

*A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of*

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

**General Editor: Kenneth M. Stamp**

## **Series J**

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

## **Part 6: Mississippi and Arkansas**

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

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

## Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

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

Accompanied by printed reel guides, compiled by  
Martin Schipper.

Contents: ser. A. Selections from the South  
Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina  
(2 pts.) -- [etc.] --ser. E. Selection from the  
University of Virginia Library (2 pts.) -- --  
ser. J. Selections from the Southern Historical Collection  
Manuscripts Department, Library of the University of  
North Carolina at Chapel Hill (pt. 6).

1. Southern States--History--1775--1865--Sources.  
2. Slave records--Southern States. 3. Plantation  
owners--Southern States--Archives. 4. Southern States--  
Genealogy. 5. Plantation life--Southern States--  
History--19th century--Sources. I. Stamp, Kenneth M.  
(Kenneth Milton) II. Boehm, Randolph. III. Schipper,  
Martin Paul. IV. South Caroliniana Library. V. South  
Carolina Historical Society. VI. Library of Congress.  
Manuscript Division. VII. Maryland Historical Society.  
[F213] 975 86-892341  
ISBN 1-55655-400-1 (microfilm : ser. J, pt. 6)

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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.

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## 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:

Thomas G. Bradford, *Comprehensive Atlas*, 1835;

Robert Mills, *Atlas of South Carolina*, 1825;

and *People's Illustrated and Descriptive Family Atlas of the World*, 1887.

## EDITORIAL NOTE

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

Following the précis, the Reel Index itemizes each file folder and manuscript volume. The four-digit number to the left of each entry indicates the frame number at which a particular document or series of documents begins.

# REEL INDEX

## *William Dunbar Account Book, 1776–1847, Adams County, Mississippi; also Louisiana*

### **Description of the Collection**

This collection documents Alexander Ross (d. 1806), trader and planter in West Florida, the Bahamas, and elsewhere, and William Dunbar (fl. 1845–1847), son of William Dunbar (1749–1810), who came to America from Scotland as an Indian trader and planter in British West Florida near Baton Rouge and at the Forest near Natchez, Mississippi.

The collection consists of an account book containing varied accounts, 1776–1793, probably kept by Alexander Ross, reflecting Ross's trading with London and Philadelphia, his interests at Baton Rouge (then in British West Florida), in the Pearl River area (now Mississippi), and in Nassau, and his service as British commissary general for East Florida. There are accounts with George Girty and Alex McKee, Loyalists at Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania; with the Earl of Dunmore (1732–1809), colonial governor of Virginia; and with free blacks. The volume also contains memoranda, 1845–1847, of William Dunbar's son of the same name, a Natchez planter, about dealings with his London and New York agents.

The account book, which has the inscription "Ledger A R" in the front, is not otherwise identified. An account with William Dunbar and some entries made in the 1840s at the Forest and signed W. Dunbar are included. Although the volume has been ascribed to Dunbar in the past, it appears that the account book actually was kept by Alexander Ross and came into Dunbar's hands after Ross's death in 1806. The account book, by the nature of its entries, does not seem to have been one that could have been kept by Dunbar himself, but the frequent references to him indicate that the keeper was closely associated with him. Dunbar's diary (not part of this collection) shows that "A. Ross" was his frequent visitor and that they did a great deal of business together. Dunbar's diary also indicates that Alexander Ross was associated with Dunbar in his plantation. Dunbar commented in his diary upon the arrival of Ross from Fort Pitt in October 1776. There are entries in the account book in September 1776 that indicate the owner was at Fort Pitt.

The first part of the account book, dated 1776 to 1793, lists accounts with various individuals for goods and property that Ross sold and purchased. It is not clear exactly what the nature of Ross's business was. It is possible that he dealt in both general merchandise and Indian trading. It is also possible that Ross made purchases as an agent for friends and associates. The volume indicates that Ross traded with individuals from London and Philadelphia. He had an estate on Pearl Island in West Florida. Apparently he acted as commissary general of West Florida in 1780. In 1787, he sold a plantation on New Providence Island (probably in the Bahamas) to the the Earl of Dunmore, and, in 1791, he bought a house at Nassau in partnership with John McKenzie.

Among the early entries are one for Alexander McKee (who was later associated with Simon Girty) and one for George Girty (Simon's brother) at Fort Pitt. Simon Girty was an American settler who sided with the British during the Revolutionary War and apparently took part in attacks made by Indians against settlers. Ross also had accounts with the Earl of Dunmore, colonial governor of Virginia, and with free blacks. In later years, there are frequent entries for John McKenzie, who went into partnership with Alexander Ross in 1791.

In the back of the book, running the opposite way, are a few entries kept by "W. Dunbar" at the Forest, 4 July 1845 to 10 July 1847. These may be ascribed to William Dunbar, the oldest son of William Dunbar of the Forest. They consist chiefly of notes on his correspondence, especially with Brown, Shipley & Co. of London and with Brown Brothers of New York. He wrote to the latter particularly about furnishing advances to his son, Field Dunbar, who intended to study medicine in Philadelphia.

### **Biographical Note**

William Dunbar (1749–1810) was a Scotsman who came to America in 1771 and engaged in Indian trade in the vicinity of Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania, for about two years. There he became associated with John Ross, a Scottish merchant of Philadelphia, who backed Dunbar in later operations as a planter in the South. In 1773, Dunbar went to British West Florida and settled near Baton Rouge, where he had a plantation and a number of slaves. The slaves spent most of their time in the manufacture of barrel staves rather than in agriculture. In 1783, Dunbar moved to a plantation near Natchez, which he named the Forest. He was greatly interested in scientific research and exploration, and undertook a survey on behalf of the government of Spanish Florida. He later explored the Red River region at the request of Thomas Jefferson, with whom he corresponded about scientific matters.

Dunbar was a younger son of Sir Archibald Dunbar of Scotland. There is a story to the effect that he became heir to the title through the death of his older brothers long after he came to America, but that he refused to return to Scotland to accept it. This unverified story has led to his being called "Sir William Dunbar," though he did not use the title.

Alexander Ross (d. 1806) was the son of tenants on the Scottish estate of Dunbar's father. He was a close friend of Dunbar, followed him to America, and lived near him. Dunbar was the executor of Ross's estate after his death in 1806. Ross left no heirs in America. There is no information on the connection, if any, between Alexander Ross and John Ross.

*N.B.* Biographical information was adapted from *Life, Letters, and Papers of William Dunbar* by Mrs. Dunbar Rowland.

## **Reel 1**

### **Introductory Materials**

0001      Introductory Materials. 8 frames.

### **Account Book**

0009      Folder 1, William Dunbar, Account Book, 1776–1847. 67 frames.

### ***Guion Family Papers, 1789–1927, Adams County, Mississippi; also Louisiana and Tennessee***

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

This collection consists of correspondence, financial and legal papers, and military papers relating to Guion family members. The papers from 1789 through 1801 consist of the military papers and correspondence of Captain Issac Guion who commanded U.S. troops on the Mississippi River. Included is correspondence with other commanders and soldiers relating to military business. Some of the topics include arranging for payment of the troops, the capture of a possible deserter, and messages from other command posts. There are several morning reports of the troops under Guion's command, listing which officers and soldiers reported for duty and which were sick. There are a few 1801 letters directed to Major Issac Guion of the 3rd U.S. Regiment near Natchez, one of which reported on injuries sustained by men in Col. Strong's command in a hur-

ricane.

From 1815 through 1822, most of the correspondence is from Issac Guion and his wife Sarah at Oak Hill Cottage near Natchez, to their sons George, Frederick, and John Issac, who were away at school. George apparently was studying law under Judge Lewis in Opelousas, Louisiana. Frederick and John Issac both attended Doctor Craighead's Academy near Nashville, Tennessee. Issac and Sarah both wrote about family news, the progress of the boys in school, and the state of the crops at home. Sarah frequently referred to religious matters and seemed concerned with the spiritual growth of her sons. In 1819, Issac wrote to Frederick about his plans to enter West Point. In 1820, he wrote to John Issac about his decision to study law. In both cases, Issac emphasized his desire that his sons make their own career decisions, so long as the profession they decided to enter was an honorable one.

There are a few letters among the brothers in the 1820s. In the 1830s and 1840s, most of the correspondence is between George Guion and his wife Caroline. Also included are a few business papers that belonged to George Guion. George and Caroline apparently lived first in Vidalia and then in Thibodaux, Louisiana. George was judge in Vidalia for several years. He wrote to Caroline while away on various trips. On 22 June 1835, George wrote from on board the U.S. Boat Michigan at Grand Gulf while on a business trip. He told of the health of his brother Walter, who was with him, and talked of his anxiety to return to his family. The business papers include a request of George Guion for a loan of \$5,000 from the Thibodauxville Branch of the Union Bank of Louisiana, offering his plantation and slaves as security, and an evaluation of the lands, buildings, crops, and slaves of George Guion made by the Citizens Bank of Louisiana.

After 1850, the papers are scattered. In 1853 and 1856, there are a few letters about the death of Issac Guion and money owed to him by the government because of his status as a Revolutionary War veteran. A few papers relate to the Guions' involvement in the Civil War. Walter Guion wrote to his sister Bessie in 1862 about a fight between Northern land and water forces and Cotton, a Confederate gunboat. Lewis Guion, son of George Guion, was a Lieutenant in the 26th Louisiana Volunteers. A letter about a possible promotion for him and his parole certificate from 1865 are included.

Included in the papers after 1865 are a letter from Varina Davis, wife of Jefferson Davis, from Beauvoir House to "Mr. Guion" thanking him for his tribute to her husband and recalling her relations with various members of his family. Also included is an invitation to the 16th Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans to be held at New Orleans on 25–27 April 1906. Lewis Guion was listed as chairman of the Invitation Committee and M. L. Guion's name appeared on the first page as designer.

There are also a few items that apparently belonged to Taylor Beatty, including a letter from Braxton Bragg discussing a letter he had received from Governor Moore of Alabama, the raising of troops, and a young officer whose name he did not give.

### **Biographical Note**

Issac Guion (fl. 1789–1822), originally from New York, was captain-lieutenant of Artillery of the New York Continental Line during the Revolutionary War, captain of the troops of the United States on the Mississippi between 1796 and 1798, and major of the 3rd U.S. Regiment near Natchez ca. 1801. He and his wife, Sarah Guion (fl. 1815–1819), settled at Oak Hill Cottage near Natchez, Mississippi. They had at least four sons: George S., Frederick Lewis, John Issac, and Walter. George S. Guion (fl. 1815–1857), lawyer and judge of Concordia Parish, eventually married a woman named Caroline and lived in Louisiana. It is believed they had at least one son, Lewis Guion, who fought in the Civil War.

## **Introductory Materials**

0076      Introductory Materials. 10 frames.

## Papers

- 0086 Folder 1, 1789–1798. 77 frames.  
0163 Folder 2, 1800–1818. 61 frames.  
0224 Folder 3, 1819–1827. 63 frames.  
0287 Folder 4, 1832–1927. 78 frames.

### ***James Wistar Metcalfe Papers, 1841–1852, Adams County, Mississippi; also Indiana***

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

This collection chiefly consists of a diary kept by James Wistar Metcalfe. The first part of the volume contains a diary he kept while attending Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana, between September 1841 and September 1842. He wrote about college routine, his studies in chemistry and other subjects, books and lectures, attending trials at the Court House, the weather, and his social life. He also describes a visit to relatives in Kentucky. The second part of the volume contains a diary he kept while at Bourbon Plantation, near Montrose, between January and August 1843. Metcalfe apparently was managing a plantation for his father. In the diary, he kept a record of his activities, field work of slaves, hunting and fishing, the weather, building ditches, the corn crop, fodder, and social events.

Also included in this collection are the following four items: (1) a handwritten copy and typed transcription of a letter from John Metcalfe to his brother James W. Metcalfe, describing Venice, May 29, 1845; (2) a letter from James W. Metcalfe to his sister-in-law, Maggie Young, at Rose Hill, October 23, 1850; (3) a letter from James W. Metcalfe in Trinity, Louisiana, about plantation and family matters to his wife at Fort Adams, Mississippi, October 16, 1851; and (4) a letter from James W. Metcalfe to his wife at Natchez while he was away from home and involved in a trial, July 9, 1852.

#### **Biographical Note**

James Wistar Metcalfe (fl. 1841–1852) was a son of Dr. James Metcalfe and Sarah W. Metcalfe of Montrose Plantation, near Natchez, Mississippi. The Metcalfes were related to the Kers and Conners, who also lived in the Natchez area.

*N.B.* A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the Mary Susan Ker Papers, available in UPA's *Southern Women and Their Families in the 19th Century: Papers and Diaries, Series A, Part 1*.

## Reel 1 cont.

### **Introductory Materials**

- 0365 Introductory Materials. 6 frames.

### **Letters and Diary**

- 0371 Folder 1, Letters, 1845–1852. 46 frames.  
0417 Folder 2, James Wistar Metcalfe, Diary, 1841–1843. 148 frames.

### ***Minor Family Papers, 1763–1900, Adams County, Mississippi; also Louisiana***

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

This collection consists chiefly of business correspondence and other business papers of three

generations of the Minor family. A large portion of the correspondence is between Stephen and John Minor and cotton factors in Liverpool and New Orleans. It documents the cotton market in England between 1812 and 1831. Many of the other papers relate to the estates of William Lintot, Bernard Lintot, and Stephen Minor. Also included are deeds written in Spanish for purchases of land around Natchez in the 18th century, miscellaneous accounts, lists of slaves, and general business correspondence.

There are some letters in the later series to Katharine Lintot Minor and Rebecca Gustine Minor from their children and friends. The collection consists of four series: Series 1, 1763–1815; Series 2, 1816–1826; Series 3, 1827–1831; and Series 4, 1835–1900 and undated.

### **Biographical Note**

Stephen Minor (fl. 1786–1816) was a cotton planter and owned land in the vicinity of Natchez. Minor served as a Spanish official at Natchez. His second wife was Katharine Lintot (fl. 1815–1843), daughter of Bernard Lintot, by whom he had four children: Frances, Katharine Lintot, Stephen, and William John. A daughter by his first marriage was Mary M. Kenner, who died before her father.

John Minor (fl. 1812–1831) was a brother of Stephen. He also lived in the Natchez area and cultivated cotton.

William J. Minor (fl. 1815–1868) was the son of Stephen and Katharine Minor. He married Rebecca Gustine around 1830 and lived first at Waterloo Plantation, possibly in Iberville Parish, Louisiana. He cultivated sugar. In the census of 1860, William J. Minor was listed with 580 slaves in Ascension and Concordia Parishes, Louisiana, and 42 slaves in Mississippi.

*N.B.* Census data on William J. Minor is drawn from William K. Scarborough, “Mississippi, Slavery In,” *Dictionary of Afro-American Slavery*, edited by Randall M. Miller and John David Smith, pp. 481–496 (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1988).

### **Series 1. (1763–1815)**

Most of the papers in this first series relate to business interests of Stephen Minor. He apparently owned land around Natchez, and possibly in Louisiana, and was a cotton planter.

Some of the earliest papers are for individuals whose relationship with the Minor family is not known. There are a few papers, dated 1763, relating to William Evans of Middlesex County, England, including a loan agreement between him and Benedict Arnold of New Haven, Connecticut.

In the late 1700s, there are deeds for sale of land to Stephen Minor written in Spanish. He apparently was buying land in the vicinity of Natchez. A few of the documents record sales of land made to John Minor, his brother. Some of the letters and other documents are directed to Major Stephen Minor. Natchez at that time was under Spanish control, and he was serving as adjutant of the fort. There are also a few documents written in French.

Accounts, dating 1792–1799, reveal plantation, family, and personal expenses of various individuals in Natchez. In the early 1800s, there are a few business papers and personal letters to members of the Lintot family in Natchez. Stephen Minor married Katharine Lintot, which probably accounts for his having these papers in his possession. Also included are accounts for purchases of goods made by General John Wilkins of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from William T. McCormack, a merchant in Natchez.

Stephen Minor was involved in the cultivation of cotton and received letters from cotton factors in Liverpool and New Orleans between 1812 and 1815. Stephen apparently used the firm of Barclay and Salkeld in Liverpool and received detailed reports from them on the cotton market. In 1815, there is a letter from this firm reporting on the condition of the market due to “the peace” (probably a reference to the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo). There are a few documents pertaining to Stephen Minor’s ownership or use of slaves, such as an agreement with his brother John for Stephen to hire some slaves from John.

Stephen was an administrator for the estate of William Lintot, who was probably a brother or other relation of his wife, Katharine Lintot Minor. Some of the estate papers are contained in this

series. Stephen apparently was interested in theatrical entertainments and belonged to a theatrical club formed among the gentlemen of Natchez.

There is scattered personal correspondence from Stephen's relatives and friends. Included at the end of the series, in 1815, is a copy of his will bequeathing his property to his wife, Katharine; his children, Frances, Katharine Lintot, Stephen, and William John; and to the heirs of his other daughter, Mary M. Kenner.

### **Series 2. (1816–1826)**

This series consists of correspondence and estate papers. Stephen Minor died sometime in 1815 or 1816, and the papers following his death relate chiefly to his brother, John Minor. There was frequent correspondence from cotton factors in Liverpool and New Orleans. John was probably managing Stephen's property as well as his own, as he was an executor of the estate. John used William Kenner & Co. in New Orleans and George Green in Liverpool as his factors. George Green wrote frequent, detailed reports on the state of the cotton market in England, and included printed statements on prices of cotton and tobacco from various areas in the United States and elsewhere. There was occasional correspondence and papers from other cotton factors, such as Barclay and Salkeld in Liverpool. Included is an affidavit by an employee of Barclay and Salkeld attesting that a load of cotton from John Minor was received in damaged condition.

John Minor apparently was managing a number of estates at this time, for there are papers included on the estates of Stephen Minor, William Lintot, Bernard Lintot (father of Katharine Lintot Minor), and James Kercheval. It is not clear whether John was an executor for all these estates, but apparently he was involved in them in some way. Included are bills, receipts, accounts, and other legal documents for the estates. John corresponded with Nathaniel Wiltshire, an overseer for William Lintot's property, and Ambrose Bridges, overseer for Stephen Minor's property (possibly Waterloo in Iberville Parish, Louisiana), about the cultivation of cotton and its transportation to New Orleans for sale.

Stephen's widow, Katharine Minor, had gone to Philadelphia with her children in 1816. There is little correspondence from her, and it is unclear whether she remained permanently in Philadelphia or returned at times to Mississippi during this period. In 1820, William J. Minor (son of Katharine and Stephen) wrote to John from Philadelphia.

### **Series 3. (1827–1831)**

This series, beginning in 1827, includes correspondence and other papers directed to Katharine Minor, who at this time returned to Mississippi. Her son William was left behind in Philadelphia in the care of James Dinsmore and F. N. Ogden. Both men wrote to Katharine about William's progress in his studies, his health, and his social life. Katharine wrote to William from Concord (possibly Concordia Parish, Louisiana), giving family news and telling him of her sister's financial troubles.

Katharine wrote to William in 1828 about his brother Stephen who was ill. She had advised Stephen against attending a meeting to divide up his father's estate, which might excite him. Later that year, William returned to Mississippi, possibly on business connected with his father's estate. He received several letters from F. N. Ogden describing the activities of his friends in Philadelphia. By the end of 1829 William had returned to Philadelphia.

There are also papers for John Minor in this series. He continued to correspond with cotton factors. There are also a few papers on the estates he was involved in. In 1829, John and Katharine, as executors for the estate of Stephen Minor, sold some land to William Minor. In 1830, John received a letter about the final settlements in the estates of William and Bernard Lintot.

In 1831, William Minor apparently had settled permanently in Natchez, Mississippi. John Minor wrote from Nashville to congratulate him on the birth of a son to him and his wife, Rebecca A. Minor. (Gustine)

### **Series 4. (1835–1900 and undated)**

This series consists of scattered correspondence, chiefly of William Minor, his wife Rebecca, a n d their children.

William grew sugar on his plantation, and there are accounts for sugar sales. The family lived first at Waterloo, possibly in Iberville Parish in Louisiana, and later at Southdown Plantation, possibly in Terrebone Parish, Louisiana. His wife, Rebecca, corresponded with her mother in New York.

In the 1840s, there is William's correspondence relating to property in the estate of his father-in-law. Also included in 1853 is a receipt for payment to an individual who had captured and returned a slave to him.

Most of the letters from the 1870s are to Rebecca Minor from her children. There are only a few letters after that time.

The undated material contains some personal letters to Katharine, Rebecca, and Stephen Minor. There are several documents written in Spanish, some of which appear to be deeds for land. Also included are lists of slaves, accounts of goods purchased, papers from the estate of Stephen Minor, a notebook with notes on grammar, and a fragment of a diary concerning an expedition to visit the Choctaw Indians on behalf of Spanish officials in Natchez.

*N.B.* Related collections among the holdings of the Louisiana State University Libraries are the William Kenner Papers and the Joseph Vidal and Family Papers, which include documents relating to John and Stephen Minor. These collections are included in UPA's *Records of Antebellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series I, Part 3*. Additional Stephen Minor documents may be found in the Robert Ruffin Barrow Papers among the holdings of the Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, which are included in UPA's *Records of Antebellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series H*.

## Reel 1 cont.

### Introductory Materials

0565 Introductory Materials. 12 frames.

### Series 1. 1763–1815

0577 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.  
0578 Folder 1, 1763–1788. 29 frames.  
0607 Folder 2, 1789–1794. 56 frames.  
0663 Folder 3, 1795–1799. 32 frames.  
0695 Folder 4, 1800–1802. 19 frames.  
0714 Folder 5, 1803. 31 frames.  
0745 Folder 6, 1804–1807. 24 frames.  
0769 Folder 7, 1808–1809. 37 frames.  
0806 Folder 8, 1810–January 1811. 26 frames.  
0832 Folder 9, April–December 1811. 27 frames.  
0859 Folder 10, 1812. 23 frames.  
0882 Folder 11, 1813. 51 frames.  
0933 Folder 12, 1814. 48 frames.  
0981 Folder 13, 1815. 38 frames.

## Reel 2

### *Minor Family Papers cont.* Series 2. 1816–1826

- 0001 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
- 0002 Folder 14, February–May 1816. 21 frames.
- 0023 Folder 15, June–December 1816. 47 frames.
- 0070 Folder 16, January–April 1817. 27 frames.
- 0097 Folder 17, May–December 1817. 28 frames.
- 0125 Folder 18, January–February 1818. 56 frames.
- 0181 Folder 19, March 1818. 28 frames.
- 0209 Folder 20, April–November 1818. 35 frames.
- 0244 Folder 21, January–May 1819. 35 frames.
- 0279 Folder 22, June–December 1819. 45 frames.
- 0324 Folder 23, January–March 1820. 39 frames.
- 0363 Folder 24, April–July 1820. 43 frames.
- 0406 Folder 25, August–December 1820. 34 frames.
- 0440 Folder 26, 1821. 35 frames.
- 0475 Folder 27, 1822. 38 frames.
- 0513 Folder 28, 1823. 46 frames.
- 0559 Folder 29, 1824–February 1825. 24 frames.
- 0583 Folder 30, March–December 1825. 38 frames.
- 0621 Folder 31, 1826. 22 frames.

### **Series 3. 1827–1831**

- 0643 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
- 0644 Folder 32, 1827. 59 frames.
- 0703 Folder 33, 1828. 36 frames.
- 0739 Folder 34, 1829. 36 frames.
- 0777 Folder 35, 1830–1831. 36 frames.

### **Series 4. 1835–1900 and Undated**

- 0813 Description of Series 4. 1 frame.
- 0814 Folder 36, 1835–1839. 19 frames.
- 0833 Folder 37, 1840–1849. 48 frames.
- 0881 Folder 38, 1850–1900. 61 frames.
- 0942 Folder 39, Undated. 36 frames.
- 0978 Folder 40, Undated. 34 frames.
- 1012 Folder 41, Undated. 59 frames.

## ***John Nevitt Diary, 1826–1854, Adams County, Mississippi***

### **Description of the Collection**

This collection consists chiefly of a diary kept by John Nevitt between 1826 and 1832, and a typed transcription of that diary. Also included in the collection are two maps, one of Napha harbor, dated 1853, and one of the Coffin Islands, dated 1854. Both maps were made by order of Commodore M. C. Perry.

In the diary, Nevitt discussed at length activities on the plantation, where cotton seems to have been the chief crop. Nevitt mentioned his slaves daily: their duties, health, when they ran away, their punishments, and when he sold, bought, or hired them out, as well as when he hired those belonging to others. Many of his slaves ran away, but most were caught and returned to him or returned of their own accord. He punished them by whipping them and occasionally “putting the iron on their legs.” He wrote about slave labor in the cultivation of cotton, including picking cotton, running it through the gin, and pressing it into bales. Occasionally he used Indian labor, and, on 5 September 1832, he noted in his diary that he had paid the “Indians” for picking cotton for

him. Other duties of the slaves included hauling wood to Natchez to be sold. Nevitt noted when he hired and fired overseers. He also reported on the weather and winds daily.

Many entries concern financial transactions, with Nevitt noting the money he lent and borrowed, collected and repayed. He wrote in the entries about goods he bought and sold, and his gambling debts, including his wins and losses in games of euchre, brag, and billiards, horse races, and bets on elections and other events. He mentioned a few social affairs, apparently chiefly for men, and occasionally had visitors, sometimes travelers who remained with him for some time. There is some mention of politics, chiefly elections.

Nevitt's daughter, Matilda, and son, Albert, apparently were away at school during most of this period. He wrote to them frequently and sent them money. In 1830, his son entered Princeton University.

On 5 and 24 May 1832, Nevitt mentioned having his portrait painted by Bush (probably Joseph H. Bush).

### **Biographical Note**

John Nevitt, fl. 1803–1832, was the owner of Clermont Plantation in Adams County, Mississippi, near Natchez. Nevitt was in the U.S. Navy as a midshipman in 1803, and retired in 1811 as a lieutenant. Tradition has it that he named his plantation for a ship (the *Clermont*) that he commanded. Nevitt had at least two children, Matilda and Albert.

## **Reel 3**

### **Introductory Materials**

0001 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

### **Maps and Diary**

0006 Folder 1, Maps, 1853–1854. 5 frames.  
0011 Folder 2, John Nevitt, Diary, 1826–1832. 321 frames.  
0332 Folder 3, Typed Transcription of Diary, January 1, 1826–July 26, 1827. 62 frames.  
0394 Folder 4, Typed Transcription of Diary, July 26, 1827–May 10, 1828. 71 frames.  
0465 Folder 5, Typed Transcription of Diary, May 10, 1828–May 13, 1829. 71 frames.  
0536 Folder 6, Typed Transcription of Diary, May 13, 1829–January 21, 1830. 61 frames.  
0597 Folder 7, Typed Transcription of Diary, January 21–November 18, 1830. 72 frames.  
0669 Folder 8, Typed Transcription of Diary, November 18, 1830–September 6, 1831. 70 frames.  
0739 Folder 9, Typed Transcription of Diary, September 6, 1831–March 26, 1832. 61 frames.  
0800 Folder 10, Typed Transcription of Diary, March 26–December 22, 1832. 64 frames.

### ***Norton, Chilton, and Dameron Family Papers, 1760–1926, Adams, Hinds, and Warren Counties, Mississippi; also Louisiana, North Carolina, and Virginia***

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

This collection consists chiefly of letters, 1815–1910, relating to members of the Norton, Chilton, and Dameron families. Topics include farming, activities of relatives and friends, business matters, and household routine. Antebellum letters are chiefly between Norton family members in Louisiana, especially in New Orleans, and Mississippi, especially in Vicksburg, about farming and family matters. Letters written during the Civil War are chiefly from William H. Dameron at the Confederate Commissary Department at Meridian, Mississippi, to his wife, Courtenay Norton Dameron, in New Orleans, mostly about family matters, but with references to commissary work.

While most post-Civil War letters are about family matters, a few discuss the 1875 race riots relating to elections in Clinton, Mississippi, and some discuss spiritualism, especially Sarah Norton Chilton's attempts in the mid-1870s to contact dead relatives and friends. Other papers include financial and legal documents, including a few records of slave sales in Mississippi; clippings; cures and remedies; genealogical data; notebooks; and family pictures.

The collection comprises five series: Series 1, Correspondence, 1773–1923 and undated; Series 2, Financial and Legal Papers, 1760, 1805–1926 and undated; Series 3, Other Papers, 1840s–1910s; Series 4, Volumes, 1805–1885; Series 5, Pictures, 1876–1915 and undated.

### Biographical Note

The Norton, Chilton, and Dameron families were planters of Virginia, North Carolina, and Mississippi. The relationships among some of the family members represented in the collection are shown in the chart below, drawn from folder 27.

George F. Norton m. Sarah A. Thruston  
Charles Mynn Norton (1788–1824) m. Mary Pointer Terrell (1792–1866)  
Courtenay Ann Norton (1819–1823)  
Courtenay (Lah) Norton (1824–1910) m. William H. Dameron (1820–1872)  
Mary Lou Dameron  
Sidney Dameron  
Charles Edward Dameron (1868–1947) m. Jeanne Marquerite Cusachs  
Edward H. Dameron m. Nita Cusachs (1868–1947)  
W. H. Dameron  
Norton Dameron  
Louisa (Dory/Laly) Norton (1814–1887) m. Shepherd Brown (d. ca. 1883)  
Sarah Norton (1822–1905) m. John M. Chilton  
Charles Norton Chilton (ca. 1843–1875) m. Ella ?  
John Chilton  
Others  
Sidney Norton (1812–1876) m. Jilson P. Harrison (1806–1874)  
Jilson P. Harrison (1840–1915)  
Courtenay Norton (1789–1815)  
John H. Norton (1786–1858)

### Series 1. Correspondence (1773–1923 and undated)

Early letters in this series are chiefly from Norton family members in Louisiana to relatives in Mississippi about farming and family matters. In the 1820s, correspondence revolves around Charles Mynn Norton, who lived in Natchez, Mississippi, and who seems to have been active in political and civic affairs. After Charles Mynn Norton's death in 1824, his widow, Mary Pointer (Terrell) Norton, moved to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and there are many letters, chiefly dealing with family matters, to and from her there. In the late 1820s and into the 1830s, there are letters relating to John H. Norton, a merchant in Monticello, Mississippi, and infrequent letters from Norton relatives in Ontario, New York.

In the 1840s, there are many letters among Mary Pointer Norton and her two daughters, Sarah Norton Chilton and Louisa Norton Brown, both of whom lived in New Orleans. In the late 1850s, letters to and from Sarah's son, Charles Norton Chilton, begin.

Most of the Civil War period letters are from William H. Dameron to his wife, Courtenay Mynn Norton, also known as Lah, in New Orleans. Dameron was employed at the Confederate Commissary Department in Meridian, Mississippi. His letters, while chiefly dealing with family news, also mention caring for wounded friends and the workings of the commissary.

After the war, letters center on Charles Norton Chilton, who was in dry goods in Clinton, Mississippi. His correspondence with his aunt, Louisa Norton Brown, is particularly heavy. At some point, Charles's mother, Sarah Norton Chilton, moved to Clinton. From there, she wrote many letters to Louisa, who remained in New Orleans. Of particular interest are letters from Sarah to

Louisa in 1875 that describe Charles's death in the midst of race riots relating to the local elections. After Charles's death, there are many letters from Sarah to Louisa in which Sarah described her new life as a spiritual medium and documented the messages she received from Charles and other dead relatives. Letters in the 1880s through the 1910s show that various family members were becoming interested in genealogy. Most of the letters from this period are genealogical inquiries or deal with routine family matters.

**Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers (1760–1926 and undated)**

This series includes wills, deeds, household accounts, receipts, bills, and other items relating to members of the Norton, Chilton, Dameron, and related families. From 1842 through 1854, there are a few bills of sale for slaves, apparently traded in Clinton, Mississippi.

**Series 3. Other Papers (1840s–1910s and undated)**

This series comprises a variety of material. Clippings are chiefly about the activities of family members and friends, including an account of the 1875 race riot in Clinton, Mississippi, in which Charles Norton Chilton was killed. Cures and remedies are both printed and handwritten and relate to treatments for complaints from scrapes to cancers. Genealogical materials consist of notes and charts relating to family history; floor plans relate to an unidentified house; and miscellaneous items include instructions for making "Ladies' Girdles" and two tickets that were chances in a lottery on a house and lot in Natchez, Mississippi, probably dating from the 1910s.

**Series 4. Volumes (1805–1885 and undated)**

This series consists of eight volumes. Volume 1 is a notebook, owner unknown, containing slight accounts, 1804–1805. Enclosures from this volume include fragments of loose leaves relating to the illness and death of Shepherd Brown, 1866–1883. Volume 2 is a notebook, owner unknown, containing entries, 1820–1832, relating to planting and to household purchases, as well as a few references to slaves. Volumes 3, 4, and 5 are notebooks, owners unknown, containing entries, 1856–1865, relating to births and deaths of Norton family members and friends, travel, supplies purchased, letters received, and the occupation of New Orleans by federal forces. Volume 6 is a small volume presented to Courtenay Norton Dameron on the occasion of the death of her husband, William H. Dameron in 1872, containing newspaper clippings relating to William H. Dameron's life. Volumes 7 and 8 are notebooks, owners unknown, probably from the 1880s, containing notes on historical English personages, a list of items seen at an exposition of 1885, home remedies, and a building plan for an unidentified house.

