

A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

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

General Editor: Kenneth M. Stampp

Series J

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

Part 12: Tidewater and Coastal Plains North Carolina

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

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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 description 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;

T. H. Cottons, "Topographical Map of North and South Carolina," 1861;

Thomas Cowperthwait & Co., "A New Map of California, the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah & New Mexico," 1851;

Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas, 1860;

Library Reference Atlas of the World, 1890; and

S. Augustus Mitchell, "A New Map of Alabama," 1847.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The Reel Index for this edition provides the user with a précis of each collection. Each précis provides information on family history and the 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 each 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

John Hampden Hill Papers, 1875-1880, Brunswick, New Hanover, and Pender Counties, North Carolina

Description of the Collection

John Hampden Hill (d. 1883) wrote two very similar versions of a popular history of the families and plantations of the lower Cape Fear region in Pender, New Hanover, and Brunswick counties, North Carolina, from initial settlement through the Revolution.

Included are very general descriptions of events, places, legends, families, and plantations. Dates are rarely provided, and most of the information is secondhand. Among the families and plantations mentioned are the Strudwick family at Stag Park Plantation, the Ashe family at Neck Plantation and Green Hill Plantation, the Mosely family at Mosely Hall Plantation, the Moore family at Vats Plantation, the Lane family at Springfield Plantation, the Williams family at Mount Gallant Plantation, the Swann family at Oak Plantation, the Jones family at Spring Garden Plantation, and the Burgwin family at Hermitage Plantation.

Included in this collection are "An Episode in Cape Fear History" (5 pp., handwritten); "Stories of the Old Plantations. Cape Fear Region" (in two copies: 50 pp., handwritten; 29 pp., typed transcription; and "Reminiscences of Some Old Cape Fear Families" (in three copies: 30 pp., handwritten; 22 pp., typed transcription; 14 pp., typed transcription).

Reel 1

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 6 frames.

Papers

0007 "An Episode in Cape Fear History" and "Stories of Old Plantations." 89 frames.
0096 "Reminiscences of Some Old Cape Fear Families." 70 frames.

***Langdon, Young, and Meares Family Papers, 1771–1877,
New Hanover County, North Carolina; also California and
Kentucky***

Description of the Collection

This collection comprises family papers, chiefly 1830–1860, of related Wilmington, North Carolina, families. The collection includes letters, 1821–1838, from William Belvidere Meares (1787–1841) to his brother-in-law James Alves of Henderson, Kentucky, about interests in slaves and a plantation and about community affairs in Wilmington and letters, 1847–1859, from Paul H. Langdon and Samuel Langdon, U.S. Army officers, and Richard F. Langdon, a U.S. Navy officer, to their mother in Wilmington and to each other, written from Fort Laramie, Wyoming; Stockton and Mare Island, California; and other places in the West about travels to these places and conditions there. Also included is a letter, 1858, to Richard F. Langdon from David G. Farragut (1801–1870), concerning Richard Langdon's service in several positions at Mare Island Naval Yard while Farragut was commandant there. A few financial items relating to members of the Halsey family are also included. Volumes are a Wilmington shipper's account book, 1808, and a Wilmington merchant's account book, 1811–1813, both later used as scrapbooks; a record of sermons preached, 1837–1856, at St. James Episcopal Church, Wilmington; and a diary, 1859–1860, 1862, 1867, of Armand De Rossett Young as a youth on Lyrias Plantation near Wilmington, chiefly concerned with studying and hunting.

Biographical Note

William Belvidere Meares (1787–1841) of Sampson County and Wilmington, North Carolina, was married to Catherine Davis, whose older sister Maria Davis was married to James Alves of Henderson, Kentucky. Meares and Alves had a number of business interests together, particularly in horse breeding, slaves, and a plantation. Thomas Davis Meares (1848–1927), a grandson of William B. Meares, and a courier for Confederate General Wade Hampton during the Civil War, married Jane L. Young in 1871.

Samuel Langdon came to Wilmington, North Carolina, from New England in the early 1800s and married Mary Jane Halsey. Their sons Paul (b. 1826) and Samuel (fl. 1847–1859), both U.S. Army officers, and Richard (b. 1828), a U.S. Navy officer, all traveled to California in the 1850s and wrote letters home about their travels in the West and their business interests. At one point, both Paul and Richard were at Mare Island Navy Yard in California, where Richard was secretary to the commandant, Commodore David G. Farragut (1801–1870).

Armand D. Young, Sr., of Lyrias Plantation, North Carolina, was evidently the brother-in-law of Paul, Samuel, and Richard Langdon. He was probably the father of Armand De Rossett Young (fl. 1859–1867), who kept a diary in his youth at Lyrias Plantation. As noted above, Jane L. Young, daughter of Armand D. Young, Sr., married Thomas Davis Meares in 1871.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1821–1877 and Undated

Subseries 1.1. Meares Family, 1821–1838 and 1877 This subseries consists mostly of letters from William Belvidere Meares (1787–1841) of Wilmington and Sampson County, North Carolina, to his brother-in-law James Alves, with whom he had some cooperative business interests. The letters relate to horse breeding, plantation management, settlement of estates, the hiring out of slaves, and other financial matters; they also give news of family, friends, and social activities in North Carolina. Also included are two letters, 1877, to Thomas Davis Meares (1848–1927), the grandson of William B. Meares; one letter is from Charles Phillips, once a teacher of T.D. Meares, and the other from George D. Shadburne of San Francisco, concerning the 1876 presidential election.

