gill for Bayou Black contains daily entries on work activities. Of note in this volume are extensive slave lists, an account of a severe hurricane, and a draft of a public statement by G. F. Connelly and Andrew McCollam concerning Lincoln's election and the slavery controversy.

Information more specifically related to McCollam's finances can be found in several account books and journals kept between 1860 and 1873. One account book, dated 1860–1863, contains miscellaneous farm and personal accounts for an unidentified location. (The same volume also served as a commonplace book and as a copy book for McCollam's son Henry and contains some cures and recipes as well as a number of clippings on Brazil). An 1838–1865 laborer's account book contains records of black and white workers at Red River Landing and Assumption, and plantation accounts for miscellaneous goods such as lumber and firewood. An 1858–1871 journal, for an unspecified plantation, contains several entries and miscellaneous accounts with laborers and farm suppliers. Accounts for Red River Landing, Assumption, Terrebonne, and Bayou Black appear in an 1838–1873 account book. This volume also contains a copy of the first mortgage on Terrebonne Plantation, signed by Andrew and John McCollam. Information on McCollam's later plantation activities include an 1871–1872 account book containing sugar and merchant accounts.

A significant number of other papers document McCollam's financial and legal life. A large number of items, including deeds, court summons, warrants, petitions, and mortgage certifications, pertain to disputes Andrew and John McCollam had with others over land ownership. Additional papers of interest include a slave bill of sale (1858), tax records, an 1867 elector registration form, papers concerning an invention by Andrew McCollam (1871), a legal agreement with sharecroppers (1873), and a passport for Andrew McCollam (1867). Personal accounts for McCollam include receipts for doctor and dentist bills, music lessons for his daughter, Ellen, and school tuition for his children.

Several items relate to members of the Slattery family. A list of land rentals kept by John Slattery in Ireland appears for 1795. A receipt book for John Slattery (New York, 1804–1807), Jeremiah Slattery (New York, Johnstown, 1808–1815), and Edmund Slattery (Johnstown, 1816–1826) gives information on their personal finances. One other item, belonging to Edmund Slattery, is an “Act of Partnership” he signed with Sarah Wood in 1846; in it he agreed to cooperate in the growing of sugar cane on a Lafourche Parish plantation.

Subseries 2.3. (Undated) This subseries includes land plats showing the survey of lots in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana, possibly related either to Andrew McCollam’s land ownership or his surveying activities. One other item, an answer to inquiries concerning survey accuracy, also pertains to his surveying business.

A list of sharecroppers appears for Argyle Plantation and Mulberry Farms, as well as a list of white employees (location unspecified). Of special note are a slave list and “A list of [N]egroes that have left the plantations of A. & J. McCollam.”

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Andrew McCollam Papers is provided on reel 5, frame 1057, and includes Subseries 1.2–1.3, Correspondence, 1859–1935; Subseries 2.2, Financial and Legal Papers, 1878–1935; Series 3, Other Papers, 1836–1889; and Series 4, Pictures, 1867–1884.

N.B. Omitted items will be included in a subsequent UPA microfilm series, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*.

Introductory Materials

0189 Introductory Materials. 21 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1792–1935 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1792–1858

0210 Description of Subseries 1.1. 2 frames.
0212 Folder 1, 1814, 1836–1837, 1839, 1842. 51 frames.
0263 Folder 2, 1843. 53 frames.
0316 Folder 3, 1844–1846, 1849–1850. 57 frames.
0373 Folder 4, Letter book (John and Edmund Slattery), 1792–1807, 1851. 56 frames.
0429 Folder 5, 1851. 65 frames.
0494 Folder 6, January–April 1852. 45 frames.
0539 Folder 7, May–June 1852. 42 frames.
0581 Folder 8, July–September 1852. 42 frames.
0623 Folder 9, October–December 1852. 34 frames.
0657 Folder 10, January–August 1853. 33 frames.
0690 Folder 11, September 1853–1858. 55 frames.

Subseries 1.4: Undated

0745 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
0746 Folder 37, Undated. 70 frames.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1795–1902 and Undated

Subseries 2.1: 1795, 1804–1873

0816 Description of Subseries 2.1. 2 frames.
0818 Folder 38, 1795. 13 frames.
0831 Folder 39, Receipt Book (John Slattery, Jeremiah Slattery, Edmund Slattery), 1804–1826. 48 frames.
0879 Folder 40, 1830, 1838–1839, 1841–1846. 58 frames.

Reel 4

Andrew McCollam Papers cont.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1795–1902 and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.1: 1795, 1804–1873 cont.

- 0001 Folder 41, 1847–1853. 67 frames.
- 0068 Folder 42, 1854. 42 frames.
- 0110 Folder 43a, Diary and Plantation Record (Ellen McCollam), 1840–1855. 175 frames.
- 0285 Folder 43b, Enclosure, Diary and Plantation Record, 1840–1855. 2 frames.
- 0287 Folder 44, Typed Transcription (Part I) of Diary and Plantation Record of Ellen McCollam, 1840–1855. (Also included is a typed transcription of the diary Andrew McCollam kept on his 1866–1867 trip to Brazil. For original, see Folder 101, omitted from this edition.) 201 frames.
- 0488 Folder 45, Typed Transcript (Part II) of Diary and Plantation Record of Ellen McCollam, 1840–1855. 178 frames.
- 0666 Folder 46, 1855–1857, 1859. 44 frames.
- 0710 Folder 47, Account Book with Clippings (Unidentified), 1818–1860. 433 frames.

Reel 5

Andrew McCollam Papers cont.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1795–1902 and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.1: 1795, 1804–1873 cont.

- 0001 Folder 48, Account Book, with Miscellaneous Items, 1860–1863. 111 frames.
- 0112 Folder 49, Account Book (Labor and Supplies), 1838–1865. 73 frames.
- 0185 Folder 50, 1858–1865. 34 frames.
- 0219 Folder 51, Plantation Journal, 1849–1866. 168 frames.
- 0387 Folder 52, 1866–1867. 36 frames.
- 0423 Folder 53, 1868–1870. 28 frames.
- 0451 Folder 54, 1871. 15 frames.
- 0466 Folder 55, Plantation Journal, 1858–1871. 28 frames.
- 0594 Folder 56, Account Book, 1871–1872. 150 frames.
- 0744 Folder 57, 1872–1873. 13 frames.
- 0757 Folder 58, Account Book, 1838–1873. 194 frames.
- 0951 Folder 59, Enclosures, Account Books, 1838–1873. 5 frames.

Subseries 2.3: Undated

- 0956 Description of Subseries 2.3. 1 frame.
- 0957 Folder 97, Undated. 100 frames.

Omissions

- 1057 List of Omissions from the Andrew McCollam Papers. 1 frame.

Reel 6

Trist Wood Papers, 1800–1856, Ascension Parish and New Orleans, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Trist Wood (d. 1952) of New Orleans, Louisiana, appears to have worked chiefly as an artist, editor, and illustrator. After 1915, he seems to have turned his attention to genealogy, compiling extensive records on families related to his own and on Zachary Taylor (1784–1850), from whom he was descended.

The collection contains originals and copies of wills, deeds, inventories, letters, and other papers related to families of several states, from colonial times to the twentieth century, and extensive compilations of family histories gathered by Wood. These families all unite in the Wood family of Louisiana, and include the Wood and Crooke families of Rhode Island, the Dabney and Jennings families of Virginia, the Taylor and Trist families of Virginia and Louisiana, and others. Also included in this collection are the following: papers of the Bringier family of New Orleans, 1808–1852, including many items relating to the buying and selling of slaves (most of these items are in French); the diary of Robert Crooke Wood (1799–1869) of Rhode Island, while an army surgeon during the Mexican War, 1846–1847; letters from H. B. Trist (1802–1856), Louisiana sugar planter, to his family, particularly to his children at school in Germany and New Orleans, 1852–1856; recollections of Trist Wood's father, Robert Crooke Wood (1832–1900), New Orleans businessman and city councilman, including letters to his family while traveling in the United States in the 1870s and to Mexico and Colombia in the 1880s; and letters from Trist Wood while he worked as an artist and editor in Paris and London, 1893–1905.

Zachary Taylor was a special interest of both Robert Crooke Wood and Trist Wood, and the collection contains many items relating to Taylor. These include a biographical sketch, a scrapbook of clippings dated 1848 through 1850, and about one hundred photographs of paintings, drawings, etc., of Taylor.

Please note that this inventory incorporates part of the inventory to the Trist Wood Papers that was compiled in the 1940s and 1950s. The order of the papers has been modified slightly, folders have been renumbered, and the description of the papers has been streamlined, with some additions and revisions.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence, Financial and Legal Materials, and Related Items [included in part]—Subseries 1.1. 1808–1856; Series 2. Volumes [included in part]—Subseries 2.2. Undated; Series 3. Zachary Taylor [not included]; and Series 4. Genealogical Materials [not included]. Series 1 consists of loose papers, chiefly original documents dating from 1808 to 1952. Series 2 also contains original documents.

Series 1. Correspondence, Financial and Legal Materials, and Related Items (1808–1952)

Subseries 1.1. (1808–1856) This subseries includes papers of the Bringier family of Ascension Parish and New Orleans, Louisiana, dated 1808–1852. These papers consist chiefly of slave lists and items related to the sale of slaves, but there are also a few family letters included in 1826 and 1852. Many of the items are in French. There are many years for which there are no papers.

Also included are papers of the H. B. Trist family, dated 1852–1856. Includes letters from H. B. Trist, at Bowdon, his sugar plantation on the Mississippi River in Ascension Parish, to his daughters, Lola and Willie, who were with their grandmother at Melpomene near New Orleans and who were attending school in New Orleans and, later, going out in society. Also, letters to his sons, Bringier and Browse, who were at school in Stuttgart, Germany. Letters contain news of family members and descriptions of life on the plantation.

Series 2. Volumes (1846–1898 and undated)

Subseries 2.2. (Undated) This subseries consists of a portfolio of reproductions in halftone of paintings, photographs, drawings, etc., depicting the ancestors of Trist Wood.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Trist Wood Papers is provided on reel 6, frame 0284, and includes Subseries 1.2–1.5, Correspondence, 1865–1952 and Undated; Subseries 2.1, Volumes, 1846–1898; Series 3, Zachary Taylor, 1848–1930s; and Series 4, Genealogical Materials, 1915–1952.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Nicholas Philip Trist Papers and the Elizabeth (House) Trist Diary. The Nicholas Philip Trist Papers are proposed for inclusion in UPA's microfilm series *Southern Women and Their Families in the 19th Century: Papers and Diaries, Series A, Part 4*. A related collection of Trist family papers exists among the holdings of the Alderman Library, University of Virginia. A related collection of Louis Amedee Bringier Papers exists among the holdings of the Louisiana State University Libraries, from which an account book kept by Michel Douradou Bringier is included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series I, Part 1*.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 15 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, Financial and Legal Materials, and Related Items, 1808–1952

Subseries 1.1: 1808–1856

0016 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0017 Folder 1, 1808–1812. 40 frames.
0057 Folder 2, 1821–1828. 29 frames.
0086 Folder 3, 1834–1853. 40 frames.
0126 Folder 4, 1854–1856. 111 frames.

Series 2. Volumes, 1846–1898 and Undated

Subseries 2.2: Undated

0237 Description of Subseries 2.2. 1 frame.
0238 Folder 81, Portfolio of Reproductions in Halftone of Paintings, Photographs, Drawings, etc., Depicting the Ancestors of Trist Wood, Undated. 46 frames.

Omissions

0284 List of Omissions from the Trist Wood Papers. 1 frame.

Martin L. Haynie Letter, 1810, West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Martin L. Haynie, originally from Baltimore, Maryland, was active against the Spanish in Louisiana and Florida in the 1810s. The collection consists of a letter, dated October 25, 1810, from Martin L. Haynie, St. Francisville, Louisiana, to John Ballinger, who was in command at a fort on the present site of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Haynie discussed his role in stirring up sentiment for revolt against the Spanish among the American inhabitants in the region, a contemplated expedition against the Spanish at Pensacola, and his thoughts about a "new republic," which might replace Spanish rule. Haynie also indicated that he would soon travel to Baltimore.

Introductory Materials

0285 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

Letter

0289 Folder 1, 1810. 5 frames.

Joseph W. Lyman Letter, 1831, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Joseph W. Lyman, was apparently a sugar planter in Franklin, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana.

The collection consists of a letter dated March 16, 1831, from Joseph W. Lyman to his grandfather, Moses Long, in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, in which Lyman discussed planting conditions around Franklin, gave a physical description of the area, and explained the growing and processing of sugar cane.

Introductory Materials

0294 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

Letter

0298 Folder 1, 1831. 9 frames.

Bayside Plantation Records, 1846–1866, Iberia and St. Landry Parishes, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

This collection consists of a two-volume plantation journal of Francis DuBose Richardson and others, apparently including overseers, about Bayside Plantation, Iberia Parish, Louisiana, 1846–1852 and 1860–1862, and a plantation on Bayou Mallet, near Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, 1863–1866. Entries, made on a daily basis, consist of brief comments on sugar growing, plantation life, the condition of slaves and other plantation workers, brickmaking, fuelwood cutting, foodstuffs, and livestock. There are references to the division of labor between men and women and to social life and customs in the area. Entries in December 1862 relate to moving from Bayside Plantation to Bayou Mallet, and there are references to contracts with freedmen in 1865 and 1866. There are also short personal financial and supply accounts and other brief notes appended to each journal.

Biographical Note

Francis DuBose Richardson was born in Wilkinson County, Mississippi, in 1812, but came to Louisiana with his father, John Gaulden Richardson (1785–1856), and family in the 1820s. Francis DuBose Richardson became a planter and state legislator, married Bethia F. Liddell (d. 1852), and in January 1846, moved with his family, hired hands, and slaves to set up Bayside Plantation on Bayou Teche, Iberia Parish, Louisiana. The Richardsons were given assistance at Bayside by other Richardson and Liddell family members, most of whom are referred to in the plantation journals by initials only: included are John Gaulden Richardson and Bethia's father, Judge Moses Liddell.

After Bethia F. (Liddell) Richardson died in 1852, Francis DuBose Richardson sent their youngest daughter, Margaret, to live with relatives. Their other children, Frank Liddell Richardson (fl.1850s–1869) and Bethia C. Richardson (fl.1840s–1870s), remained at Bayside, where they received a tutorial education until the Civil War. In October 1861, Frank left to join the Confederate army, and Bethia C. left to attend the Franklin Seminary in Franklin, Louisiana. The date of Francis DuBose Richardson's death is unclear, though some sources indicate that he died in 1858.

Bayside Plantation continued to operate until mid-December 1862, when everyone was moved to a plantation "in the woods on Bayou Mallet," in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, in response to the

arrival in the area of the Union army. The Richardson children visited both the Bayou Mallet and Bayside plantations at various times during the war, as did friends and relatives. Both Confederate and Union forces operated in the area, and in 1863, most of the plantation slaves sought refuge for a time in New Iberia. When the war ended, attempts were made to contract with freedmen and other labor to work on the plantations, with varying success.

Volume 1. (1846–1852; 225 pages)

This volume contains short daily entries, by Francis DuBose Richardson, and notes at the beginning and end of the volume, also presumably by Richardson. The notes at the beginning include calculations for sugar and bricks and cures; those at the end include financial and other information about individual slaves, other plantation workers, and proprietors doing business with the Richardson family. Daily entries mention weather and planting conditions, illnesses among the slaves, paid laborers, members of the family, and other events such as deaths, marriages, and births.

The workings of the plantation can be traced over time in some detail. Early entries describe the Richardson family's move to Bayside, the strenuous efforts involved in setting up and operating the plantation, and the division of labor between men and women. Slaves, overseers, and other laborers are mentioned in many entries throughout the volume, slaves by given names, others usually by family names. The numerous varieties of domestic and wild animals mentioned include cattle, horses, oxen, hogs, sheep, turkeys, partridges, field squirrels, small birds, mules, and hawks. Foodstuffs and agricultural products noted include sugar cane, molasses, sugar, milk, potatoes, peas, rice, corn, pumpkins, oats, cabbage, beets, lettuce, turnips, hay, beans, squash, and melons. Storage facilities, work materials, means of transportation, and other paraphernalia are also mentioned.

Members of the extended Richardson family are mentioned, often by initials only, usually in regard to cooperative labor and business efforts and social visits. They include John Gaulden Richardson (1785–1856), John W. Richardson, "E&DR," "EMR," "JNR," "DDR," Laura, Mary Frances, and Anna. Judge Moses Liddell and J. R. Liddell are also mentioned. Nearby landowners are similarly noted and include Judge Baker, R. Jackson, O'Delahousey, Colonel Olevice, Madame Camille Prouvain, F. R. Singleton, F. Smith, T. H. Thompson, and "Mr. West." There are numerous mentions of doctors, usually noted by surname only, coming to visit Bayside. They include: "Dr. D," Dungan, Gibson, Jackson, Alexander Jones, Kilgour, Stocking (dentist), Winans, and Wild.

Items and events noted in the journal include agricultural calculations, cures for dysentery and flux, and the appointment of Hardy Saunders as overseer. Noted in several entries is the original construction of buildings and preparation of the land for planting, hindrances of bad weather, and illnesses. Outbuildings and other constructions mentioned include a smokehouse, kitchen, milkhouse, stables, corn house, saw pits, cottage, fencing, blacksmith shop, mill, brickmaking facilities, ditches, bridges, a shed, cabins, wells, a sugar house with a sixty-foot-high chimney, an engine for sugar refining, and a coal kiln. Several journal entries show that Sundays and holidays were usually days of rest. Deaths of slaves and others are briefly noted, along with deaths of animals. The general difficulties in setting up Bayside Plantation are occasionally commented upon, as in the entry for May 30, 1846, after 30,000 bricks were lost to bad weather: "Prospects for doing anything here this season very gloomy." In the entry dated July 28, 1846, it is noted that a slave named Horace ran away; the next entry notes that the overseer Hardy Saunders was discharged. An assessment of personal property (slaves, horse, cattle, and a carriage) is listed in the journal entry of August 5, 1846.

Other events noted include: an outbreak of cholera in the neighborhood (April 1, 1849); Francis DuBose Richardson's joining of the "Sons of Temperance" in Franklin, Louisiana (December 17, 1849); Frank Liddell Richardson beginning schooling with a Mr. Robinson (January 6, 1851); the death of Bethia F. (Liddell) Richardson on April 14, 1852; the hiring of William Richards as teacher for the Richardson children at fifteen dollars per month, and James Healy, a laborer from Ireland, at fifty cents per day (April 26, 1852); the completion of a new schoolhouse and its use by the Richardson children; and the completion of family portraits by a Mr. Godard (May 1852).

Volume 2. (1860–1866; 258 pages)

This volume consists of daily entries, dated 1860–1866, comparable to those in the first volume, apparently kept by more than one person. Bayside Plantation is the main subject until mid-December 1862 when attention turns to a plantation bordering Bayou Mallet, in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. An account of John Richardson and other financial and supply accounts appear at the end of the volume.