**Series 5. Pictures (1876–1915 and undated)**

This series comprises twenty-seven mostly undated photographs including: Dameron, Jeanne Cusachs, undated; Dameron, Mary Lou; Dameron, Norton C.; Norton, Charles M., 1876 (photographic prints of silhouettes); unidentified individuals, probably family members; Dameron family residence, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1909; Holly Hill, Dameron family residence near Naples, North Carolina; Cusachs family home, Barcelona, Spain; gravestones of Charles Edward Dameron and Nita Cusachs Dameron; and household items, 1912–1915.

## Reel 3 cont.

### Introductory Materials

0864 Introductory Materials. 13 frames.

### Series 1. Correspondence, 1773–1923 and Undated

0877 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.  
0878 Folder 1, 1773–1818. 24 frames.  
0902 Folder 2, 1823–1824. 61 frames.  
0963 Folder 3, 1825–1829. 18 frames.  
0981 Folder 4, 1834–1839. 30 frames.

## Reel 4

### ***Norton, Chilton, and Dameron Family Papers cont.*** **Series 1. Correspondence, 1773–1923 and Undated cont.**

0001 Folder 5, 1840–1849. 50 frames.  
0051 Folder 6, 1850–1855. 24 frames.  
0075 Folder 7, 1856–1859. 67 frames.  
0142 Folder 8, 1862–1865. 105 frames.  
0247 Folder 9, 1866–1869. 32 frames.  
0279 Folder 10, 1870–1874. 50 frames.  
0329 Folder 11, 1875. 95 frames.  
0424 Folder 12, 1876–1889. 62 frames.  
0486 Folder 13, 1890–1923. 56 frames.  
0542 Folder 14, Undated and Fragments. 37 frames.  
0579 Folder 15, Undated and Fragments. 11 frames.

### **Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1760–1926 and Undated**

0590 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.  
0591 Folder 16, 1760, 1805–1828. 27 frames.  
0618 Folder 17, 1830–1837. 21 frames.  
0639 Folder 18, 1842–1859. 54 frames.  
0693 Folder 19, 1861–1862. 8 frames.  
0701 Folder 20, 1863–1865. 12 frames.  
0713 Folder 21, 1867–1888. 33 frames.  
0746 Folder 22, 1892–1896, and 1926. 8 frames.  
0754 Folder 23, Undated. 16 frames.

### **Series 3. Other Papers, 1840s–1910s and Undated**

0770 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.  
0771 Folder 24, Clippings. 9 frames.  
0780 Folder 25, Confederate Bonds and Currency. 24 frames.  
0804 Folder 26, Cures. 44 frames.  
0848 Folder 27, Genealogical Materials. 42 frames.  
0890 Folder 28, Maps and Floor Plans. 30 frames.  
0920 Folder 29, Miscellaneous Items. 13 frames.

### **Series 4. Volumes, 1804–1885 and Undated**

0933 Description of Series 4. 1 frame.  
0934 Folder 30, Volume 1, Notebook, 1804–1805. 6 frames.  
0940 Folder 31, Enclosures to Volume 1. 7 frames.  
0947 Folder 32, Volume 2, Notebook, 1820–1832. 42 frames.  
0989 Folder 33, Enclosures to Volume 2. 3 frames.  
0992 Folder 34, Volume 3, Notebook, 1856–1865. 20 frames.

## Reel 5

### ***Norton, Chilton, and Dameron Family Papers cont.*** **Series 4. Volumes, 1804–1885 and Undated cont.**

0001 Folder 35, Volume 4, Notebook, 1856–1865. 20 frames.  
0021 Folder 36, Volume 5, Notebook, 1856–1865. 29 frames.

- 0050 Folder 37, Volume 6, Tribute to William H. Dameron, 1872. 30 frames.  
 0080 Folder 38, Volume 7, Notebook, 1885 and Undated. 14 frames.  
 0094 Folder 39, Volume 8, Notebook, Undated. 6 frames.

### **Series 5. Pictures, 1876–1915 and Undated**

- 0100 Description of Series 5. 1 frame.  
 0101 Folder 40, P-3264/1–27, Pictures, 1876–1915 and Undated. 17 frames.

## ***Quitman Family Papers, 1760–1926, Adams County, Mississippi; also Louisiana, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, and Texas***

### **Description of the Collection**

This collection consists chiefly of correspondence, financial and legal papers, writings, volumes, and pictures of the Quitman and Lovell families. John A. Quitman's political and military activities are documented, including his participation in the state legislature, his expedition to Texas to fight in its struggle with Mexico, and his service as brigadier-general in the Mexican War. Also documented are plantation affairs and accounts with commission merchants in New Orleans for cotton grown at Monmouth and Palmyra plantations. Much of the correspondence deals with family and personal matters and there are frequent letters from the Quitmans' relatives in Rhinebeck, New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and from Eliza's mother and brothers. Volumes include plantation records with slave lists, childhood diaries, and account books. Pictures are chiefly photographs of Quitman family members and their homes.

The collection is divided into five series: Correspondence and Financial and Legal Materials; Other Papers; Volumes; Rose Duncan Lovell Papers; and Pictures.

In the Correspondence and Financial and Legal Items series, items consist chiefly of correspondence between John and Eliza Quitman, and their children and relatives. The correspondence between John and Eliza document his political and military activities as well as personal and family matters. There are letters to Eliza from John while he was away attending sessions of the state legislature, when he led the "Fencibles" to Texas to assist in the fight against Mexico, and when he fought in the Mexican War. Also documented are plantation operations and accounts with commission merchants for Quitman's plantations Monmouth and Palmyra.

The Volumes series contains items that relate to many different members of the Quitman and Lovell families. There are several volumes containing sermons by Frederick H. Quitman, father of John Quitman. Also included are journals, memoranda, and account books of John Quitman and several journals kept by Annie Rosalie Quitman.

The Pictures series chiefly consists of pictures of John A. Quitman and of Monmouth Plantation.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence and Financial and Legal Items—Subseries 1.1 1784–1859, Subseries 1.2 1860–1978 [not included]; Series 2. Other Papers—Subseries 2.1 Writings and Clippings, Subseries 2.2 Miscellaneous [not included]; Series 3. Volumes—Subseries 3.1 1804–1858, Subseries 3.2 1860–1919 [not included]; Series 4. Rose Duncan Lovell Papers [not included]; and Series 5. Pictures.

### **Biographical Note**

John Anthony Quitman (1799–1858) was the son of the Reverend Frederick Henry Quitman (fl. 1790s) and Anna Elizabeth Hueck Quitman (fl. 1790s) of Rhinebeck, New York. He studied law in Chillicothe and Delaware, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1821. At the end of the same year, he settled in Natchez, Mississippi, and began to practice law.

In 1824, Quitman married Eliza Turner, daughter of Henry (d. 1821) and Sarah Turner (d. 1853), later Sarah Fyler, who were well-to-do citizens of Natchez. John and Eliza eventually settled

at Monmouth Plantation near Natchez and had several children who are listed on the family chart on the following page. Eliza frequently remained at Monmouth with the children while John traveled, attending to his business, politics, and military activities.

Quitman was elected to the lower house of the state legislature in 1827 and served until 1835. During that period, he also held the position of chancellor and was chairman of the judiciary committee of the constitutional convention of 1832. In 1835, he was elected to the state Senate, became its president on 3 December, and until 7 January 1836, was acting governor. Quitman was elected governor of Mississippi in 1849, and served until 1850 when he resigned after being indicted by a federal grand jury at New Orleans for violation of neutrality laws. This was the result of Quitman's support for the independence movement in Cuba. The case against him eventually was dismissed, and he was elected to Congress in 1855, where he served until his death in 1858.

Quitman also was active in the Masons, serving as Grand Master of the Mississippi Masons from 1826 to 1838 and in 1840 and 1845. He is also known for his military activities. In 1836, he led a company called the "Fencibles" to Texas to take part in the struggle with Mexico. Upon his return he was appointed brigadier-general of the Mississippi militia. He took part in the Mexican War and, in 1847, was promoted to major general.

Louisa T. Quitman (1826–1884), eldest daughter of John and Eliza, married John Sanborne Chadbourne (d. 1853) in 1852 and, after his death, married Joseph Lovell (1824–1869). She had at least three children. The second daughter of John and Eliza, T. Antonia Quitman (fl. 1820s–1900), married William Storrow Lovell (fl. 1858–1900) in 1858 and had several children, including Rose Duncan Lovell (b. 1866) and John Quitman Lovell (b. 1859), who was in the U.S. Navy. Antonia and William Lovell apparently spent most of their time in Sewanee, Tennessee, while Louisa remained at Monmouth. Family members visited and lived in both places and elsewhere in the country, however.

Other prominent figures in this collection include Eliza Quitman's brothers, Fielding (d. 1841) and Henry Turner (fl. 1830s–1840s), who were planters in Louisiana until Fielding's death. Henry later apparently managed one of John Quitman's properties. Also important is Louisa Quitman (fl. 1820s–1850s), sister of John A. Quitman, who corresponded with him from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In the census of 1860, Henry Turner and the estate of John A. Quitman were listed with 308 slaves on a plantation in Warren County, Mississippi.

#### **Family Chart:**

John Anthony Quitman (1799–1858) m. Eliza Turner (1810–1859)  
    John Anthony (d. 1833)  
    Edward Turner (d. 1833)  
    Louisa T. (1826–1884) m. John S. Chadbourne (d. 1853)  
        Eva Chadbourne Lovell (1853–1919)  
            m. Joseph Lovell (1824–1869)  
        Alice Quitman Lovell (1863–1920)  
        Joseph Mansfield Lovell (1869–1870)  
    T. Antonia m. William Storrow Lovell  
        John Quitman Lovell (b. 1859) m. Anne Campbell Brown  
        William Storrow Lovell (b. 1861) m. Caroline Couper  
        Antonia Quitman Lovell (b. 1863) m. William B. Nauts  
        Rose Duncan Lovell (b. 1866)  
        Joseph Mansfield Lovell (1870–1897)  
    Frederick Henry m. Mary Louise Gardner  
    Sarah Elizabeth (1834–1846)  
    Mary Geraldine (b. 1838)  
    Annie Rosalie (1841–1914) m. Major William Patterson Duncan (1830–1862)  
    Eliza Theodosia (1842–1867) m. Stephen M. Routh  
    Frederica M. (1844–1911) m. Francis E. Ogden (1836–1867) m. Mr. (?) Smith

*N.B.* Parts of this note were adapted from the entry on John A. Quitman by Charles Sumner Lobingier in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, Vol. 15, pp. 315–316. Census data on Henry Turner and the estate of John A. Quitman is drawn from William K. Scarborough, “Mississippi, Slavery In,” *Dictionary of Afro-American Slavery*, edited by Randall M. Miller and John David Smith, pp. 481–496 (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1988).

### **Series 1. Correspondence and Financial and Legal Items (1784–1978 and undated)**

**Subseries 1.1. (1784–1859 and undated)** This subseries includes correspondence, financial, legal, and miscellaneous items of John A. Quitman, Eliza Turner Quitman, and their children and relatives. Also included is correspondence with John’s family in Rhinebeck, New York, and later in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and other locations.

Many of the earlier papers are deeds and indentures for land, and legal papers from the estate of Henry Turner, father of Eliza Turner Quitman. There are scattered letters to Eliza and John before they were married, including a letter of recommendation for John A. Quitman, teacher in an academy at Hartwick, dated 1 August 1818. In 1824, John wrote several love letters to Eliza prior to their marriage on 24 December 1824.

Much of the correspondence between 1828 and 1836 is from John to Eliza when he was away attending court or meetings of the state legislature and other political meetings. In January and February of 1828, Quitman wrote to Eliza from Jackson, Mississippi, where he was attending the session of the lower house of the state legislature. He wrote about his health and other personal matters and occasionally described the activities of the legislature. In April, he wrote to Eliza from Port Gibson where he was attending court.

Quitman served as chancellor of Mississippi from 1827 to 1835 and was chairman of the judiciary committee of the constitutional convention of 1832. In 1835, he was elected to the state senate, became its president, and was acting governor from 3 December 1835 to 7 January 1836. He continued to write to Eliza from Clinton, Mississippi, describing his political activities and personal matters such as his health, the health of his family, visits to Eliza’s family, and instructions for the servants. From August to October 1832, there are eight letters to Eliza describing the constitutional convention.

In addition to letters between Quitman and Eliza, from 1824 through 1836 there is correspondence of John A. Quitman with members of his family in Rhinebeck, New York, including his father, the Rev. Frederick H. Quitman, his brothers Henry and Albert, and his sister Louisa. Eliza corresponded with her mother, Sarah Baker Turner (later Mrs. Fyler), and her brother Henry in Philadelphia. In May 1830, Henry Clay wrote to Quitman thanking him for his help in obtaining some magnolias. A few financial accounts are included, one of which is a list of slaves purchased from Ballard, Franklin & Company.

In 1836, Quitman led a company called the “Fencibles” to aid the Texans in their struggle with Mexico. From April to July 1836, Quitman wrote to Eliza about the expedition. Apparently most of the fighting was over by the time he arrived.

Between 1837 and 1843, the correspondents are chiefly John A. Quitman at Jackson, Mississippi, his wife Eliza at Monmouth, their plantation near Natchez, their daughter Louisa, who chiefly wrote to Quitman, Mrs. Quitman’s brothers Henry and Fielding L. Turner, and Quitman’s brother Henry and sister Louisa. Mrs. Quitman also had other relatives in the area who wrote to her periodically.

In 1837 and 1838, there are many financial accounts relating to plantation affairs, lists of slaves, and accounts with cotton factors kept by Fielding Turner and his brother Henry for their plantation (possibly called Dulac) in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana.

In 1839, Quitman traveled to London, England, and wrote to his family describing his activities and the sights. After his return from England, John Quitman was apparently less involved in politics and concentrated more on the practice of law. Sometime in 1840 or 1841, Quitman was appointed judge. There are numerous protests, bills of sale for land, and other legal documents

included. Quitman wrote to his wife from Jackson, Mississippi, while he was attending sessions of the circuit court. Quitman's daughter Louisa wrote to him about social events she attended. Scattered throughout this time period is correspondence with Quitman's law partner, John T. McMurrin, and references to members of his family.

Fielding Turner died in 1841, and his remains were sent to the Quitman family. About this time, a legal battle began between Henry Turner and a slave trader, Rice C. Ballard. The dispute was apparently over money owed by Turner to Ballard, and slaves purchased in 1836 by Turner that he claimed were in poor health and older than the trader had led him to believe. The dispute apparently was settled in October 1843, after nearly a year of negotiation and court proceedings. Also included are business letters to Quitman on cotton sales from A & J Dennistoun & Co., commission merchants of New Orleans. Letters of September through November 1842 concern the loss of the steamboat *Vicksburg*, the recovery of bales of cotton from the river, and insurance claims made by Quitman.

From 1844 to 1847, the correspondence is chiefly between John Quitman, his wife Eliza, and their daughter Louisa. Eliza wrote to John while he was in Jackson about children, relatives, happenings in Natchez, and the management of plantation affairs. There are also some letters from Quitman's sister Louisa in New York and some reports from A & J Dennistoun & Co., commission merchants, about sales of cotton for one of Quitman's plantations, Palmyra, owned in partnership with Henry Turner, who corresponded with Quitman over management of Palmyra, the sale of property owned by Quitman, and the murder of a slave on the plantation in October 1844. Letters of November and December 1844 include two from Albert J. Quitman to his brother John concerning the operation of Live Oaks, a sugar plantation near Houma, Louisiana. Another brother, Henry S. Quitman, and his wife described life and farming in Baltimore County, Maryland, in letters of 1845 and later. By December 1845, Albert had died and was buried at Grand Caillou, Louisiana. John Quitman managed Live Oaks in 1846.

Letters from Eliza to John in early 1846 discuss her feelings regarding an impending election and his plans to enter public life, although he lost the election. Letters of this period reveal a considerable strain in their relationship and the deaths of two of their seven daughters. In the summer of 1846, however, the whole family traveled east, where John joined the U.S. Army and the rest of the family went on vacation. Between August 1846 and November 1847, Quitman served as a brigadier-general of volunteers in the U.S. Army during the Mexican War. He wrote to Eliza and Louisa describing his activities and the progress of the army. They also wrote to him concerning affairs in Mississippi and family matters. Letters mention comings and goings of Jefferson Davis and a dispute between Quitman and Davis over rank.

Early in 1848, Quitman was in Washington, D.C. Eliza joined him there in January and February, and most of the correspondence is directed to her from the children who remained at home, describing their social activities. By April 1848, both the Quitmans had returned to Mississippi. During the rest of 1848 and 1849, most of the correspondence is directed to John Quitman, and much of it has to do with one of his plantations, Palmyra, which continued to be run by Henry Turner, brother of Eliza Quitman. Included are statements of cotton sales through A & J Dennistoun & Co., and letters on the management of the plantation from Henry, including several accounts of a cholera epidemic among the slaves. Tax receipts for the partnership in 1849 show 290 slaves and several thousand acres of land in Warren County, Mississippi.

The Quitmans sent their son Henry to college at Nassau Hall in 1849, and, from there, he wrote accounts of his activities. In 1850, Quitman was elected governor of Mississippi and served until 1851 when he resigned as a result of his indictment by a federal grand jury at New Orleans for violating neutrality laws. He was believed to have supported Lopez, a leader of the independence movement in Cuba. Most of the correspondence during 1850 and 1851 is personal, from family members who remained on the plantation near Natchez and from his sister Louisa. Occasionally, Quitman mentioned political matters. He wrote to Eliza about his inauguration as governor in January 1850. In October 1850, Quitman wrote to his daughter Louisa about his feelings on the Compromise of 1850. Quitman's sister Louisa wrote to him about his indictment for his supposed support of Lopez in Cuba.

In 1851 and 1852, there is correspondence of Louisa Quitman and the Reverend John S. Chadbourne, Episcopal minister of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, whom she married on 2 December

1852. In the fall of 1853, in an epidemic of yellow fever, Mr. Chadbourne, Sarah Turner Fyler (Eliza Quitman's mother) and Fielding Turner (Eliza Quitman's nephew), son of Henry Turner, died.

In 1854, there are some telegrams and legal documents relating to the case against General Quitman involving Cuba. Quitman also apparently changed the commission merchant he used in New Orleans to Ro. W. Estlin Co. and received correspondence from them about the cotton he sold.

In the fall of 1854, Louisa Quitman Chadbourne wrote to her family from Franklin Place, a plantation owned by her uncle, J. T. McMurrin, where she was visiting with her daughter Eva. Among other topics, she mentioned her sorrow over her husband's death. In December 1857 and January 1858, there are letters from Louisa and Antonia ("Tonia"), who were visiting their father in Washington, D.C., and enjoying the social life there.

Among General Quitman's correspondents in 1857 and 1858 were William Alexander Richardson, who wrote to Quitman on 16 February 1857 about a conversation he had with John Slidell during the Democratic convention in Cincinnati in 1856 relating to the choice of a vice-presidential candidate and the possibility that Quitman might be chosen. Also included is a copy of a letter dated 9 February 1858 from Capt. [P.] G. T. Beauregard to John Slidell (U.S. senator from Louisiana) about the troops going to Utah and the strategy to be followed.

On 29 June 1858, Antonia Quitman married Capt. William Storrow Lovell, son of Joseph Lovell (1788–1836) and Margaret Eliza Mansfield Lovell. In January 1859, Louisa Quitman Chadbourne married Joseph Lovell, brother of William S. Lovell.

General Quitman died in July 1858. There are messages of condolence written to Eliza Quitman and resolutions passed by various organizations on the occasion of his death. There are also papers relating to the settlement of the Quitman estate. After 1858, until the death of Eliza Quitman in 1859, the papers consist of correspondence between Eliza and her children Louisa, Antonia, Henry, Rosalie, Eliza, and Frederica, and of correspondence among the daughters.

## **Series 2. Other Papers (1832–1978 and undated)**

***Subseries 2.1. Writings and Clippings (1832–1938 and undated)*** This subseries includes original writings by members of the Quitman family, and newspaper clippings, chiefly about John A. Quitman. There are several drafts of speeches written by John A. Quitman, including a speech on the constitutional rights of the South, and one on the Bank of the United States.

## **Series 3. Volumes (1804–1919 and undated)**

***Subseries 3.1. (1804–1858 and undated)*** This subseries comprises seventeen volumes including: four volumes that belonged to Frederick H. Quitman, father of John A. Quitman; six volumes that belonged to John A. Quitman; four journals kept by Annie Rosalie Quitman; and four miscellaneous volumes.

Volume 1 contains a sermon entitled, "On Spiritual Music," by Frederick H. Quitman of Rhinebeck, New York, dated 14 April 1804.

Volume 2 is an undated, eleven-page pamphlet entitled, "The Late Conflagration at Richmond, a Warning to the Good People of the United States of America in a Letter to a Friend in New York," by Philalethes. It is believed to have belonged to Frederick H. Quitman.

Volume 3 is an undated volume entitled, "Anecdotes and Biographical Sketches for Improvement in Religion and Morality," by Frederick H. Quitman.

Volume 4 appears to be an undated sermon by Frederick H. Quitman.

Volume 5 is a journal kept by John A. Quitman between 28 November 1819 and 12 July 1822, when he was at Chillicothe, and later at Delaware, Ohio, studying law. He wrote about attending sessions at court and his progress in his studies. He also described his social life, visits from friends, dances and balls, productions by the Thespian Society, hunting, sleighing, and other activities.

Volume 5A contains three fragments believed to be parts of a journal kept by John A. Quitman. The first consists of thirty-eight disconnected pages, dated 21 October 1819 through 5 November 1821, twenty of which are small pages. These appear to be from a journal kept by Quitman on his way from Rhinebeck, New York, to Mississippi via Ohio. The second journal fragment is dated May through June 1825 and consists of twelve disconnected pages from a journal of a trip from Natchez

to Wheeling. The third journal fragment consists of four pages dated May 1831 and documents a trip from Natchez up the river.

Volume 6 contains private memoranda of John A. Quitman. Included are several pages of journal entries from 3 August to 27 October 1827. One entry consists of a description of Quitman's election to the lower house of the legislature and a chart of votes cast. Following the journal are several pages of notes on legislative bills and current political issues, dated 1830. In the back of the volume are paragraphs written in 1829 about Quitman and his friends, Abram G. Claypoole, John T. McMurrin, and Dr. John Bell, predicting their futures.

Volume 7 is a memoranda book for Springfield Plantation kept by John Quitman between 1833 and 1839 and in 1849. Included are entries on the purchase of the plantation and lists of slaves and slave families at the plantation. In the middle of the volume are descriptions, dated 1842, of fruits and vegetables grown at Monmouth Plantation.

Volume 8 is a bankbook kept by Quitman between 1834 and 1841 for his account at the Planters Bank in Natchez, Mississippi.

Volume 9 is an account book kept by Henry Turner at Palmyra between 1845 and 1861 in which he listed purchases of supplies. It was used later by Antonia Q. Lovell, who pasted in newspaper clippings of recipes.

Volume 10 is a book kept by William P. Duncan of Findley, Ohio, ca. 1848, when he attended Washington College, Pennsylvania. It contains a copy of the valedictory address delivered by John H. Craig to the senior class of 1848.

Volume 11 is an account book, dated 1850 to 1862, showing the management of property from the estate of Joseph Lovell of New York City, which was held for his children who were not of age.

Volume 12 is an account book of General John A. Quitman with W.A. Britton & Co. between 1852 and 1857.

Volume 13 and volume 14 are both journals kept by Annie Rosalie Quitman when she was a child. Volume 13 is dated 17 January through 27 October 1852, and volume 14 is dated 1851. She described her daily activities, visits from neighbors, and attending school. She also kept a list which she called "Funny Wonders," which noted special events such as births and marriages.

Volume 15 and volume 16 are journals kept by Annie Rosalie Quitman when she was a young woman. Volume 15 covers the years 1856 to 1860, 1863, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870, and 1872. Volume 16 covers the years 1855 to 1856. The journals contain long entries in which she described in detail her activities during the day, the appearance and conversation of visitors, and her own thoughts and feelings. Among other activities, Rosalie described the books she read, arranging the library, gardening, and drawing lessons. In December 1856, she went to visit her sister Mary at Live Oaks Plantation, which was probably south of Natchez in Louisiana. She wrote about the trip on the boat and the social events at Live Oaks. In January 1859, she wrote a description of her sister Louisa's wedding. Eliza Quitman died in 1859, and Rosalie wrote in December about her mother's death. In 1863, she mentioned the fall of Vicksburg. There is only one entry each year from 1863 through 1872.

Volume 17 is a scrapbook dated roughly between 1858 and 1875, containing newspaper clippings and some attractive engravings.

### **Series 5. Pictures (ca. 1850–1980 and undated)**

This series comprises photographs including pictures of people, pictures of Monmouth, pictures of other homes, and pictures of unidentified people.

Pictures of people include the following items: photograph of a daguerreotype of General John A. Quitman taken ca. 1850 in New Orleans; engraving of John A. Quitman in U.S. Army uniform, mounted, from a painting by Chappel, published by Johnson, Fry and Co., New York, ca. 1864 (it depicts a battle of the Mexican War in 1836); undated engraving of John A. Quitman made for the U.S. Democratic Review; photograph of a portrait of Dr. Frederick Henry Quitman, father of John A. Quitman, in carte-de-visite form, dated 1897; Captain W.S. Lovell at his tent at Pensacola, Florida, in April 1861; J. G. Duncan, 1879; Mary Deurville Lovell, ca. 1890; Mary Clayton Goffe, about age 5, ca. 1900; Judge Edward Turner, copy of a portrait, undated; General Robert E. Lee, carte-de-visite, undated; Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Riches, Encino, California, 1980.

Pictures of Monmouth include the following items: sketch of Monmouth, ca. 1860s; colored

picture of the front view of Monmouth, ca. 1900; Monmouth, front view, ca. 1900; Monmouth, sundial, ca. 1900; Monmouth, interior, dining room, ca. 1900; Monmouth, interior, parlor, ca. 1900; Monmouth, interior, library, ca. 1900; Monmouth, front view, ca. 1900; Monmouth, rear view and outbuilding, ca. 1900; Monmouth, rear view and garden, ca. 1900; Monmouth, side view, outbuilding and well, ca. 1900; Monmouth, front porch, ca. 1900; Monmouth, rose garden, ca. 1900; Monmouth, front view, color, 1980; Monmouth, interior, dining room, 1980, restoration by Ronald Riches; and Monmouth, interior, parlor, 1980, restoration by Ronald Riches.

Pictures of other homes include the following items: Orange Grove, Florida, residence of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Reed; Orange Grove, Florida, ca. 1887; St. Johns River, Orange Grove, Florida, ca. 1887; Mulberry Grove, Orange Grove, Florida, ca. 1887; "Somerset", residence of the Chotard family near Natchez, 1897; and "Gloucester", residence of the Sargent family, Natchez, undated.

Pictures of unidentified people include a carte-de-visite of an unidentified black woman, possibly a family servant, taken in Sewanee, Tennessee, undated, and two cabinet cards of an unidentified woman, possibly A. Rosalie Quitman, taken in Philadelphia ca. 1855.

### **Omissions**

A list of omissions from the Quitman Family Papers is provided on reel 12, frame 0491, and consists of Subseries 1.2, Correspondence, Financial, and Legal Papers, 1860–1978; Subseries 2.2, Other Papers—Miscellaneous Items, 1861–1978 and undated; Subseries 3.2, Volumes, 1860–1919 and undated; and Series 4, Rose Duncan Lovell Papers, 1866–1938 and undated.

*N.B.* A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the William S. Lovell Plantation Records, 1866–1887. Related collections among the holdings of the Louisiana State University Libraries include: the John T. McMurrin Papers; the Lemuel P. Conner and Family Papers; the Edward Turner Papers; and the John Anthony Quitman Papers. The Conner and McMurrin collections are included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series I, Part 3*. Another collection of John A. Quitman Papers exists among the holdings of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History at Jackson.

## **Reel 5 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0118 Introductory Materials. 36 frames.

### **Series 1. Correspondence and Financial and Legal Items, 1784–1978 and Undated**

#### **Subseries 1.1: 1784–1859 and Undated**

0154 Description of Series 1.1. 5 frames.  
0159 Folder 1, 1784–1824. 53 frames.  
0212 Folder 2, 1825. 33 frames.  
0245 Folder 3, 1826–1827. 28 frames.  
0273 Folder 4, 1828. 44 frames.  
0317 Folder 5, 1829–1831. 49 frames.  
0366 Folder 6, 1832. 60 frames.  
0426 Folder 7, 1833. 74 frames.  
0500 Folder 8, 1834. 64 frames.  
0564 Folder 9, 1835. 53 frames.  
0617 Folder 10, January–February 1836. 55 frames.  
0672 Folder 11, March–April 1836. 60 frames.  
0732 Folder 12, May–December 1836. 78 frames.  
0810 Folder 13, January–October 1837. 43 frames.  
0853 Folder 14, November–December 1837. 43 frames.  
0896 Folder 15, 1838. 83 frames.

## Reel 6

***Quitman Family Papers cont.***  
**Series 1. Correspondence and Financial and Legal Items,  
1784–1978 and Undated cont.**

**Subseries 1.1: 1784–1859 and Undated cont.**

- 0001 Folder 16, January–August 1839. 60 frames.
- 0061 Folder 17, September–December 1839. 34 frames.
- 0095 Folder 18, January–November 1840. 76 frames.
- 0171 Folder 19, December 1840. 48 frames.
- 0219 Folder 20, January–August 1841. 33 frames.
- 0252 Folder 21, September–October 1841. 37 frames.
- 0289 Folder 22, November–December 1841. 59 frames.
- 0348 Folder 23, January–March 1842. 54 frames.
- 0402 Folder 24, April 1842. 46 frames.
- 0448 Folder 25, May–June 1842. 53 frames.
- 0501 Folder 26, July–August 1842. 44 frames.
- 0545 Folder 27, September 1842. 40 frames.
- 0585 Folder 28, October 1842. 52 frames.
- 0637 Folder 29, November–December 1842. 52 frames.
- 0689 Folder 30, January–February 1843. 39 frames.
- 0728 Folder 31, March–May 1843. 54 frames.
- 0782 Folder 32, June–August 1843. 44 frames.
- 0826 Folder 33, September–October 1843. 72 frames.
- 0898 Folder 34, November–December 1843. 51 frames.
- 0949 Folder 35, January 1844. 52 frames.

## Reel 7

***Quitman Family Papers cont.***  
**Series 1. Correspondence and Financial and Legal Items,  
1784–1978 and Undated cont.**

**Subseries 1.1: 1784–1859 and Undated cont.**

- 0001 Folder 36, February–June 1844. 51 frames.
- 0052 Folder 37, July–September 1844. 43 frames.
- 0095 Folder 38, October–December 1844. 50 frames.
- 0145 Folder 39, January–February 1845. 50 frames.
- 0195 Folder 40, March–May 1845. 58 frames.
- 0253 Folder 41, June–September 1845. 51 frames.
- 0304 Folder 42, October–December 1845. 39 frames.
- 0343 Folder 43, January–March 1846. 36 frames.
- 0379 Folder 44, April–June 1846. 36 frames.
- 0415 Folder 45, July–August 1846. 63 frames.
- 0478 Folder 46, September–October 1846. 51 frames.
- 0529 Folder 47, November–December 1846. 92 frames.
- 0621 Folder 48, January–February 1847. 74 frames.
- 0695 Folder 49, March 1847. 32 frames.
- 0727 Folder 50, April 1847. 56 frames.
- 0783 Folder 51, May–June 1847. 50 frames.
- 0833 Folder 52, July–August 1847. 50 frames.
- 0883 Folder 53, September 1847. 42 frames.

0925 Folder 54, October–December 1847. 72 frames.

## Reel 8

***Quitman Family Papers cont.***  
**Series 1. Correspondence and Financial and Legal Items,  
1784–1978 and Undated cont.**

**Subseries 1.1: 1784–1859 and Undated cont.**

0001 Folder 55, January–February 1848. 48 frames.  
0049 Folder 56, March–April 1848. 29 frames.  
0078 Folder 57, May–July 1848. 50 frames.  
0128 Folder 58, August–December 1848. 31 frames.  
0159 Folder 59, January–March 1849. 50 frames.  
0209 Folder 60, April–September 1849. 46 frames.  
0255 Folder 61, October–December 1849. 44 frames.  
0299 Folder 62, January–March 1850. 50 frames.  
0349 Folder 63, April–May 1850. 50 frames.  
0399 Folder 64, June–July 1850. 54 frames.  
0453 Folder 65, August–September 1850. 36 frames.  
0489 Folder 66, October–December 1850. 41 frames.  
0530 Folder 67, January–April 1851. 68 frames.  
0598 Folder 68, May–October 1851. 58 frames.  
0656 Folder 69, November–December 1851. 49 frames.  
0705 Folder 70, January–February 1852. 68 frames.  
0773 Folder 71, March–April 1852. 54 frames.  
0827 Folder 72, May–July 1852. 45 frames.  
0872 Folder 73, August–September 1852. 117 frames.  
0989 Folder 74, October–November 1852. 69 frames.