Subseries 1.2. Langdon Family, 1829–1863 and Undated This subseries consists mostly of letters from Paul H. Langdon and his brothers Richard and Samuel to their mother, Mary Jane Halsey Langdon, in Wilmington and to each other. Letters from Paul include descriptions of barracks life at Fort Monroe, Virginia; Detroit, Michigan; and Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. There are also descriptions of his travels across the country and of his life and business interests at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, as well as family news and discussions of his plans for the future. Letters from Richard include descriptions of Acapulco and California, particularly the area around San Francisco and the navy yard at Mare Island.

Also included are a letter, 1863, to "Ellen," probably Ellen Halsey; a letter, 1858, to Richard F. Langdon from David G. Farragut, consisting of a testimonial to the excellent service of R. F. Langdon in the several positions he held while Farragut was at Mare Island Naval Yard; and a letter, undated, to Richard F. Langdon from Virginia Farragut, concerning mostly news of mutual friends.

Subseries 1.3. Young Family, 1860–1871 This subseries comprises letters to Jane L. Young on the occasion of her marriage to Thomas Davis Meares in 1871 and letters to Armand De Rossett Young of Lyrias Plantation, including one letter to each from Griffith John McRee (1819–1872), who was a friend of the family.

Series 2. Other Papers, 1771–1871 and Undated

Subseries 2.1. Langdon, Halsey, and Young Families, 1820–1871 This subseries includes accounts, bills of sale, and other items pertaining to members of the Langdon and Halsey families, particularly Samuel Langdon and his wife, Mary Jane Halsey Langdon, and includes some papers pertaining to Armand D. Young.

Subseries 2.2. Miscellaneous Items, 1771 and Undated This subseries consists mostly of poems, unattributed to any member of the three families. Also included is a surveyor's plat map of land in Bladen County, North Carolina.

Series 3. Volumes, 1808–1867 and Undated

Subseries 3.2. Other Volumes, 1808–1867 and Undated This subseries comprises three volumes, including the diary of Armand De Rossett Young (fl. 1859–1867) and volumes not clearly attributed to any member of the three families. The diary, 1859–1860, 1862, 1867, chiefly concerns Young's studies and hunting at Lyrias Plantation near Wilmington, North Carolina. Other volumes include a record, 1837–1856, of texts of sermons preached at St. James's Episcopal Church in Wilmington, North Carolina, showing who preached on what dates and citing the Bible passages on which the sermons were based, and a scrapbook containing clippings, poems, essays, articles, pictures, recipes, and other items pasted in a shipper's account book. The shipper's accounts, 1808, consist of receipts and other records of cargoes, chiefly rum and lumber, to be shipped from Wilmington (25 pp).

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Langdon, Young, and Meares Family Papers, 1771–1877, is provided on reel 1, frame 0891. Omissions consist of Subseries 3.1. Oversize Volume, 1811–1813.

N.B. A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the Richard F. Langdon Papers.

Reel 1 cont.

Introductory Materials

0166 Introductory Materials. 16 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1821–1877 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: Meares Family, 1821–1838 and 1877

0182 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0183 Folder 1, 1821–1838 and 1877. 29 frames.

Subseries 1.2: Langdon Family, 1829–1863 and Undated

0222 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
0223 Folder 2, 1829–1852. 67 frames.
0290 Folder 3, 1853–1863 and Undated. 83 frames.

Subseries 1.3: Young Family, 1860–1871

0373 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
0374 Folder 4, 1860–1871. 7 frames.

Series 2. Other Papers, 1771–1871 and Undated

Subseries 2.1: Langdon, Halsey, and Young Families, 1820–1871

0381 Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.
0382 Folder 5, 1820–1871. 35 frames.

Subseries 2.2: Miscellaneous Items, 1771 and Undated

- 0417 Description of Subseries 2.2. 1 frame.
0418 Folder 6, Undated. 12 frames.

Series 3. Volumes, 1808–1867 and Undated**Subseries 3.2: Other Volumes, 1808–1867 and Undated**

- 0430 Description of Subseries 3.2. 1 frame.
0431 Folder 8, Volume 2, Armand D. Young, Diary, 1859–1867. 120 frames.
0551 Folder 9, Volume 3, Record of Sermons, 1837–1856. 177 frames.
0728 Folder 10, Volume 4, Shipper's Accounts and Scrapbook, 1808 and Undated.
163 frames.

Omissions

- 0891 List of Omissions from the Langdon, Young, and Meares Family Papers, 1771–1877. 1 frame.

***Levin Lane Papers, 1802–1858,
New Hanover County, North Carolina*****Description of the Collection**

Principal persons represented in this collection are Levin Lane, planter probably of Pender and New Hanover counties, North Carolina; his father, Ezekiel Lane (1773–1834); and Levin Lane's son, William Walter Lane (1831–1901), physician of Wilmington, North Carolina.