Events noted include Frank Liddell Richardson leaving Bayside to join the Confederate army and Bethia C. Richardson going to attend Franklin Seminary in Franklin, Louisiana, on October 27, 1861. In mid-December 1862, journal entries trace the movement of people and property from Bayside Plantation to the plantation in St. Landry Parish, and from then on, describe work there.

The following events are also noted: In April 1863, fighting and troop movements in the area, including a mention of Confederate General Richard Taylor and meeting with Union General Nathaniel P. Banks; in May, the slaves ran away, taking much of the portable property of the St. Landry Parish plantation; in January and March 1864, Union troops passing through the neighborhood; on June 1, 1865, 260 black soldiers passed through to New Iberia; in September 1865 tobacco was being grown; on January 1, 1866, the proprietor served on a police jury; and on January 28, 1866, the contracting of freedmen was noted.

Note that Volumes 3 and 4 of this collection comprise a typed transcription of this volume.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Frank Liddell Richardson Papers, the Caffery Family Papers, and the Francis DuBose Richardson Papers. Of these, the Frank Liddell Richardson Papers and the Caffery Family Papers are included in this edition. The Francis DuBose Richardson Papers consist of a volume of reminiscences available only on microfilm.

Another related collection exists among the holdings of the Louisiana State University Libraries, where the John H. Randolph Papers include material regarding the estate of Moses Liddell. John H. Randolph and Francis DuBose Richardson both married daughters of Moses Liddell. This collection is included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series I, Part 1*.

Introductory Materials

0307 Introductory Materials. 11 frames.

Volumes

0318 Folder 1, Volume 1, 1846–1852. 240 frames.
0558 Folder 2, Volume 2, 1860–1866. 196 frames.
0754 Folder 3, Typed Transcription of Volume 2, February 27, 1860–October 25, 1862.
 154 frames.
0908 Folder 4, Typed Transcription of Volume 2, October 26, 1862–April 4, 1866.
 168 frames.

Reel 7

Frank Liddell Richardson Papers, 1851–1869, Iberia Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

This collection contains papers of the Richardson family of Iberia Parish, Louisiana, including Frank Liddell Richardson (fl. 1850–1869), Confederate soldier; his wife, Martha Josephine Moore Liddell (1846–1897); and his father, Francis DuBose Richardson (b. 1812), Louisiana state legislator.

The collection includes letters from Frank Liddell Richardson to his father and to other members of the Liddell family. Letters to his father, 1851–1852, deal chiefly with Louisiana politics, and letters to other family members, 1861–1865, discuss his Civil War experiences as a soldier in the Second Louisiana Regiment. Also included are volumes relating to Martha Josephine Moore Liddell, containing school work, poems, essays, and diary entries.

Biographical Note

Frank Liddell Richardson (fl. 1850–1869) was the son of Francis DuBose Richardson (b. 1812) and Bethia Liddell Richardson (d. 1852). His father was a planter and owned Bayside Plantation on Bayou Teche in Iberia Parish, Louisiana.

Little is known about Frank Liddell Richardson other than that he served in Company II of the Second Louisiana Regiment in the Confederate army. Sometime after 1869, he married Martha Josephine Moore (1846–1897).

Series 1. Correspondence (1851–1867 and undated)

This series consists chiefly of letters, dated 1861–1865, from Frank Liddell Richardson, serving in the Confederate army, to members of his family. Richardson wrote from various places, including Camp Moore, Louisiana; the New Orleans barracks; Columbus, Kentucky; Humbolt Station, Tennessee; Corinth, Mississippi; Mobile and Selma, Alabama; and Knoxville, Tennessee. Richardson discussed camp life, sickness, friends and acquaintances, skirmishes, and other matters.

Also included are a few letters, dated 1851 and 1852, from Frank Liddell Richardson to his father, Francis DuBose Richardson, then a member of the Louisiana legislature, chiefly concerning Louisiana politics.

Series 2. Volumes (1861–1869)

This series presents four volumes of miscellaneous documentation concerning Martha Josephine Moore of New Orleans, who married Frank Liddell Richardson sometime after 1869, the last year reflected in the volumes. Volume 1 consists of school essays, dated 1861. Volume 2 includes a diary, essays, exercises, and poems, dated 1863. Volume 3 comprises essays and poems, dated 1864. Volume 4 consists of an album of sentimental messages, including one from Frank Liddell Richardson, dated 1867–1869.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Bayside Plantation Records, the Caffery Family Papers, and the Francis DuBose Richardson Papers. Of these, the Bayside Plantation Records and the Caffery Family Papers are included in this edition. The Francis DuBose Richardson Papers consist of a volume of reminiscences available only on microfilm.

Another related collection exists among the holdings of the Louisiana State University Libraries, where the John H. Randolph Papers include material regarding the estate of Moses Liddell. John H. Randolph and Francis DuBose Richardson both married daughters of Moses Liddell. This collection is included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series I, Part 1*.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1851–1867 and Undated

0008 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.
0009 Folder 1, 1851–1852. 14 frames.
0023 Folder 2, 1861. 40 frames.
0063 Folder 3, 1862–1867. 93 frames.
0156 Folder 4, Undated. 12 frames.

Series 2. Volumes, 1861–1869

- 0168 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
0169 Folder 5, Volume 1, Martha Josephine Moore, School Essays, 1861. 34 frames.
0203 Folder 6, Volume 2, Martha Josephine Moore, Diary and Essays, Exercises, and Poems, 1863. 54 frames.
0257 Folder 7, Volume 3, Martha Josephine Moore, Essays and Poems, 1864. 71 frames.
0328 Folder 8, Volume 4, Martha Josephine Moore, Album of Sentimental Messages, 1867–1869. 31 frames.

Caffery Family Papers, 1838–1859, Iberia and St. Mary Parishes, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

This collection includes correspondence of the Caffery and Richardson families of Iberia Parish, Louisiana. Prominent family members include Bethia Liddell Richardson (d. 1852); her husband, Francis DuBose Richardson (b. 1812), sugar planter at Bayside Plantation on Bayou Teche and state legislator; their daughter, Bethia Richardson Caffery (fl. 1866–1907); and her husband, Donelson Caffery (1835–1906), son of Donelson Caffery (fl. 1830s) and Lydia Murphy Caffery McKerall (fl. 1835–1881), lawyer in Franklin, Louisiana, sugar planter, Confederate soldier, state legislator, and U.S. senator, 1892–1901.

This collection chiefly consists of personal correspondence among Caffery and Richardson family members. Most of the Richardson family papers are dated 1838 to 1852 and cover topics such as sugar planting, purchases and settlement of land, and family activities. The bulk of the Caffery family papers fall between 1866 and 1906. Their letters are chiefly about family activities, but Donelson Caffery also wrote about politics in Louisiana and Washington, D.C. There are letters written to Donelson, while he was a senator, congratulating him on his stand on the gold standard, two letters from Grover Cleveland, and letters concerning Democratic party matters. Letters from later years deal chiefly with Donelson's efforts in the face of financial difficulties, including work on his sugar plantations and attempts at establishing oil wells.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Papers of Francis and Bethia Richardson; Series 2. Papers of the Caffery Family—Series 2.1. 1855–1859, Series 2.2. 1866–1891 [not included], Series 2.3. 1894–1900 [not included], Series 2.4. 1901–1906 [not included], Series 2.5. 1907–1925 [not included], and Series 2.6. Undated [not included].

Biographical Note

Bethia Richardson Caffery was the daughter of Francis DuBose Richardson (b. 1812) and Bethia Liddell Richardson (d. 1852). The Richardsons lived first near New Iberia and later at Bayside Plantation on the Bayou Teche near Jeanerette in Iberia Parish, Louisiana. Francis was a sugar planter and also served in the Louisiana state legislature during the early 1850s.

Bethia Richardson married Donelson Caffery in 1869. Caffery was the son of Donelson Caffery (fl. 1830s) and Lydia Murphy Caffery (fl. 1835–1881). After the death of his father, his mother married Watson McKerall. Donelson Caffery attended school in Franklin, Louisiana, and St. Mary's College in Baltimore, Maryland. He later studied law in the office of Joseph W. Walker and at Louisiana University in New Orleans. After completing school he apparently began sugar planting on Bayou Cyremont near the Gulf of Mexico. Bethia and Donelson Caffery had ten children.

Caffery joined the Crescent Rifles in New Orleans in January 1862. He was transferred to the 13th Louisiana Regiment and fought in the battle of Shiloh. Later he was made lieutenant on the staff of Brigadier General W. W. Walker and remained in that position until the end of the war.

After the war Caffery began to practice law and continued in sugar planting. He became involved in Louisiana politics and in 1879 was elected to the Louisiana state constitutional convention. In 1892 he was elected to the state Senate and that same year was appointed to the U.S. Senate when Randall L. Gibson died. Two years later he was reelected and served until the expiration of his term in 1901. As a senator, Caffery opposed free silver and the war with Spain.

He was active in the formation of the National or "Gold" Democratic party and was nominated as that party's candidate for president in 1900; he declined in order to return home and resume the practice of law and cultivation of his sugar plantation. He died in 1906.

The exact location and number of plantations owned by Donelson Caffery is not known; however, it is believed he owned at least two, Haifleigh and Bethia Plantation, both of which were located in St. Mary's Parish near Franklin, Louisiana.

N.B. Biographical information was taken from a sketch on Donelson Caffery by Eugene M. Violette in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, Vol. III, pp. 402–403.

Series 1. Papers of Francis and Bethia Richardson (1838–1852)

This series contains chiefly letters to Bethia Liddell Richardson, after her marriage to Francis DuBose Richardson, from members of her family about family activities and other personal matters. Bethia's father, Judge Moses Liddell, lived at Elmslie, near Woodville, in Wilkinson County, Mississippi, with his children. A few letters to Francis Richardson, chiefly from Bethia, are also included. Some of the correspondence deals with the management of the Richardsons' sugar plantation.

Series 2. Papers of the Caffery Family (1855–1925 and undated)

The papers in this series are centered around Donelson Caffery, his wife, Bethia Richardson Caffery, and their children. Donelson Caffery frequently wrote to his family when he was away in Franklin, Louisiana, where he practiced law, and when he was away in Washington, D.C., as a senator from Louisiana from 1892 to 1901. His letters are chiefly personal and refer to finances, the family, crops, plans for raising cattle, prospects for finding oil on his lands, and selling his lands. There are a few letters dealing with his professional life while he was in the U.S. Senate. Other frequent correspondents in this series are Francis DuBose Richardson, father of Bethia Richardson Caffery, and Emma Caffery Thomson, sister of Donelson Caffery. Typed transcriptions of some letters are filed following corresponding originals.

Subseries 2.1. (1855–1859) This subseries contains one letter, dated 1855, from E. [Emma?] Caffery and eleven letters, most undated but probably from the late 1850s, from Lydia Murphy McKerall, usually in Franklin, Louisiana, to her daughter, Emma Caffery Thomson. Topics are chiefly news of family members, including Donelson, illnesses, and activities in the area. Lydia also described the final illness and the death of her husband (August 14, 1857?), and complained about "indifferent" Negroes (September 13, 1857) and about Mr. McKerall, her second husband, with whom, she wrote, she would soon "urge a final settlement" (November 11, 1857?).

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Caffery Family Papers is provided on reel 7, frame 0668, and includes Subseries 2.2–2.6, Papers of the Caffery Family, 1866–1925 and undated.

N.B. Omitted items will be included in a subsequent UPA series, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*.

Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Bayside Plantation Records, the Frank Liddell Richardson Papers, and the Francis DuBose Richardson Papers. Of these, the Bayside Plantation Records and the Frank Liddell Richardson Papers are included in this edition. The Francis DuBose Richardson Papers consist of a volume of reminiscences available only on microfilm.

Another related collection exists among the holdings of the Louisiana State University Libraries, where the John H. Randolph Papers include material regarding the estate of Moses Liddell. John H. Randolph and Francis DuBose Richardson both married daughters of Moses Liddell. This collection is included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series I, Part 1*.

Introductory Materials

0359 Introductory Materials. 17 frames.

Series 1. Papers of Francis and Bethia Richardson, 1838–1852

- 0376 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.
- 0377 Folder 1, 1838–1839. 58 frames.
- 0435 Folder 2, 1840. 49 frames.
- 0484 Folder 3, 1841–1842. 46 frames.
- 0530 Folder 4, 1843–1847. 47 frames.
- 0577 Folder 5, 1850–1852. 42 frames.

Series 2. Papers of the Caffery Family, 1855–1925 and Undated

Subseries 2.1: 1855–1859

- 0619 Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.
- 0620 Folder 6, 1855–1859. 48 frames

Omissions

- 0668 List of Omissions from the Caffery Family Papers. 1 frame.

Simpson and Brumby Family Papers, 1847–1865, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana; also Mississippi

Description of the Collection

Sarah Catherine Brumby Simpson (1840–1915), daughter of John Greening Brumby and Catherine Sarah Remley Brumby of Benton and Goodman, Mississippi, is the central figure in these papers. Sarah had at least five brothers and three sisters. In 1858, she married Richard Simpson (d. 1871) of Covington, Louisiana. A businessman, Simpson traveled frequently throughout Louisiana and Texas. Together they had four children.

Although Sarah Brumby Simpson was the recipient of the vast majority of the letters in the collection, the insight they provide into her life is limited. Most illuminating on her personal affairs are letters she received from her husband, discussing their children and finances. The lives of her other siblings emerge more fully in the letters. They shared with her news of their travels, family events, and activities, and freely discussed their feelings and worries about family, political, and social events.

A handful of letters are addressed to other family members, including Sarah's brother-in-law, Augustus Vaughan. Civil War letters provide information on troop conditions and civilian hardships, especially in Tennessee and Mississippi. Other topics of interest in the letters are courtship; Arnoldus Brumby's medical practice; postwar economic conditions; religious fervor among women in Marietta, Georgia, during the Civil War; and family life.

The papers are useful for the study of a variety of topics, including family life in the ante-bellum and postwar South, the experiences of civilians and soldiers in the Civil War, and social and religious life in Louisiana and Mississippi. The Civil War letters are the fullest in terms of their emotional and factual depth.

Biographical Note

Sarah Catherine Brumby Simpson (1840–1915) was the daughter of John Greening Brumby and Catherine Sarah Remley Brumby of Benton and Goodman, Mississippi. Sarah Catherine was referred to sometimes as Sarah, sometimes as Sallie, and sometimes as Kate. She had at least five brothers, Arnoldus S. (1832–1892), Robert E. (1834–1864), John (1838–1863?), James R. (b. 1846), and Thomas Micajah (b. 1852), and three sisters, Virginia Carolina (1836–1915), Mary E., called Mollie (1844–1907), and Emily (b. 1848).

In 1858 Sarah Brumby married Richard Simpson (d. 1871) of Covington, Louisiana, and moved there with him. Simpson traveled frequently throughout Louisiana and Texas as a business agent for several clients. The Simpsons had four children, Mary Ellis, Pearl, Eloise, and Richard. A letter of June 4, 1871, mentions that after Simpson's death in 1871 Sarah considered opening a millinery shop with one of her sisters, but no evidence appears to document whether she ever

went through with her plans. Letters addressed to her show that Sarah lived in Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1906, and in St. Petersburg, Florida, from 1907 until her death in 1915.

Two of Sarah's brothers, Robert E. and John Greening Brumby, Jr., lost their lives in the Civil War. Her brother, Arnoldus, studied medicine and became a physician in Holmes County, Mississippi. Another brother, James R., after serving in the Confederate army, became a cooper in Marietta, Georgia. In the 1870s he set up a chair manufacturing firm there, being joined by his brother Thomas Micajah Brumby. Thomas later left their partnership to set up a competing company. Sarah's sister, Mary E. (called Mollie), married Augustus Vaughn and lived in Goodman, Mississippi, and later Little Rock, Arkansas. Her sister, Virginia Carolina, married a Mr. Wellons and lived in Marietta, Georgia. Emily lived in Fort Gaines, Florida.

Only sketchy information is available on Sarah's children. Her daughter, Mary Ellis (called Nellie), married James C. Talley, and her daughter, Eloise, married T. A. Gramling. Another daughter, Pearl, remained unmarried. No evidence appears about whether or who her son Richard (also called Dick and Bud) married.

Series 1. Correspondence (1847–1909)

This series predominantly contains family letters received by Sarah Catherine Brumby Simpson between 1858 and 1871. Letters appear from her husband, Richard Simpson; her brothers Robert E. and John; her sisters Emily, Virginia, and Mary E. (Mollie); her mother, Sarah Remley Brumby; her father, John Greening Brumby; and various other family members. A few scattered letters appear addressed to her brother-in-law, Augustus Vaughn; her father; and her brother, Arnoldus S. Brumby.

Subseries 1.1. (1847, 1857–1858, and 1860–1865) Only one letter, written by William Winans of Centreville, Mississippi, to his nephew Francis D. Richardson of St. Mary's Parish in Louisiana, appears for the 1840s. Dated April 15, 1847, Winans's letter concerns a slave, Colbert, whom Richardson wished to purchase. Winans described the man as a "practical engineer" with skills in leather tanning, bricklaying, carpentry, blacksmithing, and steam-engine operation.

Between 1857 and 1858 almost all the letters are from Richard Simpson to his fiancée, Sarah Catherine Brumby, while Simpson was traveling on business and Brumby was living with her family in Benton and, later, Goodman, Mississippi. Letters after their marriage in June 1858 are addressed to Covington, Louisiana, where the young couple lived, and to Benton and Goodman, where Sarah sometimes stayed with her parents when Richard was traveling. Richard's frequent topics were his feelings for Sarah and news of his family and business travels. One additional letter, dated September 14, 1858, appears from Sarah's sister-in-law, Lizzie. She wrote of news in Covington, Louisiana, including a yellow fever outbreak and family events. She also described a Catholic fair and the scandal caused at it by a woman wearing a low-neck dress.

Correspondence from the Civil War years shows a family hit hard by the war. One letter to Gus Vaughn from John Greening Brumby, who was killed in 1862, discusses the poorly equipped state of his troops while camped alongside the Cumberland River in Tennessee. Letters written to Sarah by Robert E. Brumby, mostly while he was on leave in Goodman, Mississippi, discuss troop conditions and hardships, details of battles in Tennessee, and the fate of friends and prisoners. Of note is a letter of February 12, 1863, in which Brumby described the ruins left by the war and his feelings on the Emancipation Proclamation. A number of letters from Augustus Vaughn and other family members also mention news of the war, friends killed, and the family's grief over the deaths of John and Robert, who died in 1864. Other war topics of interest are the Confederate government's impressment of leather manufacturers (December 7, 1862) and the contraband trade (February 9, 1863).