## Reel 9

***Quitman Family Papers cont.***  
**Series 1. Correspondence and Financial and Legal Items,  
1784–1978 and Undated cont.**

**Subseries 1.1: 1784–1859 and Undated cont.**

0001 Folder 75, December 1852. 30 frames.  
0031 Folder 76, January 1853. 72 frames.  
0103 Folder 77, February 1853. 58 frames.  
0161 Folder 78, March–April 1853. 71 frames.  
0232 Folder 79, May–July 1853. 68 frames.  
0300 Folder 80, August–October 1853. 58 frames.  
0358 Folder 81, November–December 1853. 50 frames.  
0408 Folder 82, January–May 1854. 63 frames.  
0471 Folder 83, June–August 1854. 54 frames.  
0525 Folder 84, September–December 1854. 101 frames.  
0626 Folder 85, January–September 1855. 69 frames.  
0695 Folder 86, October–December 1855. 93 frames.  
0788 Folder 87, January–March 1856. 96 frames.  
0884 Folder 88, April–July 1856. 96 frames.  
0980 Folder 89, August–December 1856. 103 frames.

## Reel 10

***Quitman Family Papers cont.***  
**Series 1. Correspondence and Financial and Legal Items,  
1784–1978 and Undated cont.**

**Subseries 1.1: 1784–1859 and Undated cont.**

- 0001 Folder 90, January–April 1857. 97 frames.
- 0098 Folder 91, May–September 1857. 77 frames.
- 0175 Folder 92, October–December 1857. 81 frames.
- 0256 Folder 93, January 1858. 67 frames.
- 0323 Folder 94, February 1858. 52 frames.
- 0375 Folder 95, March 1858. 75 frames.
- 0450 Folder 96, April–June 1858. 58 frames.
- 0508 Folder 97, July–September 1858. 68 frames.
- 0576 Folder 98, October–November 1858. 68 frames.
- 0644 Folder 99, December 1858. 94 frames.
- 0738 Folder 100, January–March 1859. 89 frames.
- 0827 Folder 101, April–May 1859. 58 frames.
- 0885 Folder 102, June–December 1859. 87 frames.

## Reel 11

***Quitman Family Papers cont.***  
**Series 1. Correspondence and Financial and Legal Items,  
1784–1978 and Undated cont.**

**Subseries 1.1: 1784–1859 and Undated cont.**

- 0001 Folder 102a, Undated. 102 frames.
- 0103 Folder 102b, Undated. 66 frames.
- 0169 Folder 102c, Undated. 58 frames.
- 0227 Folder 102d, Undated. 89 frames.

**Series 2. Other Papers, 1832–1978 and Undated**

**Subseries 2.1: Writings and Clippings, 1832–1938 and Undated**

- 0316 Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.
- 0317 Folder 215, Writings. 79 frames.
- 0396 Folder 216, Writings. 46 frames.
- 0442 Folder 217, Clippings. 51 frames.
- 0493 Folder 218, Clippings. 26 frames.
- 0519 Folder 219, Clippings. 33 frames.

**Series 3. Volumes, 1804–1919 and Undated**

**Subseries 3.1: 1804–1858 and Undated**

- 0552 Description of Subseries 3.1. 2 frames.
- 0554 Folder 226, Volume 1, Frederick H. Quitman, "On Spiritual Music," 1804. 14 frames.
- 0568 Folder 227, Volume 2, Philalethes, "The Late Conflagration at Richmond, a Warning to the Good People of the United States of America in a Letter to a Friend in New York," Undated. 14 frames.
- 0582 Folder 228, Volume 3, Frederick H. Quitman, "Anecdotes and Biographical Sketches for Improvement in Religion and Morality," Undated. 72 frames.

- 0654 Folder 229, Volume 4, Frederick H. Quitman, Sermon, Undated. 13 frames.  
 0667 Folder 230a, Volume 5, John A. Quitman, Journal, 1819–1822. 58 frames.  
 0725 Folder 230b, Volume 5A, John A. Quitman, Journal Fragments, 1819–1821, 1825,  
 and 1831. 46 frames.  
 0771 Folder 231, Volume 6, John A. Quitman, Memorandum Book and Journal, 1827,  
 1829, and 1830. 25 frames.  
 0796 Folder 232, Volume 7, John A. Quitman, Springfield Plantation Memorandum Book,  
 1833–1839, and 1849. 22 frames.  
 0818 Folder 233, Volume 8, John A. Quitman, Bank Book, 1834–1841. 22 frames.  
 0840 Folder 234, Volume 9, Henry Turner and Antonia Quitman Lovell, Palmyra Account  
 Book, and Recipe Scrapbook, 1845–1861 and Undated. 32 frames.  
 0872 Folder 235, Volume 10, William P. Duncan, Washington College Notebook, 1848.  
 20 frames.  
 0892 Folder 236, Volume 11, Estate of Joseph Lovell, Account Book, 1850–1862.  
 103 frames.

## Reel 12

### ***Quitman Family Papers cont.*** **Series 3. Volumes, 1804–1919 and Undated cont.**

#### **Subseries 3.1: 1804–1858 and Undated cont.**

- 0001 Folder 237, Volume 12, John A. Quitman, W. A. Britton & Co. Account Book,  
 1852–1857. 25 frames.  
 0026 Folder 238, Volume 13, Annie Rosalie Quitman, Journal, 1852. 57 frames.  
 0083 Folder 239, Volume 14, Annie Rosalie Quitman, Journal, 1851. 43 frames.  
 0126 Folder 240, Volume 15, Annie Rosalie Quitman, Journal, 1856–1872. 172 frames.  
 0298 Folder 241, Volume 16, Annie Rosalie Quitman, Journal, 1855–1856. 91 frames.  
 0389 Folder 242, Volume 17, Scrapbook, ca. 1858–1875. 58 frames.

#### **Series 5. Pictures, ca. 1850–1980 and Undated**

- 0447 Description of Series 5. 2 frames.  
 0449 Folder P-616/1–6. 13 frames.  
 0462 Folder P-616/7–14. 9 frames.  
 0471 Folder P-616/15–25. 9 frames.  
 0480 Folder P-616/26–32. 6 frames.  
 0486 Folder P-616/33–37. 5 frames.

#### **Omissions**

- 0491 List of Omissions from the Quitman Family Papers. 1 frame.

### ***Richardson and Farrar Family Papers, 1860–1876 and Undated, Adams County, Mississippi; also Tensas Parish, Louisiana***

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

This collection is divided into two parts. The first consists of Farrar family correspondence from 1860 to 1876, and the second consists of materials, chiefly correspondence, of or about Henry B. Richardson. The Farrar correspondence discusses family matters, social life, education, the coming of the Civil War (but not the war itself), two visits by Varina and Jefferson Davis after the war, the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, and society in Lexington, Virginia. The Henry B. Richardson materials mention surveying Louisiana plantations in 1861; the coming of the Civil War;

and Richardson's health as a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island, Ohio. Other Richardson material includes a letter from his aunt in New York, who was sympathetic to the South; an anonymous note warning Richardson not to attempt an escape to New York; a letter to his parents describing his future wife, Anna Farrar; a letter from Jubal A. Early (1816–1894) about the 1872 presidential election and "the cause"; and a 1935 newspaper transcription of a lengthy 1865 letter from Richardson to his parents, in which he defended the Confederacy.

### **Biographical Note**

Judge Thomas Prince Farrar (fl. 1860) and Anna Mary Girault Farrar (fl. 1860–1876) of St. Joseph, Tensas Parish, Louisiana, had at least three children: Anna (Nannie or Nanny) Farrar (fl. 1860–1876), another daughter, and Edgar Howard (Ned) Farrar (1849–1922). Another person mentioned in family correspondence, Tom Farrar (fl. 1860–1876), was either a son or nephew. These four children were sent to boarding school in the 1860s. The name of the girls' school is unknown, but the boys attended the Magruder School in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Edgar Howard Farrar attended the University of Virginia at Charlottesville from 1868 until his graduation in 1871. Tom Farrar entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, in the summer of 1871. A grandmother, Jane Kempe, also is mentioned in family correspondence. She was apparently a friend of Varina Howell Davis (1826–1906), Jefferson Davis's wife.

Henry B. Richardson (b. 1836?), a native of Maine, was the son of a minister, Henry Richardson (fl. 1861–1865). He relocated to Louisiana before the Civil War, probably in the late 1850s. As of 1860, he was surveying plantations in East Carroll and Tensas parishes. In 1861, he joined the 6th Louisiana Infantry Regiment and took part in the Virginia campaigns from Manassas in 1861 to Gettysburg in 1863. He served on the staffs of generals Richard Taylor, Richard Ewell, Alexander Lawton, and Jubal Early. He was promoted to lieutenant and captain (Engineer Bureau) in 1862. Richardson was wounded at the Battle of Antietam, 17 September 1862, and at Gettysburg, 2 July 1863, where he was left on the field and captured. He was then sent as a prisoner of war to Johnson's Island, Ohio. After the war, he lived in St. Joseph, Louisiana, and married Anna Farrar. They had several children, one of whom, Mary Farrar, married Joseph Goldberger.

### **Series 1. Farrar Family Correspondence (1860–1876)**

For the year 1860, there are four letters of Anna Mary Girault Farrar at St. Joseph, Tensas Parish, Louisiana, to her daughters in boarding school. They mention social conditions in the area, family matters, school, and the coming of the Civil War.

Correspondence during the years 1868 to 1876 mentions social and family life around St. Joseph, Louisiana; the Magruder School at Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Edgar Howard Farrar's train journey to, and first impressions of, the University of Virginia at Charlottesville in 1868; visits by Varina and Jefferson Davis to Natchez, Mississippi, and vicinity; visits to Lexington, Virginia; and a boat race on Lake St. Joseph, Louisiana, in 1876.

### **Series 2. Henry B. Richardson Papers (1861–1872 and 1935)**

For the year 1861, there are two letters from Richardson at Bellaggio, near Lake Providence, East Carroll Parish, Louisiana, and St. Joseph, Tensas Parish, Louisiana, to his parents in Goshen, Sullivan County, New Hampshire, describing his surveying work on plantations and in the woods, and feelings in the South, including his own, about the impending Civil War.

There are two 1864 letters from Richardson as prisoner of war at Johnson's Island, Ohio, to his parents, reassuring them of his health. A note from M. B. Rhodes at Baltimore, Ohio, to Richardson at Johnson's Island, with an attached newspaper inquiry by "Avenel" of Liberty, Virginia, into the health and whereabouts of Richardson, offers to send a response. A letter from "Aunt Mary" at New York, 28 November 1864, notes her intention of sending him \$25, and her sympa-

thy for the South. An anonymous letter, undated but probably from 1864, warns Richardson not to attempt an escape from prison to New York. In a letter dated 5 March 1865 (but probably 1866), Richardson writes to his parents about Anna Farrar, his future wife; his work as levee engineer; and about social conditions in general. There is a voter registration certificate, Parish of Tensas, Louisiana, signed by Richardson on 20 October 1868. There is a telegram from St. Louis, Missouri, dated 28 September 1871, stating: "You have a fine boy. Mrs. [R?] and the young man are doing well." A letter from Jubal A. Early at Lynchburg, Virginia, 7 September 1872, discusses the 1872 presidential campaigns of Horace Greeley and Ulysses Simpson Grant, writings about the Civil War, and "fidelity to the cause." There is also a photocopy of a transcription in the *Tensas Gazette* (St. Joseph, Louisiana), 25 October 1935, of a letter from Henry B. Richardson at Johnson's Island, Ohio, 8 March 1865, to his parents wherein he described his strong feelings about the Civil War, the North and South, and his Confederate war service.

*N.B.* Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Edgar Howard Farrar Letter, 1912, and the Joseph Goldberger Papers, 1891–1949.

## Reel 12 cont.

### Introductory Materials

0492 Introductory Materials. 8 frames.

#### Series 1. Farrar Family Correspondence, 1860–1876

0500 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.

0501 Folder 1, 1860–1876. 46 frames.

#### Series 2. Henry B. Richardson Papers, 1861–1872 and 1935

0547 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.

0548 Folder 2, 1861–1872 and 1935. 30 frames.

### ***George W. Sargent Books, 1840–1900, Adams and Wilkinson Counties, Mississippi; also Concordia Parish, Louisiana, and Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania***

#### Description of the Collection

George Washington Sargent, son of Winthrop Sargent (1753–1820) and Mary McIntosh Williams Sargent, was born in Mississippi, where his father was the first territorial governor. After his marriage to Margaret Percy, he lived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Natchez, Mississippi, from which place he managed his family's extensive property holdings in Ohio, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

The collection comprises ten letter books and letterpress copybooks, 1840–1862, primarily containing copies of business correspondence related to the management of Sargent's extensive property in Ohio and Mississippi, including detailed letters, 1851–1862, on plantation management, the collection of notes and mortgages, the sale of crops, and other financial matters. Also included are copies of letters from Sargent to his wife Margaret Percy Sargent and other members of his family. There are also an account book, 1842–1846, relating to the estate of George Washington Sargent's mother, Mary McIntosh Williams Sargent, including her land holdings in Mississippi and Louisiana, and another account book that is pasted over with political newspaper clippings, 1862–1900.

All volumes were created by George Washington Sargent, except for Volume 12, which may have been begun by him and continued by a relative after his death in 1864. Because of faded and smeared ink, many of the letterpress copies are difficult to read.

Volume 1 is a letter book, 31 August 1840 to 10 May 1841. It contains business letters from

George Washington Sargent at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, chiefly about property in Ohio and Mississippi and the collection and payment of notes and mortgages.

Volume 2 is a letter book, 10 May 1841 to 14 March 1843. It contains business letters from George Washington Sargent at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Natchez, Mississippi, including a letter, dated 10 May 1841, to Robert Patterson, his new agent in Mississippi, describing his property in the state and outlining his expectations for its management.

Volume 3 is an account book, 16 January 1842 to 1 July 1846. It contains scattered entries for expenses and income of George Washington Sargent as trustee/executor for Mary McIntosh Williams Sargent's estate.

Volume 4 is a letterpress copybook, 18 February 1843 to October 1846. It contains letters from George Washington Sargent at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, chiefly about financial/legal and plantation matters.

Volume 5 is a letterpress copybook, 13–14 March 1843 and 21–26 September 1854. It contains letters from George Washington Sargent at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Natchez, Mississippi, chiefly about financial/legal matters.

Volume 6 is a letter book, 24 December 1845 to 17 March 1846. It contains letters from George Washington Sargent at Natchez, Mississippi, chiefly about financial/legal matters related to the settlement of his mother's estate and the sale of her property in Mississippi and Louisiana.

Volume 7 is a letter book, 17 March 1846 to 10 December 1846. It contains letters from George Washington Sargent at Natchez, Mississippi, chiefly about financial/legal matters related to property in Mississippi and the settlement of his mother's estate.

Volume 8 is a letterpress copybook, 17 November 1851 to 20 February 1853. It contains letters from George Washington Sargent at Natchez, Mississippi, to his son, Winthrop Sargent, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, chiefly about personal, family, and financial/legal matters; and to his plantation overseer about plantation matters. Other scattered business letters are chiefly concerned with crops and landholdings.

Volume 9 is a letterpress copybook, 20 February 1853 to 20 September 1854. It contains letters from George Washington Sargent at Natchez, Mississippi, similar to those in Volume 8.

Volume 10 is a letterpress copybook, 28 September 1854 to 23 September 1860. It contains letters from George Washington Sargent at Natchez, Mississippi, similar to those in volumes 8 and 9. There are also letters to Robert P. Sargent, chiefly about the management of Robert's plantation.

Volume 11 is a letterpress copybook, 27 September 1860 to 25 November 1862. It contains letters from G. W. Sargent to his overseer, chiefly about plantation matters, to Margaret Percy Sargent, Winthrop Sargent, George Sargent, Jane Sargent Duncan, and W. B. Duncan, chiefly about family, personal, and political matters; and scattered letters chiefly about financial/legal matters. Letters from October 1860 to May 1861 frequently mention the 1860 presidential election, its effect on the South, the secession crisis in Mississippi, and the disruption of family relationships by the turmoil.

Volume 12 is an account book/scrapbook, various years including 1860 to 1862, 1865 to 1866, and scattered years to 1900. It is an account book, possibly kept by George Washington Sargent, later used as a scrapbook of political newspaper clippings concerned with, among other things, the speeches and statements of political leaders about the North and the South; slavery and emancipation; reconstruction; and other political and social matters. Enclosures, mostly 1870 to 1900, are newspaper clippings and loose items from the Denver, Colorado, area, and relate to political and social matters.

### **Biographical Note**

George Washington Sargent (d. 1864), the son of Winthrop Sargent (1753–1820) and his second wife, Mary McIntosh Williams, was born in Mississippi, where his father served as first t e r r i t o r i a l governor. He lived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and, with his wife Margaret (Meg) Percy Sargent, in Natchez, Mississippi. They had at least four children: Winthrop Sargent (1825–1870), who married Sarah Ellery Gray in 1851; George Sargent; Jane Sargent Duncan, who married W. D. Duncan; and Robert P. Sargent. Jane C. Williams was George Washington Sargent's half-sister.

*N.B.* There are biographical sketches of both Winthrop and George Sargent in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, XVI: 368–370, where it is noted that George Washington Sargent “was brutally murdered in 1864” at Natchez, Mississippi. A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the James Trooper Armstrong Papers. That collection is included on Reel 29 of this edition. Other related collections include the following: Winthrop Sargent Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Winthrop Sargent Papers, Ohio Historical Society Library; Winthrop Sargent Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society; and the Percy Family Papers, Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

## Reel 12 cont.

### Introductory Materials

0578 Introductory Materials. 13 frames.

### Books

0591 Folder 1, Volume 1, Letter Book, 31 August 1840–10 May 1841. 51 frames.  
0642 Folder 2, Volume 2, Letter Book, 10 May 1841–14 March 1843. 142 frames.  
0784 Folder 3, Volume 3, Account Book, 16 January 1842–1 July 1846. 9 frames.

## Reel 13

### *George W. Sargent Books cont.* Books cont.

0001 Folder 4, Volume 4, Letterpress Copybook, 18 February 1843–October 1846. 480 frames.  
0481 Folder 5, Volume 5, Letterpress Copybook, 13–14 March 1843 and 21–26 September 1854. 20 frames.  
0501 Folder 6, Volume 6, Letter Book, 24 December 1845–17 March 1846. 20 frames.  
0521 Folder 7, Volume 7, Letter Book, 17 March 1846–10 December 1846. 21 frames.  
0542 Folder 8, Volume 8, Letterpress Copybook, 17 November 1851–20 February 1853. 295 frames.

## Reel 14

### *George W. Sargent Books cont.* Books cont.

0001 Folder 9, Volume 9, Letterpress Copybook, 20 February 1853–20 September 1854. 470 frames.  
0471 Folder 10, Volume 10, Letterpress Copybook, 28 September 1854–23 September 1860. 899 frames.

## Reel 15

### *George W. Sargent Books cont.* Books cont.

0001 Folder 11, Volume 11, Letterpress Copybook, 27 September 1860–25 November

1862. 291 frames.  
 0292 Folder 12, Volume 12, Account Book and Scrapbook, 1860–1862 and 1865–1900.  
 85 frames.  
 0377 Folder 13, Enclosures to Volume 12. 37 frames.

***Frederick Seip Papers, 1808–1908,  
 Adams County, Mississippi; also Louisiana***

**Description of the Collection**

This collection consists of papers of Frederic Seip (d. 1818), a doctor in Natchez, Mississippi, and his grandson Frederic Seip (1840–1911), officer in the Confederate army and a planter at Oak Isle Plantation in Alexandria, Louisiana.

The Papers consist mostly of accounts, bills, receipts, promissory notes, and other financial papers of Dr. Frederic Seip, and similar papers relating to his estate. There are about six business letters in the group.

Seip's medical partner, Andrew McCrery, was also the executor of his estate. Their address was Natchez, Mississippi. The papers include accounts payable to the doctors for professional services, and also accounts owed by Seip for merchandise purchased at Natchez, New Orleans, and Philadelphia.

Seip also was engaged in planting and ginning cotton, and a few of the papers relate to his agricultural activities. Papers of 1820 are business papers of Ann Seip, who was traveling to Philadelphia that year with a child and servant. Dr. Seip also was engaged in planting and ginning cotton during his lifetime and a few of the papers refer to his activities in this area.

Also included is an 1860 diary fragment of Frederic Seip, grandson of Dr. Frederic Seip, kept at Oak Isle Plantation in Alexandria, Louisiana. It contains the weekly cotton-picking record for the plantation, and a journal of other farm work done such as the cultivation of potatoes, strawberries, corn, and vegetables, and the care of pigs. Seip also recorded the weather and information about his slaves. He mentioned the first drill of a military company.

The final item in the collection is a typescript of "The Burning of Alexandria, Louisiana, in May 1864," a paper delivered before a Confederate reunion in 1908 by Major Frederic Seip, CSA, sketching the history of Alexandria during the Civil War.

**Biographical Note**

Dr. Frederic Seip (d. 1818) practiced medicine in partnership with Dr. Andrew McCrery (various spellings) in the vicinity of Natchez, Mississippi. He was married to Ann Seip and had at least one son, John.

Major Frederic Seip (1840–1911), grandson of Dr. Frederic Seip, was the son of Dr. John Seip and Eliza Martin Seip of Oak Isle Plantation in Alexandria, Louisiana. He graduated from Princeton University in 1860 and returned to Alexandria where he managed the family plantation until the beginning of the Civil War. He served as a Confederate soldier during the war, rising to the rank of major. After the surrender, he returned to Oak Isle Plantation, which had been burned, and rebuilt his home. In 1865, Frederic married Adelia Flint, who died in 1878. In 1882, he married Emeline Flint, daughter of James Timothy Flint, a lawyer, and granddaughter of Timothy Flint, writer and historian of Salem, Massachusetts. They had five children: Adelia, who died in 1884, and four sons, John, James, Micah, and Fred.

**Introductory Materials**

- 0414 Introductory Materials. 6 frames.

**Papers**

- 0420 Folder 1, 1808–1817. 30 frames.

0450 Folder 2, 1818–1821. 58 frames.  
0508 Folder 3, 1853–1908. 20 frames.

***François Mignon Papers (B. L. C. Wailes Volumes), 1826–1854,  
Washington County, Mississippi; also Louisiana***

**Description of the Collection**

This collection comprises correspondence, a journal, photographs, writings, clippings, and other material including the original manuscript of B. L. C. Wailes's *Report on the Agriculture and Geology of Mississippi* (1854)—all collected by, written by, or relating to François Mignon, journalist and curator of Melrose Plantation in Natchitoches, Louisiana.

This collection consists chiefly of Mignon's journal and correspondence from about 1939 to 1980. Also included are photographs, printed materials, newspaper clippings, writings, and other materials collected by, written by, or relating to François Mignon and his diverse interests. According to Mignon, "all of this material...should be considered as part of the Journal itself...All of this data in one way or another pertains to particulars in the Journal itself and accordingly will provide pertinent sidelights...." [from letter, 20 June 1969, Mignon to J. Isaac Copeland, director, Southern Historical Collection.]

In addition to these materials, the Mignon collection letters from Wailes's granddaughter to Mignon, and nineteenth-century documents and genealogical information relating to the Metoyer family, who originally built the plantation that "Miss Cammie" called Melrose.

**Biographical Note**

François Mignon first visited Melrose in the late 1930s when World War II disrupted his international import-export business in New York. Mignon planned to stay in Louisiana for six weeks, but his growing blindness and an invitation from Cammie Henry, who owned Melrose, convinced him to stay for what turned out to be more than thirty years. Before the war, Mignon had been a student of International Law at Columbia University, and had acted as consultant in France for the restoration of Marie Antoinette's farm at Versailles and for the preservation of gardens at the former royal domain at Marley. These experiences prepared Mignon well for his work as curator of buildings, furnishings, and gardens at Melrose.

Melrose was a working cotton and pecan plantation, but it was best known in the period between the two World Wars as a writer's and artist's colony. Cammie Henry, who bought the plantation in 1899, restored its unique collection of African-inspired buildings that she called the Yucca, Ghana, and Africa houses. These structures sheltered such authors as Lyle Saxon, James Register, Harnett Kane, Alexander Wollcott, and Rachel Field. François Mignon began writing his own weekly column for the Natchitoches *Enterprise* in the 1950s. His "Plantation Memo" was named best in state by the Louisiana Press Association from 1961 to 1963. Mignon wrote on a wide range of topics that reflected his interest in everything from Louisiana flora and fauna to ancient Greece. By 1971, when he was named Louisiana Writer of the Year by the Department of English at Louisiana Tech University, Mignon had renamed his column "Cane River Memo." He received a special award from the Natchitoches Chamber of Commerce for his promotion of the Natchitoches area, and was awarded the Lesche Creative Works Award by the Lesche Club of Natchitoches in 1980.

In addition to his writing, Mignon designed the gardens at Melrose and promoted the folk artist Clementine Hunter, who became the first black woman to have a one-person show at New Orleans's Delgado Museum. Mignon himself created a series of commemorative plates depicting Natchitoches history and legend. Mignon devoted much of his professional and personal life to promoting and preserving the history of the Natchitoches area, including its unique plant life and architectural heritage.

**Series 5. Volumes (1826–1972)**

This series contains volumes written by François Mignon and by B. L. C. Wailes.

**Subseries 5.2. Volumes by B. L. C. Wailes (1826–1854)** Included in this subseries is a manu-

script and a published copy of B. L. C. (Benjamin Leonard Covington) Wailes's book, *Report on the Agriculture and Geology of Mississippi*. Wailes (1797–1862) was a planter and surveyor in Washington, Mississippi, during the first half of the 19th century. He was known for his interest in natural phenomena in the region such as the soil, rocks, fossils, shells, plants, and animal life, and collected specimens for himself and some nearby universities. In 1852 he was appointed assistant professor of agriculture and geological sciences in the University of Mississippi, and in this capacity performed the field work for a projected survey of the state. He eventually was asked to write this report, which he completed in 1854 (Information from a sketch by Charles S. Sydnor in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, pp. 315–316).

### Omissions

A list of omissions is provided on reel 15, frame 1283. Only one subseries of a much larger collection is included on the microfilm. The following series and subseries are omitted from the microfilm: Series 1, Correspondence; Series 2, Journal; Series 3, Writings by Mignon; Series 4, Subject Files; Subseries 5.1, Volumes of Mignon; and Series 6. Pictures. Descriptions of omitted materials are included in the introductory materials provided at the beginning of this collection.

*N.B.* A related collection of Benjamin Leonard Covington Wailes Papers among the holdings of the Duke University Library includes diaries, correspondence, and documents relating to the geological survey of Mississippi. The Mississippi Department of Archives and History also holds a collection of B. L. C. Wailes Papers including additional diaries. Parts of the Wailes Diary have been published in Charles S. Sydnor, *A Gentleman of the Old Natchez Region: Benjamin L. C. Wailes* (Durham, North Carolina: 1938)

## Reel 15 cont.

### Introductory Materials

0528 Introductory Materials. 24 frames.

### Series 5. Volumes, 1826–1972

#### Subseries 5.2: Volumes by B. L. C. Wailes, 1826–1854

0552 Description of Subseries 5.2. 1 frame.

0553 Volume 3, *Report on the Agriculture and Geology of Mississippi: Embracing a Sketch of the Social and Natural History of the State*, by B. L. C. Wailes, geologist of

Mississippi. (Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo, & Co., 1854). 216 frames.

0769 Volume 4, Manuscript Notes for Published Volume, 1826–1853. 514 frames.

### Omissions

1283 List of Omissions from the Francois Mignon Papers. 1 frame.

### ***Everard Green Baker Diaries, 1833–1876, Jefferson, Panola, and Hinds Counties, Mississippi***

#### Description of the Collection

Everard Green Baker was a cotton planter in Jefferson, Panola, and Hinds Counties, Mississippi, and husband of Laura Lavinia Alexander (1834–1860) of Moss Hill, Adams County, Mississippi.

The collection includes a diary kept by Baker between 1849 and 1876. In it, he recorded information about farming activities, including the cultivation of cotton and corn; the activities of his

family and growth of his children; events in the lives of his slaves, including sickness, religious events, and marriages; and his own religious and personal beliefs, particularly those relating to health and diet. Baker was interested in medicines and cures and recorded illnesses of his family and slaves and remedies used to cure them. Also included are a volume of food recipes, instructions relating to chores around the plantation, and remedies for illnesses; a Baker family genealogy; and other items.

This collection consists of several volumes containing the diary Everard Green Baker kept between 1849 and 1876, and a volume containing remedies for illnesses, recipes for food, and instructions for growing vegetables, curing meat, etc. Also included is a genealogical table of the Baker family of Jefferson County, Mississippi, a copy of the will of Elizabeth Green, 1833, and typed transcriptions of the volumes.

Volume 1 contains remedies for illnesses and recipes. Volumes 2, 3, and 4 contain diary entries. Volume 2 covers the period January 1849 to 4 July 1854; volume 3 covers the period July 1854 to February 1858; and volume 4 covers the period March 1858 to January 1876. Typescript 1 contains volumes 1, 2, and 3, and typescript 2 contains volume 4.

The diary begins with Baker moving to his new home, Richland, believed to be in Jefferson County, Mississippi, on 21 January 1849. He described his daily activities, particularly social ones such as hunting, dining, and visiting with neighbors, and events in his neighbor's lives such as marriages and deaths. Baker also wrote about his personal beliefs and feelings on many different subjects. In 1849, he was reading works of Dr. Johnson, and he analyzed these in his diary.

Baker had relatives in the area whom he visited frequently. His brother Thomas lived close by and married Martha Payne on 5 June 1849. Baker also mentioned an Uncle A. and Aunt S. (Sarah?).

His uncle and aunt had a young woman named Laura staying with them, and in March 1849, Baker began recording in his diary his love for Laura. On 6 September 1849, he married Laura Lavinia Alexander of Moss Hill in Adams County. In their early months of marriage they went on frequent visits to Moss Hill and to his brother Thomas's house.

Several times in 1849, Baker mentioned going to visit an Indian camp in the neighborhood. One time, he escorted a party of ladies there, and they met Chief Billy Hunt, apparently the leader at the camp.

During the first few years of his journal, Baker occasionally mentioned farm work and slaves; however, he wrote much more about his social events and activities. He wrote more personally about his slaves than is typical in many farm journals, including such items as the description of the deathbed of a young girl slave who died of worms in 1850.

After the first year of marriage, Baker wrote that he intended to live with his brother Thomas for a year and allow him the use of his slaves, as neither had enough slaves to make large farming operations profitable. Thomas also owed money to Baker, which he hoped to pay back under this arrangement. Laura and Baker had their first child on 30 June 1850.

In 1852, Baker and Laura moved to a new home, probably in Panola County, Mississippi. Baker described the surrounding country as a swamp. He wrote increasingly about farm operations after the move. The chief crops were corn and cotton. He was interested in medicines and remedies and included detailed descriptions in his diary of illnesses and treatments that were tried on his family and slaves. He continued to include personal information about slaves in his diary, such as his efforts to make their Christmas holiday pleasant, their good work during one of his illnesses, and an obituary for an older slave who died of diarrhea and dropsy. On 26 May 1854, he recounted a story about a slave who stabbed an overseer twice because the man was going to whip him, and how the overseer in turn had stabbed the slave 25 times.

In July 1854, Baker purchased a residence in town and moved his family there. He felt it was better than living in the swamp where there was no social life. On 30 December 1854, he wrote that he had exchanged plantations with Thad Sorsby, a neighbor of his in the swamp, also getting his house in town. This apparently allowed him to move his slaves from the swamp closer to town. He was happy about this, since it would afford his slaves the opportunity to go to church.

Baker became increasingly pious during these years, frequently writing long entries on his religious feelings. He also recorded the text and the preacher from Sunday services in his diary.

By 1855, Baker and Laura had three children, Walter, Everard (Nevy), and Edith. Baker wrote about their growth and development in his diary. Periodically he would weigh and measure his family.

On 7 September 1856, Baker wrote that he had purchased the Bryant Place. The family moved there, and, after this time, his farming operations were on a larger scale. He described picking, ginning, and pressing cotton. He also raised cattle and hogs. He continued to write about the health of everyone on the plantation and remedies to treat them. On 20 September 1857, Baker mentioned that two of his slaves were getting married. He performed the ceremony and played the violin while they danced.

In 1858, Baker ran for the office of policeman in Beat No. 4 and won. During 1859, he periodically mentioned attending police court. Around this time, he made references to going to hear preaching at the campground. On 11 September, he mentioned a slave meeting at the campground. Baker frequently wrote in his diary about trying to lead an upright, Christian life.

In the spring of 1860, there was a great deal of sickness at the plantation. Baker's wife, Laura, died on 2 July. This was a great source of grief to Baker, and, for several years afterwards, he wrote in his diary about his depressed state. He had six children, and initially thought of giving the youngest, Franky, to Mrs. A. (his mother-in-law?) as he felt he could not be properly taken care of at the plantation. However, this plan ended with an argument between Mrs. A. and Baker. He eventually took Edith, Lolly, Eliza, and Franky, the four youngest children, to his brother Thomas's house to be cared for, with two servants to look after them. Lolly died in September 1861, and Baker moved the remaining three children to Mrs. A's house.

It was about this time that Baker began writing frequently about his resolve to be moderate in his eating habits. He had always had a weak digestive system, and he felt by eating only certain foods and by eating lightly he could cure his disorders. He mentioned different diets he tried. This was part of his larger philosophy that following the natural order of things would result in a longer, happier life. Eating too much, or eating bad foods, was not following the natural order.