Materials documenting them include seven bills of sale for slaves, 1802–1825, most of which pertain to Ezekiel Lane, and twenty letters, 1856–1858, most of which are addressed to William Walter Lane. The letters are newsy and personal in nature. Several of them relate to William Walter Lane's travels in Europe during this period. Also included are modern photographic copies of portraits of Levin Lane and his family. Other items include an undated map of a city block in Wilmington, North Carolina, and a seemingly unrelated 1847 Columbus County, North Carolina, land grant to Josiah Nye.

Omissions

Two tin-types, inadvertently omitted during microfilming, are portraits of women who were apparently medical patients of interest to Dr. William Walter Lane, Wilmington, North Carolina. A diagnosis is written at the bottom of one picture of Mrs. Harrelson, dated March 1885. The other picture is unidentified and undated.

Reel 1 cont.**Introductory Materials**

- 0892 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

Papers

- 0896 Folder 1, 1802–1858 and Undated. 92 frames.

***Strudwick Family Papers, 1701–1826,
New Hanover and Orange Counties, North Carolina;
also Great Britain***

Description of the Collection

This collection includes business and legal papers of Samuel Strudwick (d. 1794), who lived near Wilmington, North Carolina; his son William F. Strudwick (d. 1812), a Federalist member of Congress, 1796–1797; their wives, who were both named Martha; and other members of the Strudwick family of England and the Cape Fear River Valley of North Carolina. Much of the collection consists of deeds, indentures, and other papers relating to land and estate transactions, as well as slave inventories and a few family letters. Also included are letters, chiefly 1771–1792, to Samuel Strudwick from relatives and friends in England, from agents in London about property he owned there, and from merchants in Wilmington about the sale of tobacco and the purchase of articles. There are also materials relating to the bankruptcy settlement, ca. 1761, with George Burrington, son of North Carolina's Royal Governor George Burrington, fl. 1682–1759, by which the Strudwick's secured most of their considerable land holdings in North Carolina, including those in what is now New Hanover, Orange, and Alamance counties.

Reel 1 cont.

Introductory Materials

0988 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

Papers

0993	Folder 1, 1728–1770. 48 frames.
1041	Folder 2, 1771–1786. 43 frames.
1084	Folder 3, 1787–1789. 49 frames.
1133	Folder 4, 1790–1792. 56 frames.
1189	Folder 5, 1793–1799. 46 frames.
1235	Folder 6, 1800–1811. 54 frames.
1289	Folder 7, 1812–1819. 40 frames.
1329	Folder 8, 1820–1831. 38 frames.
1367	Folder 9, Undated. 18 frames.

***Swann Family Papers, 1784–1865,
Brunswick, New Hanover, and Pender Counties, North Carolina***

Description of the Collection

This collection includes correspondence, financial and legal papers, writings, and genealogical materials of the Swann family of Wilmington and Pittsboro, North Carolina, and Fernandina, Florida. Papers from 1784 to 1847 relate to John Jones Swann and chiefly concern business matters, such as the sale of

slaves and banking, particularly his dealings with the Wilmington branch of the State Bank of North Carolina. Papers from 1853 to 1865 relate primarily to Ann Sophia Green Swann and include letters in which her activities in Revolutionary War claims are documented, a volume in which she recorded family history and childhood experiences, and a diary/commonplace book in which she wrote many melancholy entries, mainly having to do with the deaths of several of her children. The few Civil War era items relate to conditions on the home front in North Carolina and Florida and, briefly, to Mary Martha Reid's hospital career. Papers from 1879 to 1926 relate primarily to Samuel Ashe Swann of Fernandina, Florida, and focus particularly on the genealogy of the Swann and related families. A significant correspondent during this period was William Mercer Green (1798–1887).

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Papers of John Jones Swann, 1784–1847 and Undated; Series 2. Papers of Ann Sophia Green Swann and Others, 1829–1865; Series 3. Papers of Samuel Ashe Swann and Others, 1879–1926 [not included]; and Series 4. Biographical and Genealogical Materials—Subseries 4.1 Biographical and Genealogical Notes, 1879–1952 [not included], Subseries 4.2 Plantation History Notes, and Subseries 4.3. Printed Materials, 1816–1983 [not included].

Biographical Note

Samuel Swann (1653–1707), the patriarch of the Swann family in America, laid the foundations for family prosperity near Wilmington, North Carolina. His two sons, John and Samuel (1704–1772), owned Swann's Point and the Oaks, neighboring rice plantations on the northeast branch of the Cape Fear River near Wilmington, North Carolina. Samuel Swann married Jane Jones, and they had two children, Samuel (1747–178?) and Jane (1740–1781), who married her cousin Frederick Jones (b. 1732) of Virginia and had six children, among them, John Jones Swann (fl. 1758). According to genealogical notes in this collection (Subseries 4.1), the latter's great uncle John Swann of Swann's Point "had amassed quite a fortune but had no heir. Therefore he willed everything to his grand nephew, on condition that he take his mother's name of Swann." John Jones Swann married Sarah Moore (d. 1845), and they had three children: John Swann (1783–1856); Maria Swann, who married John Toomer; and Frederick Jones Swann (b. 1790), who married Ann Sophia Green. Frederick and Ann lived at Belmont Plantation near Pittsboro, North Carolina, where their son Samuel Ashe Swann was born in 1832. Samuel Ashe Swann moved to Florida in 1855, settling in Nassau County near Fernandina. He worked as an accountant for Joseph Finegan and Co., contractors for the Florida Railroad Company.