Letters to Sarah from her mother, Catherine Sarah Brumby, frequently discuss religion, family news, and the hardships suffered at home during the war. Of note is a letter of September 16, 1862, discussing prayer and church meetings in Marietta, Georgia, where Mrs. Brumby was living. She also described the predominance of women in the "awakening" she saw going on around her and commented interestingly on the class structure of Marietta. Letters Sarah exchanged with her sisters and brothers concern mostly friends, family illnesses, their mother's death in 1863, and the remarriage of their father in 1864.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Simpson and Brumby Family Papers is provided on reel 7, frame 0860, and consists of Subseries 1.2, Correspondence, 1866–1909, and Series 2, Other Papers, 1860–1945.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Brumby Family Papers; the Ann Eliza Brumby Photostat; and the Brumby and Smith Family Papers.

Introductory Materials

0669 Introductory Materials. 11 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1847–1909

Subseries 1.1: 1847, 1857–1858, and 1860–1865

0680 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0681 Folder 1, 1847, 1857–1858. 68 frames.
0749 Folder 2, 1860–1865. 111 frames.

Omissions

0860 List of Omissions from the Simpson and Brumby Family Papers. 1 frame.

Brashear and Lawrence Family Papers, 1804–1982, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana; also Kentucky and New York

Description of the Collection

Walter Brashear (1776–1860) was a physician in Kentucky before 1822 when he moved to St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, where he became a sugar planter and state legislator after acquiring Belle Island Plantation and other landholdings in the area. The family of Effingham Lawrence (d.1850) and Ann Townsend Lawrence (fl.1802–1830s) lived in Bayside, New York, until sons Robert (fl.1820s–1850s), Samuel Townsend (d. 1839), Henry Effingham (1809–1876?), and Effingham, Jr. (1820?–1878) moved to New Orleans to take up merchandizing and sugar planting. Henry Effingham Lawrence married Frances Emily Brashear, daughter of Walter and Margaret Barr Brashear, in 1844.

This collection contains correspondence among members of the Brashear, Lawrence, and related Barr, Parker, Clay, Tilton, and Townsend families. Subjects include observations while traveling in Ohio, Pennsylvania (especially Pittsburgh), and Mississippi in the 1820s and 1830s; physician Walter Brashear's life in Lexington, Kentucky, in the 1820s and 1830s; sugar growing, slavery, and medical care in St. Mary Parish, Louisiana; Louisiana politics, especially in the 1840s; and various aspects of the Confederacy. Letters from the Lawrence brothers in New Orleans to their relatives in New York in the 1820s offer observations by Northerners on life in the South. Civil War correspondence and the diary of Henry Effingham Lawrence refer in some detail to military operations and the effects of the war in St. Mary Parish and, more generally, to events throughout the country. Correspondence with the Lawrence children at the Louisiana Institute for the Deaf and the Dumb and the Blind at Baton Rouge, the Whipple School at Mystic River, Connecticut, Miss Bolton's School at Middletown, Connecticut, and the Hellmuth Ladies School at London, Ontario, Canada, concerns school, social life, and family matters in the 1860s and 1870s. There are also scattered financial and legal materials; miscellaneous writings, and other materials.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1802–1843, Subseries 1.1.1. Brashear Correspondence, Subseries 1.1.2. Lawrence Correspondence, Subseries 1.2.–1.4 1844–1887, 1897, Subseries 1.5. Undated; Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers 1803–1876 and Undated; Series 3. Diary 1862–July 1863; and Series 4. Other Material.

Biographical Note

Walter Brashear (1776–1860), was a surgeon, sugar-planter, an exporter of ginseng to China, and, beginning in 1834, member of the Louisiana legislature. Though born in Maryland, he was raised and lived in Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky, until 1822, when he moved to St. Mary Parish (Attakapas region), Louisiana. He acquired extensive landholdings in the area, including Belle Island Plantation, and what was known in the 1860s as the Town of Brashear or Brashear City, now Morgan City. A sketch of Walter Brashear appears in the *Filson Club Quarterly*, XXVII, pp.156–157.

Margaret Barr (1781–1834) of Kentucky married Walter Brashear in 1803. The Brashears had at least six children: Mary Eliza, Rebecca Tilton, Carolina Imly, Walter B., Thomas Todd (d.1858), and Frances Emilly (1819–1895) who married Henry Effingham Lawrence (1809–1876?) in 1844.

Henry E. Lawrence was the son of Ann Townsend (fl.1802–1830s) and Judge Effingham Lawrence (fl.1802–d. 1850) of Bayside, Long Island, New York. (Among his siblings were Samuel Townsend [fl.1820s–1839], Robert [fl.1820s–1850s], and Effingham, Jr. [1820?–1878].) He moved from Long Island to New Orleans about 1836, became a merchant, acquired Magnolia Plantation, Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, and, after marrying Frances E. Brashear, became associated with the Brashear landholdings in St. Mary Parish.

Henry and Frances Lawrence had seven children, six of whom were Walter B., Townsend B. ("Towny"), Robert B. ("Bob"), Nancy B., Lydia B., and Margaret ("Maggie"). Five of these children were deaf-mutes. Frances Brashear moved to Long Island, New York, during the Civil War and lived on the Brashear plantations with various of her children in her later years.

Series 1. Correspondence (1802–1887, 1897, and undated)

This series consists mostly of correspondence between the Brashear and Lawrence families and between Henry E. Lawrence and his wife Frances Emilly. Letters before 1844 consist of family correspondence of Brashears and Lawrences. Brashears involved in the correspondence were Dr. Walter Brashear and his wife Margaret Barr; their children; and other relatives in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Belle Island Plantation, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana; Lawrences were Ann (Townsend) and Effingham Lawrence; their children, three of whom moved to Louisiana in the 1830s; and other relatives in New York City, Albany, and elsewhere. The correspondents discussed family matters, travel and business, political affairs, weather, and health matters.

After 1844, when Henry Effingham Lawrence married Frances Emilly Brashear, correspondence is between Henry E. Lawrence and his wife, as Henry carried on his business as a merchant in New Orleans and Frances lived on the Brashear plantation in the Attakapas region in the vicinity of St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, with their children. There also are letters between Frances and her children at institutions for deaf-mutes and other family correspondence. Letters continue to discuss family matters, travel and business, political affairs (including the Civil War), weather, and health matters. Many of the children's letters mention events and social life at the institutions where they lived and studied.

Typed transcriptions of many letters are filed immediately before the corresponding originals. They have not been checked for accuracy by the staff of the Southern Historical Collection.

Subseries 1.1. (1802–1843) This subseries includes family correspondence of Margaret (Barr) Brashear and her husband, Dr. Walter Brashear, in Locust Grove, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Franklin, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana; and family correspondence of Anne (Townsend) Lawrence and her husband, Effingham Lawrence, of Bayside, Flushing, Long Island, New York. The Brashear correspondence comprises Subseries 1.1.1, the Lawrence correspondence Subseries 1.1.2.

Subseries 1.1.1. Brashear Correspondence, (1804–1843) During the period 1804–1830, correspondents of Margaret (Barr) Brashear and Dr. Walter Brashear included their daughters Mary Eliza (d. 1823), Rebecca Tilton (d. 1834), Caroline Imly (d. 1841), and Frances Emilly; sons Walter B., Jr., and Thomas T.; and Mrs. Brashear's sister, Mrs. Benjamin (Maria Barr) Warfield, and brothers, Thomas Tilton Barr (d. 1833) and Robert Barr of Lexington, Kentucky. In a letter dated April 17, 1802, to Thomas T. Barr, Walter Brashear explained why he abandoned the

practice of medicine to become a businessman. There are scattered references in letters from Kentucky relatives of the Brashears to the families of Cassius M. and Henry Clay. (Cassius M. Clay married Mary Jane Warfield of Lexington, Kentucky, niece of Margaret Barr Brashear, in 1832). The letters chiefly discuss family matters, business dealings, school (Margaret Brashear's daughters were studying at an academy at Lexington, Kentucky), travel, and health. The letters to and from Walter Brashear relate to medicine, selling sugar and land, buying slaves, and political events of 1827.

Most letters from 1831–1843 are to Frances Brashear from her parents and sisters. Also included are letters to Margaret Brashear's sister, Maria Warfield in Lexington, Kentucky, letters from Walter Brashear to his son, Robert Barr Brashear, and letters to Nancy (Rossiter) Brashear, Robert's wife. These letters chiefly discuss family matters.

Subseries 1.1.2. Lawrence Correspondence (1802–1843) For the years 1802–1827, correspondents of Anne (Townsend) Lawrence and Effingham Lawrence include Anne's sister, Mary Townsend Nicoll, and brother, Solomon Townsend, in New York City and her sister, Hannah Townsend [Martin?] in Albany, New York. Topics are chiefly family matters. There are two 1808 letters from W. E. Lawrence in London, England, to Effingham Lawrence at Bayside, New York, discussing business affairs and the effect of the U.S. embargo on trade with foreign nations. There are letters dated June–July 1820 from Effingham Lawrence, describing his trip to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, western Virginia, and Ohio, with special attention to an army arsenal near Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh itself, and the scenery in Ohio. There also are other letters from members of the Lawrence family visiting relatives and friends in New York City, Albany, and elsewhere. Other family correspondents include the children of Anne and Effingham Lawrence, especially Effingham [Jr.], Robert, Samuel Townsend, Henry Effingham and Lydia Lawrence, mostly discussing family matters.

Items from 1829–1843 include a letter, dated November 29, 1831, from Ann Townsend Lawrence to her 22-year-old son, Henry E. Lawrence, on the eve of his trip from the old Lawrence homestead in Bayside, New York, to New Orleans. There are also letters from Henry and his brothers, Robert and Samuel Townsend in New Orleans, to their mother, father, and brothers in New York, discussing business, health and other personal matters. (Robert Lawrence moved to New Orleans in 1835 and became a partner in the mercantile firm of Lawrence and Legendre; Samuel Townsend Lawrence, called Townsend, and Henry Effingham Lawrence moved to New Orleans in 1836; in 1838 Samuel Townsend moved on to Vicksburg, Mississippi.) The three brothers provide in their letters detailed descriptions of the customs and climate of the South, including a mud slide in Vicksburg in November, 1838; their business and social life in Louisiana and Mississippi; the friends they made; and frequent yellow fever epidemics, including a detailed description of the fatal illness of Samuel Townsend Lawrence in 1839. Discussion of family and community events in New York City include a fire there in 1836. There are a few references to politics. In 1841 there is mention of the desperate situation and hopes for improvement in Henry Clay's bill. There are also letters by and about the Parker family of New Orleans with whom the three brothers lived during their early years in Louisiana and whose daughter, Rosella, married Robert Lawrence.

A letter of special note is from Cornelius Van Wyck Lawrence (1791–1861), in Washington, D.C., to his uncle Effingham Lawrence, dated January 9, 1834; in it Lawrence briefly described his first weeks as a member of the Twenty-third Congress. (Cornelius resigned later that year to become mayor of New York City.)

Subseries 1.2. (1844–1860) This subseries mostly includes correspondence between Henry Lawrence and Frances Emilly ("Fanny") Brashear, during their engagement and then after their marriage. They discussed growing and selling sugar, slaves, family news, and business in New Orleans. There are also letters from Nancy Brashear, Laura (Warfield) Rogers (a cousin), and Effingham Lawrence, Jr. (1820–1878). In a letter, presumably to Walter Brashear, dated February, 2, 1844, Alexander Barrow (1801–1846) discussed the selection of a successor to Alexander Porter, the Louisiana senator who died in January 1844, and the need to choose a Whig so that the Whigs might control Congress after Clay's election in 1845. In September 1845, there are references to a new baby of Henry and Fanny Lawrence; on November 6, 1848, Fanny B. Lawrence refers to her children, Walter, Townsend (Towny), and Robert (Bob); and in January

1850, she refers to the birth of Nancy Barr Lawrence. Other Lawrence children who are mentioned include Lydia and Margaret ("Maggie").

For the period 1852–1860 most items are letters exchanged between Fanny and Henry Lawrence and their relatives, including Lydia Lawrence (wife of Cornelius Van Wyck Lawrence), Hannah T. Lawrence (sister of Henry), and Mary (Lawrence) Mickle, discussing family matters. Beginning in 1860 there is correspondence between Fanny and her children, Walter B., Robert B., and Towny (Townsend B.) Lawrence at the Louisiana Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind at Baton Rouge.

Subseries 1.3. (1861–1865) This subseries consists of scattered family letters describing the effects of the war on social conditions, family life, agricultural pursuits, and business matters. In a letter dated April 24, 1861, Lydia T. Lawrence wrote to her brother Henry E. Lawrence, Bayside, New York, about the "unholy and uncalled for war," noting that Fred Townsend was a reluctant colonel in the "15th" [3rd] New York Infantry Regiment, and that the social atmosphere in New York was bellicose. In a letter from Berwick Bay, Louisiana, Henry E. Lawrence wrote on July 2, 1861, to "My Dear Sister" of a portent, a comet, heralding the Confederate victory at the Battle of Big Bethel, Virginia; he mentioned work on the fortifications around Berwick Bay, and expressed general confidence in the ability of the Confederacy to emerge victorious. In a letter from Franklin, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, December 10, [1862?], Henry Effingham Lawrence warned Frances Brashear Lawrence of an outbreak of smallpox in camp and advised her to have their children vaccinated immediately.

In a 27-page letter, dated August 10, 1863, Henry E. Lawrence at Wileswood [?], Louisiana, described to his sister, Mary, the fighting in the area of Berwick Bay, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, and its effect on him and his family; the weakness of the Confederate army and government; and his assessment and advice for the future. A typed transcription of much of the letter immediately precedes it. (See also Series 3, Henry E. Lawrence's diary, for the period 1862–July 1863.) There is also correspondence in late 1863 with the family in New York about Fanny and the small children moving to New York to live with sister Lydia.

There is a fragment of a letter from Henry E. Lawrence to his wife that mentions the registration by the Confederate government of all males between the ages of 45 and 55, the devastation in the Berwick Bay area, and the dark future of the Confederacy. In another letter fragment, dated October 20, 1864, Fanny's cousin, Julia Hunt, in Toronto, described to Henry E. Lawrence her feelings of disgust upon reading of the behavior of the Union army, and how she and other women were furnishing clothing to Confederate prisoners of war throughout the North.

Subseries 1.4. (1866–1887, 1897) This subseries contains mainly correspondence of Fanny and Henry with their children who were at various schools while Fannie was living in Bayville, Long Island, New York, and Henry was in New Orleans and at Magnolia Plantation, Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana. Walter, Bob, Towny, and Maggie were students at the Whipple's School, Mystic River, Connecticut. In 1874 and 1875, Nancy attended Miss Bolton's School, Middletown, Connecticut, and Lydia attended the Hellmuth Ladies College in London, Ontario. After 1874 there is much correspondence between the daughters referring to personal and family matters and school. Other letters mostly discuss family matters, school, and social conditions.

Subseries 1.5. (Undated) This subseries includes undated letters that chiefly discuss Lawrence and Brashear family matters, the weather, and social conditions.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers (1803–1874 and undated)

This series contains scattered financial and legal papers of the Brashear family, including estate papers, promissory notes, receipts, and marriage papers.

Items dated 1803–1860 include the following: a photocopy of a document, dated May 5, 1803, from Robert Barr, father of Margaret Barr, "grant[ing] him [Dr. Walter Brashear] a license to authorize a clergyman to close the contract" of marriage; a photocopy of Walter Brashear's marriage bond, dated May 5, 1803; promissory notes (1835, 1839); a receipt (1839); "Proceedings of Family Meeting in the Estate of Robert B. Brashear," February 8, 1860; a "List of Squares and Unsold Lots in Town [of] Brashear," May 1860; and the will of Walter Brashear, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, September 17, 1860.

Items from the period 1870–1874 include the following: “Names of the purchasers & owners of Lots in [the] Town of Brashear,” 1870; a holograph copy of “Proces Verbal of the Sale of the Property belonging to the Estate of Robert B. Brashear,” May 2, 1871; a receipt for nine cows and calves, August 5, 1871; a general bill for clothes, 1872; and receipts and bills of Frances Emilly (Brashear) Lawrence, 1874.

Undated material includes notes and a receipt.

Series 3. Diary (1862–July 1863)

This series presents a diary kept by Henry Effingham Lawrence, Berwick Bay, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, consisting primarily of brief daily entries about weather, crops, plantation work, and business transactions. There are longer descriptions of war events, including Lawrence's experiences with Confederate and Federal troops in the St. Mary Parish area, scattered through the diary, and especially the entries for March–July 1862.

Series 4. Other Material (1856–1982 and undated)

This series consists of miscellaneous writings; newspaper clippings relating to the Brashear and Lawrence families; a map [ca. 1960s] and information about Morgan City and Berwick, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana; and a 1982 register of the donor's (Rear Admiral Henry Effingham Eccles's) papers at the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island.

Writings include an address by Walter Brashear, probably in 1856, in answer to the inaugural address of Louisiana Governor Robert C. Wickliffe. Brashear attacked the conduct of the Democrats, especially their protection of fraudulent voting, and presented a lengthy, reasoned defense of the American or Know-Nothing party and an argument for such a party in the existing political situation. There is a fifteen-page phrenological analysis of Henry E. Lawrence made by Fowler and Wells, phrenologists, New York, New York, June 12, 1858. There is also a paper, probably by Walter Brashear, on the rotation of the planets, as well as genealogical notes on the Brashear and Barr families.

Printed materials include a photocopy of the *Bayside Review*, Bayside, New York, September 30, 1892 (v.1, no.18), featuring an article on the Lawrence family's Bayside homestead; *Old Folks*, Bayside, New York, ca. 1895, “Issued under the Auspices of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church...,” featuring an article entitled “Judge Effingham Lawrence and His Contemporaries,” with information on the Lawrences; a brochure entitled, “History of Belle Isle [St. Mary Parish, Louisiana],” Sun Oil Company[?], [195?], about the former Brashear property; a map of Morgan City and Berwick, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, [196?], which includes a brief history of the Morgan City and Berwick area; and *The Review* (Morgan City, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana), 1960 Centennial Edition, containing numerous articles on St. Mary Parish during the Civil War Period.

Register of the Papers of Henry E. Eccles, Evelyn M. Cherpak, compiler, Newport, Rhode Island: Naval War College, 1982 (Naval Historical Collection, Manuscript Register Series no.6), 63p., is a simple register without annotations.

N.B. A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the Henry Clay Warmoth Papers, which includes plantation journals of Effingham Lawrence. Another related collection is the Henry E. Eccles Papers among the holdings of the Naval War College (*see above*).

Introductory Materials

0861 Introductory Materials. 17 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1802–1887, 1897, and Undated

Subseries 1.1.1: Brashear Correspondence, 1802–1843

0878 Description of Subseries 1.1.1. 1 frame.

0879 Folder 1, 1802–1818. 45 frames.

0924 Folder 2, 1821–1823. 60 frames.

- 0984 Folder 3, 1824–1828. 25 frames.
1009 Folder 4, 1829–1830. 35 frames.