In diary entries written between 1861 and 1865, Baker occasionally mentioned the Civil War. In 1862, he became fearful that the Union army would cut him off from contact with his children, so he moved them back to his plantation. Also in 1862, his horses were taken by the Union army and his cotton was burned by the Confederate army. In 1863, he served in the Confederate army. He was worried about the miserable condition of the country and saw ruin ahead.

Sometime during the Civil War, Baker married Sallie Flemming. He eventually had seven children with her, although one girl died in infancy. By the end of the diary, Baker had had thirteen children, two of whom had died.

In 1865, Baker wrote a little about emancipation and his efforts to use freedmen to work his plantations. This apparently did not work. Initially, his former slaves remained with him but eventually they left. The rest of the diary documents his efforts to improve his financial situation. In 1866, he sold his plantation and moved to Hinds County. He and his older boys worked in the fields to produce cotton. He mentioned in July 1872 that he had learned more about the practical aspects of planting during that year than in any other.

On 21 July 1867, Baker mentioned that he had attended a "negro preaching & ordination," where he heard some "excellent" remarks by Marion Dunbar, a black man from Jackson.

The last entry in the diary is dated 30 January 1876.

### **Biographical Note**

Everard Green Baker (b. 1826) of Jefferson County, Panola County, and Hinds County, Mississippi, was the son of Thomas Baker and Elizabeth Green. He married Laura Lavinia Alexander (1834–1860), daughter of Amos and Lavinia Alexander of Moss Hill, Adams County, on 6 September 1849. He married Sallie Flemming around 1863. He had at least thirteen children, as recorded below:

Everard Green Baker m. 1849 Laura Lavinia Alexander  
Walter (b. 1850)

Everard (b. 1853)  
 Edith (b. ca. 1855)  
 Lolly (1856–1861)  
 Eliza (b. 1858)  
 Thomas Francis (b. 1859)  
 m. ca. 1863 Sallie Flemming  
 Fred (b. 1863)  
 Carrie Louisa (1865–1866)  
 Alice Jeannette (b. 1867)  
 Robert Lee (b. 1868)  
 Martha (b. 1868)  
 (twins)  
 Son (name not known b. 1870)  
 Daughter (name not known b. 1872)

Baker was probably a small cotton planter before the Civil War and appears not to have owned a large number of slaves. He moved several times and occupied Bryant Place in Panola County during his most prosperous period. He lived for a while in the Natchez area, probably in Jefferson County, and had family there, including his brother, Thomas Francis Baker (1825–1892), and his brother's wife, Martha Young Payne Baker.

## Reel 16

### Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 10 frames.

### Volumes and Papers

0011 Folder 1, Genealogy. 7 frames.  
 0018 Folder 2, Volume 1, Remedies; Volume 2, Diary, 1849–1854; and Volume 3, Diary, 1854–1858. 186 frames.  
 0206 Folder 3, Volume 4, Diary, 1858–1876. 216 frames.  
 0422 Folder 4, Typescript 1, Typed Transcription of Volumes 1–3. 279 frames.  
 0701 Folder 5, Typescript 2, Typed Transcription of Volume 4. 323 frames.

### *Mary Bateman Diary, 1856, Washington County, Mississippi*

#### Description of the Collection

This collection primarily documents Mary E. Bateman of Argyle Plantation near Greenville, Washington County, Mississippi; her cousin Margaret Tiedeman Campbell (fl. 1856), with whom she lived; her sister Lavinia Bateman Ball (fl. 1856); and Lavinia's husband Dr. Spencer Ball (fl. 1856).

The collection consists of the diary Bateman kept between 1 February and 13 September 1856, in which she described her social life and visits by members neighboring families. She also wrote about her daily activities and chores, including nursing sick members of the family, riding skiffs on the river, and reading books. There are occasional references to Bishop William Mercer Green, to slaves and overseers, to flooding of the Mississippi River, and the riverboat traffic.

Mary and her sisters, Lavinia (Vene) and Emily, lived with "Cousin Margaret" and her children a t Argyle. The diary contains a description of their daily life, including numerous references to neigh-

b o r -  
hood social life. Some of the families in the area that are mentioned frequently are the Carters, Hailes, Smiths, Scotts, Alexanders, Mosbys, Suttons, Courtneys, Gregorys, and Randolphs. In addition to paying long visits and dining with each other, the families sometimes went on outings together. They lived fairly close to the Mississippi River, and went boating in skiffs and fished. There are references to flooding from the river and to repairing the levees. Mary occasionally mentioned boats coming up the river. In April, she described one of these boats as a “daguerreotype boat” that stayed at their landing for several days while members of the family had daguerreotypes made.

Mary wrote about her health and the health of members of the family. She described the books she read and household activities and chores she did.

Mary lived near Greenville and near the Bolivar County line in Washington County, Mississippi; and neighbors and members of her family traveled to both Greenville and Bolivar County for shopping and other activities.

When Mary began the diary, her sister Lavinia was living at Argyle with her husband, Dr. Ball. They moved out in April of that year. Also living at Argyle was Miss Hartland, who ran a school. There are references to Miss Hartland giving music lessons to young girls in the neighborhood and to her keeping school. Her exact position and relationship to the family is not known.

Mary occasionally mentioned slaves who ran errands for her. She also referred to overseers on the plantation, including a Mr. Dunn who left the plantation early in 1856. She mentioned that several overseers came to inquire about possible employment at Argyle.

The family was friendly with Bishop William Mercer Green, and he visited Argyle. Mary noted that she corresponded with him and that he sent her catechisms and other books.

### **Biographical Note**

Mary Bateman (fl. 1856) and her sisters Emily and Lavinia (fl. 1856) were orphans who lived with their cousin, Margaret Tiedeman Campbell (fl. 1856), and her husband, William Reynolds Campbell, at Argyle Plantation, Washington County, Mississippi. Lavinia married Dr. Spencer Ball (fl. 1856) and was the mother of Harry Ball. Emily apparently died of malaria, and Mary did not marry.

Argyle Plantation was adjacent to Blanton Plantation and Woodstock on Carter’s Point, Carter and Randolph family plantations.

*N.B.* Biographical data is drawn from “Washington County Historical Society, Organized 1910, Reorganized 1977, Programs of 1977,” by the Washington County Historical Society (Greenville, Mississippi: The Society, ca. 1977) pp. 86–87.

## **Reel 17**

### **Introductory Materials**

0001 Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

### **Volume**

0008 Folder 1, Diary, 1856. 96 frames.

0104 Folder 2, Typed Transcription of Diary. 132 frames.

### ***Elizabeth Amis Cameron (Hooper) Blanchard Papers, 1836–1858, Lowndes County, Mississippi; also North Carolina***

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

This collection primarily documents Elizabeth Amis Cameron Hooper Blanchard (1873–1956) author, art collector, and interior decorator; her husband John Osgood Blanchard (fl. 1897–1910);

her mother Mary (Mamie) Amis Hooper (b. 1843); and her mother's three sisters, Elizabeth (Bettie) Amis (1837–1872), Sallie Amis Nowland (b. 1841), and Julia Amis (1848–1876). Other prominent family members include the Amis sisters' parents, Thomas Amis (fl. 1834–1876) and Sarah Davis Amis (d. 1852), and their aunt, Mary Amis Butterworth (fl. 1855–1880), and uncle, Samuel F. Butterworth (fl. 1855–1866).

The collection is divided into two parts. Subcollection A contains correspondence, notes, memoranda, diary entries, clippings, pictures, and breeding and racing records, all relating to Elizabeth Blanchard's book, *The Life and Times of Sir Archie: the Story of America's Greatest Thoroughbred*, as well as a typed draft of the book. Also included in Subcollection A is genealogical information on the Amis and Dulany families and copies of Amis and Cameron family wills. Subcollection B contains family letters of the Amis, Butterworth, and Blanchard families. Included are letters from Sarah Davis Amis while she was living on a plantation near Columbus, Mississippi, in the 1830s and 1840s, to her grandmother in Warrenton, North Carolina; letters to and from the four Amis sisters after their mother's death in 1852, while they traveled in Europe and lived with their Butterworth relatives in New York and Morristown, New Jersey; letters among the Amises and Butterworths after they moved to California in 1864 where Samuel Butterworth was managing a mine at Almaden; letters from Tom Amis, who went to live with relatives in Madison Parish, Louisiana, in 1870; and correspondence to and from the Blanchards after their marriage when they traveled to Japan in 1906.

### Biographical Note

A partial Amis family genealogy is as follows:

	William Amis (of Northampton County, North Carolina)		Hugh Johnston
	John Amis m. Elizabeth Bynum		Sarah Johnston m. Stephen Davis
Junius	Mary Emily William Thomas Amis m. Sarah Davis	Hugh J. Davis	Peter R. Davis
Elizabeth "Bettie" (1837–1872)	Sallie (1841–?) "Mamie" (1843–?)	Mary Emily m. Joseph Hooper Walter	Tom (1845–1847) Julia (1846–?) (1848–1876)
	Ethel	Elizabeth m. John O. Blanchard (1873–1956)	

*N.B.* Genealogical data is drawn from an Amis family history, compiled by Elizabeth Blanchard, in Subcollection A, Box 2, folder 20.

### Subcollection B (1836–1943 and undated)

These are primarily papers of Elizabeth Hooper Blanchard (1873–1956), her husband John Osgood Blanchard, her mother Mary "Mamie" Amis Hooper (1843–?), and her mother's three sisters—Elizabeth "Bettie" Amis (1837–1872), Sallie Amis Nowland (1841–?), and Julia Amis (1848–1876). They consist almost entirely of family letters.

Besides letters to and from the people named above, there are a few letters to and from the Amis sisters's father Thomas Amis and from their mother Sarah Davis Amis. There are also numerous letters to and from the Amis sisters's aunt Mary Amis Butterworth and her husband Samuel F. Butterworth, who looked after the sisters following their mother's death in 1851. There are also scattered letters from cousins and friends of the family, including European friends and friends met on European trips.

Thomas Amis was originally from Northampton County, North Carolina. Sarah Davis, whom he married in December 1834, was from Warrenton, North Carolina. In 1836 they moved to a plantation near Columbus, Mississippi. The majority of the papers prior to 1852 are Sarah Davis

Amis's letters from Columbus to her grandmother Johnston in Warrenton.

Following Sarah's death, the Amis household at Columbus was dissolved. The four children (Bettie, Sallie, Mamie, and Julia) seem to have gone to live with the Butterworths (Aunt Mary and Uncle Sam) in New York City. Bettie and Sallie, however, also spent time with relatives in Warrenton and Garysburg, North Carolina.

The papers do not make clear what Tom Amis did after his wife's death or exactly what his financial condition was—except that he had debts. He was in Washington, D.C., briefly and at Branchville, Southampton County, Virginia, briefly. After 1858, he rejoined his daughters and, until 1870, lived wherever they did—but apparently without employment.

From 1859 until mid-1863, the Amis sisters lived chiefly in Europe. When they returned from Europe in mid-1863, the sisters again stayed with the Butterworths in Morristown, New Jersey. With few exceptions, the papers from 1864 to 1906 are composed of letters from places in California, where the entire family moved. After traveling in Japan and the Orient for several years, the family settled in New York in 1909. After 1940, Elizabeth Hooper Blanchard spent an increasing amount of time researching her book on the horse Sir Archie, *The Life and Times of Sir Archie; the Story of America's Greatest Thoroughbred* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1958).

### **Series 1. (1836–1852)**

This series consists chiefly of letters, 1836–1847, from Sarah Davis Amis in and near Columbus, Mississippi, to her grandmother, Mrs. Hugh Johnston, in Warrenton, North Carolina. There is also a letter, 1836, from Sarah to her grandmother written at Knoxville, Tennessee, en route to Mississippi. One letter, 1844, was written by Sarah while visiting Junius Amis's plantation at Walnut Bayou, Madison Parish, Louisiana. In addition there are several letters, 1851, from Sarah in Columbus, Mississippi, to her daughter Bettie, the care of the Reverend Ingraham in Aberdeen, Mississippi, while Bettie was evidently in school at Aberdeen. Finally, there is one letter to Bettie Amis, January 1852, expressing sympathy upon the death of her mother Sarah.

Sarah and Thomas Amis moved from North Carolina to Mississippi in 1836. Thomas (Tom) Amis evidently helped to manage a plantation that his father John Amis had established near Columbus, Mississippi. Sarah Amis's early letters describe the hardships of the journey to Mississippi; she also comments on prices in Columbus, crops, and slaves. She routinely reports on the welfare of two slaves in particular—Lethe and Sophia. On January 4, 1850, Sarah writes that Lethe has had a baby: "She is very well indeed, and so is the child. It is right good looking and not black of course." In fact Lethe and Sophia are mentioned in letters long after Sarah's death. In addition, Sarah writes about the birth and growth of her own children, sicknesses associated with pregnancy and childbirth, the weather, the church, and general family and domestic matters.

### **Series 2. (1855–1858)**

This series consists chiefly of letters to Bettie Amis from Aunt Mary and Uncle Sam Butterworth in New York; from her sister Sallie in New York, and her sisters Mamie and Julia at school in St. Mary's Hall, New Jersey; from her father in Branchville, Virginia; from her uncle Hugh Davis in Warrenton, North Carolina; from her sisters' legal guardian, George Forrest, in New York; and from Thomas Christian in Columbus, Mississippi. There are also several letters, mostly in 1858, from Bettie in New York and in Garysburg and Warrenton, North Carolina, to her father.

The letters in this period deal largely with family finances and problems stemming from the settlement of Sarah Amis's estate. In 1856, Uncle Sam writes to Bettie about Tom Amis's debts, about whether he is liable for debts in North Carolina and where he is to live. In 1857–1858, Thomas Christian writes from Columbus, Mississippi, about the details of settling Sarah's estate and particularly about what Sophia is to do. A letter of August 31, 1857, from Christian, comments on Bettie's legal rights as a woman; another of March 16, 1858, advises against taking Sophia north

until after Bettie has reached her legal majority. There is also a fascinating letter from Sophia, January 8, 1858, to Bettie and Sallie, in which she writes: "I never knew what it was to be negro of before to be hired to every rag tag & bob tail..." Among the letters of this period are also several references to the death of Bettie's grandfather Davis and to the stinginess of his will.

### **Omissions**

Omissions from this collection include: Subcollection A, 1694, 1791–1954, and Subcollection B—Series 3–11, 1859–1943 and undated. A list of omitted materials is provided on reel 17, frame 0548. Descriptions of omitted materials are included in the introductory materials provided at the beginning of this collection.

## **Reel 17 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0236 Introductory Materials. 27 frames.

### **Subcollection B, 1836–1943 and Undated**

#### **Series 1. 1836–1852**

0263 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.  
0264 Folder 1, 1836–1839. 34 frames.  
0298 Folder 2, 1840–1847. 37 frames.  
0335 Folder 3, 1851–1852. 40 frames.

#### **Series 2. 1855–1858**

0375 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.  
0376 Folder 4, 1855–1856. 25 frames.  
0401 Folder 5, 1857. 40 frames.  
0441 Folder 6, January–June 1858. 68 frames.  
0509 Folder 7, July–December 1858. 39 frames.

## **Reel 17 cont.**

### **Omissions**

0548 List of Omissions from the Elizabeth Amis Cameron (Hooper) Blanchard Papers.  
1 frame.

### ***William Ethelbert Ervin Diaries, 1839–1856, Lowndes County, Mississippi***

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

William Ethelbert Ervin, was a cotton planter and owner of Liberty Hall Plantation in Lowndes County, Mississippi.

This collection consists of two plantation diaries kept by Ervin between 1839 and 1856. Ervin included information on buying and selling slaves, hiring slaves owned by others, providing slaves with blankets, hats, and other clothing, and paying slaves for their "Christmas work." He made lists of slave birth (and some death) dates. In 1847, he wrote out the rules for slave conduct and punishments in case the rules were broken. There were rules for how to handle quarrels, duties of husbands and wives, absence from the plantation, and the obligation of slaves to be in their quarters by 9 p.m.

Ervin also mentioned his trips to town and attendance at court and at sales. He was a devout Christian and regularly attended church and Sunday school.

On 28 February 1850, Ervin mentioned that four of his children were very sick, one with typhoid fever.

In addition to the daily entries, Ervin kept lists and memoranda on his farming activities. At the end of each year, he entered an account of total weights of cotton, sometimes crediting each of his hands with the amount they had picked. There are pages of miscellaneous accounts and memoranda including twists of tobacco sold to individuals and notes settled. After February 1851, the diaries contain records of his saw mill and grist mill. These entries continue through April 1854. Following that date, there are some miscellaneous accounts through 1 January 1856.

Volume 2 is available in typed transcription.

### **Biographical Note**

William Ethelbert Ervin (1809–1860) owned Liberty Hall Plantation, near Columbus, in Lowndes County, Mississippi, near Columbus. He was born to William and Eliza Dick Ervin in Sumter District, South Carolina, on 28 September 1809. The family moved to Lowndes County, Mississippi, about 1832. His father died there in 1839.

William E. Ervin built Liberty Hall in 1835 on the east side of the Tombigbee River. After his home was built he returned to Sumter, South Carolina, and married Sarah McGee Kennedy.

*N.B.* A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the James Trooper Armstrong Papers. That collection is included on Reel 29 of this edition.

## **Introductory Materials**

0549 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

### **Diaries**

0554 Folder 1, Volume 1, 1839–1845. 87 frames.

0641 Folder 2, Volume 2, 1846–1856. 183 frames.

0824 Folder 3, Typed Transcription of Volume 2, 1846–1856. 196 frames.

## ***Pinckney Cotesworth Harrington Papers, 1829–1893, Franklin County, Mississippi***

### **Description of the Collection**

This collection consists of papers and one volume relating to Pinckney Cotesworth Harrington and his father, James Harrington. The papers between 1829 and 1849 consist chiefly of deeds and indentures for land that James Harrington acquired in Franklin County, Mississippi.

Beginning in 1853, many of the papers relate to Pinckney Harrington, who attended Oakland College in Mississippi that year. In 1854, he went to the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. Included are reports on Pinckney's progress in his studies, his attendance record, and his financial situation. The bursar at the University of North Carolina at this time was Elisha Mitchell, who kept accounts for students and paid out money for tuition, room rent, servant's hire, and other expenses they incurred. He wrote out these accounts on the reports and included personal notes. Also included are a few letters to James Harrington from Mitchell, and a few letters to Pinckney from friends. There is a typed transcription of a letter he wrote in 1857 to Carolina Grisham, who later became his wife.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Pinckney was commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant in the Franklin Rifles in the Army of Mississippi. There are only a few papers from the Civil War era, one of which is a list of slaves and their values. These slaves presumably belonged to James Harrington. Pinckney was paroled during 1865 and signed an oath of allegiance that same year.

After the war, the Harringtons continued to grow cotton using freedmen for labor. There are numerous agreements between them and their former slaves to work the land for food, clothing,

shelter, and a percentage of the crops. There are detailed lists of time missed by various workers. There are also letters and market reports to the Harringtons from factors at New Orleans.

James Harrington died in 1866, and, after this date, many of the papers relate to the settlement of his estate. The volume in this collection appears to contain estate accounts dated 1866. There apparently were some disputes related to this estate, and a complaint was filed against it in 1870.

The remainder of the papers are chiefly business papers with a few personal letters. Included are notices of sales of land and circulars from cotton factors. At the end of the collection are a few personal letters to Pinckney requesting his aid. The first is from the widow of a man who served in his company during the war who needed proof of his enlistment in order to obtain a pension. The second is from the daughters of a former slave of Pinckney who were trying to obtain proof of their parent's marriage.

There is also a volume, consisting of a plantation and estate account book, 1858–1869. The volume is a *Cotton Plantation Record and Account Book*, by Thomas Affleck, bought by James Harrington in 1858, but primarily documenting work of freedmen and estate sales from 1865–1869.

### **Biographical Note**

James Harrington (d. 1866) and his son Pinckney Cotesworth Harrington (fl. 1853–1893) were cotton planters in Franklin County, Mississippi. Pinckney studied at Oakland College, Mississippi, and graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1857. He served as 2nd Lieutenant of the Franklin Rifles of the Army of Mississippi during the Civil War and, at some point, reached the rank of major. He returned to Franklin County after the war to continue planting. He married Carolina Grisham.

In the early papers, the name appears often as Herrington; and later Pinckney also appears as Pinkney.

## **Reel 18**

### **Introductory Materials**

0001      Introductory Materials. 6 frames.

### **Papers**

0007      Folder 1, 1829–1837. 27 frames.  
0034      Folder 2, 1840–1849. 16 frames.  
0050      Folder 3, 1853–1865. 48 frames.  
0098      Folder 4, 1866–1869. 72 frames.  
0170      Folder 5, 1870–1876. 37 frames.  
0207      Folder 6, 1880–1893 and Undated. 18 frames.  
0225      Folder 7, Volume 1, Account Book, 1858–1869. 80 frames.

### ***James Thomas Harrison Papers, 1770–1896, Lowndes County, Mississippi; also North Carolina and South Carolina***

### **Description of the Collection**

Principal persons documented in this collection include: James Thomas Harrison (1811–1879) of Columbus, Mississippi, a lawyer and member of the Confederate Congress; his father, Thomas Harrison (fl. 1834–1838), an officer in the Bank of South Carolina and land owner; his wife, Regina Blewett Harrison (fl. 1845–1868); his father-in-law, Thomas G. Blewett (fl. 1819–1869), a plantation owner; his daughter, Regina Harrison Lee (fl. 1860–1878); and his daughter's husband, Stephen Dill Lee (1833–1908), a Confederate general.

The collection chiefly comprises correspondence among Harrison family members, especially between James Thomas Harrison and his father, Thomas Harrison, and between Thomas and his brother, Isham Harrison, while Thomas was in South Carolina and James and Isham were in Mississippi. Topics include acquiring land in Mississippi, the U.S. public lands policy, the sale of slaves, the possibility of the acquisition of Texas by the United States, and the progress of James's career as a lawyer. Also included are numerous letters from James Harrison to his wife Regina while he was away on trips in the Northeast and Canada, and in Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana. During the Civil War, there are letters from James Harrison to Regina from Richmond where he was serving in the Confederate Congress, including mentions of meetings with President Davis, and, after the Civil War, from Washington where he was trying to claim his seat in Congress. Early materials include financial and legal documents pertaining to Anson and Richmond counties, North Carolina, probably collected by the Blewett family. A few of these papers concern Revolutionary War soldiers.

This collection consists chiefly of correspondence of James Thomas Harrison. Included are letters his father, Thomas Harrison, wrote to him after James moved to Mississippi in 1834, and letters James wrote to his wife, Regina, while away on various trips and while serving in the Confederate Congress during the Civil War. Another group of letters were written by Thomas Harrison to his brother Isham when the latter was in Mississippi between 1834 and 1838.

The earliest papers in the collection are financial, legal, and miscellaneous papers that apparently were acquired by Thomas G. Blewett and his ancestors while living in North Carolina. Thomas G. Blewett's daughter, Regina, married James Thomas Harrison. Toward the end of the Civil War and afterward, there are letters to Regina Harrison Lee, daughter of James T. and Regina Harrison, and her husband General Stephen Dill Lee. Among others, Thomas G. Blewett corresponded with his granddaughter. Scattered throughout the collection are papers relating to the Earle and Sloan families in South Carolina, who were related to James Thomas Harrison through his mother.

The arrangement of the collection is as follows: Series 1. 1770–1833; Series 2. 1834–1838; Series 3. 1845–1860; Series 4. 1861–1865; Series 5. 1866–1896; and Series 6. Undated.

### **Biographical Note**

James Thomas Harrison (1811–1879), son of Thomas Harrison (fl. 1834–1838) and Hannah? Earle (fl. 1837–1838), was born near Pendleton, South Carolina, in 1811. He graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1829 and studied law under James L. Pettigru. In 1834, he moved to Mississippi, settled in Columbus, and began the practice of law. He was a delegate to the convention of southern states that met in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1861 and was a member of the Confederate Congress throughout its existence. After the war, he was elected to the United States Congress but was refused admittance. He returned to the practice of law and died in Columbus, Mississippi, in 1879.

James Thomas Harrison married Regina Blewett (fl. 1845–1868), daughter of Thomas G. Blewett (fl. 1819–1869). Among their children were Tom or Sam (he is frequently mentioned in letters from James to Regina but the writing is not clear), James, Allen, and Regina (fl. 1860–1878). Regina married General Stephen Dill Lee in 1865. In his letters to Regina, Lee referred to her as "Lily."

Other prominent family members include Isham Harrison (fl. 1834–1838), brother of Thomas Harrison, and Randle Blewett (fl. 1856–1862), Thomas G. Blewett's son and a Confederate soldier.

### **Series 1. (1770–1833)**

This series chiefly comprises papers relating to Thomas G. Blewett and his ancestors in North Carolina. A chronological listing of the items follows: 1770–1802—legal papers, bills, receipts, and miscellaneous items relating chiefly to individuals in Anson and Richmond Counties, North Carolina. Among them were William Love, John Crawford, David Love, Thomas Blewett (probably father

of Thomas G. Blewett), John Cole, and William Colson. There are a few items relating to the Revolutionary War, such as receipts for supplies furnished to troops, notes concerning payments to volunteer soldiers of Anson County (whose names are listed), agreements relating to locating and surveying land claims of veterans in North Carolina, and a deed of sale for a military land claim by Benjamin Simmons to Thomas Evans. 1819–1821—a few legal and business papers of Thomas G. Blewett, and a letter dated 21 February 1819 from Thomas Sparks to his uncle “Thomas Blewet” of Richmond County, North Carolina, concerning family affairs and business. 13 March 1824—note for a debt of Moses Kelly to John H. Harrison. The location is not indicated. 9 March 1825—two land grants from the U.S. General Land Office in Jackson, Mississippi, to Thomas Townsend of Monroe County, Mississippi, signed by J. Q. Adams. 8 November 1825—“Maj. Bluat[’s]” bill at Clark’s Hotel in Columbia, South Carolina. 1828—constitution of the Church of Christ in Lower Sandy River (no state is indicated). 15 November 1833—application of Thomas G. Blewett relating to lands in Mississippi.

### **Series 2. (1834–1838)**

This series chiefly comprises correspondence among Thomas Harrison in South Carolina, and his son James and his brother Isham in Mississippi. The chief topics of discussion were the progress of James’s career as a lawyer; Isham’s success with his recently acquired lands in Mississippi; the public lands policy of the federal government, particularly in relation to grants to the Indians in Mississippi; land speculation in the West; the possibility of the acquisition of Texas by the United States; Thomas Harrison’s desire to sell his lands in South Carolina and purchase lands in Mississippi and his activities as an officer in the Bank of South Carolina; and news of the Earle family, some living in South Carolina and some in Mississippi.

In addition, the 1835 letters mentioned requests to Thomas that he run for Congress as a representative from South Carolina and reasons for his refusal; information on the death of General Hampton and settlement of his estate; comments on affairs of the “College” (University of South Carolina?); and news on the shooting of David Myers by Major McLemore over a boundary dispute in South Carolina.

The letters from 1836 tell of Thomas sending his slaves from South Carolina to Mississippi for James to sell; the high price of cotton; the high price of land in Kentucky; the new constitution and land policy in Texas and the possibility of settling there; and the death of James’s grandfather Earle (14 February).

In 1837, the topics included the sale of slaves by many rice planters in South Carolina; the building of a cotton factory in South Carolina; the purchase of a new tract of land by the Harrisons in South Carolina; and Isham’s recent trip to Texas to bring his daughter to his home. Isham commented on Santa Anna and the Mexicans and urged Thomas Harrison to use his influence with Calhoun and others to have Texas annexed (20 January 1837).

In addition to the Thomas Harrison-Isham Harrison and Thomas Harrison-James Harrison correspondence for 1834 through 1838, there are the following items: 21 August 1834—James Harrison’s license to practice law in Mississippi; 9 September 1834—a letter from B. J. Earle of Greenville, (South Carolina?) to Thomas Harrison of Columbia, concerning the death of Elias, business matters, the political situation in South Carolina, the controversy over the court set-up, and the rumor that Calhoun would not return to the Senate; 28 November 1834—letter from B. Earle of Silver Glade, South Carolina, to his grandson James, expressing pleasure over James’s success as a lawyer and giving news of friends and family; 15 January 1837—a letter from H. Harrison of Anderson (South Carolina?) to James Harrison in Macon, Mississippi, describing his sad financial plight; 9 May 1837—a letter from William Sloan of Pendleton, South Carolina, to James Harrison concerning financial dealings with Harrison’s family and enclosing a note from G. W. Bomar to Sloan on the same subject; 18 May and 27 June 1837—resignation of Thomas Harrison as president of the Branch Bank of the Bank of South Carolina in Columbia giving as his reason his need to attend to his lands in the West; 14 June 1837—William Sloan to James Harrison, chiefly about family and friends in South Carolina; 12 July 1837—letter from James Harrison of Cripple Creek, South Carolina, to his cousin James T. Harrison of Columbus, Mississippi, about his father’s death and the settlement of his estate; 22 September 1837—a letter from N. L. Griffin of Edgefield, South Carolina, to James Harrison of Columbus, Mississippi, concern-

ing James's father's finances; 24 September and 19 November 1837, and 7 January 1838—letters from H. Harrison in South Carolina to her son James in Columbus, Mississippi, dealing chiefly with family news, the purchase of a new tract of land in South Carolina by the family, and the building of a factory near their home; and 8 November 1837 and 5 February 1838—letters from B. F. Sloan of Pendleton, South Carolina, to James Harrison of Columbus, Mississippi. Sloan wrote about financial affairs, the price of land in South Carolina, his cotton mill activities, and news of family and friends.

### **Series 3. (1845–1860)**

This series chiefly comprises letters from James Harrison to his wife Regina Harrison while he was away on various trips. A chronological listing of the items follows below: 23 November 1845—letter from James in Columbus, Mississippi to Regina in Blewettville, Mississippi, concerning the prices brought in a sale of church pews and personal matters; 1848—three letters written by James while on a trip in the Northeast and Canada in which he commented on his experiences; 1853—a group of letters from James to his wife written at various points on a trip through Charleston, Washington, Saratoga Springs, Quebec, White Mountains, and New York. He described persons and places he saw, and mentioned the “Great Industrial” exhibition in New York and his view of the president of the United States, who was attending the exhibition; 1854–1859—letters from James to his wife, written from various towns in Mississippi, from Mobile, Alabama, and from New Orleans, Louisiana. He wrote about his legal activities, selling his cotton, hotel accommodations, and persons and places he saw.

In addition to these letters, there are the following items for these years: 9 December 1856—patent for land sold by the state of Mississippi to Randle Blewett; 17 January 1857—a letter from Thomas G. Blewett in Mobile, Alabama, to his daughter, Regina Harrison of Columbus, Mississippi, concerning the epitaphs for his wife Regina, for Amy Blewett, and for James Thomas Harrison Blewett, and telling of his activities in Mobile; 9 August 1860—a poem from “G.S.T.” in White Sulphur Springs, to “Regina Mia”; and 19 December 1860—a love letter from Theodore O’Hara of Mobile to Regina Harrison of Columbus, Mississippi.

### **Series 4. (1861–1865)**

This series comprises correspondence of James T. Harrison during the Civil War when he was member of the Confederate Congress. A chronological listing follows below: 1861–1862—chiefly letters from James to Regina. Those dated 17 February and 14 May 1861 were written from Montgomery and contain comments on the formation of the Confederate government, a conversation with “Mr. Barnwell,” expectations about the actions of the border states, and the military situation in Virginia and at Pensacola. The remainder of the letters were written from Richmond where James was a member of the Confederate Congress. They deal with the military situation in Virginia and elsewhere, the activities of the Congress, visits to President Davis, news from friends from Mississippi who were then in Virginia, news of Randle and Thomas G. Blewett in Virginia where the former was organizing a military outfit, the entry of their son into the army, the Mason-Slidell affair, Lincoln’s policies, and activities in Richmond.

In addition to these letters, there are the following items from 1861 and 1862: 8 October 1861—a letter from Thomas G. Blewett in Richmond to his granddaughter about the activities of his son Randle in forming a regiment, a conversation with President Davis, an accident involving the wives of President Davis and General Johnston, and activities in Richmond; 14 January 1862—a letter from G.[?] H. Sesler[?] of Mount Sterling, near Jackson, Mississippi, to Major Thomas G. Blewett, inviting him to visit his home, giving news of members of his family in the Confederate Army, and expressing dissatisfaction over the slowness of the Confederate government in carrying on the war; 12 April 1862—a letter from Randle Blewett to his father about recent skirmishing in which his outfit had participated; 10 June and 1 December 1862—Confederate \$100 loan certificate dated 10 June, and a Confederate \$100 note dated 1 December; 28 August 1863—a printed copy of orders of Lt. General W. J. Hardee relating to his appointment as commander of paroled prisoners of Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, and Louisiana; 1864—There are four items for this year. Two are letters from James Harrison in Macon, Mississippi, written on stationery of “Head-Quarters, State of Mississippi, Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office,” discussing the military

situation in Mississippi and at Mobile, Alabama. Also included is a letter from S[tephen] D. Lee at Meridian, Mississippi, to James Harrison in Columbus, Mississippi, asking permission to marry his daughter Lily (Regina), and a letter from Lee "2 1/2 miles of Nashville" to Lily in Columbus, Mississippi, discussing personal matters and his military campaign in Tennessee; 30 May 1865—printed copy of the orders of Col. Joseph Karge of the Military Division of West Mississippi, relative to freedmen labor, munitions and stores, Confederate government cotton, and former soldiers; 13 July 1865—letter from a committee in Jackson, Mississippi, to James Harrison asking him to represent the Bar of Mississippi on the occasion of the trial of Jefferson Davis; 17 August 1865—a letter from Thomas G. Blewett in Columbus, Mississippi, to his granddaughter, Regina Lee, giving advice on her religious life and describing food he is sending her; and 10 December 1865—letter from James Harrison in Washington, D.C., to his wife, about attempts by himself and other Southern representatives to gain admission to Congress and his visits to the president and several cabinet members.