Also significant in the collection is Mary Martha Reid (1812–1894), aunt of Samuel Ashe Swann's wife. Mary Martha Reid was the third wife of Robert Raymond Reid (d. 1841), U.S. judge and territorial governor of Florida. Her first son died in infancy, and the second, Raymond Jenckes Reid, was killed at the

Battle of the Wilderness. With Dr. Thomas Palmer, Mary Martha Reid founded the Hospital for Florida Soldiers in Richmond, Virginia, during the Civil War. She moved to Richmond to serve as a nurse at the hospital and retreated with Confederate President Jefferson Davis's party when the city fell. After the war, she lived in Fernandina, Florida, near her niece and opened a private school. When her niece died in 1880, Mary Martha Reid moved in with Samuel Ashe Swann to help raise his children. In 1900, the Mary Martha Reid Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy installed a window in St. Peters Church, Fernandina, dedicated to her memory.

Series 1. Papers of John Jones Swann, 1784–1847 and Undated

This series consists chiefly of correspondence and financial and legal papers of John Jones Swann (fl. 1758) of Bluff Plantation near Wilmington, son of Jane (Jean?) (1740–1781) and Frederick Jones, documenting connections between the Jones and Swann families of Wilmington, North Carolina. Papers in this series may also refer to John Jones Swann's son, John (1783–1856).

On 20 December 1784, Walter Jones wrote his brother Frederick of the Cape Fear district: "I have been inquisitive to hear your fate during the great Revolution that has happened since we parted. The war was very near you; but I hope you escaped any particular loss." Papers suggest that Frederick's son, John Jones Swann, was a man of power and influence who successfully managed family property near Wilmington. On 4 February 1811, John D. Toomer wrote to John Swann seeking his influence to secure the position of director of the Cape Fear Bank. Scattered information throughout Series 1 documents John Swann's continued association with banking, especially his connection to the Wilmington branch of the State Bank of North Carolina.

There is significant information about family slaves. A series of letters in 1812 from James Smith of Kendal, North Carolina, documents the sale of several slaves to John Swann, including "an elderly wench [who was], a good field hand & good plantation Nurse & spinner" and a young man whom Smith described as "about 26 yrs. old—stout & tall, an excellent field hand & good plowman." In 1814, a series of letters from Swann's cousin Jane Jones, widow of Charles Jones, documents her attempts to settle her late husband's debts without losing the services of Jesse, a slave who was nurse to her brother's infant. Additional papers document John Swann's purchase and sale of other slaves.

Series 2. Papers of Ann Sophia Green Swann and Others, 1829–1865

This series includes correspondence, a commonplace book and diary, and reminiscences of Ann Sophia Green Swann, wife of Frederick Jones Swann (b. 1790) and daughter-in-law of John Jones Swann. On 15 February 1858, Ann wrote from Wilmington to tell her son of continuing litigation over family land claims in Tennessee. The family claim earned by her father, William Green, "who served in the 6th Regiment of No. Carolina Continental Infantry in the War

of the Revolution," had apparently been usurped, and Ann was working with her son to establish their ownership.

In 1860, Ann sent her granddaughter Rosalie Swann a Christmas greeting with disturbing news: "We have just heard at dinner of the blowing up of Fort Moultrie, what will become of us!" Four years later, Ann mourned the death of Rose, who died before she could see her. The event brought back memories of her own children's deaths. Although correspondence contains little information about family involvement in the Civil War, a letter from Ann to her son suggests that the conflict brought them hard times. On 27 August 1865, Ann wrote that she had been forced to rent her house to the highest bidder and complained that her servants had all left her—all of which seemed particularly unfair to her as she approached the age of seventy-nine.

Most of Ann's letters were written from Wilmington. Her journals, however, contain many entries from Belmont, the family plantation near Pittsboro, North Carolina. Her reminiscences, written in 1833, contain information about her family and early childhood in Wilmington. Ann recorded what she knew of her maternal grandparents, Elizabeth Sharples and Richard Bradley, who moved to Wilmington from Pennsylvania; her parents, Mary Bradley and William Green; and her personal memories of the War of 1812 in Wilmington when she was sixteen years old. Her diary/commonplace book contains scattered entries from 1829 to 1863, chiefly melancholy poems and diary-like records of momentous days (for example, her fifty-ninth and sixtieth birthdays; her forty-first wedding anniversary; a visit from her sister, "from whom I had been separated 23 years!"; and, in 1855, "witnessed from my door the pulling down of the Old Theatre & Academy and felt as if an old Friend was gone.") On 19 August 1855, Ann acknowledged the sadness of many of her notations. "I have oftener in this Book recorded my troubles than my mercies, for at one period of my life the hand of God was laid on me in taking in three years, three of my children from me, and bowing me to the earth. During that time I have written many of the within pieces."

Also during this period are scattered papers of Mary Martha Reid, including school work of her son, Jenckes Reid, at the Hudson River Institute in Claverack, New York, 1858–1859. There are also typed copies of some Civil War correspondence containing news from H. B. Jenckes of conditions in St. Augustine, Florida, and Mary Martha Reid's explanation to her stepson, Robert R. Reid, Jr., about her plans for going to Richmond as a nurse. The typed copy of the latter, dated 14 July 1862, also contains a will dividing her property in the event that she or Jenckes failed to return from their service.