Reel 8

Brashear and Lawrence Family Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1802–1843, 1897, and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.1.1: Brashear Correspondence, 1802–1843 cont.

- 0001 Folder 5, 1831–1832. 38 frames.
0039 Folder 6, 1833–1834. 43 frames.
0082 Folder 7, 1835–1837. 46 frames.
0128 Folder 8, 1838–1843. 41 frames.

Subseries 1.1.2: Lawrence Correspondence, 1802–1843

- 0169 Description of Subseries 1.1.2. 1 frame.
0170 Folder 9, 1802–1808. 53 frames.
0223 Folder 10, 1818. 16 frames.
0239 Folder 11, June 1820. 54 frames.
0293 Folder 12, July 1820. 28 frames.
0321 Folder 13, 1821–1824. 29 frames.
0350 Folder 14, 1825–1827. 27 frames.
0377 Folder 15, 1829–1834. 40 frames.
0417 Folder 16, 1835–1837. 74 frames.
0491 Folder 17, 1838. 61 frames.
0552 Folder 18, 1839–1840. 58 frames.
0611 Folder 19, 1841–1843. 62 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1844–1860

- 0673 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame
0674 Folder 20, January–June 1844. 57 frames.
0731 Folder 21, July–December 1844. 58 frames.
0789 Folder 22, 1845. 85 frames.
0874 Folder 23, 1846–1848. 42 frames.
0916 Folder 24, January–February 1849. 57 frames.
0973 Folder 25, March–December 1849. 70 frames.
1043 Folder 26, 1850. 61 frames.

Reel 9

Brashear and Lawrence Family Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1802–1887, 1897, and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.2: 1844–1860 cont.

- 0001 Folder 27, 1851. 67 frames.
0068 Folder 28, 1852–1853. 76 frames.
0144 Folder 29, 1854–1859. 80 frames.
0224 Folder 30, 1860. 42 frames.

Subseries 1.3: 1861–1865

- 0266 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
0267 Folder 31, 1861–1862. 54 frames.

- 0321 Folder 32, 1863. 65 frames.
- 0386 Folder 33, 1864. 60 frames.
- 0446 Folder 34, 1865. 81 frames.

Subseries 1.4: 1866–1887, 1897

- 0527 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
- 0528 Folder 35, 1866–1868. 70 frames.
- 0598 Folder 36, 1869–1870. 77 frames.
- 0675 Folder 37, 1871–1874. 88 frames.
- 0763 Folder 38, January–April 1875. 70 frames.
- 0833 Folder 39, June 1875–1887, 1897. 89 frames.

Subseries 1.5: Undated

- 0922 Description of Subseries 1.5. 1 frame.
- 0923 Folder 40, Undated. 45 frames.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1803–1874 and Undated

- 0968 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
- 0969 Folder 41, 1803–1860. 36 frames.
- 1005 Folder 42, 1870–1874. 34 frames.
- 1039 Folder 43, Undated. 4 frames.

Reel 10

Brashear and Lawrence Family Papers cont.
Series 3. Diary, 1862–July 1863

- 0001 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
- 0002 Folder 44, Henry Effingham Lawrence, Diary, 1862–July 1863. 154 frames.

Series 4. Other Material, 1856–1982 and Undated

- 0156 Description of Series 4. 1 frame.
- 0157 Folder 45, Writings, ca. 1856–1858 and Undated. 38 frames.
- 0195 Folder 46, Printed Materials, 1892–1960 and Undated. 61 frames.
- 0256 Folder 47, Eccles Register, 1982. 69 frames.

Avery Family Papers, 1796–1924,
Iberia Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

This collection contains correspondence and records of the Marsh and Avery families of the Petite Anse Island Plantation, later Avery Island, near New Iberia in Iberia Parish, Louisiana, and of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Prominent family members were Dudley Avery (d. 1816), medical officer of the Drafted Militia in New Orleans, 1814–1816; his son, Daniel Dudley Avery (1810–1879), lawyer in Baton Rouge, state senator, judge, and sugar planter; John Craig Marsh (1789–1857), who originally acquired Petite Anse Island Plantation; his son, George Marsh (d. 1859); and his daughter, Sarah Craig Marsh (1818–1878), who married Daniel Dudley Avery in 1837.

Included are correspondence and financial and legal records, dated 1817–1895. Over half of the collection consists of financial and legal papers relating to the operation of the Petite Anse Island sugar plantation and salt mines. These include plantation accounts, bills of sale for slaves (some bills executed in New Jersey), bills for merchandise, promissory notes, and receipts. Correspondence includes letters from Dudley Avery serving as a medical officer in New Orleans during

and after the War of 1812; letters, 1828–1845, between John C. Marsh and George Marsh at Petite Anse and their relatives in New York and Rahway, New Jersey, about family and plantation affairs; letters, 1846–1847, about life in New Orleans and other matters; and family letters from Baton Rouge and other locations in the 1850s. Correspondence after the Civil War is chiefly to and from Daniel Dudley Avery and his business associates about the salt mines and plantation operations and between Avery and members of his family about plantation and personal affairs, including the struggle to hold onto the family property.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence and Financial, Legal, and Miscellaneous Material—Subseries 1.1. 1796–1816, Subseries 1.2. 1817–1827, Subseries 1.3. 1828–1835, Subseries 1.4. 1836–1845, Subseries 1.5. 1846–1847, Subseries 1.6. 1848–1860, Subseries 1.7. 1861–1865, Subseries 1.8. 1866–1879 [not included], Subseries 1.9. 1880–1951 [not included], Subseries 1.10. Undated; Series 2. Volumes; Series 3. Printed Material [not included]; and Series 4. Picture of Abraham Avery.

Biographical Note

There are two prominent families in these papers, the Marsh family and the Avery family; they were united by the marriage of Sarah Craig Marsh (1818–1878) to Daniel Dudley Avery (1810–1879) in 1837.

The parents of Daniel Dudley Avery were Captain Dudley Avery (d. 1816) and Mary Ann Browne (fl. 1807–1828). In 1807 Capt. Dudley Avery of Onondaga County, New York, went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he met and married Mary Ann Browne, daughter of the Reverend John W. Browne. The Averys moved to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where Captain Avery worked as a physician. He served as a member of the legislature and, in 1813, was appointed as justice of the peace of East Baton Rouge Parish.

The parents of Sarah Craig Marsh were John Craig Marsh (1789–1857) and his first wife, Eliza Ann Marsh (d. 1826). John Craig Marsh was born at Cherry Bank Farm, Rahway, New Jersey, on July 28, 1789. He acquired Petite Anse Island Plantation, later known as Avery Island, ten miles south of New Iberia in Iberia Parish, Louisiana, probably in early 1818. Petite Anse Island is a salt dome whose highest point rises approximately 180 feet out of the surrounding marsh. The soil is fertile and Marsh operated a sugar plantation.

John C. Marsh took with him to Louisiana his wife, Eliza Ann Baldwin Marsh, his older son, John C. Marsh, Jr., his daughter, Sarah Craig Marsh (referred to as "Sally"), and several other relatives of uncertain relationship. He left George Marsh, his second son, with his parents in Rahway, New Jersey. Two other daughters, Margaret (later Mrs. Ashbel Burnham Henshaw), and Eliza Ann (later Mrs. William Robertson), were born on Avery Island. John C. Marsh, Jr., died in 1820 and Eliza Ann Baldwin Marsh died in 1826. After his first wife's death, Marsh married Euphemia Craig (fl. 1820s), widow of his close friend and business partner, William Stone (fl. 1819–1827).

John C. Marsh was assisted in operating his sugar plantation by his second son, George Marsh (d. 1859), who appears to have been the primary manager of the plantation during the 1840s. In 1849 John Marsh sold his interest in the plantation to two of his sons-in-law, Daniel Dudley Avery and Ashbel Burnham Henshaw. He eventually returned to New Jersey and died there in 1857.

Daniel Dudley Avery was born in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on April 12, 1810. After his graduation from Yale College in 1830, he studied law with Thomas Gibbs Morgan and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He settled in Baton Rouge and built up an extensive law practice. Also in 1832, he was elected to the General Assembly as the representative from Baton Rouge and reelected two years later, serving a total of four years. He served as prosecuting attorney for the Florida District and was elected Circuit Judge in 1860. He resigned this position in 1862 when New Orleans was taken by Union forces.

Avery held joint ownership of Petite Anse Island Plantation with George Marsh and Ashbel Burnham Henshaw. In 1854, Avery bought out Henshaw and controlled a two-thirds interest.

Daniel Dudley Avery and Sarah Marsh had six children: Mary Eliza (b. 1838), Sarah Marsh (b. 1840), Dudley (b. 1842), John Marsh (1844–1891), George Marsh (b. 1846), and Margaret (b. 1848).

During the Civil War, Avery retired first to Petite Anse Island and then to Texas to avoid Union forces. His son, Dudley, enlisted in the Delta Rifles from Baton Rouge and fought under Albert Sidney Johnston in the Shiloh campaign. He was wounded and, after recuperating, joined the Confederate forces west of the Mississippi under the command of Lt. General Richard Taylor as a member of the 18th Louisiana Regiment. Avery's son John deferred going into the army to attempt to produce salt for the Confederacy at Petite Anse. In 1862 he discovered the rock salt that lies under the island and heavily mined it for the Confederacy. John Marsh Avery later enlisted in the army.

After the war, both Dudley and John Marsh Avery became active in Louisiana politics. Dudley served as president of the Police Jury of Iberia Parish, state senator, and delegate to the Democratic National Convention. John served as state senator. Dudley married Mary Louise Richardson while John remained a bachelor.

Of the other children, Mary Eliza married Edmund McIlhenny and Sarah Marsh married Paul B. Leeds; Margaret Henshaw also married, although the name of her husband is not known. George died as a baby.

N.B. Biographical information was adapted from a sketch written in 1951 by Joseph S. Clark, descendant of the Averys.

Series 1. Correspondence and Financial, Legal, and Miscellaneous Material (1796–1951 and undated)

Subseries 1.1. (1796–1816) This subseries contains mostly correspondence between Captain Dudley Avery and his wife, Mary Ann Browne Avery.

Between 1814 and 1816, Dudley Avery wrote numerous letters to Mary Ann from New Orleans where he was apparently serving as a member of the legislature. In his letters of 1814, he mentioned General Jackson, the progress of the war, and some of the discussions in the legislature as well as personal affairs such as acquiring items for his family in New Orleans and efforts to recover a runaway slave. In December 1814, Avery wrote about the troops that were in New Orleans, their expectation of being attacked, and later, that the enemy had landed and two battles had taken place. He served as a medical officer in a regiment of Drafted Militia during the battle of New Orleans and continued to write accounts of the conflict.

Dudley Avery's last letter, June 1816, is headed "Schooner *Industry*, Belize." A letter dated September 1816 refers to his recent death.

Also included are a few, scattered papers that belonged to John C. Marsh while he was still in New Jersey.

Subseries 1.2. (1817–1827) Correspondence in this subseries indicates that John C. Marsh had settled on Petite Anse Island by the fall of 1818, with his brother Stewart following a few months later. Marsh's wife, Eliza, and his partner, William Stone, joined them on the plantation in 1819. The documents in this subseries are chiefly bills of sale for slaves and contracts, for indentured servants, executed by Marsh and Stone to obtain labor for their plantation. Some of the bills of sale for slaves include a form, signed by the slave, agreeing to move to Louisiana. Such forms apparently reflect complications Stone encountered with authorities in New Jersey.

John C. Marsh received a letter from Jesse McCall, his overseer, in the summer of 1818. McCall appeared to be operating the plantation for Marsh during his absence. He wrote about money and supplies. Other correspondence between 1818 and 1827 consists of letters written to John C. Marsh from his relatives in New York and New Jersey, mentioning John Marsh's appointment as magistrate, the purchase of slaves, and family affairs such as illnesses and the death of his mother. William Stone died sometime in 1826 or 1827.

Subseries 1.3. (1828–1835) The documents in this subseries relate to John C. Marsh and Petite Anse Plantation after the death of William Stone. In 1828 Marsh married Euphemia Craig, who was the widow of William Stone, and continued to manage the plantation. He wrote and received a few letters concerning business and plantation operations. He also received a few letters from his New Jersey relatives about family births, marriages, and deaths.

Also included in this series are plantation accounts from 1826 to 1828 kept by John C. Marsh, with numerous entries for salt. There are also notes and documents on the settlement of the estate of William Stone.

A few documents pertaining to Daniel Dudley Avery appear in this series. In 1828, Avery entered Yale College and wrote his aunt, Mrs. Latham Avery in Groton. He returned to Baton Rouge upon graduation and was certified to practice law in Louisiana on June 13, 1832.

Subseries 1.4. (1836-1845) In 1836, George Marsh, son of John C. Marsh, evidently moved to Petite Anse Island Plantation and began assisting in its management. In this year he received a letter from Anthony Marsh of Rahway, New Jersey, congratulating him on the success of the "first enterprise on your plantation," and describing the poorness of crops in New Jersey, a serious fire at Brook and Market Streets in New York, rapid growth of Rahway, and the coming of iron factories.

During the 1840s, John C. Marsh spent an increasing amount of time in New York and New Jersey with his relatives and left the management of the plantation to his son, George. There are numerous letters between them concerning crops and other plantation operations. George also exchanged correspondence with relatives in New Jersey and Baton Rouge, giving family information.

The papers in this subseries contain bills of sale for slaves, a certificate executed by John Marsh stating that a mulatto man who had been his indentured servant had served his term and was now free, and a record of a \$4,800 mortgage held by the Union Bank of St. Louis against John C. Marsh. Also included in this subseries are four love letters written in 1837 by Daniel Dudley Avery to Sarah Craig Marsh, whom he married on August 15, 1837.

Subseries 1.5. (1846-1847) This subseries mostly contains letters written by Daniel Dudley Avery to his wife, Sarah Craig Marsh, while he was away serving in the Louisiana state legislature. The letters discuss family matters, epidemics and deaths of friends, runaway slaves, and New Orleans social life. Sarah was apparently spending time at Petite Anse Plantation with the children during her husband's long absences.

Subseries 1.6. (1848-1860) In 1849 John C. Marsh sold one-third interest in the Petite Anse Island Plantation to Daniel Dudley Avery and another third to Ashbel Burnham Henshaw, husband of Marsh's second daughter, Margaret. George Marsh retained a one-third interest. The documents in this series consist chiefly of financial items relating to the plantation under the partnership of the three men. In 1854, Avery bought out Henshaw and controlled a two-thirds interest.

Some of the financial documents included are mortgages, itemized accounts and bills for purchases of all types of merchandise, a jail fee for a runaway slave, and detailed records provided by the wholesale brokerage firm of Bogart, Foley, and Avery for marketing sugar and molasses produced by the plantation. The slaves on the plantation were given medical care at various times as indicated by bills and receipts.

During 1850 to 1855 there are accounts showing such luxury items, purchased in New Orleans and shipped to the plantation, as tobacco imported from Virginia, claret by the case, "demijohns fine old brandy," "cask Scotch," assorted West Indian spices, and kegs of butter. The papers also contain tax receipts, promissory notes, accounts for wages paid to skilled laborers on the plantation, and accounts for insurance, freight, and drayage. A document, dated 1854, explains the terms of purchase under which Daniel Dudley Avery secured Henshaw's one-third interest in the plantation for \$40,000.

According to an April 1854 document, John C. Marsh absolved, at his death, the entire amount of \$31,825 still due him from Daniel Dudley Avery. Also included in May 1856 is a document written by Marsh in which he freed several mulatto slaves in accordance with an agreement made with their fathers. Marsh died in April 1857, apparently in Baton Rouge.

In September 1859, Daniel Dudley Avery took his son Dudley to enter him in Princeton. Young Avery placed in the sophomore class. On this journey, Avery wrote to George Marsh giving him detailed instructions for handling plantation operations. George Marsh died in December 1859 and various items were charged against his estate. The residue of his estate was bequeathed to his sister, Eliza Ann Robertson, and two of her children, and to his sister, Sarah Marsh Avery, and her daughter Sarah.

Subseries 1.7. (1861-1865) This subseries contains documents pertaining to Petite Anse Plantation and the Avery family during the Civil War. There are a few 1862 letters pertaining to salt mine operations. John Marsh Avery, second son of Daniel Dudley Avery, secured a

temporary deferment in September 1862, to remain on the plantation to superintend the salt mines. Also in this year, the State Geologist of Mississippi made an analysis of the rock salt from Petite Anse Island. In June 1864, Lt. Dudley Avery wrote Major-General R. Taylor to secure a deferment for the overseer of the plantation so he could continue to raise the crops and supply people in adjoining parishes with salt.

There is little family correspondence for the war years. Daniel Dudley Avery took his wife and daughters to Houston, Texas, in the spring of 1863 and did not return to New Iberia until April 1865. In Houston, Avery was associated in some type of business venture with C. S. Longcope, formerly of New Iberia, and corresponded with him after his return to Petite Anse Island.

John Marsh Avery served as an ordnance officer in the Confederate army during 1864 and 1865. There are numerous Confederate ordnance requisitions bearing the signature of Lieutenant John M. Avery, dated 1865.

Other documents from these years include Daniel Dudley Avery's promissory note due Eliza Robertson, his sister-in-law, for money owed to her by the estate of George Marsh; Confederate war tax receipts; a clothing bill; various receipts and cancelled checks; and statements of amounts due for salt, dated February 1863.

In June 1865, Sarah Avery received a letter from an old friend in New Orleans commenting on the gaiety of the city and the returning Confederates. She also heard from a friend in Houston, telling of local conditions since the departure of the Averys, the desertion of the slaves, and the plight of the planters. The papers also contain a copy of Daniel Dudley Avery's plea for amnesty and a printed copy of President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation dated July 19, 1865.

Subseries 1.10. (Undated) This subseries consists mainly of undated accounts for the Marsh and Avery families. There are few pieces of correspondence, including two letters to John Marsh Avery from R. L. Gibson.

Series 2. Volumes (1829–1924 and undated)

This series contains nine volumes, belonging to members of the Avery and Marsh families and chiefly dealing with records for Petite Anse Island Plantation. Volume 1 consists of Daniel Dudley Avery's notes on "Chemistry and Natural Philosophy," taken at Yale College, 1829. Volume 2 consists of plantation accounts in George Marsh's handwriting, dated 1849 to 1859. Volumes 3 and 4 comprise a register of visitors at Petite Anse Island, dated 1859 to 1863. Volume 5 includes a ledger begun by John Marsh Avery with one entry dated 1864, as well as words to three Civil War songs and a brief sketch of Avery genealogy. Volume 6 consists of Daniel Dudley Avery's account book with M. [Judson], 1865–1866. Volume 7 is a ledger containing a list of persons who received announcements of the marriage of Sarah Marsh Avery to Paul B. Leeds, April 26, 1866, an incomplete list of persons buried in the family graveyard on the plantation, and other genealogical information and anecdotes about family servants, before and after slavery. Volume 8 includes accounts for various individuals, possibly at a plantation store, 1866–1867. Volume 9 consists of John Leeds Avery's records of cane weighed, 1924.