#### **Series 5. (1866–1896)**

The items in this series are mostly letters to Regina Lee from her grandfather, Thomas G. Blewett, and letters to Regina Harrison from her husband. A chronological listing of the items follows below: 30 January 1866—letter from Thomas G. Blewett to his granddaughter Regina Lee, telling her to ignore the unfavorable remarks about his allowing General Lee to manage his York plantation and mentioning the possibility of the election of General Lee as president of the board of directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; 13 August 1866, 10 March 1867, 25 February 1868—letters from James T. Harrison in Mississippi to his wife, who was away on visits, giving news of his activities, the family, and mentioning the ill effects of the new "Military Bill" passed by Congress; 1 February 1869—letter from Thomas G. Blewett of Columbus, Mississippi, to his granddaughter Regina giving her advice on farming activities; 11 November 1877—letter to Stephen Lee from J. C. Pemberton discussing a military council they participated in on 14 May 1863 and speaking of the hard times endured by his family; 17 July 1878—letter from Stephen Lee in Columbus, Mississippi, to his wife, concerning a political controversy in which he was involved; and 24 September 1896—typed copy of an article from the *Charleston News and Courier* about the Earle family of South Carolina.

#### **Series 6. (Undated)**

Undated items in this series concern members of the Blewett, Harrison, and related families in Mississippi and South Carolina. A receipt to Abraham Fowler relates to lands awarded for service in the Revolution. A memorial presented to the General Assembly of North Carolina by Maxwell Chambers, Spruce Macay, and David and Jean Nesbit relates to the property of William Colson, who acted with the British during the Revolution. There is also a list of the amounts of Thomas G. Blewett's purchases of Indian lands near Columbus, Mississippi. Thomas Harrison's license to practice law in South Carolina is included. A letter from B. J. Earle to Thomas Harrison relates to the purchase of stock. A letter from Rose Earle of Pendleton, South Carolina, to her brother, James T. Harrison, in Columbus, Mississippi, discusses news of family and friends. A letter from James Harrison to his wife gives news of family and friends.

*N.B.* A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the Stepen Dill Lee Papers.

## **Reel 18 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0305      Introductory Materials. 15 frames.

## **Reel 18 cont.**

### **Series 1. 1770–1833**

- 0320 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.  
0321 Folder 1, 1770–1821. 70 frames.  
0391 Folder 2, 1824–1833. 13 frames.

### **Series 2. 1834–1838**

- 0404 Description of Series 2. 2 frames.  
0406 Folder 3, 1834. 37 frames.  
0443 Folder 4, 1835–1836. 60 frames.  
0503 Folder 5, 1837–1838. 56 frames.

### **Series 3. 1845–1860**

- 0559 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.  
0560 Folder 6, 1845–1853. 42 frames.  
0602 Folder 7, 1854–1860. 58 frames.

### **Series 4. 1861–1865**

- 0660 Description of Series 4. 1 frame.  
0661 Folder 8, 1861. 43 frames.  
0704 Folder 9, 1862–1865. 50 frames.

### **Series 5. 1866–1896**

- 0754 Description of Series 5. 1 frame.  
0755 Folder 10, 1866–1896. 26

### **Series 6. Undated**

- 0781 Description of Series 6. 1 frame.  
0782 Folder 11, Undated. 24 frames

## ***Gustavus A. Henry Papers, 1804–1895, Hinds County, Mississippi; also Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee***

### **Description of the Collection**

Principal persons in this collection are Gustavus A. Henry (1804–1880) of Clarksville, Tennessee, Whig politician, lawyer, and owner of plantations in Hinds County, Mississippi, and Desha County, Arkansas; his wife Marion McClure Henry (fl. 1828–1871); their children Susan (fl. 1846–1862), John (d. 1862), and Gustavus, Jr. (fl. 1849–1865); and Gustavus' brother Patrick Henry (fl. 1833–1850), plantation owner in Mississippi and Arkansas.

The collection chiefly comprises family correspondence of the Henrys, particularly of Gustavus and Marion and their children. Included is correspondence between Gustavus and Marion while he was away on court business and campaigning in Tennessee for the Whigs and Henry Clay. Also included is their correspondence while he was on trips to visit his plantations in Mississippi and Arkansas. Gustavus wrote about the crops and slaves on his plantation. Marion wrote about friends and family in Clarksville and her work with the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union. Letters from the children were written chiefly while away from home at school, particularly from Susan at the Columbia Female Institute in Tennessee, from John at the University of Virginia, and from Gustavus, Jr., at the Military Academy at West Point. They also corresponded while on trips with their father to Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, and Susan wrote while traveling in

Virginia, New York, and the District of Columbia in 1853. Several of the Henry sons joined the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and Gustavus, Jr., served on the staff of General G. J. Pillow. In addition to family correspondence there are a few letters from political associates of Gustavus, including letters on the activities of John Bell. The earliest papers relate to Marion McClure Henry and her family before her marriage.

The collection is divided into five series: Series 1, 1804–1832; Series 2, 1833–1847; Series 3, 1848–1860; Series 4, 1861–1895; and Series 5, Undated.

### **Biographical Note**

Gustavus A. Henry (1804–1880) was born in Scott County, Kentucky, on 8 October 1804, and died in Clarksville, Tennessee, on 10 September 1880. He moved to Christian County, Kentucky, at the age of fourteen. He attended Transylvania University and later studied law. He opened his law practice in Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky, and in 1831 was elected to the Kentucky legislature. In February 1833, he married Marion McClure of Clarksville, Tennessee, and soon after settled in Clarksville. He served Tennessee as a lawyer, orator, and Whig politician. In 1840, he was the Whig presidential elector for his congressional district, and, in 1844, 1848, and 1852, he campaigned in Tennessee on behalf of the Whig presidential nominees. He was defeated in 1843 when he ran for Congress against Cave Johnson and, in 1853, when he sought election to the governorship with Andrew Johnson as his opponent. In 1851 and 1852, he was a member of the Tennessee legislature, and, in 1861, was elected to serve as senator in the Confederate Congress.

In addition to his political and legal activities, Henry operated cotton plantations in Mississippi and Arkansas. He did not live on the plantations, but he visited them annually and entrusted them in the meantime to overseers. The papers indicate that he purchased the Mississippi plantation in Hinds County sometime in 1835 or 1836, and the Arkansas plantation in Desha County on the Mississippi River in 1854.

The papers indicate that Gustavus Henry had at least six brothers: Patrick (fl. 1833–1850), who owned plantations in Mississippi and Arkansas and whose first wife was Elizabeth (d. ca. 1839), and second was Bettie (fl. 1850); William; James; Thomas; Daniel, who lived in Kentucky; and John F. who lived in Bloomington, and later in Burlington, Illinois, and whose wife was Lucy.

Marion McClure Henry (fl. 1828–1871) was the daughter of Susan and Hugh McClure (d. 1828). In an undated note in the collection addressed by Marion to her mother as “Mrs. Susan Kane” shows that the latter remarried. Marion had a sister named Eliza (fl. 1835–1836), who was married to Walter Drane, and a brother, James B. McClure (fl. 1828–1837), who also lived in Clarksville. Sarah (1828–1833) and Thomas Frazer (1828–1833) (also spelled Frazier) of Clarksville were Marion’s aunt and uncle.

Marion and Gustavus had six children: Susan (fl. 1846–1862), Thomas F. (1836–1858), John (d. 1862), Gustavus A. (fl. 1849–1865), Patrick (fl. 1857–1895), and Benjamin (d. ca. 1845). Benjamin apparently lived only a short time and died sometime late in 1844 or early in 1845. Susan married George D. Martin, a tobacco planter, in late 1854 or January 1855. Their children mentioned in the papers were Gus, Abe, and Marion.

### **Series 1. (1804–1832)**

This series chiefly comprises correspondence and other scattered papers of the McClure family of Clarksville, Tennessee. A few papers of Gustavus A. Henry are included also. This is the period before the marriage of Gustavus Henry and Marion McClure.

1804–1826—A few legal and business papers, including several bills of sale for slaves, of Hugh McClure and James Elder, who were partners in a merchandise firm.

1828—Several letters to James B. McClure, chiefly addressed to him at college in Nashville, Tennessee, from his father, his mother, Marion, and his friends. His mother wrote (4 December 1828) about the plan for him to be a partner in the family store, and for “Uncle and Aunt Frazier” to live with them. The family business apparently included a store, a farm, and a tavern. Gustavus Henry of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, wrote to Thomas Frazer of Clarksville on 20 August 1828 about Frazer’s claim against his brother’s estate, state politics, and the national presidential election.

1829—Chiefly letters to and from James B. McClure, in school in Nashville, including correspondence with his mother and Marion about the family's business and activities in Clarksville. Also included is a love letter from James Hamilton of Nashville to Marion, and a letter from Gustavus Henry of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, to Thomas Frazer, concerning the settlement of Henry's brother's estate.

1830—Three invitations to members of the McClure family to social activities, and a letter to Marion from a suitor, Jos. B. Crockett of Hopkinsville [Kentucky].

1831—Chiefly letters to Marion from friends giving news of social activities, and two love letters addressed to her. Also included is a bill to "Dr. Drane."

1832—Personal letters to Marion, including items from Eliza Baird, Thomas B. Craighead, James Hamilton, Felix Catron, David Craighead, and Gustavus A. Henry.

## **Series 2. (1833–1847)**

This series comprises papers of the family of Gustavus and Marion Henry, chiefly correspondence between Gustavus and Marion while he was traveling on legal and political business, and making his annual visit to his plantation in Mississippi (usually in November and December).

1833—Included are several letters to Marion (now Mrs. Gustavus A. Henry) from friends. Also included is a letter from Patrick Henry (brother of Gustavus) in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, to Sarah Frazer, ordering dresses and hats for his wife and describing the reception of Gustavus and Marion by the town and his family. There is also a letter from Patrick in Clarksville to Gustavus in Hopkinsville in which Patrick gave advice on the latter's problem of whether to settle in Hopkinsville or Clarksville. There are letters from Gustavus and Patrick to Thomas Frazer discussing personal and legal business, and a letter to Gustavus from a nephew in Galena, Illinois. Gustavus wrote from Hopkinsville to Marion in Clarksville about his plan to move to Clarksville permanently.

1834—Correspondence between Marion in Clarksville and Fairfield and Gustavus in Hopkinsville, in which they discussed court business and personal news. Patrick Henry also wrote to Marion and Gustavus, advising the latter to buy a farm, describing his success as a planter, and asking Marion to order clothes for his wife.

1835—Included is a joint letter to Marion from Elizabeth and Patrick Henry of White Hall, Mississippi, discussing family and business matters and their purchase of a piece of land for Gustavus. Gustavus wrote from Hopkinsville to Marion in Clarksville about court business and work to be done at home. John F. Henry wrote from Bloomington, Illinois, to Gustavus, mentioning politics, his sentiments on lynching, and railroad plans in Illinois. There is also a thank-you note from A. T. Johnson to Marion and Elisa.

1836—Included is a letter to Elisa (probably Marion's sister who was married to Walter Drane) possibly from A. T. Johnson (the signature is torn) about old times in Clarksville, the crude and rough life in her new home, and the possibility of Dr. Drane selling "Sugar Grove." Gustavus wrote Marion from Charlotte [Tennessee], Hopkinsville, and Dover, Tennessee, about law cases, people he saw, the presidential election, and their property in Mississippi.

1837—Correspondence between Marion and Gustavus while he traveled to Dover, Hopkinsville, and Clinton, Mississippi. Among other topics, they discussed Gustavus' visit to his family in Kentucky and the death of his brother, the drinking and gambling of Marion's brother James, Gustavus's trip to their plantation in Mississippi, the health of the slaves, and state of the crops there. Also included is a letter from Lucy S.[?] Henry of Bloomington, Illinois, to Marion, and a letter from Patrick Henry of White Hall, Mississippi, to Gustavus, discussing the cotton crop.

1838—Three letters to Marion from Gustavus, in Charlotte and Dover, Tennessee, in which he discussed court business and gave directions about farming activities at home.

1839—Correspondence between Marion and Gustavus, chiefly in November and December while he was on his trip to Mississippi. He discussed his travels, a visit to Patrick, hiring a new overseer, and settling the affairs of the slaves. Marion wrote about activities at home. Also included is a letter to Marion from Lucy S.[?] Henry giving news of her family and information on their new

home in Illinois.

1840—A few letters from Gustavus to Marion, written during his travels through Tennessee campaigning for the Whigs. Also included is one letter from Marion to Gustavus, and several letters to him from Patrick describing his courting of a widow named Louisa, the cotton and corn crops in Mississippi, and his activities on behalf of the Whigs. (The papers indicate that Patrick's wife died sometime in the late 1830s and that his children were living with Marion and Gustavus.)

1841—Three letters to Marion from Gustavus, at Springfield and Dover, in which he discussed court business and the settlement of his brother Thomas's estate. Also included is a memorandum of notes sent to Gustavus by Dr. B. Wilkins.

1842—Three letters from Gustavus to Marion written while he was away on court business.

1843—Correspondence between Marion and Gustavus, in which they discussed his travels across Tennessee making political speeches, the efforts to get him to run for the Senate and his desire not to do so, court business, his trip to Mississippi in December and the affairs of the plantation, and news of family and friends in Clarksville. Also included are items concerning the political campaign in July, such as letters from Edmund S.[?] Cheatham, Thomas Turner, and T. Cooney.

1844—Correspondence between Marion and Gustavus, chiefly concerning his campaign in Tennessee for Henry Clay from July through October. Also included are letters from W. Henry of Hopkinsville (20 July) concerning a financial transaction and politics, from Ro. L. Caruthers of Lebanon, Tennessee, (14 August) discussing politics, and from a niece, S. C. Underwood of Bowling Green, Kentucky, to Gustavus concerning a family squabble.

1845—Letters from Gustavus in January while he was traveling on the Mississippi River in the same boat with Henry Clay, and in December while he was another boat trip (in Vicksburg and on the Cumberland River) and again met up with Clay. James C. Henry wrote to his brother Gustavus about Patrick's desire to move to Texas, California, or "some other Utopian country." Also included is a list of subscribers to Trinity Church (Episcopal) in Clarksville, and a statement from the Branch of the Bank of Tennessee in Clarksville to Gustavus, concerning a note on which he was an endorser.

1846—Correspondence between Marion and Gustavus in January, November, and December, while he was in Mississippi. Marion wrote about the children, friends, and politics. Gustavus wrote about friends, relatives, crop prospects, slaves, the overseer, the possibility of purchasing new land, politics, and their son Tom, who accompanied him on the trip in November and December. Also included

are a few letters from Susan and Thomas Henry, a letter from a friend in Hickory Flat, Mississippi, to Marion Henry, about the virtues of her move from Clarksville to Mississippi and news of friends and relatives (no signature), and a letter from John R. Harris, Henry's overseer in Mississippi, about crop prospects and plantation affairs.

1847—A group of miscellaneous items, including a carpenter's bill; a letter to Marion Henry from Mildred T.[?] Tyler concerning efforts to raise money for the church; a letter from Gustavus to Marion while on a business trip to Dover; an invitation to the funeral of George C. Boyd; a letter from James Erwin of Lexington, Kentucky, concerning land that Gustavus was interested in buying; and a Christmas note to Marion from a friend, James B. Reynolds.

### **Series 3. (1848–1860)**

This series chiefly comprises correspondence between members of the Henry family. Marion and Henry continued to correspond while he was away on trips, and they began to correspond with their children who were away at school and elsewhere.

1848—Chiefly Henry family letters, most of which are correspondence from September through December between Susan at the Columbia Female Institute in Columbia, Tennessee, and her mother, father, and brothers. Lou Drane, her cousin, was in school with her, and Susan's letters discuss their activities, such as studies, social life, and living conditions, and contain messages to friends and family at home. Her family wrote about news at home and gave instructions for her behavior, study, and purchases of clothing. There are also a few letters from Gustavus to Marion. On 18 January, he wrote from Nashville, where he was at court, about a visit from Governor [A.

V.] Brown, visiting old friends, and his plans to have portraits of himself and Marion painted. On 29 June, he wrote about his plans to return home from court business. On 21 and 26 August, he wrote from Columbia and Pulaski, Tennessee, about a speaking tour and his debates with the Democrats. In December, he wrote while on his annual trip to his plantation in Mississippi about the crops, his desire to sell the plantation and to buy a new one, his dissatisfaction with the overseer due to ill treatment of slaves, and Patrick's family. Also included are a few business and political letters to Gustavus (11 February, 21 October, and 9 December), and a few personal letters from relatives and friends (18 October, 4 December, and 31 December).

1849—Continuing correspondence between Susan and members of the family from January through April. Among other topics, they mentioned the effects of cholera, setting up the telegraph in Clarksville, and seeing President Taylor. Gustavus wrote to Marion on 31 May and 21 July from Columbia about his speaking tour, and they corresponded in November and December while he was on a trip to Mississippi accompanied by Susan. There are a few letters to Marion from friends who had recently visited her, dated 8 and 29 March, in which they discussed the cholera epidemic and provided a recipe for treatment of the disease. There are a few financial and political letters to Gustavus, including one from Senator John Bell and one from Representative Balie Peyton, concerning his desire for appointment to a foreign mission. Also included are report cards for Gustavus A. and Thomas F. Henry at the Masonic University of Tennessee, and a bill for Susan's schooling expenses dated 3 June.

1850—Chiefly correspondence from October through November between members of the Henry family and Susan, who was at the Columbia Female Institute, and correspondence between Gustavus and Marion when he was in Nashville in October. Some of the other letters in 1850 are from other relatives, including Patrick and Bettie Henry in Mississippi, Fay Henry in Kentucky, and J. F. Henry in Burlington, Illinois, in which they discussed the compromise proposals before Congress, President Taylor, Gustavus's plantation in Mississippi, and family news. There are scattered letters from friends, chiefly personal, including a letter dated 6 July from George W. Jones (senator from Iowa) to Gustavus, in which he discussed his career, their old classmates, among whom were Jefferson Davis and David R. Atchison, and the compromise bill of 1850. James Lee, Jr., wrote to Gustavus on 20 October describing the University of North Carolina. Also included is a letter from Gustavus' overseer dated 16 June, and a letter from M.[?] W. McClure in San Francisco, to Bryce Stewart in Clarksville, describing his gold mining activities.

1851—Chiefly correspondence among members of the Henry family. Gustavus wrote while on trips to Nashville in January, November, and December, and on a trip to New Orleans in March. His son Jack (John) accompanied him on the latter journey. Susan wrote while at the Columbia Female Institute in January and in Nashville in June. Thomas wrote while on a trip to Mammoth Cave in Kentucky in July. Also included is a funeral announcement for M. A. Martin of Clarksville, a letter from Patrick to Gustavus dated 23 April, and letters to the Henry family from friends. H.[?] M. Cummins wrote to Gustavus from Paris, Tennessee, on 15 March, commenting on state politics, Whig plans for the coming state election, and his regret that Gustavus would not be the Whig nominee for governor.

1852—The family correspondence includes a letter Gustavus wrote from Nashville where he was attending the legislature in January, and letters of Gustavus, Marion, and Thomas, from August through October, while Gustavus was on a speech-making tour in Tennessee. Also included are letters to Gustavus from friends, chiefly on politics, and a letter to Susan from an admirer.

1853—Family letters include correspondence between Marion and Gustavus while he was on trips to Memphis, New Orleans, and Mississippi, in February and March, on a political tour of Tennessee while campaigning for governor in June and July, and in Nashville in October while seeking election to the Senate. Susan accompanied him on his trip to Memphis and New Orleans. Also included are letters from Susan while on a tour to Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, Washington, and New York, from August through November, and letters to the Henrys from two people traveling in the party with Susan—Daniel K. Stewart and John Stewart Oxley. There are a few personal letters

from friends to Marion and Gustavus, and letters dated 30 May and 4 June to Susan from Drane cousins in New Orleans and Glasgow, Missouri. Gustavus wrote to J. O. Shackelford of Clarksville on 3 June telling him of his campaign for governor. On 24 September, Jo. C. Stark of Springfield wrote to Gustavus describing the obstacles in the way of his being elected to the Senate and the activities of [John?] Bell.

1854—A few letters from Gustavus to Marion that he wrote while on a trip to Mississippi in Arkansas. He discussed his purchase of new lands in Arkansas, his slaves joining the Baptist church, and seeing friends and relatives, including his brother Dr. [John F.] Henry. Patrick wrote to Gustavus on 20 March and 15 June discussing plantation affairs and urging him to be in Mississippi for Dr. Henry's visit. There are several letters to Susan from friends and relatives including one from George D. Martin whom she later married, and a funeral notice for Norman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Stewart, dated 3 March.

1855—Chiefly letters from Gustavus to Marion while away in Mississippi in January and February, accompanied by Susan and her new husband, in Memphis at a railroad meeting in April, and at his new plantation at Henrico, Arkansas, in December. While in Mississippi he wrote about his plantation plans and Susan's activities. Also included is a letter, dated 8 February, from Susan to her mother, and a letter, dated 13 April, from George D. Martin to his wife, Susan, written from Nashville where he had gone on business. An item dated 29 January mentioned the death of Johnnie, infant son of Bryce and Eliza Stewart.

1856—Family correspondence, with several letters from the Henry sons who were away at school. Gustavus wrote on 7 January and 14 December, while on trips to his new plantation, describing building new slave cabins, the activities of Gustavus Jr. [Tade], his boat trip, and sending messages to Sue and her babies. Thomas F. Henry wrote in March and October from Lebanon, where he was studying law, about his longing for home, his social and school life, his desire to go to Nashville in October to hear speeches, and his contacts with Judge and Mrs. Caruthers in Lebanon. John F. Henry wrote in September and October while at school at the University of Virginia, about his father's political actions and national politics, a trip to Monticello, the activities of his brothers Tade and Thomas, and the Arkansas plantation.

1857—Chiefly family correspondence. There are letters from Gustavus, Jr., at school at West Point, from June through December, describing his schooling and drilling, a visit from General Scott, his promises in regard to drinking, and the necessity for him to leave the military academy in December because of deficiency in mathematics. John F. Henry wrote from the University of Virginia on 22 February, 8 March, 4 May, and 17 May about a trip he made to Washington for the presidential inauguration, where he saw a number of national figures and visited Congress. He also commented on his father's farming activities and political life. On 26 July he wrote from Boston describing his trip to Washington, New York, and Boston, accompanied by Thomas and Walt [Drane], and on 17 October he wrote from "Cousin Jack's" in the vicinity of his father's plantation. Thomas wrote from Washington and West Point in July, while on a trip with John, describing their travels, a visit with Governor [A. V.] Brown (formerly governor of Tennessee and at that time Postmaster General of the United States), and a visit with Gustavus at West Point. Gustavus wrote to Marion from the plantation in Arkansas on 21 March and from November through December, describing his cotton gin, saw mill, corn mill, the activities of John and Patrick (who were with him), and the state of the crops, and giving directions to Gustavus, Jr., to come home from West Point. He noted on 13 December that Senator [Robert] Toombs of Georgia had purchased land near his in Arkansas. On 4 December, Marion wrote to Gustavus about her social activities and her work with the ladies in Clarksville in organizing work for the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union.

1858—Included are a letter from Gustavus, Jr., in New York, to his mother, concerning his plans for returning home, a letter from W. G. Weatherford to Gustavus on legal business, and an authorization from Gustavus giving Thomas F. Henry power of attorney in connection with building a levee on his lands.

1859—Included are a letter from W. G. Brownlow of Knoxville, to W. S. Cheatham, giving his opinion on his party's chances over the Democrats in the coming election and mentioning various politicians, and a letter from Jas. M[inor] Quarles of Clarksville to Pomp Marbly [?] in the same

town, discussing his inability to be in Stewart before 31 July. Quarles was elected as a representative from Tennessee in 1859.

1860—Chiefly family letters. John F. Henry wrote from Memphis, on 5 January and 13 December, about his social life, the price of cotton, the scarcity of money, the sectional conflict and sentiments against abolitionists, news from his father in Arkansas, and about selling the old home in Clarksville. George D. Martin wrote to Susan on 4 February from New Orleans, describing the sale of his tobacco and social life in New Orleans, and sending messages to Marion and Abe, probably his children. Gustavus wrote Marion on 22 September from Nashville, on his way to Philadelphia and New York, about a speech he made, a conference with [John?] Bell, and his advice on their new home. In November and December, Gustavus wrote from their plantation in Arkansas describing plantation activities and rebuilding the gin, which had burned. He wrote on 6 December about a recent trip to New Orleans to collect insurance on the gin and described a visit to the elegant new home of a friend named Greenfield. He mentioned secession talk and the failure of business houses in New Orleans, Charleston, Richmond, and New York due to the threat of secession. There are a few letters to Marion Henry from friends, and a niece, Flora Henry, and invitations to Gustavus to speak at a meeting of the Constitutional Union party in Philadelphia (17 September) and to speak in a meeting in New Jersey (6 October).

#### **Series 4. (1861–1895)**

This series chiefly comprises family letters written during the Civil War when several of the Henry sons were serving in the Confederate Army. In addition to letters on military matters, there are a number of letters and other documents relating to the management of the plantation in Arkansas and family activities. There are only a few documents from after the Civil War, one of which is an article on the life of Gustavus A. Henry.

1861—Included are letters in January from Gustavus at the Arkansas plantation. Also included are letters from the following family members: John F. Henry wrote on 6 February and 26 May from Memphis, and from August through December from Confederate Army camps in Missouri and Kentucky. Gustavus, Jr., was on the staff of General G. J. Pillow and wrote in August from New Madrid [Missouri], and on 1 November from “Head Quarters 1st Div.” George D. Martin wrote to Gustavus on financial matters on 26 September, and Patrick “On Board Steamer Ky” wrote to his brother Gustavus on 21 April. In these letters, family members discussed affairs at the plantation in Arkansas; plans of Gustavus, Jr., and John F. Henry for entry into the Confederate Army; opinions of Gustavus and Patrick on secession; and military experiences of Gustavus, Jr., and John F. in the Ohio River area of Missouri and Kentucky, including references to General Pillow and General Grant. In a letter dated 17 May, Gustavus wrote to Gustavus, Jr., about the procedure he should follow in getting a commission, and enclosed a letter of introduction for him to present to Jefferson Davis. In addition to these letters, there are a few miscellaneous items from friends and relatives on personal, political, legal, and financial matters; a letter dated 22 September from Gustavus’s overseer; and a letter dated 14 November from F. A. Hannum of Clarksville to the governor of Tennessee, concerning the affairs of the military board of Clarksville.

1862—All the material in 1862 dates from January through June. Included is a letter to Gustavus from R. A. Parker of Memphis, concerning sending salt to the former’s plantation; a letter concerning the candidacy of A. L. Edwards for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Confederate Senate; and a letter from John F. Henry to Gustavus concerning military action around Columbus, Kentucky, dated 22 January. Also included is a telegram, 28 April, from Gustavus, Jr., to General Patrick Henry, stating that “Jack is sinking but little.” In June, there are letters from Susan to her mother and from Marion Stewart to Gustavus concerning the death of Jack.

1865—Only two items are included for this year. The first is a brief note dated 21 April from G. A. Henry [Jr.] authorizing Captain Reid[?] to draw his pay for him. The second item is a copy of a letter dated 15 October from J. N. Thomas of Clarksville, to the president of Lexington Institute, asking if Patrick Henry of Clarksville was one of the students at the Institute who participated in the battle of New Market.

1866—Two letters, dated 3 and 13 March, to Gustavus A. Henry from T. H. Smith from the Virginia Military Institute, regarding Patrick Henry’s service in the battle of New Market. He also

discussed the affairs of the school and the plan to bring the remains of the boys who had died at New Market to the school for burial along with those of General Henry Lee.

1871—Included is a letter, dated 24 May, from E. T. Henry of Vicksburg, to “Uncle Gus,” asking him to give a photograph to “Aunt Marion” and thanking them for their kindness to him and his wife.

1895—Included is a reprint of an article in the *Nashville American*, dated 10 November 1895, written by John F. House, on the life of Gustavus A. Henry.

### **Series 5. (Undated Material)**

Included in this series is some undated correspondence between Marion and Gustavus Henry. Also included are a number of items relating to the effort in Tennessee to raise money to buy Mount Vernon, a project in which Marion Henry participated. Other items include a letter from James B. McClure; letters to Marion and Gustavus from nieces and cousins; letters to Marion from her mother and Sarah Frazer; and letters written to Marion, before her marriage, by friends, suitors, and Sally Frazer. There is some correspondence of Susan Henry, and a group of calling cards and invitations.

The miscellaneous items include recipes, notes from friends, poems, a bill, and two maps, one of lands owned by M. H. Howard along the Mississippi River, and one of a plat of a township in Desha County.

## **Reel 18 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0806 Introductory Materials. 20 frames.

### **Series 1. 1804–1832**

0826 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.

0827 Folder 1, 1804–1830. 64 frames.

0891 Folder 2, 1831–1832. 46 frames.

## **Reel 19**

### ***Gustavus A. Henry Papers, 1804–1895 cont.***

### **Series 2. 1833–1847**

0001 Description of Series 2. 2 frames.

0003 Folder 3, 1833. 55 frames.

0058 Folder 4, 1834–1836. 104 frames.

0162 Folder 5, 1837–1839. 89 frames.

0251 Folder 6, 1840–1843. 107 frames.

0358 Folder 7, 1844–1845. 101 frames.

0459 Folder 8, 1846–1847. 64 frames.

### **Series 3. 1848–1860**

0523 Description of Series 3. 3 frames.

0526 Folder 9, January–October 1848. 81 frames.

0607 Folder 10, November 1848–February 1849. 109 frames.

0716 Folder 11, March–December 1849. 93 frames.

0809 Folder 12, 1850. 88 frames.

0897 Folder 13, 1851–1852. 109 frames.

## Reel 20

### ***Gustavus A. Henry Papers, 1804–1895 cont.*** **Series 3. 1848–1860 cont.**

- 0001 Folder 14, 1853. 118 frames.
- 0119 Folder 15, 1854–1856. 89 frames.
- 0208 Folder 16, 1857. 109 frames.
- 0317 Folder 17, 1858–1860. 60 frames.

### **Series 4. 1861–1895**

- 0377 Description of Series 4. 1 frame.
- 0378 Folder 18, 1861–1895. 101 frames.

### **Series 5. Undated Material**

- 0479 Description of Series 5. 1 frame.
- 0480 Folder 19, Undated Correspondence Between Gustavus A. and Marion Henry. 76 frames.
- 0556 Folder 20, Undated Correspondence Between Gustavus A. and Marion Henry. 59 frames.

## Reel 20 cont.

- 0615 Folder 21, Undated Fragments, Including Material on the Mount Vernon [Ladies] Association [of the Union]. 86 frames.
- 0701 Folder 22, Undated Letters—Miscellaneous. 84 frames.
- 0785 Folder 23, Undated Letters—Miscellaneous. 41 frames.
- 0826 Folder 24, Calling cards and Invitations. 24 frames.

### ***Chiliab Smith Howe Papers, 1814–1860,*** ***Chickasaw County, Mississippi; also Alabama, North Carolina, and Tennessee***

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

The Howe family were residents of Marengo County, Alabama; Okolona, Mississippi; and Memphis, Tennessee. Prominent family members include Chiliab Smith Howe (1809–1875), soldier, planter, and merchant; his wife Julia Pickens Howe (1815–1898), daughter of U.S. congressman and Alabama governor Israel Pickens (1780–1827); their daughter Ellen (1839–1921), who married John Richardson (d. 1862), editor of the *Prairie News* and Confederate soldier; their daughter Laura (1841–1927), who married J. Byrd Williams (d. 1864), merchant and Confederate soldier; and their daughter, Joanna (fl. 1851–1899).

The collection chiefly comprises family correspondence. The earliest letters are from Israel Pickens to his brother-in-law about congressional activities, his move to Alabama, and family events.