Series 4. Biographical and Genealogical Materials, 1816–1983 and Undated

Subseries 4.2. Plantation History, Undated This subseries consists of notes on various plantations. Mary Martha Reid's grandfather established the Sawpit plantation in Duval County, Florida, which descended in her mother's

family, the Thorpes. Cedar Point Plantation on the Nassau River in Duval County descended in her aunt's family, the Fitzpatricks. Both plantations raised sea island cotton successfully. Also included is information about Swann family plantations, Swann's Point and the Oak, and a typescript of "Stories of the Old Plantations, Cape Fear River Region," by John Hampden Hill.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Swann Family Papers is provided on reel 2, frame 0344. Omissions include Series 3. Papers of Samuel Ashe Swann and Others, 1879–1926; Subseries 4.1. Biographical and Genealogical Notes, 1879–1952; and Subseries 4.3. Printed Materials, 1816–1983.

Reel 2

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 13 frames.

Series 1. Papers of John Jones Swann, 1784–1847 and Undated

0014 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.
0015 Folder 1, 1784–1816. 39 frames.
0054 Folder 2, 1822–1847. 13 frames.
0067 Folder 3, Undated. 18 frames.

Series 2. Papers of Ann Sophia Green Swann and Others, 1829–1865

0085 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
0086 Folder 4, Reminiscences, 1833. 21 frames.
0107 Folder 5, Diary/Commonplace Book, 1829–1863. 80 frames.
0187 Folder 6, Correspondence and Other Papers, 1853–1865. 92 frames.

Series 4. Biographical and Genealogical Materials, 1816–1983 and Undated

Subseries 4.2: Plantation History, Undated

0279 Description of Subseries 4.2. 1 frame.
0280 Folder 21, Plantations and Maps of Cape Fear District. 39 frames.
0319 Folder 22, Cedar Point and Sawpit Plantation. 25 frames.

Omissions

0344 List of Omissions from the Swann Family Papers. 1 frame.

James Evans Papers, 1826–1927, Cumberland County, North Carolina; also Georgia and South Carolina

Description of the Collection

This collection consists of personal and business correspondence, financial and legal papers, and other items, chiefly 1837–1870, of James Evans and his

wife, children, and other relatives. Included are items relating to Evans's life as a farmer before the Civil War and a merchant after the war, and a few manuscript copies of articles Evans wrote for the *Fayetteville News*. Many letters relate to the status of blacks before and after the Civil War. Also included are letters that James Evans, Jr., wrote during the Civil War while serving with the North Carolina Light Artillery at Fort Fisher, North Carolina, and other locations, in which he described camp life and military actions; a series of account books and ledgers that relate to the Evanses' agricultural and merchandise businesses; financial records, 1870s, of the Cape Fear River steamer Little Sam; Cumberland County school records, 1849–1862; records, 1850s–1860s, of taxable property in Locke's Creek District, Cumberland County; and a diary of James Evans, written on a series of loose sheets, chiefly concerning the weather, planting, progress of crops, and family activities.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence; Series 2. Financial and Legal Items—Subseries 2.1. Loose Papers and Subseries 2.2. Volumes; Series 3. Writings; Series 4. Other Papers; and Series 5. Printed Material [not included].

Biographical Note

James Evans was a son of Josiah Evans of Cumberland County, North Carolina. He married Martha Henrietta Knight in 1839; they had eleven children, including sons James, Jr., Josiah, and Oliver and daughters Larry, Cecilia, Sue Douglas, and Henrietta.

Before the Civil War, Evans was a farmer. After the war, he went into business with James Evans, Jr., running a general store. In the last years of his life, Evans wrote many essays and articles for the *Fayetteville News*. He died in 1869.

James Evans, Jr., was born in 1841. During the Civil War, he served in the Thirteenth Battalion, North Carolina Light Artillery, and wrote many letters home about military actions and camp life in such places as Fort Fisher, Greenville, and Washington, North Carolina. After the war, he ran a general store with his father for a time and later became the captain of the steamship Little Sam.

Oliver Evans, younger brother of James, Jr., was the father of Henrietta Evans Kent.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1826–1927 and Undated

This series consists mostly of letters written by or addressed to James Evans, his wife, his children, or other relatives. Family letters document everyday concerns. They include letters, 1834–1838, from James's brother Joseph W. Evans, a student at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, writing about his intention to reduce his living expenses; from Evans's mother-in-law, Elizabeth Knight of Hamburg, South Carolina, describing her poor health and discussing her plans to come for a visit; and from his son James Evans, Jr., mostly written while he was in the Confederate army, describing camp life and

conditions in places such as Fort Fisher, Greenville, Washington, and Goldsboro, North Carolina, and also mentioning Ship Point and Yorktown.