Series 4. Picture of Abraham Avery (Undated)

This series contains an undated engraving of Abraham Avery, giving his vital dates as 1782–1853.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Avery Family Papers is provided on reel 11, frame 1107, and consists of Subseries 1.8–1.9, Correspondence, 1866–1916, and Series 3, Pamphlets and Clippings, 1856–1879.

N.B. Omitted materials will be included in a subsequent UPA series, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*.

A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the Eliza Ann (Marsh) Robertson Papers, which is also included in this edition. Material regarding postbellum salt mining on the Avery plantations may be found in the Chouteau Collection among the holdings of the Missouri Historical Society which is proposed for inclusion in UPA's microfilm series of Western history collections.

Introductory Materials

0325 Introductory Materials. 20 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence and Financial, Legal, and Miscellaneous Material, 1796–1951 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1796–1816

0345 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0346 Folder 1, 1796–1813. 15 frames.
0361 Folder 2, 1814. 17 frames.
0388 Folder 3, 1815. 37 frames.
0425 Folder 4, 1816. 25 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1817–1827

0450 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
0451 Folder 5, 1817–August 1818. 34 frames.
0485 Folder 6, September–December 1818. 33 frames.
0518 Folder 7, 1819–1823. 29 frames.
0547 Folder 8, 1824–1826. 17 frames.
0564 Folder 9, 1827. 15 frames.

Subseries 1.3: 1828–1835

0579 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
0580 Folder 10, 1828. 38 frames.
0618 Folder 11, 1829–1832. 19 frames.
0637 Folder 12, 1833–1835. 21 frames.

Subseries 1.4: 1836–1845

0658 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
0659 Folder 13, 1836–1839. 47 frames.
0706 Folder 14, 1840. 26 frames.
0732 Folder 15, 1841–1844. 30 frames.
0762 Folder 16, 1845. 21 frames.

Subseries 1.5: 1846–1847

0783 Description of Subseries 1.5. 1 frame.
0784 Folder 17, 1846. 47 frames.
0831 Folder 18, 1847. 32 frames.

Subseries 1.6: 1848–1860

0863 Description of Subseries 1.6. 1 frame.
0864 Folder 19, 1848. 14 frames.
0878 Folder 20, 1849. 36 frames.
0914 Folder 21, January–June 1850. 63 frames.
0987 Folder 22, July–December 1850. 69 frames.

Reel 11

Avery Family Papers cont. **Series 1. Correspondence and Financial, Legal, and Miscellaneous Material, 1796–1951 and Undated**

Subseries 1.6: 1848–1860 cont.

- 0001 Folder 23, 1851. 75 frames.
- 0076 Folder 24, 1852. 34 frames.
- 0110 Folder 25, 1853–1854. 83 frames.
- 0193 Folder 26, 1855–1856. 62 frames.
- 0255 Folder 27, 1857–1858. 80 frames.
- 0335 Folder 28, 1859. 52 frames.
- 0387 Folder 29, January–August 1860. 52 frames.
- 0439 Folder 30, September–December 1860. 46 frames.

Subseries 1.7: 1861–1865

- 0485 Description of Subseries 1.7. 1 frame.
- 0486 Folder 31, 1861. 74 frames.
- 0560 Folder 32, 1862–1864. 47 frames.
- 0607 Folder 33, 1865. 128 frames.

Subseries 1.10: Undated

- 0735 Description of Subseries 1.10. 1 frame.
- 0736 Folder 47, Undated. 83 frames.

Series 2. Volumes, 1829–1924 and Undated

- 0819 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
- 0820 Folder 48, Volume 1, Daniel Dudley Avery, Notes on "Chemistry and Natural Philosophy," taken at Yale College, 1829. 21 frames.
- 0841 Folder 49, Volume 2, George Marsh, Plantation Accounts, 1849 to 1859. 14 frames.
- 0855 Folder 50, Volume 3, Register of Visitors at Petite Anse Island, dated 1859 to 1863. 16 frames.
- 0871 Folder 51, Volume 4, Register of Visitors at Petite Anse Island, dated 1859 to 1863. 19 frames.
- 0890 Folder 52, Volume 5, John Marsh Avery, Ledger, 1864 and Undated. 15 frames.
- 0905 Folder 53, Volume 6, Daniel Dudley Avery, Account Book with M. [Sudson?], 1865–1866. 11 frames.
- 0916 Folder 54, Volume 7, List of Persons Who Received Announcements of the Marriage of Sarah Marsh Avery to Paul B. Leeds, April 26, 1866. 77 frames.
- 0993 Folder 55, Volume 8, Accounts, Possibly at a Plantation Store, 1866–1867. 82 frames.
- 1075 Folder 56, Volume 9, John Leeds Avery, Records of Cane Weighed, 1924. 29 frames.

Series 4. Picture of Abraham Avery, Undated

- 1104 Description of Series 4. 1 frame.
- 1105 Folder P-3289/1, Undated. 2 frames.

Omissions

- 1107 List of Omissions from the Avery Family Papers. 1 frame.

Reel 12

Eliza Anne (Marsh) Robertson Papers, 1849–1872, Iberia Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Eliza Anne Marsh Robertson was born on Petite Anse Island (now Avery Island), Iberia Parish, Louisiana, to John Craig Marsh and Eliza Anne Baldwin. In May 1844, she married William Robertson (1819–1890), with whom she had ten children. She died in October 1878 in New Iberia, Louisiana.

The collection consists of a single volume used by Eliza Robertson, partly as a scrapbook for newspaper clippings and partly as a diary, with a few other types of entries; a typed transcription of the diary entries; six letters; and a page of recipes.

The scrapbook pages are covered with clippings from newspapers of poems, short stories, anecdotes, songs, remedies, and other material. Exceptions are two pages containing poems, one headed "New Iberia June 25th 1843 To my Sister," and signed "Margaret," and two pages containing drawings by others. It appears that some clippings were pasted over journal entries.

Diary entries, which are detailed, though fairly brief, document the daily routine of this Louisiana gentlewoman. Although little information regarding her husband or family's business interests can be found in the journal, entries indicate that the Robertson family retained a number of slaves.

Robertson described household activities in which she was involved; she was particularly thorough in her account of clothing production, describing the fabrics, patterns and processes involved as she produced and mended dresses, aprons, petticoats, pantaloons, shirts, night-gowns, shoes, and other articles of clothing for her children and servants and for herself. Of special interest is the effect of the acquisition of a sewing machine on this work. Other tasks noted and described include the production of food, purchasing of goods, and even the making of toys for her children.

Robertson often made a distinction in her entries between work she herself performed and work she delegated to others, providing some record of the chores performed by household servants. She noted a number of affectionate gestures toward her servants and her regard for them as well as her frustration when illness or other circumstances limited their usefulness to her.

Robertson was equally detailed in her accounts of social affairs and visits. She noted the names of guests to the household, lengths of visits, dishes prepared for them, games played, lectures attended, authors and books read, etc. Of special interest are her descriptions of a family Christmas celebration and a celebration among African Americans at Easter time.

When Robertson began her account on November 21, 1849, her husband was away. William Robertson appears to have traveled often, leaving Eliza home with the servants and children. Her father, John Marsh, was a frequent visitor, as was her brother Daniel. She corresponded with her sisters, Sarah and Margaret, who seem to have lived nearby.

After January 1850, there is a four-year gap in entries, Robertson returning to her journal on November 5, 1854. During this interval her son William, two months old in November 1849, had died, as had her sister Margaret, and she had given birth to two other sons, George and Johnny. Entries continue to detail household activities and production.

There is some mention of Robertson's religious life as well; although an Episcopalian, she worshipped sporadically at the Methodist and Catholic churches until the arrival of an Episcopal Bishop, at which she expressed great joy.

Entries in 1855 indicate that William Robertson was a member of the "know-nothings" and attended meetings of this secret society. Robertson also wrote of preparations for her new baby, primarily the making of baby clothes. Shortly after the birth of Mary Avery in July 1855, Robertson ceased to write in her journal, picking up her pen once again in March 1856. Her final entry is dated May 26, 1856.

Inserted in the diary were six letters, four dated 1872 from Robertson, one of these to a sister and the other three to a niece, and two undated letters to a sister, probably also from Robertson.

Topics include items needed for her dining room, a Mardi Gras ball, and a fever epidemic, as well as family and local news. Included with the letters is a page of recipes for gold cake, pickle lilly, blackberry wine, lemon pudding, cocoa nut pudding, apple marmalade, and the curing of beef.

Biographical Note

Eliza Ann Marsh Robertson was born on Petite Anse Island (now Avery Island), Iberia Parish, Louisiana, to John Craig Marsh, originally of Rahway, New Jersey, and Eliza Anne Baldwin. On May 16, 1844, she married William Robertson (1819–1890), an 1840 graduate of the U.S. Marine Academy. Eliza and William had ten children: Margaret (born and died February 2, 1845), Leila (1846–1930), Julius (1847–1889), William Kennedy (1849–1851), George Marsh (1851–1912), John Craig Marsh (1853–1903), Mary Avery (1855–1927), Helen (1857–1930), Sam Tate (1861–1867), and Katherine Baldwin (1864–1943). Eliza Robertson's family appears to have been involved in the sugar trade, although her husband's occupation is not surely known. She died in New Iberia, Louisiana, in October 1878.

N.B. The Avery Family Papers among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection and included in this edition is a collection related to the Eliza Ann (Marsh) Robertson Papers.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

Papers

0008 Folder 1, Eliza Anne (Marsh) Robertson, Diary and Scrapbook, 1849–1856. 117 frames.
0125 Folder 2, Typed Transcription of Diary and Scrapbook, 1849–1856. 135 frames.
0260 Folder 3, Letters and Recipes, 1872 and Undated. 22 frames.

Franklin A. Hudson Diaries, 1852–1859, Iberville Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

In the 1850s, Franklin A. Hudson was the owner of Blythewood Plantation on Bayou Goula, Iberville Parish, Louisiana.

The collection consists of seven volumes of a diary kept by Franklin A. Hudson, 1852–1857 and 1859, and of a typed transcription of these volumes. There is no volume in the collection for 1858.

Entries relate chiefly to the cultivation and processing of sugar cane, corn, and other crops, such as peas and sweet potatoes. Hudson mentioned other plantation activities, including work on buildings, fences, cooperage, bayous, and roads. He frequently mentioned the weather and often referred to his overseers.

There also are frequent references to slaves and their care. Entries refer to purchasing slaves' clothing, providing their housing, treating their illnesses, and providing physicians to attend them. There also are references to physicians attending members of Hudson's own family, and to medicines and cures. Hudson mentioned a minister who came frequently to preach to the slaves.

There also are references to social affairs and to neighbors, including the Randolphs, the Vaughans, and Louisiana governor Paul Octave Hébert. Hudson wrote of frequent trips on the Mississippi River, giving names of boats and a few details of travel, as well as listing expenses. He also made brief entries giving bare details of visits, traveling by water and otherwise, to Ohio, to New York where his mother lived at Fort Plain, and, in July–August 1859, to Canada.

Hudson occasionally mentioned church attendance while at home and on trips. He kept records of contributions he made to church collections.

Hudson also kept financial accounts in these diaries. Many daily entries list amounts paid out for goods and services, such as "Paid for butter .20," "Charge Overseer for 25 lbs meat @ .7 1/2,"

and "Cash to wife - - - 2.00." In later volumes, in addition to such entries, Hudson kept cash accounts separately in the back of the book, showing amounts received and amounts paid.

Biographical Note

In the 1850s and 1860s, Franklin A. Hudson (fl. 1852–1871), owned, and lived at, Blythewood Plantation on Bayou Goula in Iberville Parish, Louisiana, near White Castle. He was a neighbor of John Hampden Randolph, who owned Nottoway Plantation.

In 1858 or 1859, Hudson sold half of his interest in Blythewood to Randolph, and the plantation was operated by the two in partnership until 1871, when Randolph acquired full ownership.

N.B. For biographical information on Franklin A. Hudson, see Paul E. Postell, "John Hampden Randolph," M.A. thesis, Louisiana State University, 1936.

A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the George H. Murrell Paper.

Another related collection exists among the holdings of the Louisiana State University Libraries, where the John H. Randolph Papers include material regarding the partnership between Franklin A. Hudson and John H. Randolph. This collection is included in UPA's *Records of Antebellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series I, Part 1*.

Introductory Materials

0282 Introductory Materials. 8 frames.

Original Diaries, 1852–1859

0290 Folder 1, Volume 1, 1852. 74 frames.
0364 Folder 2, Volume 2, 1853. 73 frames.
0437 Folder 3, Volume 3, 1854. 80 frames.
0517 Folder 4, Volume 4, 1855. 96 frames.
0613 Folder 5, Volume 5, 1856. 95 frames.
0708 Folder 6, Volume 6, 1857. 95 frames.
0803 Folder 7, Volume 7, 1859. 92 frames.

Typed Transcriptions of Diaries, 1852–1859

0895 Folder 8 Volume I, 1852–1853. 75 frames.
0970 Folder 9, Volume II, 1854–1856. 189 frames.

Reel 13

***Franklin A. Hudson Diaries cont.* Typed Transcriptions of Diaries, 1852–1859 cont.**

0001 Folder 10, Volume III, 1857, 1859. 177 frames.

Slack Family Papers, 1805–1944, Iberville Parish, Louisiana; also Massachusetts and New York

Description of the Collection

The Slack family of Iberville Parish, Louisiana, included Eliphalet Slack (1778–1843), who moved there from Weston, Massachusetts, in 1829–1830, and Henry Richmond Slack (1835–1890), member of the Yale College class of 1855, sugar planter, and Confederate officer. The chief agricultural pursuit of the Slack family in Louisiana changed from cotton growing to sugar growing around 1834.

The documents include personal and family correspondence and financial, legal, and military papers, chiefly from the 1830s–1890s. The bulk of the collection consists of correspondence among members of the Slack family in Iberville Parish, Louisiana; Weston, Massachusetts; Albany County, New York; and the related Woolfolk family, friends, and associates. Topics include family matters, local events, schooling, and agricultural pursuits. There are also numerous Civil War letters from Henry Richmond Slack, with the 1st Louisiana Cavalry Regiment in Tennessee, Kentucky, and elsewhere, to his wife concerning personal, military, and political matters. Financial and legal papers consist chiefly of estate, slave, agricultural, and shipping records of the Slack and related Woolfolk, Cutter, and Benjamin families. Included is an 1867 farming contract between Henry Richmond Slack and some freedmen. Other items include documents concerning the formation of a “law and order” organization, set up, apparently in Iberville Parish, in 1878, and a Slack family genealogy compiled by William Samuel Slack (1869–1944) in 1930.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1825–1865, Subseries 1.2. 1866–1917; Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials; and Series 3. Other Materials.

Biographical Note

Eliphalet Slack (1778–1843) was one of ten children of John Slack (d. 1823) of Weston, Massachusetts. Among Eliphalet's sisters and brothers were: Elizabeth (1786–1873); Robert Fuller (1793–1853); Caroline Matilda (1795–1842); and Granville (1798–1858).

In 1819, Eliphalet Slack married Abigail Cutter (1798–1840) of Weston, Massachusetts, whose brother, Leonard Cutter, died in 1824, leaving property in Iberville Parish, Louisiana. Eliphalet was administrator of both his father's and Cutter's estates. He went to Louisiana about 1824–1825 to examine the Cutter property, and settled his family there about 1829–1830, first at Plaquemine and later at Bay Farm on Bayou Grosse Tete. Bay Farm was purchased by Eliphalet Slack from the other Cutter heirs about 1840. It was chiefly a cotton plantation until around 1834.

The children of Eliphalet and Abigail Cutter Slack were: William Augustus (1820–1843); Charles Albert (1824–1857), who married Martha Bennett, daughter of Mrs. J. W. Stillwell, who lived on Bayou Grosse Tete; John Dutton (1832–1864), who married Mary Singleton Moore; and Henry Richmond (1835–1890), who married Louisiana Tennessee Woolfolk (1840–1920), daughter of Austin Woolfolk (1796–1847) of Bayou Grosse Tete.

When Eliphalet Slack died in 1843, his wife and oldest son having died before him, he left in Louisiana three sons, the oldest of whom, Charles A., was only nineteen. The three boys kept in close touch with their relatives at Weston, Massachusetts, and at Guilderland and Albany, New York. The two younger brothers went north to be educated, while Charles A. managed the plantation (Bay Farm) at Grosse Tete. About 1844, cotton was abandoned at Bay Farm in favor of sugar cane.

Louisiana Woolfolk Slack had three brothers and a sister: Joseph Biggers Woolfolk (1833–1904); Austin Woolfolk (1837–1871); Sarah Jane Woolfolk (1842–1915), who married William Howard Simrall; and Samuel Richard Woolfolk (1847–1859).

Series 1. Correspondence (1825–1917)

This series consists chiefly of personal correspondence between members of the Slack family, other relatives, friends, and professional associates.

Subseries 1.1. (1825–1865) Correspondence from 1825 to 1843 is chiefly between Eliphalet and Abigail (Cutter) Slack and their Slack and Cutter relatives in Massachusetts, New York, and Louisiana. Among the communications in this period are items from John Dutton (*see also* Financial and Legal Papers), judge of the Parish of Iberville, Louisiana, and letters from Martha Cutter, Methuen, Massachusetts, to Abigail Slack, 1833; there is also correspondence between the sons of Eliphalet and Abigail Slack. In a letter from Methuen, Massachusetts, July 2, 1835, to Eliphalet Slack in Louisiana, A. Durant tells of the good outlook for cotton factories and silk worm cultivation. There are letters about family deaths in October 1839 (baby Edward White Slack), September 1842 (Caroline Matilda Slack), July 1843 (William A. Slack), and in August 1843 (Eliphalet Slack).

There are five letters to Colonel Austin Woolfolk indicating business interests in farming near Jackson, Tennessee, New Orleans, Plaquemine, and Baltimore.

Letters dated 1844–1845 are chiefly from Charles A. Slack, at Bayou Grosse Tete, to his relatives—uncle John Slack at Guilderland Center, Albany County, New York, and aunts, cousins, and younger brother, Henry R. Slack, at school in New York. Two letters written by cousin John S. Whiting at Grosse Tete, 1848–1849, are included.

Most items from 1850 to 1855 are personal and family letters to Henry R. Slack during years when he was going to school at Guilderland, Albany County, New York, under the care of his Slack relatives, and at Yale College (class of 1855). The letters were written by Henry's brothers Charles and John at Grosse Tete, Louisiana, giving news of the sugar plantation, neighborhood, and local politics; by his uncles and aunts, John and Mary Slack and Granville and Harriet Slack, and cousins Henry and Abby Slack at Guilderland and Albany; and by his aunt Eliza Slack at Weston, Massachusetts. Other letters to Henry R. Slack were written by friends: John C. Boyd at Guilderland and Princeton; Walter Stillwell of Louisiana at Warnersville Union Seminary and later at Farmington, Connecticut; and Joseph Brewster at New Haven in 1855. They mostly discuss friendships, school, and other personal matters. During this period all three Slack brothers apparently went back and forth between New York and Louisiana.