Also included are a number of letters to Julia Pickens Howe, before and after her marriage, from Lenoir family relations at Fort Defiance and elsewhere in North Carolina, including love-letters from her husband-to-be. Between 1836 and 1838, most of the items are military papers, compiled while Chiliab Smith Howe was serving with the U.S. army forces removing Cherokee Indians from North Carolina and Tennessee. The rest of the collection consists chiefly of letters among members of the Howe family. Ellen and Laura wrote while they were away attending school in Aberdeen, Miss., and at the Columbia Female Institute in Columbia, Tenn. During the Civil War, both Ellen and Laura followed their husbands to various camps in Virginia and Georgia and described their experiences, including a meeting with William C. Falkner. Both men served in the 11th and 41st Mississippi

regiments and died during the war. After the war, Ellen and Laura taught school to support themselves at the Lamar Female Seminary in Paris, Texas. Also included are an 1863 diary of Ellen Howe Richardson and materials relating to the military careers of John Richardson and J. Byrd Williams.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Loose Papers—Subseries 1.1. 1814–1827, Subseries 1.2, 1828–1835, Subseries 1.3, 1836–1838, Subseries 1.4, 1839–1850, Subseries 1.5, 1851–1860, Subseries 1.6, 1861–1867 (not included), Subseries 1.7 1868–1899 (not included), and Subseries 1.8, Undated; Series 2. Volumes (not included); and Series 3. Materials about the Military Careers of J. Byrd Williams and John Richardson (not included).

### **Biographical Note**

The chief figures in this collection are Chiliab Smith Howe (1809–1875), his wife Julia Pickens Howe (1815–1898), and their three daughters: Ellen (1839–1921), Laura (1841–1927), and Joanna (fl. 1851–1899).

Chiliab Smith Howe was born in Massachusetts in 1809. He attended grammar schools in Massachusetts and the U.S. Military Academy, graduating as a 2nd Lt. in 1829. He was assigned to duty in North Carolina and Tennessee in connection with the relocation of the Cherokee Indians. After leaving the army in 1838, he became a planter and settled first in Marengo County, Alabama, from 1838 to 1844, and then moved to Okolona, Mississippi, from 1844 to 1866. After the Civil War, he became a merchant in Memphis, Tennessee, from 1866 to 1875.

Julia Pickens Howe was the daughter of Israel Pickens (1780–1827) and Martha Patsy Lenoir (d. 1823). She married Chiliab Smith Howe at Fort Defiance, North Carolina, in 1836. Her father, Israel Pickens, was born in what is now Cabarrus County, North Carolina, and moved to Burke County, North Carolina. He graduated from Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania in 1802, and practiced law in North Carolina. He was a member of the state senate in 1809; a Democratic member of the U.S. House of Representatives from North Carolina, March 1811 to March 1817; register of the Land Office of Mississippi Territory (Alabama), 1817 to 1821; and governor of Alabama, 1821 to 1825; and he filled the unfinished term of Henry Chambers in the U.S. Senate, February through November 1826. He died in 1827 and is buried near Greensboro in Hale County, Alabama. Julia's mother, Martha Lenoir, was the daughter of General William Lenoir. After Martha's death in 1823, Julia was put in the care of her aunt, Eliza Mira Lenoir (1789–1835), who lived in Fort Defiance, North Carolina.

Ellen and Laura Howe, daughters of Julia and Chiliab, attended school in Aberdeen, Mississippi, and at the Columbia Female Institute in Columbia, Tennessee. Laura married J. Byrd Williams (d. 1864), a merchant in Okolona, Mississippi. Williams enlisted in the Confederate army on 25 April 1861 in Okolona. He served as Captain of Company C, "The Prairie Rifles," 11th Mississippi Infantry Regiment. He was promoted to Colonel of the 41st Mississippi Infantry Regiment and was killed at Jonesboro, Georgia. Ellen married John Richardson (d. 1862), editor of the *Prairie News* of Okolona. He also enlisted in the Confederate army on 25 April 1861 in Okolona and served as 2nd Lieutenant in Company C, 11th Mississippi Infantry Regiment. He was promoted to captain, Company L, 41st Mississippi Infantry Regiment and was killed at Corinth, Mississippi.

After the Civil War, both Ellen and Laura taught school to support themselves. Both of them taught at different times at the Lamar Female Seminary in Paris, Texas. Laura eventually remarried, to a Mr. Stobaugh of "Honey Grove" in Paris. Jo Howe, the youngest of the three daughters, apparently remained single.

### **Series 1. Loose Papers (1814–1899 and undated)**

**Subseries 1.1. (1814–1827)** This subseries chiefly comprises letters from Israel Pickens to his brother-in-law, William Ballard Lenoir. Israel wrote to William in 1815 and 1816 when he was serving in Congress in Washington about congressional affairs and family activities. In 1816, he mentioned a trip into Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee to look at lands. He decided to move to Alabama, and wrote about his plans for the move from Burke County, North Carolina, and about negotiations with the Cherokees and Chickasaws over North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia lands. Later, he wrote about his journey with his family and slaves to Alabama, where

he intended to become a planter. In 1823, his wife and son died, and Israel wrote to William about his plans for the remaining three children. He sent Julia back to North Carolina to live with her Aunt Mira, but wanted to keep his two sons with him in Alabama.

Also included in this subseries is a letter from Martha Lenoir Pickens while on a journey to Washington, to her mother at Fort Defiance, and a letter from Israel Pickens to his wife Martha about personal affairs.

**Subseries 1.2. (1828–1835)** This subseries chiefly comprises letters to Julia Pickens from her friends and family while living at Fort Defiance, North Carolina, at school in Salem, and on a trip west to Alabama. Included at the end of the subseries are numerous letters from Chiliab Smith Howe, her future husband.

Many of the letters are from Mira Lenoir, Julia's aunt in Fort Defiance, who took care of Julia after her mother's death. She wrote about personal matters and family activities. Other correspondents include Selina and Laura Lenoir, her cousins, who apparently lived with her in Fort Defiance. In 1830 and 1831, Julia was attending school in Salem, North Carolina, with Laura. They received numerous letters from home, and from other cousins and girl friends. In 1832, Julia was chiefly in Pittsboro, North Carolina, and, in 1833, she was in Fort Defiance.

In 1834, Julia traveled to Greensboro, Alabama, probably on a trip to visit her father. Selina and Laura wrote to her giving news of family and friends. Julia also spent some time in Mobile where she apparently met Chiliab Smith Howe and fell in love with him. In 1834 and 1835, there are many love letters from Howe to Julia and a few from Julia to Howe. The letters indicate that Julia's family opposed their marriage and wanted the couple to wait several years before going forward with it. Also included are letters from Julia's cousins and friends giving her advice on her situation and other news. There are also a couple letters to Howe from friends, one of which advised him on the Julia affair.

Towards the end of 1835, Julia's aunt, Mira Lenoir, died. Around this time Julia wrote to Howe about making definite plans for their marriage.

**Subseries 1.3. (1836–1838)** This subseries chiefly comprises military papers of Lieutenant Chiliab Smith Howe who was stationed at Fort Cass in Calhoun, Tennessee. Also included are a few letters to Julia Pickens Howe, whom he married at Fort Defiance in 1836.

These papers relate to the United States Army posts within Cherokee country between 1836 and 1838. Lt. Howe was stationed at Fort Cass where he was in charge of obtaining food and supplies for the whole area, and, to some extent, obtaining weapons and other equipment. His orders came chiefly from Brigadier General John E. Wool, whose Army headquarters were at Athens, Tennessee, Valley River, North Carolina, and New Echota, Georgia, successively. Howe's orders also came from General Nat Smith, Superintendent of Cherokee Removal at the Indian Agency. There are also communications to Howe from administrative offices in Washington, D.C., and from an Army subsistence depot at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and from various posts in East Tennessee, southwestern North Carolina, and north Georgia.

The papers consist of letters, orders, accounts, requisitions, receipts, reports, inventories, and quarterly returns. The letters, in addition to containing specific requests and instructions, provide accounts of the conditions in the area during 1836, 1837, and 1838, while the Cherokee Indians were being relocated under the auspices of the United States government.

The locations involved were Athens, Calhoun, Fort Hiwassee, and Red Clay Council Ground, Tennessee; Valley River, Camp Huntington, and Ross's Landing (in what was then Macon County and is now Cherokee County), North Carolina; New Echota, Georgia; and Gunter's Landing, Alabama. They also communicated with individuals in Augusta, Georgia, Knoxville, Tennessee, Washington, D.C., and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Most of the papers relate to provision of supplies to various posts and the moving of troops and Indians. The correspondence between General Smith and Lieutenant Howe related to individual cases of civil and criminal clashes between Indians and settlers, chiefly over disputed ownership or occupancy of certain cultivated fields.

A chronological listing of the items follows: April–June 1836—Included are a paper appointing Lt. Chiliab Smith Howe assistant commissary of subsistence, 4th Infantry at Calhoun, Tennes-

see, and communications from the Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence in Washington, D.C. Also included are papers relating to transport of supplies from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Nashville, and from Nashville by wagon to Fort Hiwassee in East Tennessee.

July 1836—Included are communications addressed to Lt. Chiliab Smith Howe at Fort Cass as assistant commissary of subsistence and sometimes as acting quartermaster. 14 July—Brig. Gen. John E. Wool wrote from headquarters in Athens instructing Howe to have both forage and provisions for three companies coming to Calhoun from Athens. Also dated 14 July is a paper relating to weapons and supplies bound for Fort Hiwassee from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, via Paducah. 16–20 July—General Wood and Major M. M. Payne sent orders to Capt. Morrow, Lt. Howe, and Col. Byrd concerning arrangements for a movement of troops from Fort Cass to the mouth of the Valley River in Macon (now Cherokee) County, North Carolina. Andrew McMillan of the Bank of Knoxville wrote about arrangements for sending cash. Major M. M. Payne, acting adjt. general at headquarters, East Tennessee, sent communications to Lt. Howe commanding at Fort Cass, Cherokee Agency, and also acting assistant quartermaster. Also included are items relating to General Wool's check drawn on the secretary of war for subsistence for Indians. Howe was temporarily at headquarters at Athens. 28 July—Albert S. Lenoir wrote from New Echota to Lt. Howe at Calhoun, requesting authorization to retain an interpreter to assist him. He also wrote about other developments in Indian matters and obtaining beef rations for the Indians. 30 July—General Wool at Valley River, North Carolina, wrote to Howe requesting flour and saying that he was delayed because the Indians were delaying decisions. 31 July—Wool wrote to Howe about supplies not received and other troubles and misunderstandings.

August 1836—Included are almost daily communications relating subsistence problems in various quarters from Col. A. R. Hunter at Camp Huntington, General Wool at Valley River, R. A. Ramsey at Ross Landing, N. Harris at Camp Payne, and A. S. Lenoir at New Echota. Also included are communications relating to local purchase of fresh beef, soap, and powder, the need for teams for transportation, and corn. 2 August—A. R. Hetzel at Athens wrote to Howe at Cass, requesting that gun flints and candles be sent to General Wool. 5 August—A. S. Lenoir, issuing agent at New Echota, wrote to Howe outlining needs for rations for Indians and troops at New Echota and in transit. 7 August—Maj. M. M. Payne, acting adjutant general, wrote to Lt. Howe, who was commanding at Camp Cass but was absent when Payne arrived to make inspection of facilities and inventories. 9 August—General Wool wrote to Howe, instructing him to see that troops at Ross's Landing and New Echota were supplied with rations. 10 August—R. A. Ramsey at Ross's Landing wrote to Howe, describing his needs and asking about procedure. McMillan at the Knoxville Bank wrote about refunding the exchange and interest fee that he had previously deducted from General Wool's War Department Account.

September 1836—1 September—Included is a report to Howe, at headquarters of the Army of East Tennessee and the Cherokee Nation, at New Echota, from Lt. C. Haskins, acting assistant commissary under Col. Hunter at Valley Town, North Carolina. Also included is a general order concerning troops gathering at the Council Ground at Red Clay, Tennessee, and provisions for them, and a letter from Wool to Howe giving instructions about arrangements. 2 September—Thos. M. Chandler of the Q.M. Department at the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, requested a certificate indicating that S. H. Peck supplied transportation for baggage recruits from Augusta to Fort Cass in July. Also included are several communications from General Wool at Red Clay. 20 September—Spencer Jarnagin at Red Clay wrote to Lt. Howe at the Cherokee Agency, requesting permission for Robt. Hanks & Co. to sell provisions to the troops at the agency.

October 1836—Included are orders and letters from General Wool at New Echota and at Fort Cass to assistant commissary and acting Q.M. Howe, including instructions to provide subsistence and forage for six companies (Col. Smith's and Col. Byrd's) that would arrive at Fort Cass or Calhoun on the 30th for discharge.

November 1836—1 November—Thos. C. Lyon, Gen. Wool's aide-de-camp, wrote to Howe stating that troops remaining at Ross's Landing will be hutted for the winter, and Lt. Howe must

supply tools, nails, and materials as needed. 12 November—Included is an order to Howe to supply a small detachment at Gunter's Landing, Alabama, for three months. There are further communications about supplies from Lt. A. R. Hetzel, A.Q.M. for transportation at Fort Cass, from Gen. Wool at Headquarters at New Echota, from N. Harris at Ross's Landing, and from others. Harris described both what he had bought and what he could get and at what prices. 21 November—Included is Wool's order relating to clothing, guard duty, leaves of absence, etc.

December 1836—2 December—Included is Wool's request for 8 thousand musket ball cartridges at New Echota. 8 December—John E. Wool at New Echota wrote a "private letter" to Howe with various instructions and told Howe about a commendation from the War Department. 10 December—Included is an order concerning escorts for paymasters, their lodging and rations.

January 1837—Included is a document from Wool to Howe, requesting certain books, reporting on the situation at New Echota, and describing plans for the immediate future. Also included is a paper relating to the estate of John Walker and a paper relating to an agreement about some property between Mr. Adams and Mr. Stan. 23 January—Included is a paper from Lt. Charles Haskins at New Echota requesting certain tools, flour, etc. Also included are other communications from Gen. Wool and his subordinates, asking for various items such as cartridges, shovels, spades, axes, etc. March 1836–January 1837—This item is a personal account for general merchandise, charged to Chilib Smith Howe by Lewis Ross.

February 1837—Chiefly papers relating to complaints by Indians against violations of their property rights according to the treaty of 1835–1836, including petitions from Indians to General Nat Smith, Superintendent of Cherokee Removal at Cherokee Agency East, Smith's reports to Lt. Howe concerning some of Howe's soldiers, Smith's requests for soldiers to enforce certain evictions and insure the peace in individual cases, Howe's orders for the defendants to appear and to show cause (by what right they possessed certain properties), and requests for military men to subdue unruly characters. Most of these papers involve cases of disputed ownership of cultivated fields. 3 February—An extract from army regulations concerning ammunition in camp and leaving camp without permission. 10 February—An order from Wool to Howe, requesting him to come to New Echota to discuss the purchase of flour and bacon as soon as possible. 11 February—Included are more items on the flour and bacon problem. 13 February—Included is a complaint from the Cherokee Agency that some of Lt. Howe's men murdered an emigrant Cherokee. 18 February—Included are orders to Asst. Surgeon Hitchcock, medical inspector, to inspect all the hospitals in the Cherokee country and to make a report. 24 February—Wool wrote to Howe, clarifying Dr. Hitchcock's position in the army organization and other army matters.

March–June 1837—Included are more papers relating to Indian complaints that settlers intruded on their property. Smith requested Howe to put the proper owner in possession. Also included is steady correspondence between Smith and Howe regarding individual Indian cases, such as property disputes and miscellaneous crimes. Also included are miscellaneous requisitions, receipts, reports, ordnance papers, and requests for subsistence. 14 and 21 March—Wool wrote to Howe about rations needed for several detachments going out to collect Creek Indians scattered through the Cherokee country, and the need for hard baked bread. 27 March—Wool sent Howe \$8,000 on account for supplies and described rounding up scattered Creeks in Cherokee territory. 3 April—Included is Wool's order regarding the collection for emigration of the refugee Creeks scattered through Cherokee country, under Lt. Edward Deas, and Wool's letter to Howe in connection with supplying this expedition. 1 May—Wool wrote to Howe on various matters of business, on Lt. Hoskin's illness, and on a mysterious importation of arms. 5 May—Wool ordered Howe to take dispatches to Governor Dudley of North Carolina and to explain to him the state of affairs of the Cherokee people and their feelings about removal, and also to go to Salem and investigate the influx of arms that were coming from there. 27 June—An office in Washington D.C. acknowledged receipt of Howe's request for relief from his job.

July 1837—Included is a letter commenting on Creek affairs in Florida and Alabama.

August 1837—Lt. W. H. Betts at the Augusta Arsenal in Georgia, wrote to Asst. Q.M. at Fort Cass about clothing and equipment being sent from Augusta to Calhoun.

September–December 1837—Included is scattered correspondence between Fort Cass and

Gen. Smith relating to individual Indian cases—complaints by and complaints against Indians handled by the Agency—and routine ordnance and supply business.

January 1838—Lt. H. L. Scott received from Chiliab Smith Howe lists of weapons turned over a  
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Fort Cass, evidently upon Howe's departure.

**Subseries 1.4. (1839–1850)** This subseries chiefly comprises correspondence from relatives and friends to Chiliab and Julia Howe. During this time, Julia received a number of letters from her cousin Selina Lenoir at Fort Defiance, and other relatives in North Carolina, about the family members there. Julia's brother, Israel Pickens, was also in North Carolina in 1839 and 1840, attending the University of North Carolina. He wrote a few letters about college life and other activities, and his plans to study law at the College of William and Mary. There is only one letter from Julia's cousin Laura, who had married and had several children. It is dated 1843 and described Laura's family and a severe depression she went through after the birth of one of her children.

Chiliab also received letters from his family describing their activities. His sister Jane was  
m a r r i e d  
and living in Putnamville, Indiana. His sister Kate apparently lived at their family home in Albany,  
N e w  
York, and was still a child. She wrote several times to Chiliab.

There are a few letters between Chiliab and Julia, chiefly during the period when they were moving from Alabama to Mississippi in 1844. Chiliab was still in Alabama arranging the final details of the move, while Julia was already in Prairie Mount, Chickasaw County, Mississippi. In 1847, they were living in Okolona, Mississippi, which is also in Chickasaw County.

Also included are a few letters from friends and letters about business matters. Included are several letters about the death of James Pickens who was Julia's uncle. In his will, he had left her and her daughters some slaves. There are several indentures for purchases of land made by Howe, and a few bills for merchandise he purchased.

**Subseries 1.5. (1851–1860)** This subseries chiefly comprises correspondence of the Howe family, particularly to and from Ellen and Laura Howe who were away at school during these years. Ellen went first to a school in Aberdeen, Mississippi, that was run by the Rev. J. H. Ingraham, a friend of the family's. Later she attended the Columbia Female Institute in Tennessee. Laura also attended both schools.

The girls wrote letters to their parents describing their studies, friends, and teachers at school. Both girls frequently were homesick and wrote about their desire to come home. Julia's and Chiliab's letters contained family news.

In December 1853, Ellen wrote about a disturbance at the Columbia Female Institute. A Mr. Weber, who taught German to Ellen and music to some of the other students, was dismissed due to his uncontrollable temper. Ellen also mentioned that he had lectured her on what she termed "pantheistic" notions and that he appeared to be a follower of Spinoza. The combination of these circumstances led to his dismissal.

Ellen and Laura spent the fall of 1854 and the spring of 1855 living at home. Ellen received a number of letters from school friends, particularly Sue Watts, who was still at the Columbia Female Institute. Sue wrote chiefly about their friends at school and her own activities. In 1856, Laura returned to school in Aberdeen, Mississippi.

After Laura went back to school in Aberdeen, she corresponded with her parents and her sister Ellen at home. Laura expressed some dissatisfaction with the other girls at school and with her teachers.

Ellen received letters from other friends. The Rev. Ingraham, her former teacher, periodically wrote to her. She also received a few letters from other individuals who were apparently teachers or in some way were connected with her schooling. A few girls, probably school friends, continued to write to her. Also included are letters from her cousin Laura Norwood in North Carolina and other North Carolina relatives.

Towards the end of the series there are a number of notes to Ellen and a few to Laura from

friends in the area about social activities. Ellen was elected the Queen of the May by the Young Gentlemen of Okolona in April of 1860.

Ellen wrote pieces that were published in magazines and newspapers. In July 1860, there is a letter to Ellen from the editor of *Field and Fireside* accepting a review that she had written of a book by the Rev. Ingraham. The editor complimented her on her writing style.

Also included in this subseries are business papers of Chiliab Smith Howe. Beginning in 1856, many of them are letters from his cotton factors, Walsh, Smith & Co., in Mobile, Alabama, advising him on the amount of cotton he had sold. Also included is scattered correspondence from his friends and from his family in the north. A few items indicate Howe's involvement in church affairs, such as a letter to Howe from John Parker responding to Howe's request that he be the preacher in Howe's area and a confirmation certificate for Howe.

Also included are a number of letters to Julia Howe, chiefly from relatives. Her brother Andrew died in March 1854 after a long illness. His wife, Carrie, wrote a few times about his illness and her sorrow after his death. Julia's brother Israel continued to write occasionally, as did her cousin Selina Lenoir in Fort Defiance, North Carolina.

**Subseries 1.8. (Undated Papers)** This subseries comprises undated letters and writings of the Howe family. They are organized chiefly by recipient. Included are numerous letters to Julia Pickens Howe both before and after her marriage, and letters from the Howe daughters while away at school.

#### **Omissions**

Omitted materials from the Chiliab Smith Howe Papers include Subseries 1.6, Loose Papers, 1861–1867; Subseries 1.7, Loose Papers, 1868–1899; Series 2, Volumes; and Series 3, Materials about the Military Careers of J. Byrd Williams and John Richardson. Descriptions of these materials may be found in the introductory materials provided at the beginning of this collection. A list of omissions appears on Reel 23, frame 0448.

*N.B.* Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Lenoir Family Papers I and the Lenoir Family Papers II.

## **Reel 20 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0850 Introductory Materials. 24 frames.

### **Series 1. Loose [Chronological] Papers, 1814–1899 and Undated**

#### **Subseries 1.1: 1814–1827**

0874 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.

0875 Folder 1, 1814–1822. 24 frames.

0899 Folder 2, 1823–1827. 14 frames.

#### **Subseries 1.2: 1828–1835**

0913 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.

0914 Folder 3, 1828–1831. 61 frames.

0975 Folder 4, 1832. 26 frames.

## **Reel 21**

### ***Chiliab Smith Howe Papers cont.***

### **Series 1. Loose [Chronological] Papers, 1814–1899 and Undated cont.**

**Subseries 1.2: 1828–1835 cont.**

- 0001 Folder 5, 1833. 44 frames.
- 0045 Folder 6, January–July 1834. 32 frames.
- 0077 Folder 7, August–December 1834. 31 frames.
- 0108 Folder 8, January–April 1835. 36 frames.
- 0144 Folder 9, May–August 1835. 49 frames.
- 0193 Folder 10, September–December 1835. 50 frames.

**Subseries 1.3: 1836–1838**

- 0243 Description of Subseries 1.3. 4 frames.
- 0247 Folder 11, January–June 1836. 17 frames.
- 0264 Folder 12, July 1836. 73 frames.
- 0337 Folder 13, August 1836. 57 frames.
- 0394 Folder 14, September 1836. 36 frames.
- 0430 Folder 15, October–December 1836. 56 frames.
- 0486 Folder 16, January–10 February 1837. 40 frames.
- 0526 Folder 17, 11–27 February 1837. 29 frames.
- 0555 Folder 18, March–April 1837. 46 frames.
- 0601 Folder 19, May–July 1837. 78 frames.
- 0679 Folder 20, August–December 1837. 71 frames.
- 0750 Folder 21, 1838. 45 frames.

**Subseries 1.4: 1839–1850**

- 0795 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
- 0796 Folder 22, 1839. 23 frames.
- 0819 Folder 23, 1840. 21 frames.
- 0840 Folder 24, 1841. 34 frames.
- 0874 Folder 25, 1842. 32 frames.
- 0906 Folder 26, 1843. 27 frames.
- 0933 Folder 27, 1844–1846. 33 frames.
- 0966 Folder 28, 1847–1849. 51 frames.
- 1017 Folder 29, 1850. 32 frames.

## Reel 22

***Chiliab Smith Howe Papers cont.***

**Series 1. Loose [Chronological] Papers, 1814–1899 and Undated cont.**

**Subseries 1.5: 1851–1860**

- 0001 Description of Subseries 1.5. 1 frame.
- 0002 Folder 30, January–July 1851. 45 frames.
- 0047 Folder 31, August–December 1851. 80 frames.
- 0127 Folder 32, 1852. 28 frames.
- 0155 Folder 33, January–August 1853. 64 frames.
- 0219 Folder 34, September–December 1853. 61 frames.
- 0280 Folder 35, 1854. 74 frames.
- 0354 Folder 36, 1855. 58 frames.
- 0412 Folder 37, 1856. 94 frames.
- 0506 Folder 38, 1857. 116 frames.
- 0622 Folder 39, 1858. 45 frames.
- 0667 Folder 40, 1859. 72 frames.
- 0739 Folder 41, January–June 1860. 63 frames.

0802 Folder 42, July–December 1860. 64 frames.

**Subseries 1.8: Undated Papers**

0866 Description of Subseries 1.8. 1 frame.

0867 Folder 61, Undated Letters: Relatives and School Friends to Julia Pickens. 33 frames.

0900 Folder 62, Undated Letters: Chiliab Smith Howe and Julia Pickens Howe to Each Other. 37 frames.

0937 Folder 63, Undated Letters: to Chiliab Smith Howe. 28 frames.

## Reel 23

### *Chiliab Smith Howe Papers cont.*

#### **Series 1. Loose [Chronological] Papers, 1814–1899 and Undated cont.**

**Subseries 1.8: Undated Papers cont.**

0001 Folder 64, Undated Letters: to Julia Pickens Howe. 92 frames.

0093 Folder 65, Undated Letters: from Howe daughters to Their Parents and Each Other.

106 frames.

0199 Folder 66, Undated Letters: to Joanna Howe and Ellen Howe Richardson. 139 frames.

0338 Folder 67, Undated Letters: Fragments. 38 frames.

0376 Folder 68, Undated Writings. 33 frames.

0409 Folder 69, Undated Verses, Sketches, and Miscellany. 39 frames.

#### **Omissions**

0448 List of Omissions from the Chiliab Smith Howe Papers. 1 frame.

### ***Hughes Family Papers, 1790–1860, Wilkinson County, Mississippi; also Louisiana and South Carolina***

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

This collection consists of the personal correspondence and financial and legal papers of three generations of the Hughes family and relatives in South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Ireland. The bulk of the collection, dated between 1820 and 1898, revolves around the family of John H. Hughes of Cedar Grove, located outside Edgefield, South Carolina. Papers appear for Hughes's father, Dr. John Hughes; for his sister, Sophia Hughes Hunt; for himself and his wife, Martha Bones Hughes; for his children, Jennie Hughes, Lizzie Hughes Nicholson, Sophy Hughes Hill, Mary Hughes Adams, Robert B. Hughes, Willie B. Hughes, and Samuel Bones Hughes; and for his sons-in-law, Cicero Adams, Lovick S. Hill, and Ben Nicholson. Also represented in the collection are a cousin, Lucy T. Butler Moore, whose estate papers appear, and John Christie, of Williams & Christie, a wagon-making firm in Edgefield.

Many of the earlier papers relate to the parents and siblings of Martha Bones Hughes, most of whom lived in Augusta, Georgia, and to their relatives in Ireland.

The collection is arranged chronologically within two series, designated as Series 1. Loose Papers and Series 2. Volumes. Seven subseries, corresponding roughly to the following time periods, divide the Loose Papers: Subseries 1.1. 1790–1819 (scattered early papers); Subseries 1.2. 1820–1834 (Bones family correspondence); Subseries 1.3. 1835–1857 and undated (correspondence of Sophia Hughes Hunt and estate papers of Lucy T. Butler Moore); Subseries 1.4. 1858–1860 (le-

gal papers and correspondence of the Hughes family); Subseries 1.5. 1861–1864 and undated (Civil War correspondence of the Hughes family) [not included]; Subseries 1.6. 1865–1898 and undated (postwar papers of the Hughes family and relatives) [not included]; and Subseries 1.7. 1901–1910 (scattered papers of Robert B. Hughes and the Nicholson family) [not included].

None of these divisions is exact; for example, a small amount of Hughes family correspondence appears in the subseries designated as Bones family correspondence, and the estate papers of Lucy T. Butler Moore are scattered across several of the subseries.

The twelve volumes in the collection are separated into two subseries—Subseries 2.2. Account Books, 1829–1899 and undated [not included] and Subseries 2.2. Personal Notebooks, 1808–1860. The nine account books document primarily hardware and dry goods business activities in Pottersville, Charleston, Columbia, and Edgefield, South Carolina. Only a few of these accounts belong to John H. Hughes; most are unidentified. The personal notebooks include diaries and law office memoranda.

The collection, made up primarily of personal correspondence, is most useful for the study of plantation families, especially the daily routines and social and religious lives of plantation women. Other topics about which detailed information appears are army life during the Civil War and postwar antagonisms. South Carolina politics also receive attention in the early papers. Locations besides Edgefield for which considerable information appears are Augusta, Georgia; Grand Cane, Louisiana; and Woodville, Mississippi. Financial and legal items of interest include wills, deeds, personal accounts, and slave bills of sale. A few miscellaneous items include sermons, clippings, advertisements, and recipes.

This collection is included with Mississippi and Arkansas plantation records because it was identified after filming had begun on South Carolina plantation records and there is much substantive material on Mississippi and Louisiana plantations.

### **Biographical Note**

John H. Hughes (d. 1871), a South Carolina cotton planter and dry goods merchant, was the son of Dr. John Hughes (d. 1835) of Edgefield. The elder Hughes married Sarah Winn in 1792, and married again soon after Sarah's death in 1807 to Elizabeth Galhagar. It is unclear whether John H. Hughes was the son of Sarah or Elizabeth.

Hughes had at least four siblings: a sister named Sophia, who married Charles Hunt in 1820; a brother named Brothers, who was a teacher in Washington Parish, Louisiana; a sister named Elizabeth, who married the Rev. Nicholas Ware Hodges in 1820; and a sister named Margaret, who married James Hunt in 1824.

Sophia Hughes Hunt (fl. 1825–1864) lived most of her life in Woodville, Mississippi. She also spent some time in Greenville and Columbia, South Carolina, and Grand Cane, Louisiana.

John H. Hughes married Martha Bones in 1831, and the two lived at Cedar Grove outside Edgefield. They had eight children: Jennie, who remained unmarried and lived at Cedar Grove; Lizzie, who married Col. Ben Nicholson in 1865; Sophy, who married Lovick S. Hill; Mary, who married Cicero Adams and lived with him in Bamberg; Robert B., a planter who served as a captain in the Civil War; Willie B., who died at Boonsboro, Maryland, during the war; and Samuel Bones Hughes, who was a cadet during the war at Arsenal Academy in Columbia, South Carolina.

James Bones (fl. 1819–1836) of Edgefield was the father of Martha Bones Hughes. He had five children besides Martha—James Jr., John, Robert, Samuel, and William—most of whom were planters in Augusta, Georgia.

Cicero Adams, Lovick S. Hill, and Ben Nicholson all served together, along with Robert and Willie Hughes, in the 22nd Regiment of the South Carolina Volunteers during the Civil War.

Lucy T. Butler Moore (Mrs. Joseph Moore) was a cousin to John H. Hughes. John Christie, who lived in New Cambridge outside Edgefield, South Carolina, was a wagon maker. Most of his family lived in Banff, Scotland, and his connection to the Hughes family is unclear.

### **Series 1. Loose Papers (1790–1910 and undated)**

Mostly personal correspondence of members of the Hughes and Bones families and estate papers of Lucy T. Butler Moore. The bulk of the correspondence relates to Sophia Hughes Hunt, Jennie Hughes, James Bones, and Cicero Adams. Financial and legal papers relate mostly to John H. Hughes in his capacity as executor of the Moore estate.

**Subseries 1.1. (1790–1819)** This subseries comprises scattered early papers, relating mostly to members of the Hunt, Bones, and Hughes families. Two letters appear in this period. One, written 7 September 1812 to Charles Hunt in Dumfermline, Scotland, gives shipping news. Of interest in this letter is mention of a ship named the *Moffat*, which was to sail to Botany Bay, Australia, with female convicts in October 1812. The second letter, dated 6 January 1818, is from James Blocker of Charleston to Col. Sampson Butler of Edgefield (near Winnsboro), South Carolina, and contains Butler's reply of 17 January on the back page of the original. The letter concerns the legal status of a free black man named Joe, who had once belonged to Samuel Butler's brother.

Financial and legal items include a land-lease agreement, dated 12 April 1790, between Arvin Moore and Thomas Boone for land in Edgefield County; four bills, dated 1809, addressed to Charles Hunt in London for the purchase of clothes and other personal items; an 1810 memorandum of transactions concerning the estate of Elizabeth Galhagar Hughes; and a listing of the accounts for 1819 of James Bones with the estate of the deceased John S. Adams.

**Subseries 1.2. (1820–1834)** This subseries comprises chiefly correspondence of Bones family members. There are many letters to James Bones and his wife Mary in Edgefield from their sons in Augusta, Georgia. A handful of letters that the Bones family children (James, John, Robert, Martha, Samuel, and William) exchanged with each other and with friends also appear. Other individuals for whom letters exist are Sophia Hughes (Mrs. Charles) Hunt, Lucy T. Butler, and John Hughes. Frequent topics include crops and cotton market conditions; horses; outbreaks of cholera and other illnesses; visits to medicinal springs such as Red Sulphur Springs and Salt Sulphur Springs, Virginia; family and social life; and politics. A number of Bones family letters, including several from William and Jane Adams and W. F. Stavelly, discuss relatives in Ireland.