Most letters by Evans are addressed to his son James, Jr., or to his brothers John and Dickson. Also included are many contemporary handwritten copies of letters by James Evans, apparently produced by Evans himself; many of these are addressed to his sister and his niece. In addition, there are a few letters, 1926–1927, to Evans's granddaughter Henrietta Evans Kent of Fayetteville, mostly from her cousin DeLancey Evans of Warrenton, Virginia. All of these letters primarily concern family matters.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Items, 1823–1926 and Undated

Subseries 2.1. Loose Papers, 1829–1926 and Undated This subseries includes promissory notes, bills, receipts, orders, accounts, indentures, and other financial and legal materials of James Evans and his son James Evans, Jr., pertaining to their affairs in agriculture before the Civil War and in merchandising after the war. Also included are many items concerning Evans's duties as administrator of the estate of his brother John, beginning in 1855; as trustee for his nephew Jonathan Evans, Jr., beginning in 1842; and as guardian of J.K. Daley, 1851–1860. There are also items documenting the elder Evans's responsibility, as a Cumberland County official, for recording the list of taxable property in the Locke's Creek District, chiefly in the 1850s and 1860s, and James Evans, Jr.'s, activities as captain of the river steamer Little Sam in the 1870s.

Subseries 2.2. Volumes, 1823–1877 This subseries consists of account books and bank books, mostly recording James Evans's expenses. There are nine volumes included in this subseries.

Volume 1 is a ledger, 1823–1866, general merchandise.

Volume 2 contains household accounts, 1842–1849.

Volume 3 contains household accounts, 1850–1858.

Volume 4 contains household accounts, 1858–1867.

Volume 5 is Evans's account book with Bank of Cape Fear, Fayetteville, North Carolina, 1843–1854.

Volume 6 is a bank book, as above, 1854–1861.

Volume 7 is a bank book, as above, 1861–1863.

Volume 8 is an account book, 1868, general merchandise.

Volume 9 is a sales book, 1876–1877, Oliver Evans's store, later used as scrapbook with clippings pasted in.

Series 3. Writings, 1829–1877 and Undated

This series includes handwritten drafts of articles for the *Fayetteville News*; original poetry by James Evans and others, including several acrostics; a composition book; and a diary, 1850–1869, of James Evans. The diary entries are written on loose sheets; early entries are sporadic and often written on the back of accounts. Entries mostly concern the weather and the planting and

progress of crops, with a few references to day-to-day family activities. Many of the articles and essays by James Evans are dated 1868 and signed "Sexagenarian." These articles are chiefly political commentary and reminiscences about Evans's early life, particularly his school days. There are also many items concerning the death of Evans's six-year-old daughter Henrietta in 1848. Also included are a few essays of James Evans, Jr., and his sister Sue Douglas Evans.

Series 4. Other Papers, 1849–1867 and Undated

This series includes a variety of records. School records, 1849–1862, consist mostly of records of Cumberland County school committees, attendance reports, and lists of school-age children in the district. Also included are two grade reports of James Evans's daughters Larry and Cecilia. Miscellaneous items, 1845–1867 and undated, include guest lists for parties, weddings, and picnics; sketches; genealogical notes; and other items.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the James Evans Papers is provided on reel 6, frame 0612. Omissions consists of Series 5. Printed Material, 1880–1885 and Undated.

Reel 2 cont.

Introductory Materials

0345 Introductory Materials. 14 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1826–1927 and Undated

0359	Description of Series 1. 1 frame.
0360	Folder 1, 1831–1837. 36 frames.
0396	Folder 2, 1838–1839. 51 frames.
0447	Folder 3, 1840–1842. 76 frames.
0523	Folder 4, 1843–1846. 18 frames.
0541	Folder 5, 1847–1849. 52 frames.
0593	Folder 6, 1850–1853. 17 frames.
0610	Folder 7, 1855–1857. 29 frames.
0639	Folder 8, 1858–1859. 46 frames.
0685	Folder 9, 1860. 29 frames.
0714	Folder 10, 1861. 15 frames.
0729	Folder 11, 1862. 58 frames.
0787	Folder 12, 1863. 82 frames.
0869	Folder 13, 1864. 77 frames.
0946	Folder 14, 1865. 34 frames.
0980	Folder 15, 1866. 51 frames.

Reel 3

James Evans Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1826–1927 and Undated cont.

0001	Folder 16, 1867. 36 frames.
0037	Folder 17, 1868. 66 frames.
0103	Folder 18, 1869. 46 frames.
0149	Folder 19, 1870 and 1879. 8 frames.
0157	Folder 20, 1880 and 1925–1927. 28 frames.
0185	Folder 21, Undated. 48 frames.
0233	Folder 22, Undated. 46 frames.
0279	Folder 23, Undated. 53 frames.
0332	Folder 24, Undated. 57 frames.
0389	Folder 25, Undated. 50 frames.
0439	Folder 26, Undated. 28 frames.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Items, 1823–1926 and Undated

Subseries 2.1: Loose Papers, 1829–1926 and Undated

0467	Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.
0468	Folder 27, 1829–1839. 42 frames.
0510	Folder 28, 1840–1842. 120 frames.
0630	Folder 29, 1843–1844. 67 frames.
0697	Folder 30, 1845–1846. 86 frames.
0783	Folder 31, 1847. 54 frames.
0837	Folder 32, 1848. 55 frames.
0892	Folder 33, 1849. 62 frames.
0954	Folder 34, 1850. 73 frames.

Reel 4

James Evans Papers cont.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Items, 1823–1926 and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.1: Loose Papers, 1829–1926 and Undated cont.