Personal and family letters continue in the period 1856–1860 to Henry R. Slack who was in New Orleans for two or three years before settling in Iberville Parish (Rosedale, Louisiana). Among the correspondents of these years were Walter Stillwell at Farmington, Connecticut, and later at Rosedale; John Wager Swayne at Yale (1856); cousin Warren A. Durrant at Lawrence, Massachusetts (1856–1860); aunt Eliza Slack in Weston, Massachusetts (1856–1860); other Slack relatives in Weston and Guilderland; cousin Henry Slack in Albany County and also New York City; and brother John in summer 1859 while he was taking his family to the Virginia springs. Also included are letters to Henry R. Slack while Henry was traveling from home, giving news of Iberville.

Henry R. Slack married Louisiana Tennessee Woolfolk in 1860. From 1857 on in this series, correspondence relating to the Woolfolks is mingled with the papers of Henry R. Slack. There are two letters to Louisiana Woolfolk at Grosse Tete in 1857, one from her mother, Emily Woolfolk, dated February 14, and one from M. S. Denton, dated November 6, at Patapsco, saying that she is sending a confirmation certificate and other things.

Letters for the Civil War years are chiefly from Henry R. Slack in the Confederate army to his wife, Louisiana T. W. Slack, at Rosedale, Louisiana; there are also a few other family letters. (Some of the war letters are almost illegible because of paleness, tiny script, and cross-writing.) Serving with the 1st Louisiana Cavalry Regiment, Henry Slack wrote letters from near Nashville, Tennessee, November 27, 1861; Bowling Green and Russellville, Kentucky, December 10, 1861, to January 10, 1862; Shakertown, Kentucky, January 23 and 27, 1862; Auburn [Alabama?], January 1862; Memphis, Nashville, Columbia, Pulaski, and Spring Hill, Tennessee, and northern Alabama, in February and March 1862; Courtland, Alabama, May 27, 1862; Chattanooga, Kingston, and Sparta, Tennessee, in June, July, and August 1862; Bridgeport and Frankfort, Kentucky, in September and October 1862; and an unnoted location, April 16, 1863.

There are six items written sometime during the period 1861–1862 without dates. (*See also* Series 3, Other Materials, 1861–1865.)

There is one letter from John (probably John Dutton Slack, d.1864) to "Dear Brother" (probably Henry R. Slack), possibly 1861, that refers in detail to various types of weapons and horses.

Subseries 1.2. (1866–1917) Letters from 1866–1867 are chiefly to Henry R. Slack from Slack relatives and associates in the North. Among the communications in this period are items from W. A. Durant in Lawrence, Massachusetts; Aunt Eliza Slack in Weston, Massachusetts; Wager Swayne (Yale classmate) at Headquarters of the District of Alabama, Mobile, letter in response to Slack's inquiry about government aid for levies, May 11, 1867; Edwin Corner, New York (Yale classmate), letter in response to Slack's request for aid in finding a northern purchaser for his Louisiana property, August 10, 1867; and William F. Causey at Wilmington, Delaware, apparently on the same subject, August 26, 1867.

Material for 1868–1917 consists chiefly of scattered correspondence of the Slack and Woolfolk families. It includes a letter from Charles B. Slack, New Orleans, to Henry R. Slack, giving news of northern relatives and business matters; scattered correspondence relating to the Woolfolk family, of "Mound Place," and members of the Slack family; Henry R. Slack's directions to his brother-in-

law, Joseph Woolfolk, about the care of the former's family in the event of his death, November 3, 1880; a series of letters, May–August 1890, from Henry R. Slack at Wheelcock, Louisiana, to his wife and children; a letter from H. R. Slack [Jr.], La Grange, Georgia, to William Samuel Slack, about family matters, November 21, 1891; a letter from "Aunt Mat" at Rosedale, Louisiana, to William S. Slack; and a letter from William S. Slack to his mother, Louisiana Tennessee Woolfolk Slack, also concerning family matters, January 21, 1917.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials (1805–1885 and undated)

This series contains financial and legal papers of the Slack and Woolfolk families and relatives. Types of materials include estate settlements, bills and accounts, receipts, shipping bills and information, notices of payment due on notes, and records of purchases of slaves.

Items from 1805 to 1824 relate to businesses and legal transactions in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, mostly writs, signed by John Slack, justice of the peace. Various items from 1825–1852 include "An inventory of the Estate of Leonard Cutter, Merchant of the Parish of Iberville in the State [of] Louisiana..."; promissory notes dated 9 [7?] and October 19, 1825, William Woolfolk, at Baltimore, Maryland, to Austin Woolfolk that involve the transfer of slaves and dry goods, apparently in Jackson County, Tennessee; an August 11, 1827 mortgage agreement signed by Eliphalet and Abigail Slack, Weston, Massachusetts; and a license to empower Eliphalet Slack to administer the estate of Leonard Cutter, August 1827, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Other administrative papers regarding the Cutter estate include items concerning the sale of slaves to Eliphalet Slack on January 10, 1828, and wills of Leonard Cutter dated 1824, 1823, and 1829.

Items from 1833 to 1837 include: receipts; a purchase agreement for two slaves, December 12, 1831 [May 9, 1834?], between Eliphalet Slack and Joseph Cathcart[?]; a list of real estate lots with values dated March 18, 1835; copies of receipts for slaves purchased by William Woolfolk in Baltimore, Maryland; promissory notes; articles of agreement and contract, including specifications, for an Iberville, Louisiana, jail building, April 9, 1836; accounts of sales of cotton, May 6, 1836; and a list of personal property items loaned by Austin Woolfolk to James Lyon, August 20, 1837.

Items from 1850 to 1865 include: financial notes; a "Transcript of the Estate of Austin Woolfolk," August 21, 1853; a plat and description of land survey "for the legal representatives of Louis Alexander Reboul," of property bordering Bayou Grosse Tete, January 29, 1842; and a one-year appointment of Henry R. Slack as Inspector of Roads and Levies by Iberville Parish police, August 7, 1865.

Items from the period 1866–1875 consist of the following: promissory notes; legal documents relating to a theft of twenty dollars in gold; various shipping and market reports; a "Contract between Henry R. Slack & the undersigned Freedmen for the cultivation & improvement of Bay Farm Plantation during the year 1867, 4 June 1867"; a business circular dealing with shipment of goods; miscellaneous bills and other business papers of Henry R. Slack; printed price lists and freight rate schedules; Henry R. Slack's statement of June 13, 1869, and other papers, in connection with the estate of Charles A. Slack (1842–1857); a broadside dated September 18, 1869, with manuscript signatures attached, entitled "Articles of Agreement of the 'Property Holder's Association'" of Iberville Parish; and a printed communication to the members of that group. There are also papers relating to division of property among heirs of Austin Woolfolk, Sr. and Jr., ca. 1875.

Scattered throughout the years 1876–1885 are sight bills, checks, shipping slips, etc., bearing the name of W. H. Benjamin, Concordia, Louisiana (who in 1896 became the father-in-law of William S. Slack). There is an election registration certificate of Henry R. Slack dated September 21, 1876, and an arbitration of "Mound Plantation," dated August 28, 1877. Also included are Levee District one dollar bonds; a list from J. B. Woolfolk & Co. to Henry R. Slack, of itemized payments due, January 1, 1881; a description of property bordering Grosse Bayou Tete, August 12, 1881; a request for fees; a legal document regarding a 155-acre tract on Bayou Grosse Tete; and a "Plan for Dividing Mound Place," [1885?].

Undated items include: a memo concerning shipment of cotton; a petition by citizens in the vicinity of Bayou Grosse Tete to officers of the New Orleans, Mobile & Chattanooga Railroad Company to select their area for the site of a new railroad line; legal documents concerning the Woolfolks and Slacks [1880s?]; and financial notes.

Series 3. Other Materials (1846–1944 and undated)

This series consists of school essays, Civil War papers from in or near Louisiana, a limited-edition book about the Slack family, papers relating to the formation of a local Louisiana military organization in 1878, a sketch map of local land holdings in 1889, a clipping of Henry R. Slack's obituary, a printed letter and essay by William S. Slack, calling cards, a partial list of slaves, and a list of biblical verses.

School essays of Henry R. Slack are: "Cotton" (December 18, 1846); "Chinese Empire" (November 22, 1847); "The House" (February 1, 1848); "Commerce" (June 20, 1850); and "Religion" (January 2, 1851).

Civil War papers consist of a handwritten copy of "General Order No. 137[?]," June 17, 1864, "HQ, [Dist.? of] S.W. Miss. & East LOUISIANA" and "Special Order No. 8, HQ, Dist. of Homoduttò[?], Liberty," September 6, 1864. There also are communications beneath a letterhead reading "Inspector-General's Office, Dist. Western LOUISIANA, Alexandria," from William C. C. Claiborne, Jr., captain and assistant adjutant general, to Captain W. B. Radcliff, with annotation in pencil by Captain Radcliff, dated November 17, 1864, concerning minor military responsibilities and operations in Louisiana.

The Slack Family, compiled by Rev. William Samuel Slack (Alexandria, Louisiana: The Standard Printing Co., 1930. 252p, copy 93 of 100), is composed of genealogical and other family information.

Miscellaneous items from 1858 to the 1940s include: an invitation to an event of October 21, 1858, in an envelope addressed to Henry R. Slack, M.D.; a list of seven slave names, with empty columns labeled "Age," "Condition," and "Value"; a January 1878 pact "obligating" the formation of a "Military Organization for the purpose of preserving the Peace, protecting Property, and aiding the Law Officers to bring all criminals to Justice" (also called a "law and order" group), with signatures; a written description of the organization with breakdown of officers and subalterns; a sketch map, dated July 25, 1889, of land bordering and in the vicinity of the Louisiana Central Railroad; a newspaper clipping of Henry R. Slack's obituary, [ca. October 1, 1890]; a printed "New Year's Letter," from Rector William S. Slack to his congregation, January 1, 1917; an invitation to the wedding of Cecilia Benjamin Slack to M. Stockton Marion Estes, December 29, [1925]; and a typed essay by William S. Slack entitled "A Report of My Stewardship from 1892–1930," with annotations and a cover sheet added after his death on June 15, 1944.

Undated items include: calling cards of "Master W. S. Slack" and "Mr. & Mrs. Henry R. Slack"; and a list of Biblical verses with Greek translations, apparently concerning the controversy over baptismal immersion.

Introductory Materials

0178 Introductory Materials. 17 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1825–1917

Subseries 1.1: 1825–1865

0195 Description of Subseries 1.1. 3 frames.
0198 Folder 1, 1825–1827. 18 frames.
0216 Folder 2, 1828–1832. 23 frames.
0239 Folder 3, 1833–1836. 21 frames.
0260 Folder 4, 1837–1839. 31 frames.
0291 Folder 5, 1840–1843. 47 frames.
0338 Folder 6, 1844–1849. 69 frames.
0417 Folder 7, 1850–1851. 32 frames.
0449 Folder 8, 1852. 61 frames.

- 0510 Folder 9, 1853–1854. 81 frames.
- 0591 Folder 10, 1855. 77 frames.
- 0668 Folder 11, 1856–1859. 97 frames.
- 0765 Folder 12, 1860. 52 frames.
- 0817 Folder 13, 1861. 41 frames.
- 0858 Folder 14, 1862. 102 frames.
- 0960 Folder 15, 1863. 5 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1866–1917

- 0965 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
- 0966 Folder 16, 1866–1867. 46 frames.
- 1012 Folder 17, 1868–1917. 54 frames.

Reel 14

Slack Family Papers cont.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1805–1885 and Undated

- 0001 Description of Series 2. 2 frames.
- 0003 Folder 18, 1805–1824. 32 frames.
- 0035 Folder 19, 1825–1832. 51 frames.
- 0086 Folder 20, 1833–1837. 33 frames.
- 0119 Folder 21, 1850–1865. 25 frames.
- 0144 Folder 22, 1866–1875. 81 frames.
- 0225 Folder 23, 1876–1885. 29 frames.
- 0254 Folder 24, Undated. 25 frames.

Series 3. Other Material, 1846–1944 and Undated

- 0279 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
- 0280 Folder 25, School Papers, 1846–1851. 14 frames.
- 0294 Folder 26, Civil War Papers, 1864. 7 frames.
- 0301 Folder 27, Rev. William Samuel Slack, *The Slack Family*. 1930. 132 frames.
- 0433 Folder 28, Miscellaneous Items, 1858–1944 and Undated. 19 frames.

William Page Saunders Papers, 1854 and 1856, New Orleans and Pointe Coupée Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

This small collection consists of two items concerning a slave woman owned by William Page Saunders of New Orleans, Louisiana. Included is a bill of sale for a slave named "Emeline or Eveline," from Lewis Brown of Missouri to William Page Saunders of New Orleans, dated May 11, 1854, and a letter dated April 26, 1856, from F. L. Claiborne to Saunders. In the letter, Claiborne, who had purchased the slave from Saunders, stated that Eveline had a bad cough and a diseased leg, but that he intended to keep her and try to cure her.

Introductory Materials

- 0452 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

Papers

- 0456 Folder 1, 1854 and 1856. 7 frames.

**John Boyd Diary, 1850–1871,
Pointe Coupée Parish, Louisiana**

Description of the Collection

John Boyd was born in County Antrim, Northern Ireland, on February 18, 1783, and died on July 30, 1858 at his plantation, "Oak Grove." He owned a plantation on Bayou Lettsworth in Pointe Coupée Parish, Louisiana, which may or may not have been this "Oak Grove." He may also have owned property near Donaldsonville, Louisiana. One of his daughters, Margaret Bruce, married Colonel Henry T. Williams of Montgomery County, Maryland, and the Williams's daughter, Clara D., married Lieutenant Edward D. Seghers of the Confederate army.

This collection consists of Boyd's diary. The diary provides only brief, irregular entries, January 1, to June 25, 1850. Expense accounts and planting records were entered in the book in 1859 and 1866, and additional expense accounts were apparently added in 1870 and 1871. The diary begins with a description of a trip Boyd took to New Orleans. Boyd also noted in January that he traveled up the Mississippi River to his plantation in Pointe Coupée Parish and briefly described the condition of his slaves and land. Other entries concern the weather, visits to and from his neighbors, various trips he made by boat, and, in May, descriptions of the water level in a river, possibly the Mississippi, which rose and fell after a series of storms. A typed transcription of entries made in 1850, 1859, and 1866 is available.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Edward D. Seghers Papers and the Henry L. Duffel Papers. These collections are open to researchers on site at the Southern Historical Collection.

Introductory Materials

0463 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

Diary

0468 Folder 1, Original, 1850–1871. 63 frames.

0531 Folder 2, Typed Transcription of 1850, 1859, and 1866 Entries. 16 frames.

**John G. Devereux Papers, 1791–1890,
Pointe Coupée Parish, Louisiana**

Description of the Collection

John G. Devereux was a hardware merchant and banker of New Orleans, Louisiana and a Confederate veteran. Stephen Van Wickle was sheriff of Pointe Coupée Parish, Louisiana, ca. 1819–1835, and business and legal agent for Valerien Ledoux (d. 1853), a Pointe Coupée sugar planter. In 1835, J. C. Van Wickle, a sugar planter and possibly Stephen's son, took over the position of sheriff, as well as the management of the Ledoux estate. Despite being named for John G. Devereux, this collection documents little of his personal, business, or military life. Better documented in the papers are the activities of Stephen and J. C. Van Wickle. No connection between the Van Wickles and John G. Devereux is known.

The collection contains military and business papers of John G. Devereux, and correspondence and financial and legal papers of Stephen and J. C. Van Wickle. An account book and other volumes from Wexford and Dublin, Ireland, seem to belong to John Devereux's father. Devereux's Civil War records chiefly relate to the Siege of Vicksburg and consist of military correspondence, including letters from Ulysses S. Grant; muster rolls; items relating to Confederate prisoners; a list of slaves used as laborers; and other items. Business papers relate chiefly to Devereux's banking career. Financial and legal materials of the Van Wickles comprise sheriff's, plantation, personal, and merchant accounts, and include account books, deeds, warrants, judgments, and court orders. An 1842 bill of sale for slaves and a list of slaves are included. Miscellaneous items of interest are a transcription of a speech by Louisiana governor

Henry W. Allen, 1863; a ledger of a cotton press and cotton press association, presumably in Pointe Coupée Parish, 1880–1883; and a biographical sketch of Martin Luther Smith.

The extensive account books and papers the Van Wickles kept while filling the office of sheriff of Pointe Coupée Parish provide an excellent opportunity for examining the tax and legal structure of the parish. They also offer a good source of information on land and financial disputes on the Louisiana frontier: Plantation accounts kept by J. C. Van Wickle, both for himself and Valerien Ledoux, offer insight into sugar planting and financial relationships in Pointe Coupée Parish.

The Devereux papers have been arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1791–1848, Subseries 1.2. 1888, 1890, and undated; Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers—Subseries 2.1. 1811–1850, Subseries 2.2. 1865, 1870, 1887, and undated; Series 3. Financial and Legal Volumes—Subseries 3.1. Plantation, Sheriff, and Personal Accounts, Subseries 3.2. Mercantile Accounts and Related Volumes [not included]; Series 4. Civil War Records [not included]; and Series 5. Other Papers [not included].

Biographical Note

John G. Devereux (fl. 1856–1890) was a merchant and banker of New Orleans, Louisiana, and a Confederate veteran. He may have been the son of John Devereux (fl. 1822), a Dublin merchant and shipper. Between at least 1856 and 1859, the younger Devereux operated a hardware business in New Orleans, supplying local planters, businesses, and institutions with metalwork, tools, and plumbing supplies. With the outbreak of war, Devereux entered the Louisiana Artillery and assumed the rank of lieutenant. Upon his promotion to major, he became assistant adjutant general to Major General Martin Luther Smith (1819–1866), commander of the Confederate 3rd Brigade. After the war, Devereux served as cashier of the Southern Bank and as administrator of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans. One document shows that he served as executor of the estate of Thomas Jefferson Cooley in 1887. He married Sarah P. Chilton (d. 1870) in 1867.

Stephen Van Wickle was sheriff of Pointe Coupée Parish, Louisiana, from around 1819 until 1835. He also served as a business and legal agent for Valerien Ledoux (d. 1853), a Pointe Coupée sugar planter. In 1835 J. C. Van Wickle, possibly Stephen's son, took over the position of sheriff, as well as the management of the Ledoux estate. Evidence suggests that he was also himself a sugar planter.