Of note in the early letters are one dated 6 March 1825 from James Hunt to his sister-in-law, Sophia Hughes Hunt, in Greenville and one dated 19 March 1825 to Mary Bones from her son William, which provide details of the preparations, schedule, and work of committees in Augusta and Columbia for the reception of General Lafayette.

The letter to Sophia Hughes Hunt marks the beginning of her extensive correspondence, which continues through the Civil War. Letters to her in this period are mostly from her friend Sarah Ann Robson of Columbia and concern home and social matters. Of note in her correspondence is a letter she wrote her father on 4 November 1832, in which she discussed South Carolina politics, including nullification, and a cholera outbreak in Natchez and New Orleans. It is unclear where exactly Mrs. Hunt lived in the early 1830s; she received one letter in 1831 in Woodville, Mississippi, her later home, but she also received letters in Greenville and Charleston, South Carolina.

Family correspondence often addresses political issues. Included are a letter of 24 July 1825, in which John Bones mentioned the anti-tariff sentiment in South Carolina and Georgia; a letter dated 30 July 1828 from Cincinnati in which William Bones described seeing Henry Clay; and a letter of 30 December 1833 to J. Hughes from James R. McKain of Camden, in which McKain commented on current periodicals and anti-masonry.

Letters with and about Adams, Stavelly, and other Irish relatives living in Cincinnati, Ohio; in Belfast, Chequerhall, and Ballyboyland, Ireland; and elsewhere appeared between 1828 and 1834. See, for example, letters dated 30 July, 31 August, and 10 September, 1829, 15 August 1832, and 10 June and 6 August, 1834. These letters often give detailed accounts of family members and places and sometimes mention English-Irish affairs.

Miscellaneous items of interest include a letter written from John Blocker at Lake Laura to his cousin, the widow Lucy T. Butler at Edgefield, in which he proposed marriage. He also commented on the death of his mother-in-law and discussed his work for the surveyor general in Florida. Several letters between September and October 1828 concern James Bones's will.

Legal and financial items include two items pertaining to the sale of a slave named Nace. A receipt signed 22 September 1828 by Joel Spencer acknowledged his taking possession of Nace, whom he promised to sell in Louisiana for John Hughes. A bill appears from Hughes to Spencer for Nace on 23 May 1831. One final item, dated 12 December 1834, is a grant of rights to Lucy T. Moore from William S. Johnson, both in the Edgefield District, for cutting various kinds of timber on his land.

**Subseries 1.3. (1835–1857 and undated)** This subseries consists primarily of correspondence of Sophia Hughes Hunt of Woodville, Mississippi, and estate papers of Lucy T. Butler Moore of Edgefield. Scattered items also appear for John Christie of New Cambridge (outside Edgefield), South Carolina; Robert B. Hughes; Mary Hughes (Adams); and James Bones.

The bulk of the letters received by Sophia Hughes Hunt were written between 1835 and 1846 by her cousin Harriet C. Lewis, who lived at Baywood near Grand Cane, Louisiana, which was then located in Natchitoches Parish. Mrs. Lewis often included in her letters news of her neighbors and local building projects, plans for her children, descriptions of crops and farm affairs, discussion of transportation and mail delivery, and mention of family illnesses, deaths, and other matters. She also on occasion wrote about social and civil affairs in Green Wood, a town near Grand Cane. Of particular interest among her letters are one dated 29 July 1837, which describes the elaborate wedding of a 14-year-old girl in Grand Cane, and one dated 28 February 1838, which gives details of a 21-day journey she took through Louisiana. In 1837, she urged Sophia to come and teach her children at Baywood. After 1845, Mrs. Lewis wrote from Berry Grove on the Red River.

Undated letters from Harriet Lewis, probably written in this period, discuss the boarding of Lewis's young son, family finances, shopping, sewing, cholera among Lewis's slaves, news of neighbors and neighborhood businesses, and Sophia's having a broken leg.

Mrs. Hunt also enjoyed a warm relationship with Harriet Lewis's husband, William; his letters give news of his business affairs and of social gossip.

Additional correspondents of note are Sophia Hunt's cousin, Mary M. Christmas of Jackson, Louisiana, and her brother, Brothers Hughes of Washington Parish, Louisiana. Letters from Mary Christmas in 1836 and 1837 discuss her operation of a boarding house in Jackson, the social and religious life of the town and its rapid growth, and her leaving the Presbyterian church to join the local Baptists. Of note is a letter of 27 November 1836 in which she described a religious revival in Jackson.

Two letters from Brothers Hughes, written in 1851 and 1853, provide insight into his family life, opinions, and finances. He mentioned his teaching positions, local affairs (especially those of a religious nature), cash-flow difficulties, and views on drinking and drunkenness. A letter dated 11 April 1851 told of his wife's giving birth to triplets.

Sophia Hunt also received scattered letters from friends, including E. C. Prosser of Vicksburg in 1853 and 1857, and several other cousins, among whom were E. C. McDaniel of Percy's Creek (1852), Lizzie of Woodville, Mississippi (1855), and Nancy Hotchkiss of Shreveport (1846). Most of the letters discuss family news, vacations, and financial affairs. Two letters of interest are one, dated 8 July 1844, from her cousin R. D. Gill at Centenary College in Rankin, Mississippi, telling of student brawls and violence, and another, dated 6 April 1848, from her nephew S. E. Hodges in the U.S. Army in Mexico, describing the country and General Winfield Scott.

Miscellaneous undated letters addressed to Sophia Hunt in Woodville and Grand Cave are from her sister-in-law, E. Hodge of Columbia, E. C. Prosser of Vicksburg, E. of Green Wood, and H. D. Smith. These women discussed family illnesses, the obtaining of dry goods, preaching in Green Wood, and cholera among Prosser's slaves.

The bulk of the remaining dated correspondence is addressed to John Christie of Williams & Christie of Edgefield. Most of the letters are from Moses Harris of Claiborne, Alabama. Harris wrote during 1851 and 1853 to try to persuade Christie to allow him to marry his daughter Elizabeth. Two letters also appear in 1851 from Harris to Elizabeth and concern both her father's refusal to respond to him and the outbreak of yellow fever in New Orleans. Other letters Christie received

include two from D. M. Moore of Hamburg, South Carolina, concerning cotton he sold for Christie; one dated 29 January 1851 from his nephew J. W. Walker of Banff in Scotland, about the death of a friend in a steamboat accident in New York; and a letter of 14 August 1851, from a friend, Josiah Reames, of Pendleton, South Carolina, describing the effect of a drought on his crops.

Miscellaneous dated items include an 1857 letter from Martha Hughes to her son Robert as a student; an 1836 letter from John Bones to his father concerning his cotton crop; a 29 February 1852 letter from "James" of Jackson, Mississippi, to his "cousin" concerning the affairs of the legislature and the raising of his children; and an 1855 letter from Cicero Adams to Mary Hughes. The first in a long series of letters from Adams, this one describes both the crowded conditions of the Columbia business office where he worked and his affections for her.

Additional undated items for this period include letters to Jennie Hughes at Cedar Grove from Lizzie Hughes and Betty; a letter to "Aunt Sophy" from Fannie Boener; and several fragments relating to Willie H., Betty B., and John Bones. These letters discuss mostly family news and crops.

Other materials consist mostly of the estate papers of Lucy T. Butler Moore, kept by her executor, John H. Hughes. A few additional items concern the affairs of Sophia Hughes Hunt, John H. Hughes,

and John Christie. Deeds, receipts, and accounts make up the bulk of these papers. Of note in Mrs. Moore's estate papers are a legal instrument (1 November 1851) transferring the estate of her deceased husband Joseph Moore to her; her last will and testament (29 June 1856); a sale bill of her estate (3 December 1857); and a copy of a slave bill of sale (originally dated 18 December 1827; copy dated 21 January 1847) for a young girl named Pricilla. Two sermons whose authorship is uncertain appear for June 1840 and 16 June 1849.

**Subseries 1.4. (1858–1860)** Principally the legal papers of John H. Hughes, including scattered accounts and receipts for the estate of Lucy T. Butler Moore and papers pertaining to the trusteeship of Julia Hodges.

Eighteen letters appear, mostly addressed to the Hughes family sisters, Jennie, Sophy, Lizzie, and Mary, from their aunt Sophia Hughes Hunt of Woodville, Mississippi, and from other friends and relatives. These letters discuss personal and neighborhood news, marriages, school, and family. Of particular interest is a letter of 12 November 1860, written by Sophia Hunt to Jennie and Lizzie, in which she described Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. She mentioned the excitement in town over the secession crisis and her attendance at Yancey's speech at the Clay Monument in New Orleans.

A small number of letters are addressed to Sophia Hughes Hunt from her friends and relatives, including Isabella St. Clair Porter of Sumter, South Carolina, Brothers Hughes of Washington Parish, Louisiana, and Emma M. Lenice of Augusta, Georgia. Of note among these is a letter from Emma Lenice, dated 3 May 1860, which discusses the travel of her brother and sister to Africa as missionaries with 80 freed slaves, who had been educated and manumitted by a Mr. Cuthbert of Savannah.

Miscellaneous items are loose diary entries for 1859 made by Jennie Hughes and a school report (1860) for Jennie Hughes from Edgefield Female Institute.

## **Series 2. Volumes (1808–1899 and undated)**

This series consists mostly of account books kept by merchants who were members of or were related to the Hughes family. Several volumes contain accounts kept by more than one person or by more than one business enterprise. Three volumes are personal notebooks. All volumes are arranged chronologically within their respective subseries by the latest date appearing in them.

**Subseries 2.2. Personal Notebooks (1808–1860)** This subseries comprises three volumes containing personal materials. Volume 10, with entries for 1808, 1811, and 1816, is a small, 29-page notebook kept by an unidentified individual in Columbia, South Carolina, and includes diary entries, notes on sermons and readings, prayers, and observations on science and philosophy.

Volume 11 is a 16-page notebook kept by Jane H. Hughes (probably Jennie) in 1858. The notebook and its enclosures contain her essays, exercises, and a record of her Bible reading following her sister Kate's death. Much of her Bible-reading record is scribbled on drafts of letters to an aunt. Volume 12 contains poems, daily entries on law office tasks to be done or already accomplished, notes on law and other readings, copies of outgoing business letters, lists of legal cases, and records of the deaths of prominent men and comments on their lives. All 67 pages of the volume pertain to 1858 except for two, which contain copies of business letters written by Cicero Adams in 1860. The handwriting of these letters suggest that at least some of the other entries as well may belong to Adams.

### **Omissions**

A list of omissions is provided on Reel 24, frame 0229, and includes Subseries 1.5–1.7. Loose Papers, 1861–1910 and undated and Subseries 2.1. Volumes—Account Books, 1829–1899 and undated. Descriptions of omitted materials are included in the introductory materials provided at the beginning of this collection.

## **Reel 23 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0449 Introductory Materials. 22 frames.

### **Series 1. Loose Papers, 1790–1910 and Undated**

#### **Subseries 1.1: 1790–1819**

0471 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.  
0472 Folder 1, 1790–1819. 25 frames.

#### **Subseries 1.2: 1820–1834**

0497 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.  
0498 Folder 2, 1820–1825. 20 frames.  
0518 Folder 3, 1828. 40 frames.  
0558 Folder 4, February–July 1829. 22 frames.  
0580 Folder 5, August–November 1829. 31 frames.  
0611 Folder 6, 1830–1832. 46 frames.  
0657 Folder 7, 1833–1834. 41 frames.

#### **Subseries 1.3: 1835–1857 and Undated**

0698 Description of Subseries 1.3. 2 frames.  
0700 Folder 8, 1835–1837. 58 frames.  
0758 Folder 9, 1838–1844. 45 frames.  
0803 Folder 10, 1845–1850. 53 frames.  
0856 Folder 11, 1851–1852. 37 frames.  
0893 Folder 12, 1853–1854. 50 frames.  
0943 Folder 13, 1855–1856. 34 frames.  
0977 Folder 14, 1857. 35 frames.  
1012 Folder 14a, Undated Antebellum Letters (ca. 1835–1857). 52 frames.

## **Reel 24**

### ***Hughes Family Papers cont.***

### **Series 1. Loose Papers, 1790–1910 and Undated cont.**

#### **Subseries 1.4: 1858–1860**

- 0001 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
- 0002 Folder 15, 1858. 42 frames.
- 0044 Folder 16, 1859–1860. 63 frames.

## **Series 2. Volumes, 1808–1899 and Undated**

### **Subseries 1.2: Personal Notebooks, 1808–1860**

- 0107 Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.
- 0108 Folder 39, Volume 10, Unidentified, Personal Notebook, 1808, 1811, 1816. 18 frames.
- 0126 Folder 40, Volume 11, Jane H. Hughes, Personal Notebook and Diary, 1858. 17 frames.
- 0143 Folder 41, Enclosures to Volume 11. 21 frames.
- 0164 Folder 42, Volume 12, Unidentified and Cicero Adams, Personal Notebook, 1858 and 1860. 65 frames.

## **Omissions**

- 0229 List of Omissions from the Hughes Family Papers. 1 frame.

## ***Francis Terry Leak Papers, 1839–1865, Tippah (now Benton) County, Mississippi***

### **Description of the Collection**

This collection consists chiefly of manuscript volumes containing various types of entries, most of which are presumed to have been written by Francis Terry Leak. Parts of the volumes are devoted to records of miscellaneous accounts, including those relating to cotton shipped and sold, goods and services purchased from various sources, transactions involving the loaning or collecting of money, and other activities having to do with finances. With the exception of Volume 1, which consists chiefly of the work records of plantation hands, the greater portion of each volume contains Leak's diary/plantation journal. The quality and depth of Leak's entries varies considerably; some entries consist only of brief references to the number of acres plowed and the weather on a given day, while other entries are narra-tive passages about plantation life, trips undertaken by family or friends, or the progress of the Civil War.

Many parts of the manuscript volumes have been transcribed. Documentation of the generation of the transcriptions is available from Manuscripts Department staff. The existence of typed transcriptions is noted in the descriptions that follow.

The first folder in the collection consists of two maps showing locations of Leak holdings in northern Mississippi. One map shows the area, circa 1860, with the county lines and place names much as described by Leak in his diary, with the present county lines superimposed. The second map shows the outline of Leak's plantation and the now-vanished town of Salem.

The second folder consists of manuscript volume 1: 1841–1865; not transcribed. This volume comprises work records, 10 October 1841 through 18 November 1865, of plantation hands, showing daily tallies of cotton and of other crops picked. The records are in table format, some pages containing records for two weeks and others records for three to four weeks. Weekly records are separated by the Sunday break, which usually contains a note on the general progress of work. Also included are miscellaneous accounts, notes, status reports on income and expenditures, a few aphorisms and recipes, and other entries. Entries are relatively steady through December 1861, but widely spaced after 1861. Several hands contributed to this book; entries made after Leak's death in 1864 might have been written by an overseer.

The third folder consists of manuscript volume 2: 1839–1852; pp. 1–94 transcribed in typed transcription volume 1, pp. 95–286 transcribed in typed transcription volume 2. Pages 1–94 (front to back of volume) chiefly contain short entries relating to business affairs, including the buying and selling of slaves, payment to day laborers, records of cotton shipped and sold, and the man-

agement of various estates for which Leak seems to have been executor. There are some longer entries in this section, but these, too, are related chiefly to business transactions. Pages 95–286 (back to front of volume) chiefly contain more extensive, narrative entries, dated 1845–12 April 1852, about plantation activities, family affairs, Leak's health, the building of houses and other structures, births and deaths in the neighborhood, and other matters. In this section, however, there are also miscellaneous accounts and other financial documentation.

The fourth folder consists of manuscript volume 3: 1849–1856; pp. 1–338 transcribed in typed transcription volumes 3 and 4. Pages 1–338 (front to back of volume) continue the diary from the second part of volume 2. These entries begin on 12 April 1852 and continue through 21 June 1855. There is a table of contents and an index for this section. Pages 343–386 (back to front of the volume) contain entries dated 1849–1856 that are chiefly miscellaneous accounts, notes, estate accounts, and personal inventories.

The fifth folder consists of manuscript volume 4: 1855–1862; pp. 1–290 transcribed in typed transcription volumes 4 and 5. Pages 1–290 contain a mixture of accounts and diary entries, 22 June 1855 through 31 December 1858, with some entries relating to family and community affairs and others both documenting content of and summarizing the letters received and sent. As a whole, diary entries in this volume tend to be more substantive than those in previous volumes. Pages 301–381 contain miscellaneous accounts, 20 June 1855 through February 1862, but not in strict chronological order. These accounts are similar to those listed in the volume 3 description.

The sixth folder consists of manuscript volume 5: 1859–1862; transcribed in typed transcription volumes 6 and 7. Pages 1–411 chiefly contain diary entries, 1 January 1859 through 23 June 1862, that are similar to those in volume 4. Many of the 1861 and 1862 entries relate to the progress of Civil War battles and to local war activities. The diary continues on pages 428–435 (2 July through 25 September 1862) and pages 468–471 (29 September through 3 November 1862). Pages 412–427 chiefly contain miscellaneous accounts, dated 1 January 1859 through 3 November 1862, as do pages 438–463 (22 May 1858 through 8 August 1862). An index to the entire volume is included.

Folders 7–13 comprise typed transcriptions of manuscript volumes 2–7, 1839–1862.

### **Biographical Note**

Francis Terry Leak, son of Walter and Hannah Pickett Leak, was born in 1803 in Rockingham, North Carolina. He was admitted to the North Carolina bar 27 December 1824. By 1839, however, he had established himself in northern Mississippi, where he was engaged in planting.

Leak's plantation was in Tippah County (now Benton County) near the town of Salem, which was an important trading center until the Civil War. Leak apparently bought the southern part of his holdings in 1836 and added significantly to his lands around 1851. In 1837, he was assessed for 32 slaves, whom he had probably brought with him from North Carolina. In 1850, there appear to have been ten or eleven whites living on the plantation (chiefly family members) and 110 blacks, most of whom must have been slaves. In that same year, he declared for tax purposes the following: 1,360 acres of land; factory stock in North Carolina; a 1/3 share of a warehouse in Salem, Mississippi; houses, wagons, and farming tools; 100 yards of carpeting; 500 bushels of oats; 500 bushels of peas; 1,000 bushels of potatoes; 400 pounds of butter; 250 bales of cotton; 19 horses; 18 mules; 13 cows; 8 oxen; 23 cattle; 26 sheep; 150 hogs (manuscript volume 2, p. 195). In 1860, he owned 90 slaves, the largest number owned by any one man in Tippah County.

Leak appears also to have been active in financial dealings outside of farming operations. Besides the North Carolina factory stock and the interest in the warehouse in Salem, records in Tippah County for 1860 indicate that Leak had a sizable amount of "money loaned at interest." Leak died in Alabama in 1864 and was buried in Selma.

*N.B.* Biographical information is taken in part from notes made by Andrew Brown, who donated the maps showing Leak's holdings.

## **Reel 24 cont.**

## Introductory Materials

0230 Introductory Materials. 8 frames.

## Papers

0238 Folder 1, Maps, ca. 1860. 5 frames.  
0243 Folder 2, Manuscript Volume 1: 1841–1865. 417 frames.  
0660 Folder 3, Manuscript Volume 2: 1839–1852. 147 frames.  
0807 Folder 4, Manuscript Volume 3: 1849–1856. 197 frames.

## Reel 25

### *Francis Terry Leak Papers cont. Papers cont.*

0001 Folder 5, Manuscript Volume 4: 1855–1862. 193 frames.  
0194 Folder 6, Manuscript Volume 5: 1859–1862. 238 frames.  
0432 Folder 7, Typed Transcription Volume 1: Manuscript Volume 2, 1839–1850.  
205 frames.  
0637 Folder 8, Typed Transcription Volume 2: Manuscript Volume 2, 1846–1852.  
317 frames.

## Reel 26

### *Francis Terry Leak Papers cont. Papers cont.*

0001 Folder 9, Typed Transcription Volume 3: Manuscript Volume 3, 1852–1854.  
362 frames.  
0363 Folder 10, Typed Transcription Volume 4: Manuscript Volume 3, 1855 and Manu-  
script Volume 4, 1855–1856. 291 frames.  
0654 Folder 11, Typed Transcription Volume 5: Manuscript Volume 4, 1857–1858.  
228 frames.

## Reel 27

### *Francis Terry Leak Papers cont. Papers cont.*

0001 Folder 12, Typed Transcription Volume 6: Manuscript Volume 5, 1859–1861.  
346 frames.  
0347 Folder 13, Typed Transcription Volume 7: Manuscript Volume 5, 1861–1862.  
324 frames.

### *James Fontaine Maury Diary, 1861, Claiborne County, Mississippi*

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

James Fontaine Maury's diary, dated 1 January to 26 May 1861, consists of brief entries that mention the weather; his health; attendance at church; socializing with friends and guests; family

and neighborhood news; visiting Lucknow plantation; reading books and newspapers; walking and horseback riding around Nitta Tola Plantation; short trips by steamship and railroad; conveying relatives and friends between Nitta Tola, Grand Gulf, and Port Gibson; and Mississippi's political and military preparations for the Civil War.

Entries of interest include: members of the Maury family spending an evening with Confederate general Earl Van Dorn (1820–1863) on 4 March 1861; attending church service at Brashear Academy on 26 April 1861; the wedding on 7 May 1861 of R. B. Maury and June S. Ellete; the "Claiborne Guards," a volunteer company (entries of 18 and 20 April 1861); and Maury's friend John Coleman leaving to join the "Fairview Rifles," another volunteer company (entries of 25 and 26 May 1861). At the beginning of the diary are emblems of Delta Psi Fraternity; one is dated 1860. Maury might have attended the University of Mississippi at Oxford.

### **Biographical Note**

James Fontaine Maury was born in Port Gibson, Claiborne County, Miss., 1 July 1842; he died 22 April 1875. His parents, James Hervey Maury (1796–1874) and Lucinda Smith Maury (1804–1884), who married on 29 May 1822, owned and operated the 750-acre Nitta Tola Plantation, which was located about two miles from Port Gibson, Miss. The plantation included some 57 slaves from 1856 to 1863 when it was devastated by Union troops during the Vicksburg Campaign. James Hervey Maury also owned a home and worked in a law office in Port Gibson.

James Fontaine Maury was living at Nitta Tola during most of the period covered by his diary. Subsequently, he married his first cousin, Elizabeth Owen, the daughter of Frank Owen. Lucknow Plantation, which adjoined Nitta Tola, was owned by Benjamin Grubb Humphreys (1808–1882) and Mildred Maury Humphreys (fl. 1839–1851) prior to the Civil War. Members of the Maury family frequently visited and stayed overnight at Lucknow.

*N.B.* For additional information, see P. L. Rainwater, ed., "The Autobiography of James H. Maury," *The Journal of Mississippi History* V (April 1943): 87–102. This article includes a biographical sketch of James H. Maury and Maury family genealogical data.

## **Reel 27 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0671 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

### **Diary**

0676 Folder 1, James Fontaine Maury, Diary, 1861. 100 frames.

### ***Randolph and Yates Family Papers, 1815–1864 and 1952, Amite and Wilkinson Counties, Mississippi; also Louisiana and Virginia***

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

These papers chiefly consist of personal letters written by members of the Randolph and Yates families, primarily at locations in Virginia, Mississippi, and Louisiana. They discuss family and personal matters, with incidental comments about family members, travel, school, legal affairs, the weather, and other miscellaneous subjects. There is also a chart and accompanying note, composed by George Edward French, Jr., in June 1952, explaining his line of descent from Peter Randolph, and providing additional genealogical information.

In a letter, dated 11 January 1815, R. Lorrain at Petersburg, Virginia, wrote to Sarah Greenhill Randolph Yates at "Ansville" [Annesville], "Dinwiddee" [Dinwiddie County], Virginia, mostly about religious sentiments; the death of a relative in Philadelphia; and family personal matters. She also mentioned "Methodist meetings."

In a letter, dated 27 February 1818, "DPN" at Norborne (or Norbonne), Virginia, wrote to William Yates c/o the Annesville postmaster, Brunswick County, Virginia, mostly about her husband's recent death. She also requested his help in settling her financial and legal affairs.

In a letter, dated 17 February 1820, Sarah Ann Yates Randolph at Amelia, Virginia, wrote to Sarah Greenhill Randolph Yates c/o Kennedy's Post Office, Brunswick County, Virginia, chiefly about family and personal matters, and about being taught at school by Julia Melford.

There is a letter, dated 8 and 18 July 1821, from Julia Melford at Petersburg, Virginia, to Sarah Ann Yates Randolph c/o William Yates, Kennedy's Post Office, in which Melford mentioned her safe arrival from New York, studying music and taking lessons from "Mr. Giel, the finest Teacher in this or I believe any other Country..." and the sudden death of Harriet Randolph, Sarah's cousin. Sarah Ann Yates Randolph, in a letter dated 3 August 1821, suggested to Julia Melford that she move with members of the Randolph family to Mississippi. In a letter, dated 3 September 1821, Julia

Melford at Petersburg, Virginia, wrote to Sally Ann Yates Randolph c/o Kennedy's Post Office, Virginia, mostly about numerous deaths in the vicinity of Petersburg by "bilious fever" and about personal matters. She also mentioned the approaching marriage of Fanny Archer and William Eggleston.

There are two letters, dated 8 and 10 October 1821, from William Yates to Sarah Greenhill Randolph Yates c/o Kennedy's Post Office, Virginia, written while William was traveling overland to Mississippi in company with Peter Randolph. The first was written at Wythe Court House, Virginia, and the second at Surgoinsville, Tennessee. They mention the progress of the trip and give instructions for affairs at home, including what to do about lottery tickets.

In a letter, dated 20 December 1821, Sarah Ann Yates Randolph at Petersburg, Virginia, wrote to Sarah Greenhill Randolph Yates, Brunswick County, Virginia, mostly about her piano lessons. Her teacher, Julia Melford, added that Sarah Ann was studying reading, writing, history, geography, and French, but primarily music.

There are two letters, dated 18 April and 3 May 1822, from William Yates at Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi, to Sarah Greenhill Randolph Yates c/o Kennedy's Post Office, Virginia, mostly about practice in Mississippi Superior Court in Wilkinson and Amite counties; his plans to attend the state Supreme Court at Columbia, Mississippi, on 1 June 1822; and family affairs. In a letter of 18 April 1822, William also wrote about the importance of keeping his Virginia papers in order: "There will no doubt be many unjust claims raised against me—which may be defeated by the documents contained among those papers."

In a letter, dated 20 June 1823, Edward P. French at Manchester (a southern suburb of Richmond), Virginia, to Sarah Greenhill Randolph Yates, his cousin, at Woodville, Mississippi, mentioned his recent journey by ship from New Orleans to Richmond; his recent marriage to Matilda Burfoot; his consideration of and decision to put off the possibility of their moving to Mississippi; and visiting "Mr. Epes" at Nottoway, Virginia. He also addressed to Peter Randolph a discussion of financial and legal matters.

In a letter, dated 17 March 1833, Elizabeth Leatherbury[?] Randolph at Natchez, Mississippi, wrote to Sarah Ann Yates Randolph Stewart at Centreville, Amite County, Mississippi, about personal and family matters. She mentioned both gifts she sent to Sarah and to her children and her recent acquisition of a German piano at auction for \$250.

There are four letters, dated 1833–1834, from Cornelia Virginia Randolph at "Beech Grove" (apparently located at or near St. Francisville, West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana) to Sarah Ann Yates Randolph Stewart at Centreville, Mississippi. In them, she briefly mentioned some aspects of her life as a boarding school student, the weather, and family matters.

There are three letters, dated 1836, from Cornelia Virginia Randolph at Louisville, Kentucky, Guyandotte, Virginia, and at an unspecified location in New York, to Sarah Ann Yates Randolph Stewart at Woodville, Mississippi. In them, she mentioned eating ice cream, enjoying an illuminated garden, and listening to music. She also discussed her trip from New Orleans to Saratoga, New York, by way of Louisville, Kentucky, and White Sulphur Springs, Virginia. In addition, she mentioned other family members and James Ventress, all of whom were with her on at least part of the trip.

There are two letters, dated 6 and 27 August 1837, from Cornelia Virginia Randolph at Shieldsborough, Hancock County, Mississippi, to Sarah Ann Yates Randolph Stewart at Woodville, Mississippi. In them, she mentioned social activities, clothes, family members and friends, and the spread of yellow fever around New Orleans.

In a letter, dated 23 June 1842, Augusta Randolph Ventress wrote to Sarah Ann Yates Randolph Stewart at Centreville, Mississippi, mostly about family and personal matters. She mentioned Florence, William, Peter, and Jim, probably her own children.

In a letter, dated 26 January 1846, Sarah Ann Yates Randolph Stewart at Holly Grove, Mississippi, wrote to T. Jones Stewart at Jackson, Mississippi, mostly about personal and family matters. She mentioned visiting his brother James Ventress, plans for a trip to the coast, and regret that his session (presumably at court) would be lengthy. In a letter, dated 15 July 1846, Augusta Randolph Ventress at "Coast" (letter postmarked Donaldsonville, Louisiana) wrote to Sarah Ann Yates Randolph Stewart at Woodville, Mississippi, about family and personal matters.

There are three letters, dated 19 July, 5 August, and 27 December 1846, from Cornelia Virginia Randolph Thornton at Bayou Goula, Louisiana, and St. Francisville, Louisiana, to Sarah Ann Yates Randolph Stewart at Woodville, Mississippi, about personal and family matters and social activities. In a letter, dated 10 October 1847, she wrote at Hopemore, Bayou Goula, to Sarah Ann at Woodville, more about family and personal matters; she mentioned a recent illness, and Hamden's [not identified but probably a relative] family.

In two letters, dated 15 January and 7 February 1848, Sarah Ann Yates Randolph Stewart at Holly Grove, Mississippi, wrote to T. Jones Stewart at Jackson, Mississippi, about family and personal matters; she also mentioned activities of friends, such as a visit by "Judge Cage," and agricultural matters. In a letter, dated 10 July 1848, Cornelia Virginia Randolph Thornton at Bayou Goula, Louisiana, wrote to Sarah Greenhill Randolph Yates at Woodville, Mississippi, in which she discussed activities in her daily life—reading, playing the piano, talking to her husband, and associating with her children. She also mentioned the children's schooling, and Hamden's family, and made inquiries of other family members.

There are eight letters, dated 1850–1852, from Anna Maria Thornton and Cornelia Virginia Thornton at Holly Grove, Mississippi, to T. Jones Stewart at Jackson, Mississippi, and Sarah Greenhill Randolph Yates at Woodville, Mississippi. The girls, living with their aunt, Sarah Ann Yates Randolph Stewart, and going to school, wrote about family and personal matters. They mentioned occasional visits from their father, and gave news of other relatives.

There is a letter, dated 5 May 1853, from Jennie D. Stocking at St. Francisville, Louisiana, to an unspecified aunt, about her visit to St. Francisville; she asked her aunt to address future letters to her at Binghamton, New York

During the Civil War, there is a letter, dated 29 April 1864, from H. Johnson[?] at Woodley (Louisiana or Mississippi), to Philip Barton Key, lieutenant, commanding Confederate States Ordinance Department affairs at Natchitoches, Louisiana. Mentioned are details of financial and legal arrangements with Key and his mother, including the dispatch of Confederate notes to buy cotton, a completed survey of "Greenwood" [probably a plantation]; and bright prospects for Confederate victory in the Red River Campaign.

There are two undated letters. In one, T. Jones Stewart in Columbia County, Georgia, wrote to Sarah Ann Yates Randolph Stewart at Centreville, Mississippi, of his activities in attending to the settlement of her father's estate, of his plan to visit her uncle Randolph and his family, and of young ladies in the area who had captivated Hampden (possibly her brother John Hampden Randolph). In the second undated letter, Phebe Vail Randolph at Troy, New York, wrote to Sarah Ann Yates (Randolph) Stewart at Woodville, Mississippi, about personal and family matters.

Also included is a letter and a chart, dated 1952, made by George Edward French, Jr., showing his descent from the Randolph family and notations about this and related families.

### **Biographical Note**

Peter Randolph and Sarah (Sally) Greenhill Randolph were children of Peter Randolph and Sara Greenhill, a first cousin of Martha Dandridge Custis Washington of Virginia.

Peter Randolph, a lawyer and cousin of both John Randolph of Roanoke (1773–1833) and

Thomas Jefferson, was appointed by President James Monroe as the first U.S. District Judge in the new state of Mississippi. At the time of his appointment, he was residing in Nottoway County, Virginia. He, his sister, Sarah Greenhill Randolph Yates, and her husband, William Yates of Virginia, moved to Mississippi in the early 1820s.

Peter Randolph married at least twice. His first wife was Sallie Cocke Randolph; his second, Elizabeth Leatherbury[?] Randolph (as of March 1833). Peter Randolph was the father of Sarah (Sally) Ann Yates Randolph; Cornelia Virginia Randolph; Augusta Randolph; Sydney (also spelled Sidney); John Hampden Randolph; and possibly Juliana Randolph.

Sarah Ann Yates Randolph married T. Jones Stewart sometime prior to 1833; they resided at Centreville, Amite County, Mississippi, and Holly Grove, Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi, in the 1830s, 1840s, and 1850s. Sarah (Sally) Stewart, Penelope Stewart, and possibly Nell (Stewart?) were their children. Letters dated 1847 and 1848 indicate that Sarah Ann Yates Randolph Stewart married William Fort in that period.