0001	Folder 35, 1851. 49 frames.
0050	Folder 36, 1852. 58 frames.
0108	Folder 37, 1853. 59 frames.
0167	Folder 38, 1854. 71 frames.
0238	Folder 39, 1855. 147 frames.
0385	Folder 40, January–June 1856. 53 frames.
0438	Folder 41, July–December 1856. 43 frames.
0481	Folder 42, 1857. 80 frames.
0561	Folder 43, 1858. 52 frames.
0613	Folder 44, 1859. 84 frames.
0697	Folder 45, 1860. 104 frames.
0801	Folder 46, 1861. 71 frames.
0872	Folder 47, 1862. 40 frames.
0912	Folder 48, 1863. 24 frames.
0936	Folder 49, 1864. 30 frames.
0966	Folder 50, 1865. 71 frames.

Reel 5

James Evans Papers cont.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Items, 1823–1926 and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.1: Loose Papers, 1829–1926 and Undated cont.

0001	Folder 51, January–April 1866. 60 frames.
0061	Folder 52, May–August 1866. 90 frames.
0151	Folder 53, September–December 1866. 109 frames.
0260	Folder 54, 1867. 98 frames.
0358	Folder 55, 1868. 91 frames.
0449	Folder 56, 1869. 48 frames.
0497	Folder 57, January–August 1870. 58 frames.
0555	Folder 58, September 1870–1873. 46 frames.
0601	Folder 59, 1880–1887 and 1921–1926. 13 frames.
0614	Folder 60, Undated. 77 frames.
0691	Folder 61, Undated. 67 frames.
0758	Folder 62, Undated. 44 frames.

Subseries 2.2: Volumes, 1823–1877

0802	Description of Subseries 2.2. 1 frame.
0803	Folder 63, Volume 1, Ledger, 1823–1866. 97 frames.
0900	Folder 64, Volume 2, Household Accounts, 1842–1849. 90 frames.
0990	Folder 65, Volume 3, Household Accounts, 1850–1858. 116 frames.

Reel 6

James Evans Papers cont.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Items, 1823–1926 and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.2: Volumes, 1823–1877 cont.

0001	Folder 66, Volume 4, Household Accounts, 1858–1867. 70 frames.
0071	Folder 67, Volume 5, Bank of Cape Fear, 1843–1854 and Volume 6, Bank Book, 1854–1861. 48 frames.
0119	Folder 68, Volume 7, Bank Book, 1861–1863 and Volume 8, Account Book, 1868. 38 frames.
0157	Folder 69, Volume 9, Sales Book and Scrapbook, 1876–1877 and Undated. 45 frames.

Series 3. Writings, 1829–1877 and Undated

0202	Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
0203	Folder 70, Diary, 1850–1864. 72 frames.
0275	Folder 71, Diary, 1864–1869. 64 frames.
0339	Folder 72, Composition Book, 1829. 20 frames.
0359	Folder 73, Essays and Articles, 1848–1869 and Undated. 80 frames.
0439	Folder 74, Essays and Articles, 1848–1869 and Undated. 45 frames.
0484	Folder 75, Poetry, 1834–1877 and Undated. 70 frames.

Series 4. Other Papers, 1849–1867 and Undated

0554	Description of Series 4. 1 frame.
0555	Folder 76, School Records, 1849–1862. 22 frames.
0577	Folder 77, Miscellaneous Items, 1845–1867 and Undated. 35 frames.

Omissions

0612 List of Omissions from the James Evans Papers. 1 frame.

Gillespie and Wright Family Papers, 1735–1877 and 1990, Duplin and Bladen Counties, North Carolina

Description of the Collection

This collection consists chiefly of legal and financial papers, 1735–1845, of Gillespie and Wright family members, including land records, deeds, plats, and surveyor's notes; tax records; slave bills of sale and other items relating to slaves and slavery; accounts, bills, and receipts; papers relating to business dealings with various Duplin County tenants of Isaac Wright; wills and property inventories; and documents relating to the settlement of the estate of James Moorhead (d. 1808?), for which Isaac Wright and Hinton James (1776–1847) acted as executors. There are also some personal papers, mostly 1790–1830, of family members. In addition, there are two acrostics by black poet George Moses Horton (ca. 1797–ca. 1883); a copy of Jeb Stuart's "Ode to his favorite War Horse 'Maryland'"; and a 1990 Gillespie family tree and short family history. The papers contain a few references to political and national events but are chiefly concerned with business and family matters.

Many of the early deeds and plats were apparently gathered by Isaac Wright as background information for an 1820s land dispute (see Subseries 1.1, folder 7). They may also have belonged to an unidentified Mr. Gillespie who worked as a surveyor around 1798.

Biographical Note

There is some uncertainty about the birthplace of James Gillespie (1747?–1805), planter; North Carolina state legislator, 1779–1786; and U.S. congressman, 1793–1799 and 1803–1805. The *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography* says he was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, while the *Biographical Dictionary of the United States Congress* gives his birthplace as Duplin County, North Carolina. Gillespie was married to Dorcas Mumford Gillespie (1750–1801). Their daughter, Jane (1785–1858), married planter Isaac Wright (1780–1865).

The Gillespie and Wright families owned thousands of acres of land and significant numbers of slaves in the lower Cape Fear region of North Carolina, especially in Duplin County. Besides the political endeavors of James Gillespie, the men of the family tended to be active in local community affairs.