Series 1. Correspondence (1791–1890 and undated)

This series contains scattered correspondence relating mostly to legal affairs handled by Stephen and J. C. Van Wickle in the capacity of sheriff of Pointe Coupée Parish, Louisiana, and as managers of the estate of Valerien Ledoux. One later letter pertains to John Devereux's position as administrator of Charity Hospital.

Subseries 1.1. (1791–1848) One letter, dated November 18, 1791, was written by Seven Powell in Richmond, Virginia, to his wife, Sally, concerning applications for divorce being considered at the "session." Powell noted that all but one of the applicants were male and pondered why this might be so. Powell's relationship to other persons appearing in the collection and the identity of the session are unclear.

Three letters, dated 1827, 1829, and 1833, were written by Ebenezer Cooley, a member of the Louisiana senate, to his son and lawyer, Thomas Jefferson Cooley. The letters discuss the elder Cooley's legal and financial affairs. The 1827 and 1833 letters refer to a dispute over the ownership of a farm to which Cooley claimed he held title. Several items appear in Subseries 2.1 concerning this case. In the 1829 letter, Cooley authorized his son to hire out his slaves and collect the money for their labor. Topics Cooley addressed included the treatment of slaves, the inappropriateness of a woman's handling the hiring out of slaves, and the effects of climate on health.

Five items appear for the decade of the 1840s. A letter of August 14, 1841, from John M. Chilton in Vicksburg to William H. Day in Smithfield, Isle of Wight City, Virginia, offers sympathy upon the death of Day's wife, Phoebe. Chilton also discussed the unwillingness of someone named William, probably a relative, to let his daughter, Ellen, visit with her grandmother and uncles because he wished to keep her away from their influence. Other letters for the 1840s pertain to business affairs. A brief note dated September 11, 1842, from F. F. Hook to J. C. Van

Wickle in Pointe Coupée discusses business and family matters. Three letters, dated February 13 and 20 and April 1, 1848, are from sugar factor Gerard S. Ferrier in New Orleans to Valerien Ledoux in Pointe Coupée. The letters acknowledge receipt of sugar shipments from Ledoux and discuss its sale.

Subseries 1.2. (1888, 1890, and undated) Two letters are addressed to John Devereux. One, dated July 3, 1888, is an application for the position of House Surgeon at Charity Hospital by Ernest Laplace, a student of Louis Pasteur. Laplace discussed his medical education, experience, and publications in detail. The second letter, dated December 13, 1890, is from Senator R. L. Gibson and acknowledges receipt of a telegram Devereux sent him concerning financial legislation before the Senate.

An undated item is a letter from Walter Turnbee to J. C. Van Wickle in Pointe Coupée pertaining to the settlement of Charles Haig Woods's account with Van Wickle.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers (1811–1887 and undated)

This series includes sheriff's records, miscellaneous legal papers related to the conduct of the office of sheriff, and plantation and personal accounts. Accounts belong mostly to Valerien Ledoux.

Subseries 2.1. (1811–1850) This subseries consists chiefly of legal papers related to the activities of Stephen Van Wickle and J. C. Van Wickle in their respective tenures as sheriff of Pointe Coupée Parish, Louisiana; Stephen from around 1819 to 1835 and J. C. from 1835 to at least 1839. Items include deeds, arrest warrants, writs of seizure, court petitions, and court orders. A significant number of papers appear for cases involving land and financial disputes. Of note are *Ebenezer Cooley v. Henry Seymour*, *Myford McDougall v. John Cooke*, *Valery Perrault v. Benjamin Poydras*, and *Charles Morgan v. James Sharpe*. Parish tax records include lists of residents submitting jury certificates in payment of their taxes, lists of errors in tax rolls, and lists of delinquent tax payers. An additional item of note is an account of monies received by the Board of Public Works from the 5 Percent Fund of the federal government created under an act of 1811. This document lists expenditures between 1833 and 1841 for bridges, levees, and other improvements at Thompson's Creek, Donaldsonville, Pointe Coupée, and Bayou Lafourche, Louisiana, and for a survey of the Livingstone Railroad.

Plantation and personal papers consist mostly of Valerien Ledoux's accounts with shippers, dry goods and hardware merchants, clothiers, and grocers. Included are bills of lading for sugar and molasses shipments, bills and receipts for merchandise, and tax receipts.

Several items belong to various members of the Van Wickle family, including a deed of November 1, 1817, transferring land in Allegany County, New York, from Evert and Jacob Van Wickle et al. to William Huxley; a list, dated October 7, 1819, of land sales made by an agent in New Jersey for Jacob Van Wickle; and two receipts for passage and freight on the Steamer *Bayou Sara* belonging to Stephen Van Wickle. Other items of interest are a sheet, dated January 11, 1817, listing the accounts of Joseph Ledoux with Andrew Skillman; a slave bill of sale dated September 23, 1842; and a certificate, dated April 18, 1844, apparently certifying that a piece of wood was genuinely from the cross on which Jesus Christ was crucified.

Subseries 2.2. (1865, 1870, 1887, and undated) Items appearing for the postwar period are J. C. Van Wickle's account for 1865 with blacksmith Joseph H. Bloodgood; final accounts, dated 1887, for the estate of Thomas Jefferson Cooley; a bill, dated 1870, for the funeral expenses of J. G. Devereux's wife; and an undated receipt for cloth for Madame B. Ledoux.

Series 3. Financial and Legal Volumes (1819–1883)

This series includes plantation, sheriff, personal, and mercantile accounts belonging to Stephen and J. C. Van Wickle, John G. Devereux, and Valerien Ledoux, all of which appear to derive from Pointe Coupée Parish, Louisiana. Most of J. C. Van Wickle's account books are confusing and disorganized, and it is often unclear to whom account entries belong. Volumes are arranged chronologically by the last date appearing in them.

Subseries 3.1. Plantation, Sheriff, and Personal Accounts (1819–1883) Volumes 1, 3, and 5 are strictly related to plantations. Volume 1 is a memorandum book, dated 1841–1845, containing accounts and notes on cotton picking and shipping for two plantations owned by Valerien Ledoux, and a list of items sold in 1841 belonging to the estate of Jean Pierre Ledoux.

Volume 3 is an account book, 1847–1871, containing mostly accounts of the Ledoux family. Accounts for 1847–1849 were kept by Valerien Ledoux and are in French. Accounts for the Ledoux estate, 1850–1854, kept by J. C. Van Wickle also appear, as well as plantation and personal accounts, 1854–1856 and 1870–1871, for Van Wickle. Volume 5 is an account book, 1849–1883, containing records of sugar and molasses produced and shipped by Valerien Ledoux (accounts kept in French by Ledoux, 1849 and 1852, and assorted later accounts, chiefly 1854–1869, kept by J. C. Van Wickle).

Volume S-2 and Volume 4 contain accounts for the sheriff of Pointe Coupée Parish. Volume S-2 is a sheriff's fee book, dated 1819–1870, listing Stephen Van Wickle's office accounts for the years 1819 to 1832. Enclosures to the volume include sheriff's accounts, 1820–1839, copies of court orders, and a list of jury certificates in payment of taxes for 1828. An item of note is a clipping, dated October 1, 1827, concerning the legality of a free black man, Francois Caissergues, manumitting a slave woman and three children. Also appearing in the enclosures are personal and plantation accounts, mostly with sugar factors, kept by J. C. Van Wickle, 1848–1870.

Volume 4 holds sheriff's accounts for Stephen Van Wickle, 1832–1835, and other accounts. A notice of a sheriff's sale resulting from the case of *R. R. Barrow v. Samuel John Carr* and several personal receipts for Stephen Van Wickle appear as enclosures. The bulk of the 70-page volume consists of personal, household, and plantation accounts of J. C. Van Wickle, 1846–1871, and Van Wickle's accounts with Madame A. Ledoux, 1850–1874. Of interest in the plantation accounts is a list of slaves purchased and the amounts paid for them.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the John G. Devereux Papers is provided on reel 14, frame 1035, and includes Subseries 3.2, Mercantile Accounts and Related Volumes, 1822–1883; Series 4, Civil War Records, 1861–1865 and Undated; and Series 5, Other Papers, 1859–1890 and Undated.

Introductory Materials

0547 Introductory Materials. 16 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1791–1890 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1791–1848

0563 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.

0564 Folder 1, 1791, 1827, 1829, 1833, 1841–1842, 1848. 28 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1888, 1890, and Undated

0592 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.

0593 Folder 2, 1888, 1890, and Undated. 7 frames.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1811–1887 and Undated

Subseries 2.1: 1811–1850

0600 Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.

0601 Folder 3, 1811–1836. 63 frames.

0664 Folder 4, 1837–1850. 56 frames.

Subseries 2.2: 1865, 1870, 1887, and Undated

0720 Description of Subseries 2.2. 1 frame.

0721 Folder 5, 1865, 1870, 1887, and Undated. 12 frames.

Series 3. Financial and Legal Volumes, 1819–1883

Subseries 3.1: Plantation, Sheriff, and Personal Accounts, 1819–1883

- 0733 Description of Subseries 3.1. 1 frame.
0734 Folder 6, Volume 1, J. C. Van Wickle for Valerien Ledoux, Memorandum Book, 1841–1845. 12 frames.
0746 Folder 7, Volume S-2, Stephen Van Wickle and J. C. Van Wickle, Sheriff's Fee Book, 1819–1870. 133 frames.
0879 Folder 8, Enclosures from Volume S-2, 1820–1870. 46 frames.
0925 Folder 9, Volume 3, Valerien Ledoux and J. C. Van Wickle, Account Book, 1847–1871. 32 frames.
0957 Folder 10, Volume 4, Stephen Van Wickle and J. C. Van Wickle, Account Book, 1832–1874. 31 frames.
0998 Folder 11, Enclosures from Volume 4, 1832–1874. 9 frames.
1007 Folder 12, Volume 5, Valerien Ledoux and J. C. Van Wickle, Account Book, 1849–1883. 28 frames.

Omissions

- 1035 List of Omissions from the John G. Devereux Papers. 1 frame.

Reel 15

William Polk Papers, 1840–1867, Rapides Parish, Louisiana; also Georgia

Description of the Collection

William Polk (1821–1898), a sugar planter of Ashton Plantation near Alexandria in Rapides Parish, Louisiana, was the son of Thomas G. Polk (1791–1869) and Mary Eloise Trotter Polk. He was married in 1857 to Rebecca Eveline Lamar (fl. 1840–1858) of Macon, Georgia, daughter of Jefferson J. Lamar (d. 1840) of Stewart County, Georgia. William and Rebecca Lamar Polk had three children: Alice, William, Jr., and Mary Eloise.

Business and legal papers of William Polk include a complaint of William Polk (for his wife, Rebecca Eveline Lamar Polk) and Lucius Mirabeau Lamar (fl. 1840–1858) against Thomas R. Lamar (fl. 1840–1858) and Abner C. McGehee (fl. 1840–1858), executors of Jefferson J. Lamar of Stewart County, Georgia, with other papers relating to Lamar's estate, which include Lamar's will, a marriage agreement between William Polk and Rebecca Eveline Lamar, an appraisal of Jefferson J. Lamar's slaves, perishable property, notes, and real estate; and McGehee's answer to the complaint. Undated accounts and lists probably connected with the settlement of Lamar's estate are filed in Folder 2.

Other business papers of William Polk include slave bills of sale, two letters about slave purchases, and a letter from Kenneth Rayner in Memphis about Tennessee land that had belonged to Thomas G. Polk.

Introductory Materials

- 0001 Introductory Materials. 6 frames.

Papers

- 0007 Folder 1, Estate of Jefferson J. Lamar, 1840–1858. 135 frames.
0142 Folder 2, Probably Related to Estate of Jefferson J. Lamar, Undated. 67 frames.
0209 Folder 3, 1858–1867. 22 frames.

Phanor Prudhomme Papers, 1804–1940, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

Phanor Prudhomme (d. 1865) was a cotton planter of Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana. His son, J. Alphonse Prudhomme (b. 1838), attended the University of North Carolina from 1858 to 1860 and succeeded Phanor on the family plantation at Ile Breville (later called Bermuda) in 1867.

The collection includes business papers and volumes, dated 1804–1876, of Phanor and, later, J. Alphonse Prudhomme, relating to cotton growing at Ile Breville. Papers include bills, receipts, indentures, and a small amount of correspondence with factors in New Orleans. A few papers are dated after the turn of the century, with some as recent as 1940. Among early materials are papers relating to other cotton planters of Natchitoches Parish. Besides loose papers, the collection contains twenty-five volumes, most of which relate directly to plantation life and include slave records, accounts with freedmen, and a variety of other agricultural and personal records, dated 1836–1878. There is a small amount of non-business correspondence, most of which relates to family or community affairs. Many items are in French.

Please note that this inventory incorporates parts of the inventory to the Phanor Prudhomme Papers that was compiled in the 1960s. The order of the papers has been modified slightly, folders have been numbered, and information has been added, while the description of the papers, with some additions and revisions, remains basically the same. The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence, Financial and Legal Materials, and Other Papers; and Series 2. Volumes—Subseries 2.1. Plantation Records and Other Volumes, Subseries 2.2. Pocket Notebooks of Phanor Prudhomme. Series 1 consists of loose papers, dating from 1804 to 1940, with material dated after the 1870s being very slight. Subseries 2.1 consists of volumes with entries dated 1836 to 1878, most of which relate to plantation affairs. Subseries 2.2 consists of ten pocket notebooks of Phanor Prudhomme, covering the years 1841 to 1864, that besides recording information about cotton planting, also include entries relating to Prudhomme's private cash accounts, travel to the North, and other matters.

Biographical Note

Phanor Prudhomme (d. 1865) was a cotton planter of Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana. He appears to have taken over the family plantation at Ile Breville (sometimes spelled Brevelle) in the 1840s and continued as the principal actor on the plantation until his death. The plantation was located about thirteen miles from the town of Natchitoches and encompassed lands that straddled the Red River.

Phanor Prudhomme was married to Suzanne Lize Metoyer (d. 1855), whose family also seems to have owned considerable acreage in Natchitoches Parish. The Metoyer family may also have been active in commercial endeavors, such as cotton factorages and stores. The Prudhommes had five children: Adeline (b. 1836); J. Alphonse (b. 1838); Emma (d. before 1855); Henriette, (b. 1842); and Emanuel (b. 1844). Upon Phanor Prudhomme's death in 1865, J. Alphonse took control of the Ile Breville plantation and other family interests. It is not clear how the other children shared in the inheritance.

Besides the main plantation, materials in this collection suggest that Phanor Prudhomme had other business ventures, including a sawmill that was widely used by his neighbors. Prudhomme's stature in the community can be surmised from an 1855 letter in which he declined the offer of a Democratic party nomination to Congress. Near the end of his life, Phanor's property was listed for war tax purposes. This 1862 assessment shows Phanor in possession of the following: nine hundred acres in cultivation; twelve hundred woodland acres; one hundred acres directly fronting the Red River; one thousand acres of pine woods; and a lot and townhouse at Natchitoches. In addition, he owned a total of 146 slaves, several gold watches, considerable silver and gold plates, a piano, and miscellaneous farm and pleasure conveyances, both animal and vehicular. His children were well educated, with his daughters attending the Ladies of the Sacred Heart School in Natchitoches (mid 1850s), and his sons the University of North Carolina (J. Alphonse, 1858–1860) and Georgetown College, Washington, D.C. (Emanuel, 1861).

Phanor Prudhomme's death in 1865 seems not to have been related to the Civil War, and the succession of his son as head of plantation activities appears to have been smoothly achieved. The war, of course, changed the composition of the work force on the family's plantation, but seems to have had little effect on the actual output of cotton and other crops. Materials in this collection indicate that, at some point, the family's land came to be known as Bermuda Plantation. As such, it was occupied by Prudhomme descendants at least into the late 1940s.

Series 1. Correspondence, Financial and Legal Materials, and Other Items (1804–1940 and undated)

Most items contained in this series are related to business matters, especially cotton growing and sales.

From 1804 to 1854, this subseries consists chiefly of business papers, including bills, receipts, ledger sheets, legal documents, plats, and shipping documents. There is a small amount of business correspondence, largely with a variety of cotton factors in New Orleans. Very early material is slight and deals not only with the Prudhommés, but with other Natchitoches cotton planters. By the 1840s, most of the material is related to the Prudhommés, with Phanor the chief recipient and sender. There are many slave lists and some items having to do with the buying and selling of slaves. In the 1850s, there are bills and receipts for all kinds of commodities, from seed and sheet music to farm machinery and revolvers.

From 1855 to 1861, material is similar to that described above. Also included is a May 20, 1855 letter in which Phanor Prudhomme declined the Democratic party nomination to Congress; and a February 24, 1857, bill by which François Gacion Metoyer, "a free man of color," sold a slave to Phanor Prudhomme.

From 1862 to 1865, there is little evidence of the impact of the Civil War on the Prudhommés' lives, save for war tax assessment dated July 16, 1862; and notes, beginning January 2, 1862, recording Phanor Prudhomme's sending slaves to help build fortifications to defend the town of Natchitoches; and letters, around January 1865, relating to Phanor Prudhomme's request for safe passage to move his slaves.

From 1866 to 1876, there is a shift in responsibility for the plantation to J. Alphonse Prudhomme after Phanor Prudhomme's death. At the end of 1869, there is a final settlement of the estate of Phanor Prudhomme's wife, Suzanne Lize Metoyer Prudhomme, who died in 1855. This document gives much information on the Prudhomme family.

From 1877–1940, items relate mostly to the Prudhomme family and to farming. There are very few items dated after the turn of the century.

Series 2. Volumes (1836–1878)

Except where stated, all volumes relate to Phanor Prudhomme and the family plantation at Ile Breville, later called Bermuda.

Subseries 2.1. Plantation Records and Other Volumes (1836–1878) This subseries consists of a slave work record, 1836, including individual daily picking records; a plantation journal, 1837, including slave lists and scattered accounts; a plantation journal, 1839–1842, containing scattered journal entries, accounts, slave lists, and notes; Phanor Prudhomme's accounts with various individuals, 1836–1852; a stud book, 1847–1857; an account book containing entries relating to Prudhomme and Lecomte family properties, 1845–1860, including Magnolia, Shallow Lake, and Vienna plantations; sawmill accounts, 1860–1862; and a plantation journal, 1856–1863, containing farm work records, accounts, slave lists, and other records.

Also included are plantation records, dated 1860–1864, kept in printed books called "The Cotton Plantation Record and Account Book" by Thomas Affleck (Printed in New Orleans, these books offered the opportunity to make entries under titles such as "Daily Record of Passing Events," "Daily Record of Cotton Picked," and "Planter's Annual Record of His Negroes."); Phanor Prudhomme's accounts with various individuals, 1858–1865, including sawmill accounts and records of Confederate States of America bonds purchased; plantation records, 1867, with J. Alphonse Prudhomme in charge of the plantation (The format is similar to those used in 1860–1864, but the forms were modified to reflect the demise of slavery.); and miscellaneous accounts, 1866–1878, including accounts with freedmen, records relating to the estate of Phanor Prudhomme, and other records.