Augusta Randolph married a Mr. Ventress sometime prior to 1842 and wrote of her family in a letter, dated 23 June 1842, mentioning Florence, William, Peter, and Jim, who probably were her children. Her letters in the 1840s were written from Louisiana.

Cornelia Virginia Randolph (b. ca. 1819) wrote a number of the letters in the collection. They indicate that she was a school girl in the early 1830s and that she married Charles Augustine Thornton prior to 1846; her letters for that year and afterward are signed Cornelia V. Thornton. Her letters in the 1840s were written at Bayou Goula and Saint Francisville, Louisiana. Among her children were Sarah Thornton, Anna Maria Thornton (who married Philip Barton Key), and Cornelia Virginia Thornton. Letters, 1850–1852, indicate that these children were living with their aunt, Sarah Ann Randolph Stewart at Holly Grove, Mississippi, during those years and going to school there.

Sydney (or Sidney) Randolph (fl.1820s) married Phebe Vail.

Sarah Greenhill Randolph Yates is sometimes referred to as “Sally,” but, after her marriage to William Yates, more often as “Aunt Yates.”

*N.B.* A related collection among the holdings of the Louisiana State University libraries is the John H. Randolph papers. That collection is included in UPA’s *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series I, Part 1, Louisiana Sugar Plantations*.

## Reel 27 cont.

### Introductory Materials

0776 Introductory Materials. 11 frames.

### Papers

0787 Folder 1, 1815–1823. 43 frames.

0830 Folder 2, 1833–1837. 36 frames.

0866 Folder 3, 1842–1848. 36 frames.

0902 Folder 4, 1850–1864, 1952, and Undated. 37 frames.

### ***William Ruffin Smith Papers, 1772–1959, Lowndes County, Mississippi; also North Carolina***

#### Description of the Collection

These papers include very little material relating to the personal life of William Ruffin Smith. Most of the papers in Series 1 relate to the Mississippi plantation of Charles Shields, William Ruffin Smith’s neighbor in North Carolina. Shield bought a plantation in Mississippi and took an unspecified number of slaves there to operate it under the supervision of an overseer, Howell Adams, but died shortly thereafter. Smith, as executor of the estate, administered the property for Shields’s

heirs. Other papers are concerned with a debt owed to the elder William Ruffin Smith by James Gordon of Columbus, Mississippi, and with the estate of Margaret S. Spruill, for which Peter Evans was trustee with one of the Smiths as his agent. In addition, there are typed copies of obituaries for William Edward Smith (d. 1893) and Adelaide Maria Evans Smith (d. 1909).

The papers in Series 2 consist mostly of clippings of undated newspaper articles, many written by Lena Smith, concerning the building and destruction of the Confederate ironclad ship *Albemarle*; Halifax County, North Carolina, history; and information regarding members of the Smith and other families and their homes in Halifax County. In addition, there are miscellaneous items relating to members of the Smith family; typed essays by Claiborne Smith about his grandmother and about late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century social conditions, especially relating to blacks; and a typed transcription of a 1959 sermon given at a Scotland Neck church by T. J. C. Smith.

The materials in Series 3 consist of six account books, including five kept by William Ruffin Smith or his father between 1799 and 1866 in Halifax County. Volume 5 has accounts mostly for the years 1805 to 1835, and includes a three-page list of slaves owned by both Smiths, giving their names, birthdates (ranging from 1755 to 1849), mothers's names, and, occasionally, dates of death. Volume 6 is an account book, dated 1865–1866, kept by William Henry Smith (1830–1895), for a store he ran in Halifax County.

### **Biographical Note**

William Ruffin Smith (1803–1872) resided at a plantation bordering the Roanoke River at Scotland Neck, Halifax County, North Carolina. Through his father, William Ruffin Smith (1779–1845), he was descended from Nicholas Smith (fl. 1728) of Halifax County, and Arthur Smith, founder of Smithfield, Virginia. His mother was Sarah Norfleet Smith.

After graduation from the University of North Carolina in 1824, William Ruffin Smith married, around 1828, Susan Evans (fl. 1828–1893), daughter of Peter Evans (1781–1852) and Ann Johnston Evans (1789–1866), and sister of Adelaide Maria Evans Smith 1819–1909) and Peter Gustavus Evans (1822–1863). Together, they had at least six children: Peter Evans (1829–1905); William Henry (1830–1895); Benjamin Gordon (1837–1901); A. L.; Walter J.; and Charles S.

Peter Evans Smith built the Confederate ironclad ship *Albemarle* on or near the riparian border of his father's plantation. After graduation from the University of North Carolina in 1851, he married Rebecca Norfleet Hill in 1852. Together, they had at least one child, Lena. William Henry Smith earned an A.B. degree from the University of North Carolina in 1852; he later became a captain in the Confederate Army and operated a store in Halifax County from at least August 1865 to March 1866. William Ruffin Smith's brother-in-law, Peter Gustavus Evans, also attended the University of North Carolina. During the Civil War, he served as captain in the 3rd North Carolina Cavalry, 1861–1862, and as colonel of the 5th North Carolina Cavalry (known also as the 63rd North Carolina Regiment), from 1 October 1862 to his death due to wounds on 24 July 1863.

*N.B.* Biographical information is drawn in part from Robert K. Krick, *Lee's Colonels*, 2nd rev. ed., Dayton, Ohio: Press of Morningside Bookshop, 1984, p. 114.

### **Series 1. Correspondence and Loose Legal and Financial Papers (1722–1909 and undated)**

This series contains items relating to William Ruffin Smith and others. There is a receipt, dated September 1772, from John Branch to Arthur Smith for his "leavy in full for the year 1770 & 1771." There is a note, dated 30 December 1838, from James Ellum to Benjamin J. Spruill, concerning the hiring of a slave for extra work.

In a letter, dated 22 December 1839, Peter Evans wrote to William Ruffin Smith at Scotland Neck, North Carolina, about the estate of Margaret S. Spruill; local and family news; a farm that was for sale on the Tar River in Edgecombe County, North Carolina; and his consideration of relocating to Missouri. He also wrote: "My family & self are all well, except a negro man badly bitten by a Dog of one of the neighbors."

In a letter, dated 6 February 1840, James Gordon of Columbus, Mississippi, wrote to William Ruffin Smith at Scotland Neck about his temporary inability to pay a debt he owed Smith, and his willingness, if absolutely necessary, to sell his slaves in order to pay off the debt. There is a busi-

ness account, dated 26 February 1839, between Peter Evans, trustee of Margaret S. Spruill, and Richard Hines, attorney for E. P. Ross, covering the previous year.

There is the "Settlement of the Estate of Robert S. Young with R. W. Allison the Guardian, Interest Calculated to the 1st of Feby 1842," relating to money lent to individuals and the collection of interest for the years 1836 to 1842. The borrowers listed included several prominent men of the region of Mecklenburg, Rowan, and Cabarrus counties, North Carolina: David Franklin Caldwell (1814–1898); William Julius Alexander (1797–1857); Thomas S. Polk; James W. Osborne; Daniel Moreau Barringer (1806–1873); and Paul Barringer (1778–1844). The connection of this item with members of the Smith family is unclear.

There is an account, dated 1842, entitled "Treasurer of working society to R. H. Smith," summarizing cash paid and balance due to Smith for work at a church.

W. F. Shields, a captain in the U.S. Navy, wrote at Columbus, Mississippi, in letters dated 9 June and 7 September 1844, to William Ruffin Smith at Scotland Neck, about the plantation of Charles Shields (recently deceased) in Lowndes County, Mississippi. There are numerous letters from Howell Adams, overseer in charge of the plantation, to William Ruffin Smith, discussing terms of employment, conditions on the plantation, crop conditions and marketing, efforts to collect debts owed, and related matters. Interspersed with these letters are other items relating to the plantation. In letters dated 29 March and 29 May 1845, Richard Evans wrote about the plantation and financial aspects of the Shields estate. There are scattered accounts of the estate with Labuzan and Olds and later with Robert Desha and Company, both commission merchants of Mobile, Alabama, relating primarily to the sale of cotton from the plantation.

In a letter dated 1847, Moses Craft wrote to William Ruffin Smith at Scotland Neck about the Shields plantation. The writer severely criticized Howell Adams's performance as overseer and hinted at his own suitability for the job.

In a letter dated 4 January 1850, W. H. Shields, son of Charles Shields, wrote from Columbus, Mississippi, to William Ruffin Smith about the Shields plantation, which he was then supervising. There is a letter dated 12 February 1852, from Robert S. Maitland of New York, written on behalf of William Wright, about sales of cotton from the estate. There are accounts, dated 1854 and 1860, of William Ruffin Smith with James Gordon and Company of Norfolk, Virginia, regarding sales of corn and purchases of plantation supplies.

There is a receipt for a student's tuition, dated 1867, signed by William Bingham. There is a marriage license, dated 1 April 1868, for freedmen Richard Smith and Tracey Laurence, bearing the signature of the clerk of the Halifax County court. There is a commission, dated 16 October 1868, signed by W. W. Holden, governor of North Carolina, and H. J. Memminger, secretary of state of North Carolina, naming William Ruffin Smith as a justice of the peace for Halifax County.

There is a typed copy of a letter from Susan Evans Smith, ca. 1893, to Adelaide Maria Evans Smith, about the death of William Edward Smith and a typed copy of an obituary for him. There is a typed copied of an obituary, circa 1909, for Adelaide Maria Evans Smith, which provides information about her and other members of the Smith and related families.

Undated items consist of brief financial accounts of the estates of Margaret A. Spruill and Eliza R. Ross; accounts of Vine Hill Academy, with William Ruffin Smith, treasurer; and a note from overseer Howell Adams about the necessity of hiring out a slave, Anthony, for \$125.

## **Series 2. Other Loose Papers (1812, 1924, and undated)**

This series includes newspaper articles about Halifax County and other items. There are newspaper articles, including one dated 10 July 1924, about the destruction of the Confederate iron-clad ship *Albemarle*. There are several articles by Lena Smith concerning Smith, Evans, and Spruill family history. There is also an article by Reba Shields about Scotland Neck.

Miscellaneous loose papers include a note about the building of the *Albemarle*; photocopies of Smith family history materials; two essays by Claiborne Smith, one entitled "The Post Emancipation Negro," and the other, "The Things We Remember about 'Grandma'"; and a typed transcrip-

tion of a 1959 sermon given by T. J. C. Smith.

### **Series 3. Account Books (1799–1868 and undated)**

All of the volumes in the collection are classified as account books. They are listed in approximate chronological order. While most volumes contain financial information only, Volume 2 is mostly papered over with newspaper clippings, and Volume 5 includes a list of slaves owned by William Ruffin Smith.

Volume 1: 1799–1801 and 1826–1860, consists of general merchandise and miscellaneous accounts kept by William Ruffin Smith. Volume 2: 1803–1819 and 1864–1866, is an account book, mostly obscured by 1860s newspaper clippings. Volume 3: 1836–1846, is an account book of William Ruffin Smith relating to the estates of Margaret S. Spruill and Eliza P. Ross, including accounts of Smith as agent and Peter Evans as trustee. Volume 4: 1852–1857, is an account book of William Ruffin Smith relating to the settlement of the estate of Richard Hines by Smith as executor. Volume 5: 1805–1835 and 1849, is an account book of William Ruffin Smith relating to persons for whom Smith was guardian and with estates for which he was executor. The last three pages contain a list of slaves belonging to William Ruffin Smith, father and son, with vital statistics for each slave. Volume 6: 1865–1866, is an account book for a store run by William Henry Smith.

*N.B.* Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include: the Peter Evans Smith Papers (#677); the Claiborne Smith Papers (#3088); and the Archibald Stuart Hall Smith Papers (#4495). The Peter Evans Smith Papers are scheduled for inclusion in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series J, Part 12*.

## **Reel 28**

### **Introductory Materials**

0001 Introductory Materials. 12 frames.

### **Series 1. Correspondence and Loose Legal and Financial Papers, 1722–1909 and Undated**

0013 Description of Series 1. 2 frames.  
0015 Folder 1, 1772, 1804, 1838–1845. 75 frames.  
0090 Folder 2, 1846–1847. 48 frames.  
0138 Folder 3, 1848–1849. 36 frames.  
0174 Folder 4, 1850–1868, 1893, 1909, and Undated. 41 frames.

### **Series 2. Other Loose Papers, 1812, 1924, and Undated**

0215 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.  
0216 Folder 5, Clippings. 22 frames.  
0238 Folder 6, Miscellaneous Papers. 24 frames.

### **Series 3. Account Books, 1799–1868 and Undated**

0262 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.  
0263 Folder 7, Volume 1: 1799–1801 and 1826–1860. 182 frames.  
0445 Folder 7a, Enclosures to Volume 1. 8 frames.  
0453 Folder 8, Volume 2: 1803–1819 and 1864–1866. 96 frames.  
0549 Folder 9, Volume 3: 1836–1846. 22 frames.  
0571 Folder 10, Volume 4: 1852–1857. 48 frames.  
0619 Folder 10a, Enclosures to Volume 4. 17 frames.  
0636 Folder 11, Volume 5: 1805–1835 and 1849. 120 frames.  
0756 Folder 11a, Enclosures to Volume 5. 2 frames.

## Reel 29

### ***William Ruffin Smith Papers cont.*** **Series 3. Account Books, 1799–1868 and Undated cont.**

- 0001 Folder 12, Volume 6: 1865–1866. 334 frames.  
0335 Folder 12a, Enclosures to Volume 6. 33 frames.

### ***Frank F. Steel Letters, 1859–1861,*** ***Washington County, Mississippi; also Kentucky and Ohio***

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

Frank F. Steel of Ohio apparently was employed as a tutor or contract worker of some sort on a plantation in Mississippi and in Lexington, Kentucky. The collection consists of three letters from Frank F. Steel to Anna Steel at Hillsboro, Ohio. In the first, dated 15 December 1859, he wrote at "Cottage Home," southern Washington County, Mississippi, about his new situation at a plantation about five miles from the Mississippi River. He mentioned exercising, hunting, and reading, but discussed at greater length the treatment and condition of slaves at "Major Redd's" plantation and in general by plantation owners. He also expressed his "Northern prejudice" against blacks.

In the second letter, dated 8 December 1860, Frank F. Steel wrote at Lexington, Kentucky, about the concept of one's "sense of duty"; about the South and Southerners, in a sympathetic tone; about the national political crisis and the possibility of secession; and about family and personal matters.

In the third letter, dated 19 August 1861, he wrote at Lexington, Kentucky, about his attendance at social events in the area; about his sympathy for the South; about his family's sentiments (mostly for the North); and other family matters. His closing signature is followed by the phrase "Rebel Army," and a pencil note below says "1st Ky."

#### **Introductory Materials**

- 0368 Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

#### **Letters**

- 0375 Folder 1, 1859–1861. 16 frames.

### ***Whitaker and Snipes Family Papers, 1780, 1835–1889,*** ***Hinds County, Mississippi; also North Carolina***

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

This collection is composed of widely scattered and some possibly unrelated personal and legal/business papers of members of the Whitaker and Snipes families. There are two series: Series 1. Correspondence, Financial and Legal Papers, and Other Loose Papers, 1780, 1835–1889, and undated, and Series 2. Pictures, undated (pre-1864) and 1889.

#### **Biographical Note**

The Whitaker and Snipes families were planters of Halifax County, North Carolina, and Hinds County, Mississippi. The connection between the Whitaker and Snipes families is unclear from these papers. Members of the Whitaker family resided in Halifax County, North Carolina, in the early nineteenth century. Eli P. Walker moved with his immediate family to Leon County, Florida,

circa 1835. Members of the Snipes family, who might originally have lived in North Carolina, lived as of 1869 and 1870 in Hinds County, Mississippi, and Webster County, Kentucky.

Other people mentioned in the papers include Balaam C. Burgess and Ensley Burgess of Randolph County, North Carolina, and William Dunn Moseley (1795–1863), speaker of the North Carolina Senate from 1832 to 1835 and the first governor of the state of Florida, 1845–1849.

**Series 1. Correspondence, Financial and Legal Papers, and Other Loose Papers (1780, 1835–1889, and undated)**

This series is composed largely of scattered personal and business items, almost all letters of members of the Whitaker and Snipes families. It also includes typed transcriptions of Confederate military correspondence; a letter describing the 1862 Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia; a short biographical sketch of William Dunn Moseley (1795–1863); and a typed transcription of “Persons Disqualified by the Disqualifying Act, passed July 6, 1780” (a list of the names and occupations of thirteen men).

In a letter, dated 12 May 1835, Eli P. Whitaker at Leon County, Fla., wrote to L. H. B. (Henry) Whitaker at Enfield, Halifax County, North Carolina, about the death of his sister; his family’s overland migration to Florida (apparently from North Carolina); planting cotton, corn, and other crops; building a log house; and someone threatening to whip slaves.

There is a letter, dated 8 August 1840, from G. Huckabee at Pleasant Retreat (state not specified) to “Mr. Sloan” about the former’s son George at school; also mentioned are Florida politics and elections.

There is an indenture and deed, dated 29 March 1858, made between Balaam C. Burgess and Ensley Burgess, both of Randolph County, North Carolina, for land in that county.

There is a letter (in badly faded ink), written by a soldier serving in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, dated 22 December 1862 at Fredericksburg, Virginia. It largely consists of a description of the Battle of Fredericksburg, 13 December 1862, as seen from the area of “the stone wall” on the southwest edge of town.

There are typed transcriptions of Civil War military correspondence, dated June and July 1864, regarding fighting at Staunton River Bridge, Virginia, on 25 June 1864, including letters exchanged between Confederate army captain Benjamin Lines Farinholt (1839–1919) and Robert E. Lee, and letters to Colonel Henry Eaton Coleman, Jr. (1837–1890) of the 12th North Carolina Infantry Regiment.

In a letter dated 30 January 1865, “E. T. R.” wrote to her daughter (apparently from elsewhere in North Carolina) about her anxieties and reactions to Union invaders. She mentioned the possibility of sending provisions to Lumberton, North Carolina; the possible evacuation of Fort Anderson, near Wilmington, North Carolina; and family news. She also wrote: “I am sure that every person in the Confederacy would be rejoiced to have peace with independence.”

There is a letter (in faded ink), dated 16 July 1865, from William R. Sane[?] at Goldsboro, North Carolina, to John A. Robinson, concerning business or legal matters.

In a note, dated 1 December 1869, W. A. Graham at Hillsborough, North Carolina, wrote to Thomas Snipes, apparently about sending supplies to Mississippi.

In a letter, dated 26 May 1869, William Wells at Balton, Mississippi, wrote to Eliza Snipes (in another state) about the estate of Anderson Snipes. In a letter, dated 30 May 1869, Aron Cates at Brownsville, Hinds County, Mississippi, mentioned to a brother (name unknown) that Anderson [Snipes?] was living at Summit, Amite County, Mississippi. “Anderson’s wife killed my wife & that is the reason he had to leave here. [H]e was well when he left and I have not heard from him since....” He also wrote that when Eliza [Snipes?] came he would “go home.”

There are four letters (2 October 1869, 27 February 1870, 5 November 1870, and 6 December 1870) from Thomas L. Snipes at Pool’s Mill, Webster County, Kentucky, to “Der Unkle,” concerning agricultural conditions; the progress of a railroad in the area; and family matters, including affairs of the estate of Anderson Snipes in Mississippi. In the letter of 5 November 1870, he wrote: “the people here has the Cansas [Kansas] fever”; he also mentioned going to the state fair at Henderson, Kentucky. In a letter of 6 December 1870, he related his intention of both going to Mississippi to settle his father’s share of Anderson Snipes’s estate and paying taxes on it.

W. Ratliff at Clinton, Hinds County, Mississippi, wrote on 5 July 1870 to Eliza Snipes with an offer to purchase 240 acres from Anderson Snipes's estate. In a letter dated 20 December 1870, W. J. Ratliff at Raymond, Mississippi, wrote to Eliza Snipes at Leesburg (no state given) about the visit of Thomas L. Snipes and subsequent decisions about Anderson Snipes's estate.

There is an undated fragment of writing that mentions abolitionists and Christian clergymen.

There is a two-page, typed transcription of a biographical sketch of William Dunn Moseley (1795–1863) written by "the cultured Dr. Whitfield." It was transcribed from an article in the Kinston, North Carolina, *Free Press*, date unknown.

### **Series 2. Pictures (Undated (pre-1864) and 1889)**

This series is composed of two pictures. There is an 8" x 10" portrait photograph of William Dunn Moseley (1795–1863), date unknown. There is also an 8" x 10" photograph of Live Oak Plantation, location unknown (probably Florida), taken in 1889. The home, which burned down in 1894, may relate to William Dunn Moseley or to the Branch family of North Carolina and Florida.

*N.B.* Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include: the Cary Whitaker Papers; the Mathew Cary Whitaker Papers; the Spier Whitaker Papers; the Absalom Benton Whitaker Papers; the Whitaker and Meade Family Papers; and the Branch Family Papers. The Absalom Benton Whitaker Papers and the Branch Family Papers are included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series J, Part 4*.

## **Reel 29 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0391 Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

### **Series 1. Correspondence, Financial and Legal Papers, and Other Loose Papers, 1780, 1835–1889, and Undated**

0398 Folder 1, 1780, 1835–1889. 38 frames.

### **Series 2. Pictures, Undated (pre-1864) and 1889**

0436 Folder P-770/1–2. 5 frames.

### ***James Trooper Armstrong Papers, 1832–1891, Jefferson County, Arkansas; also Tennessee***

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

This collection consists chiefly of letters from James Trooper Armstrong to his wife Matilda, and letters from other relatives and children to Matilda. There are two major groups of letters from Armstrong. One group, dated 1850 through 1852, was written chiefly when Armstrong was at their plantation, Woodstock, while Matilda remained in Nashville, Tennessee, with relatives. The second group of letters from Armstrong were written during the Civil War when he served in the Confederate Army. Also included during this period are a few letters from Matilda to Armstrong.

Matilda also received a number of letters from her relatives and her children, particularly between the years 1866 and 1891. The letters chiefly contain family news.

Documents in the collection are filed chronologically in Series 1. Correspondence, including the following: Subseries 1.1 1832–1848, Subseries 1.2 1850–1852, Subseries 1.3 1853–1858, Subseries 1.4 1860–1865, Subseries 1.5 1866–1891, and Subseries 1.6 Undated. Series 2 comprises microfilm copies of documents in the collection.

#### **Biographical Note**

James Trooper Armstrong (d. 1873) was an antebellum planter at Woodstock Plantation near Pine Bluff in Jefferson County, Arkansas. He served as a Confederate Army officer in the 9th Arkansas Regiment from 1861 to 1862, and as an ordnance officer on the staff of Major General James Fleming Fagan in Arkansas and Missouri from 1864 to 1865. He died in Columbus, Mississippi, in 1873.

Armstrong was married to Matilda ("Ladie") Greene (fl. 1832–1891), daughter of R. W. Greene. Her maternal relatives included the Porter family, and one of her aunts, Penelope Porter, married James Woods, both he and she corresponded with Matilda. Matilda had a brother, Alexander P. Greene, who moved from New Orleans to San Francisco in 1854. She moved to Abilene, Texas, after her husband's death in 1873.

The children of James and Matilda Armstrong included James Trooper Armstrong, Jr., Nellie, Robert, and Woods. James Trooper Armstrong, Jr., married Sarah Ervin in 1887, and they lived in Columbus, Mississippi. Sarah was the granddaughter of William Ethelbert Ervin (1809–1860).

Armstrong's sister Nannie, who is mentioned frequently in the correspondence and who wrote a number of letters to Matilda Armstrong, was the wife of William Alexander Percy of Mississippi and the mother of LeRoy and Walker Percy. She was in Arkansas in 1852.

### **Series 1. Correspondence (1832–1891 and undated)**

**Subseries 1.1. (1832–1848)** This subseries consists of scattered family and personal letters of the Greene, Woods, and Porter families, who were related to Matilda Greene, later Matilda Armstrong. The earliest letter is to Matilda's aunt, Penelope Porter, from Matilda's grandfather, Alex Porter, about the health and welfare of Matilda, who apparently was staying with her grandfather. Two of the letters, dated 1841 and 1848, were to Matilda from Penelope, giving family news. Also included is a letter to Penelope from Alex Greene, at a U.S. Army camp near Comargo in Mexico, where he was serving in the volunteer army during the Mexican War. He described the activities of the army.

Also included is one letter to Nancy Armstrong from her husband, a social invitation, and a funeral notice.

**Subseries 1.2. (1850–1852)** This subseries consists chiefly of letters from James Trooper Armstrong to his wife, Matilda Armstrong, while he was at his plantation, Woodstock, near Pine Bluff in Jefferson County, Arkansas. He also wrote from Memphis and Jackson, Tennessee, and Paducah, Kentucky. He gave news of himself, friends, and relatives; details of his daily activities; and comments on whatever place he was in or had recently visited. He also wrote about how much he missed his wife and inquired about his family. Most of the letters were addressed to Matilda in Nashville, Tennessee, care of James Woods, who is believed to have been the husband of Matilda's aunt Penelope.

In 1852, there are also letters to Matilda from James and Penelope Woods while she was at War Trace in Bedford County, Tennessee. Also included is a letter from her sister-in-law Nannie, at Chalmette, dated 27 September, and a letter, dated 28 December 1852, from F. W. Trapnall of Little Rock, congratulating the Armstrongs on the recent birth of a son.

**Subseries 1.3. (1853–1858)** This subseries consists of a few scattered letters. They include a letter dated 27 April 1853 from Jacob Lindley in Hernando, Mississippi, to his grandchildren William and Molly Anderson. Also included is a letter, dated 13 December 1853, to Matilda from her uncle, James Woods, and a letter dated 19 January 1854 from Jacob Lindley in Connellsville, Pennsylvania, to his daughter, Sarah Anderson. The connection between Lindley and the Armstrongs is not clear. Matilda Armstrong received a letter, dated 4 December 1854, from her brother, Alexander P. Greene, on board the ship *Prometheus*, on his way from New Orleans to San Francisco by way of Nicaragua, and a letter from Alex in San Francisco dated 19 February 1857.

**Subseries 1.4. (1860–1865)** This subseries consists chiefly of letters from James Trooper Armstrong to his wife Matilda, and a few from Matilda to him, while he was serving in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

Armstrong's letters give information about his situation, recent military movements and activities, news of friends, speculation about coming events, hopes for peace, comments on news from

Matilda, and arrangements to supply her with money. Also included are a few letters to Matilda from her relatives.

In 1861 and 1862, Armstrong was an officer in the 9th Arkansas Regiment. He wrote to Matilda from Camp Lee, near Pine Bluff, from Memphis, and from Union City. In 1861, Matilda wrote a number of letters to Armstrong from "Home" (probably Woodstock). In April 1862, Armstrong wrote from Corinth, Mississippi, and described the recent fighting in which he had participated (either Shiloh Church or Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee). Also in 1862, Matilda received letters from her cousin S. R. Woods in Nashville and her cousin Lizzie Kirkman of Tuscaloosa.

In 1863, there is a letter to Matilda from Armstrong, doing adjutant and inspector general duty "about 8 miles from Gen. (John S.) Marmaduke's Headquarters." He expected to move towards the Arkansas River.

In 1864, Matilda was in Washington, Arkansas, staying with Mrs. Eakins, wife of Col. John R. Eakins. Armstrong was in and around Camden, Arkansas, working with ordnance and ammunition wagons on the staff of Major General James Fleming Fagan through April, May, and part of June, and he wrote to Matilda from various locations. His letters from June through August were written at Monticello, Arkansas, the headquarters of the Mid Sub District Arkansas (ordnance), and from Princeton, Arkansas.

In July 1864, Armstrong received a letter from his brother Frank, who was near Atlanta. During September Armstrong wrote Matilda that the whole command was on the move because the Missouri and Arkansas troops were being joined under one command, and his letters were written from various places, including Yell County, Batesville, Dardanelle, and Frederickstown, Missouri (headquarters of Fagan's Division). He described his long, grueling march, and his doubts about the effectiveness of the generals and their plan. On 13 November 1864, Armstrong wrote from Perryville in the Choctaw Nation, and on 5 January 1865, he wrote from Cavalry Headquarters, District Arkansas, at Camp Smith Plantation near Fulton, Missouri.

Included are a few typed copies of letters from James Trooper Armstrong to Matilda.

**Subseries 1.5. (1866–1891)** This subseries consists chiefly of letters to Matilda Armstrong, who was at Columbus, Mississippi, until her husband's death in 1873. After his death, she went to Abilene, Texas, where her son Robert and her daughter Nellie lived. The letters were written by members of her immediate family, other relatives, and old friends. Most of the letters from the 1870s came from cousins in Jackson, Mississippi, and Nashville, Tennessee. Also included are two letters from Greene relatives in Chillicothe, Missouri, dated June 1873 and May 1875, concerning family property and family history. Cousin James Woods, Jr., of Nashville wrote on 29 November 1875 about family portraits and gave news of Nashville relatives. The letters of 1886 and 1887 are chiefly from her son James Trooper, Jr., at Columbus, Mississippi, and her son Woods Armstrong at the Agricultural College in Mississippi. James wrote about his marriage to Sarah Ervin in October 1887.

In January 1888, there is a letter from Nannie Percy of Greenville, Mississippi, containing an obituary for Col. William Alexander Percy of Greenville. Also in 1888, there are several letters from James Trooper, Jr., of Columbus, Mississippi, which described both his becoming a clerk of the circuit court and the birth of his son, Frank Ervin Armstrong. There is one letter in 1889 from an old friend, J. A. Harris, of Bloomington, Illinois. The letters in 1890 and 1891 are chiefly about an old property title, and include some Greene and Coffey family data.

**Subseries 1.6. (Undated)** This subseries chiefly consists of family letters and a few poems and recipes. Most of the letters are from Nannie Percy at "Home" to Matilda Armstrong in Abilene, Texas.

*N.B.* Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the William Ethelbert Ervin Diaries and the George Washington Sargent Papers. Both collections are included in this edition.

## Reel 29 cont.

## Introductory Materials

0441 Introductory Materials. 10 frames.

### Series 1. Correspondence, 1832–1891 and Undated

#### Subseries 1.1: 1832–1848

0451 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.  
0452 Folder 1, 1832–1848. 20 frames.

#### Subseries 1.2: 1850–1852

0472 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.  
0473 Folder 2, 1850. 9 frames.  
0482 Folder 3, 1851. 33 frames.  
0515 Folder 4, January–September 1852. 24 frames.  
0539 Folder 5, October–December 1852. 32 frames.

#### Subseries 1.3: 1853–1858

0571 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.  
0572 Folder 6, 1853–1858. 24 frames.

#### Subseries 1.4: 1860–1865

0596 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.  
0597 Folder 7, 1860–1861. 50 frames.  
0647 Folder 8, 1862–1863. 18 frames.  
0665 Folder 9, January–June 1864. 40 frames.  
0705 Folder 10, July–November 1864. 72 frames.  
0777 Folder 11, 1865. 15 frames.

#### Subseries 1.5: 1866–1891

0792 Description of Subseries 1.5. 1 frame.  
0793 Folder 12, 1866–1887. 66 frames.  
0859 Folder 13, 1888–1891. 36 frames.

#### Subseries 1.6: Undated

0895 Description of Subseries 1.6. 1 frame.  
0896 Folder 14, Undated. 59 frames.

### *John L. Trone Letter, 1851, St. Francis County, Arkansas; also Virginia*

#### Description of the Collection

This collection consists of a letter, dated 27 July 1851, from J. W. Calvert, Jr., in St. Francis County, Arkansas, to his cousin, John L. Trone, at Buckland, Prince William County, Virginia. Calvert described life at various places on the western frontier of the United States after he left Virginia in 1808. He mentioned teaming up with a partner in search of saltpetre for making gunpowder; helping transport munitions to the “northern frontier”; traveling to Arkansas, arriving at Arkansas Post around 1 January 1810; hunting large numbers of animals, including buffalo, bear, wolves, deer, beaver, panthers, elk, wildcats, raccoons, and turkeys; helping starving settlers find food; joining in military activities during the War of 1812 and the First Seminole War; working on quartermaster duty in New Orleans, where he became acquainted with Louisiana “governor” Peter Derbene (Pierre Derbigny, narrowly defeated candidate for governor); backwoods living conditions in the Mississippi River Valley; agricultural and health conditions in Arkansas; and news of vari-

ous Calvert family members.

### **Biographical Note**

J. W. Calvert, Jr., was born around 1786 in Virginia. In 1808, he helped transport munitions to the "northern frontier." He then traveled to the western frontier, reaching Arkansas Post around 1 January 1810. After living in the backwoods for some time, he joined the American military forces operating against the British and their Indian allies during the War of 1812 and during the First Seminole War. He also performed quartermaster work in New Orleans. He settled permanently in St. Francis County, Arkansas, in 1825. By 1833, he had cleared 60 acres of land. He married Sarah McDaniel (d. 1839) and, after her death, Nancy Davis (b. ca. 1802). They had several children. By 1851, he owned 453 acres, 100 of which had been cleared.

Other members of the Calvert family mentioned in the letter were living in Arkansas and Ohio at the time it was written.

## **Reel 29 cont.**

### **Introductory Materials**

0956      Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

### **Letter**

0963      Folder 1, 1851. 9 frames.