Subseries 2.2. Pocket Notebooks of Phanor Prudhomme (1841–1864) This subseries consists of ten pocket notebooks belonging to Phanor Prudhomme containing scattered journal entries, accounts, various lists, and miscellaneous notes. Note that there are no journals for some years and that other years are covered in more than one notebook.

Introductory Materials

0231 Introductory Materials. 11 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, Financial and Legal Materials, and Other Items, 1804–1940 and Undated

0242 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.
0243 Folder 1, 1804–1839. 42 frames.
0285 Folder 2, 1840–1842. 45 frames.
0330 Folder 3, 1843–1849. 50 frames.
0380 Folder 4, 1850–1851. 80 frames.
0460 Folder 5, 1852. 72 frames.
0532 Folder 6, 1853. 106 frames.
0638 Folder 7, January–May 1854. 69 frames.
0707 Folder 8, June–December 1854. 89 frames.
0796 Folder 9, 1855. 56 frames.
0852 Folder 10, 1856. 74 frames.

Reel 16

Phanor Prudhomme Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, Financial and Legal Materials, and Other Items, 1804–1940 and Undated cont.

0001 Folder 11, 1857–1858. 142 frames.
0143 Folder 12, 1859. 90 frames.
0233 Folder 13, 1860. 41 frames.
0274 Folder 14, 1861. 98 frames.
0372 Folder 15, 1862–1863. 48 frames.
0420 Folder 16, 1864–1865. 58 frames.
0478 Folder 17, Undated before 1865. 62 frames.
0540 Folder 18, 1866–1867. 97 frames.
0637 Folder 19, 1868. 151 frames.
0788 Folder 20, 1869–1876. 93 frames.
0881 Folder 21, 1877–1940. 63 frames.
0944 Folder 22, Undated after 1865. 21 frames.

Reel 17

Phanor Prudhomme Papers cont.

Series 2. Volumes, 1836–1878

Subseries 2.1: Plantation Records and Other Volumes, 1836–1878

0001 Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.
0002 Folder 23, Slave Work Record, 1836. 22 frames.
0024 Folder 24, Plantation Journal, 1837. 23 frames.
0047 Folder 25, Plantation Journal, 1839–1842. 13 frames.

- 0060 Folder 26, Accounts with Various Individuals, 1836–1852. 46 frames.
- 0106 Folder 27, Stud book, 1847–1857. 21 frames.
- 0127 Folder 28, Account Book, 1845–1860. 29 frames.
- 0156 Folder 29, Sawmill Accounts, 1860–1862. 19 frames.
- 0175 Folder 30, Plantation Journal, 1856–1863. 68 frames.
- 0243 Folder 31, Plantation Records, 1860. 72 frames.
- 0315 Folder 32, Plantation Records, 1861. 77 frames.
- 0392 Folder 33, Plantation Records, 1862. 72 frames.
- 0464 Folder 34, Plantation Records, 1863–1864. 85 frames.
- 0549 Folder 35, Accounts with Various Individuals, 1858–1865. 26 frames.
- 0575 Folder 36, Plantation Records, 1867. 60 frames.
- 0635 Folder 37, Miscellaneous Accounts, 1866–1878. 116 frames.

Subseries 2.2: Pocket Notebooks of Phanor Prudhomme, 1841–1864

- 0751 Description of Subseries 2.2. 1 frame.
- 0752 Folder 38, 1843. 28 frames.
- 0780 Folder 39, 1841–1845. 22 frames.
- 0802 Folder 40, 1852. 26 frames.
- 0828 Folder 41, 1854. 23 frames.
- 0851 Folder 42, 1855. 42 frames.
- 0893 Folder 43, 1855. 24 frames.
- 0917 Folder 44, 1856. 36 frames.
- 0953 Folder 45, 1860–1861. 23 frames.
- 0976 Folder 46, 1861–1862. 24 frames.
- 1000 Folder 47, 1862–1864. 25 frames.

Reel 18

John Perkins Papers, 1822–1864, Tensas Parish, Louisiana

Description of the Collection

John Perkins (1819–1885), cotton planter and lawyer of Somerset Plantation, Ashwood, Louisiana, was appointed judge of the Circuit Court for Madison Parish in 1851, served as Democratic representative from Louisiana to the U.S. Congress in 1853–1855, represented Madison Parish in the permanent Confederate Congress at Richmond in 1862–1865, and migrated to Mexico in 1865 where he worked as a colonization agent. In 1866, Perkins moved to Paris and thereafter traveled extensively in Europe and in Canada before returning to the United States in 1878.

This collection contains correspondence, financial and legal papers, and other papers which document primarily the political and financial interests of John Perkins. Some papers reveal Perkins's financial and personal relationship with his father, but little other material related to his personal life or family may be found here.

Correspondence about politics is found especially in 1853–1855, the years of Perkins's service in the U.S. Congress, and somewhat in later years. Correspondence about the Confederate army and other Confederate government business is found in 1861–April 1865. Most of the correspondence of the years immediately following the Civil War is about Perkins's emigration to Mexico and work as a colonization agent there. Other correspondence is about management of Perkins's plantations in Louisiana in the 1850s and 1870s and in Texas in the 1860s.

Other papers include drafts of speeches, a petition to make Confederate notes legal tender, and clippings.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence, Financial, and Legal Papers—Subseries 1.1. 1822–1848, Subseries 1.2. 1850–1860, Subseries 1.3. 1861–April 1865,

Subseries 1.4. September 1865–1866 [not included], Subseries 1.5. 1867–1885 [not included], Subseries 1.6. Undated; and Series 2. Other Papers—Subseries 2.1. Writings and Writing Fragments, Subseries 2.2. Petition [not included], Subseries 2.3. Clippings [not included].

Biographical Note

John Perkins (1819–1885), a Louisiana planter and lawyer, was born in Natchez, Mississippi, July 1, 1819. His parents were Mary Bynum Perkins and John Perkins, Sr. (fl. 1819–1867).

Perkins was educated by private tutors and graduated from Yale College in 1840 and Harvard Law School in 1842. Admitted to the bar in 1843, he practiced law in New Orleans for four years. He relinquished his law practice to become a cotton planter. He resided at Somerset Plantation, Ashwood, Louisiana. He apparently owned a cottage at White Sulphur Springs in Virginia.

Active in local politics, Perkins was appointed judge of the Circuit Court for Madison Parish in 1851. Perkins served as Democratic representative from Louisiana to the U.S. Congress in 1853–1855. As chairman of the state secession convention in 1861, Perkins wrote Louisiana's secession ordinance. In the provisional Confederate Congress, Perkins served on the Printing and Foreign Affairs Committees and assisted in drafting the Constitution. He also represented Madison Parish in the permanent Confederate Congress at Richmond in 1862–1865. He generally supported the administration, and served on the Foreign Affairs, Rules, Ways and Means, and Commerce Committees.

In 1865, Perkins migrated to Mexico, where he was made colonization agent. In 1866 he moved to Paris and thereafter traveled extensively in Europe and in Canada. He returned to the United States in 1878. Perkins died in Baltimore, Maryland, November 28, 1885.

Series 1. Correspondence, Financial, and Legal Papers (1822–1885 and undated)

Subseries 1.1. (1822–1848) This subseries includes correspondence and legal papers, mostly of Mrs. Mary B. Eskridge, relating to settlement of the estate of Mary Bynum Perkins. Mary B. Eskridge was the daughter of Mary Bynum Perkins and half sister of John Perkins.

Subseries 1.2. (1850–1860) This subseries contains mostly correspondence, but also includes financial and legal papers of John Perkins. Political topics dominate in the earlier part of the subseries and personal business predominates in the later years.

Only a few items date from before Perkins's election to Congress in 1852. A copy of the election returns, dated December 1, 1853, listing the vote for Perkins and for his opponent in each of the sixteen parishes of Louisiana's third Congressional district may be found here. Letters from the years of Perkins's service in Congress (1853–1855) include many letters about the situation of the slaveholding states. Prominent among the writers of these letters was A. Dudley Mann, who wrote frequently to Perkins about sectionalism and politics. Mann's letters disclose his support for George Dallas for president of the United States and his advocacy of American annexation of Cuba.

Other letters to Perkins discuss the diplomatic and consular bill in which he apparently had an interest. Sam Ricker wrote two letters, both dated April 24, 1854, to Perkins from Frankfurt on the Main in Germany about the American consular establishment there and about Europeans' views of the United States.

Although several of Perkins's correspondents urged him to run for reelection to Congress, he did not do so. Some letters on political subjects, however, continue to appear after 1855. In 1856, for example, there are several letters about that year's presidential campaign. A letter of July 2, 1856, from Judah P. Benjamin comments on the presidential candidates. In a printed letter of September 28, 1856, to Dr. Delony and others, Perkins stated his views on the coming election and said that if Fremont were elected the Union could not and ought not continue. Perkins continued to receive letters from A. Dudley Mann in 1856.

Also of note is a letter of January 14, 1856, from Jefferson Davis to Perkins in which Davis, then secretary of war, reported that he had been unable to persuade the president to appoint Perkins's friend to a government job in Kansas and that he seemed often unable to get appointments for his friends. Letters from Jefferson Davis's brother, J. E. Davis, also appear in this subseries. These letters contain news of family and friends, of Davis's attendance at a Clay barbecue, of a measles epidemic in Louisville, and of politics.

Material from the late 1850s centers on family and plantation news. Letters from John Perkins, Sr., and from R. I. Perkins document the personal and financial relationship between Perkins and his father. A letter of April 23, 1857, from John Perkins, Sr., to E. G. W. Butler includes an appraisal of his Somerset estate and his division of his estate.

Letters from Perkins's plantation manager, William Rhodes, at Somerset in July and August 1857, report on the crops, progress of work, and a proposed purchase of slaves there. Rhodes also enclosed letters from the overseers at Perkins's other plantations. These and letters of 1859 and 1860 from overseers J. M. Stanbrough and J. J. Smiley at Homestead, Lewis Carter at Viamede, and A. M. Taylor at Backland report on conditions at those plantations. E. F. Furniss also wrote to "cousin John" about the plantations.

A few financial papers are interfiled with the correspondence. Most of these are bills from or accounts with Washington Jackson & Co. of New Orleans. In 1860, there are a few accounts for the sale of cotton with W & D Urquhart, New Orleans, and shipping documents from Davenport & Drake, Commission Merchants, of St. Louis.

Subseries 1.3. (1861–April 1865) Correspondence and other material of John Perkins about business of the Confederate government and in 1863 about Perkins's Cottonwood Plantation in Ellis County, Texas, are included in this subseries. Many of the letters in this subseries are from Confederate soldiers requesting assistance in getting transferred from one regiment to another or in getting discharged from the army. Few letters describe camp life or military action. A notable letter of December 23, 1862, from Thomas D. Day, aide to Brigadier General D. M. Frost, written to Perkins from a camp near Van Buren, Arkansas, describes recent military engagements in Arkansas.

Other items concerning Confederate government business include some letters about legislation on passports in 1861 and 1862 and auditors' reports in 1863 and 1864 about settlement of claim for arrears of pay due from the Confederate States to deceased officers and soldiers.

Letters from Henry Pannill and G. W. Smith to John Perkins in 1863 and 1864 report on weather, work, overseers, slaves, and stock at Cottonwood Plantation in Ellis County, Texas.

Subseries 1.6. Undated Material This subseries contains undated letters, notes, and fragments.

Series 2. Other Papers (1855–1887)

Subseries 2.1. Writings ([1855?]) This subseries includes drafts of speeches made in the 1850s. Subjects are Perkins's service in Congress, know-nothingism, and the political crisis in the United States.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the John Perkins Papers is provided on reel 18, frame 0975, and includes Subseries 1.4–1.5, Papers, 1865–1885; Subseries 2.2, Petitions, 1865; and Subseries 2.3, Clippings, 1850s–1880s.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 14 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, Financial and Legal Papers, 1882–1885 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1822–1848

0015 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frames.

0016 Folder 1, 1822–1848. 43 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1850–1860

0049 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.

0050 Folder 2, 1850–1854. 26 frames.

0076 Folder 3, January–June 1855. 54 frames.

0130 Folder 4, July–December 1855. 81 frames.

0211 Folder 5, 1856. 50 frames.

- 0261 Folder 6, January–July 1857. 44 frames.
- 0315 Folder 7, August–December 1857. 62 frames.
- 0377 Folder 8, 1858. 43 frames.
- 0420 Folder 9, 1859. 72 frames.
- 0492 Folder 10, 1860. 35 frames.

Subseries 1.3: 1861–April 1865

- 0527 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
- 0528 Folder 11, 1861. 72 frames.
- 0600 Folder 12, 1862. 126 frames.
- 0726 Folder 13, January–November 1863. 50 frames.
- 0776 Folder 14, December 1863. 24 frames.
- 0800 Folder 15a, 1864–April 1865. 63 frames.
- 0863 Folder 15b, Undated, ca. 1861–1865. 21 frames.

Subseries 1.6: Undated Material

- 0884 Description of Subseries 1.6. 1 frame.
- 0885 Folder 22, Undated. 22 frames.

Series 2. Other Papers, 1855–1887

Subseries 2.1: Writings, [1855?]

- 0907 Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.
- 0908 Folder 23, Writings and Writing Fragments, ca. 1855. 67 frames.

Omissions

- 0975 List of Omissions from the John Perkins Papers. 1 frame.

Reel 19

***Jackson, Riddle, and Company Papers, 1835–1839,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; also Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi,
New York, North Carolina, and Tennessee***

Description of the Collection

Jackson, Riddle, & Company were commission merchants of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Liverpool, England. The firm, which later became Jackson, Todd, & Co., dealt in the sale of cotton, sugar, tobacco, sheet iron, nails, and coal. Washington Jackson was principal owner, and his son, Bolton Jackson, oversaw operations in Liverpool. The company, which received some of its financing from the Bank of the United States, carried on business with clients and associates in the Northeastern and Southern states, England, and France.

This collection contains business letters received by Jackson, Riddle, & Co. (1836–1838) and Jackson, Todd, & Co. (1838–1839); about one-half are letters from other commission merchants, including Byrne Hermann & Co. of New Orleans; Daniel Buchanan & Son of Liverpool; Nevins Townsend & Co., Thomas Barrett & Co., and W. J. Brown & Co. of New York; and William Ferriday & Co. of Natchez, Mississippi. Other frequent correspondents are Stephen Duncan and John Ker, planters of Natchez, Mississippi; other planters in Mississippi and Louisiana; Edward Brook and Kennis Whitaker Co., iron makers of Birdsborough Forge and Reading, Pennsylvania, respectively; Isaac Brooks, retail merchant of Baltimore, Maryland; and George Dickey, stock broker of New York. Letters discuss crop outlooks, agricultural prices, stock market trends, and domestic and international trade. Other topics of interest are France's refusal to pay claims by American shippers for vessels seized by Napoleon and the great fire of 1835 in New York City's financial district.

The letters in this collection are particularly useful for the study of early nineteenth-century agricultural market conditions, the nascent iron industry in Pennsylvania, stock market trends, domestic trade networks, and trade relations with France.

Limited information appears on Washington Jackson's personal finances, and none appears on his family or social life. The activities of Jackson's partners, Riddle and Todd, find no mention in the letters. Likewise, only limited information emerges on the letters' authors, who rarely strayed from discussion of immediate business concerns.

Biographical Note

Washington Jackson (fl. 1835–1855), commission merchant, ran, along with his partners, Riddle and Todd, a diverse business in agricultural and hardware products. His company, Jackson, Riddle, & Co., which became Jackson, Todd, & Co. in late 1838, operated out of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with a branch in Liverpool, England. Jackson's son, Bolton Jackson, went to England to establish operations there in January 1838. Jackson and his partners sold sugar, tobacco, and cotton produced by southern (mostly Mississippi and Louisiana) planters, and purchased northern-produced sheet iron, nails, and other hardware items and coal for resale to planters and to southern and northern retail merchants, manufacturers, and railroad builders. The company carried on business with individuals and firms in New York, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Limited international trade consisted of the importation of French foodstuffs from J. H. Boyer & Co. of Bordeaux and of English iron for use by Pennsylvania nailmakers.

Letters from 1838 indicate that Jackson, Riddle, & Co. received some of its financing through loans from the Bank of the United States. Jackson also invested frequently in the stock market through his broker, George Dickey, of New York.

Jackson maintained close ties with a number of other commission merchants, including Byrne Hermann & Co. of New Orleans; Daniel Buchanan & Son of Liverpool; Nevins Townsend & Co., Thomas Barrett & Co., and W. J. Brown & Co. of New York; and William Ferriday & Co. of Natchez, Mississippi. Planters for whom Jackson's firm carried out commission sales included Dr. Stephen Duncan and John Ker of Natchez, Mississippi. Edward Brook and Kennis Whitaker Co., iron makers of Birdsborough Forge and Reading, Pennsylvania, respectively, provided Jackson with most of the iron he purchased for resale. Isaac Brooks, who appears to have been his largest hardware customer, was a retail merchant in Baltimore, Maryland.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 13 frames.

Papers

0014 Folder 1, January 8–December 26, 1835. 61 frames.
0075 Folder 2, January 2–February 27, 1836. 55 frames.
0130 Folder 3, March 3–31, 1836. 44 frames.
0174 Folder 4, April 2–June 27, 1836. 68 frames.
0242 Folder 5, July 4–August 29, 1836. 45 frames.
0287 Folder 6, September 1–29, 1836. 31 frames.
0318 Folder 7, October 7–December 22, 1836. 60 frames.
0378 Folder 8, January 16–December 20, 1837. 30 frames.
0408 Folder 9, January 10–March 27, 1838. 46 frames.
0454 Folder 10, April 8–June 23, 1838. 45 frames.
0499 Folder 11, July 8–November 27, 1838. 37 frames.
0536 Folder 12, December 1–27, 1838. 25 frames.
0561 Folder 13, January 17–June 8, 1839. 48 frames.
0609 Folder 14, July 9–October 28, 1839. 47 frames.
0656 Folder 15, November 14–December 21, 1839. 17 frames.

RECORDS OF ANTE-BELLUM SOUTHERN PLANTATIONS FROM THE REVOLUTION THROUGH THE CIVIL WAR

- SERIES A. Selections from the South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina**
- SERIES B. Selections from the South Carolina
Historical Society**
- SERIES C. Selections from the Library of Congress**
- SERIES D. Selections from the Maryland
Historical Society**
- SERIES E. Selections from the University of Virginia
Library, University of Virginia**
- SERIES F. Selections from Duke University Library**
- SERIES G. Selections from the Barker Texas History
Center, University of Texas at Austin**
- SERIES H. Selections from the Howard-Tilton Library,
Tulane University, and the Louisiana State
Museum Archives**
- SERIES I. Selections from Louisiana State University**
- SERIES J. Selections from the Southern Historical
Collection**