Series 1. Legal and Financial Papers, 1735–1877 and Undated

This series consists chiefly of legal and financial papers, including land records, deeds, plats, and surveyor's notes; tax records; slave bills of sale and other items relating to slaves and slavery; accounts, bills, and receipts; wills and

property inventories; documents relating to the settlement of James Moorhead's estate; and other papers.

Subseries 1.1. Land Records, Deeds, and Maps, 1735–1870 Most of the early deeds and plats in this subseries were apparently gathered by Isaac Wright as background for an 1820s land dispute (see folder 7). Some of them may also be connected with an unknown member of the Gillespie family, who a document dated 3 November 1798 called “Mr. Gillespie a young man...acting as surveyor.” Mortgages and deeds of trust, not always denoting actual conveyance, as well as court cases involving real property and rental agreements are located in Subseries 1.4. There are large gaps in the later years of this series.

Subseries 1.2. Tax Records, 1801–1845 and Undated This subseries includes inventories of Isaac Wright's property for tax purposes, chiefly 1822–1829 and 1839–1845. Lists typically include acreage amounts and number of slaves per plantation (see also Subseries 1.3 for largely nontax related slave documents).

Subseries 1.3. Slave Documents, 1802–1861 and Undated This subseries includes bills of sale and receipts, chiefly 1824–1839; inventories of slaves; papers relating to a court case involving two slaves who stole a pig, 29 January 1825; and a note, dated 23 November 1861, giving the average value of slaves in Cumberland and Sampson counties, North Carolina.

Subseries 1.4. Miscellaneous Legal, Financial, and Other Official Documents, 1796–1877 and Undated This subseries includes accounts for lumber sales, with information about harvesting; store accounts; receipts for purchases of clothing and other dry goods; tuition bills; documents relating to the settlement of the estate of James Moorhead (d. 1808?), of which Isaac Wright and Hinton James (1776–1847) were executors; wills and property inventories; postal receipts; rental agreements; and court briefs concerning title disputes and suits for nonpayment of rent. For other nonlitigious property transfers and descriptions, see Subseries 1.1.

Other items include a North Carolina census, ca. 1808–1822; a document describing the 1827 legislative session and treasury shortage of \$70 thousand, 1 December 1827; two wills, dated 4 August 1842 and November 1853, of Isaac Wright's son Moorhead (fl. 1842–1853); and an inventory of Jane Wright's bedclothing, 14 July 1858.

Series 2. Personal Papers, 1790–1865 and Undated

This series includes personal papers and correspondence, chiefly 1790–1835, of James Gillespie, Dorcas Gillespie, Jane Gillespie Wright, Isaac Wright, and others, largely about family and social life. There are also two undated acrostics by black poet George Moses Horton; the subjects are Lucy G. Wright and Jane McIver. There is also a copy of Jeb Stuart's undated “Ode to his favorite War Horse ‘Maryland.’” Large gaps exist between documents in the later years of this series.

Series 3. Genealogical Papers, 1990 and Undated

This series includes a 1990 genealogical chart and an undated short history of the Gillespie family.

Reel 6 cont.

Introductory Materials

0613 Introductory Materials. 9 frames.

Series 1. Legal and Financial Papers, 1735–1877 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: Land Records, Deeds, and Maps, 1735–1870

0622 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0623 Folder 1, 1735–1745. 35 frames.
0658 Folder 2, 1746–1775. 52 frames.
0710 Folder 3, 1776–1799. 52 frames.
0762 Folder 4, 1800–1802. 27 frames.
0789 Folder 5, 1803–1806. 35 frames.
0824 Folder 6, 1807–1819. 62 frames.
0886 Folder 7, 1820–1870. 98 frames.

Subseries 1.2: Tax Records, 1801–1845 and Undated

0984 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
0985 Folder 8, 1801–1845 and Undated. 39 frames.

Subseries 1.3: Slave Documents, 1802–1861 and Undated

1024 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
1025 Folder 9, 1802–1861 and Undated. 111 frames.

Reel 7

Gillespie and Wright Family Papers cont.

Series 1. Legal and Financial Papers, 1735–1877 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.4: Miscellaneous Legal, Financial, and Other Official Documents, 1796–1877 and Undated

0001 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
0002 Folder 10, 1796–1807. 33 frames.
0035 Folder 11, 1808–1810. 55 frames.
0090 Folder 12, 1811–1826. 63 frames.
0153 Folder 13, 1827–1829. 96 frames.
0249 Folder 14, 1830–1877. 87 frames.
0336 Folder 15, Undated. 34 frames.

Series 2. Personal Papers, 1790–1865 and Undated

0370 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
0371 Folder 16, 1790–1865. 109 frames.
0480 Folder 17, Undated. 26 frames.

Series 3. Genealogical Papers, 1990 and Undated

0506 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.

***Thomas David Smith McDowell Papers, 1735–1905
Bladen County, North Carolina; also Mississippi, Tennessee,
and Ireland***

Description of the Collection

This collection includes correspondence, financial and legal papers, and other items of Thomas David Smith McDowell; his father, Alexander; and other family members, showing McDowell family influence in the political life and business development of Bladen County and the Cape Fear region, especially Elizabethtown, Fayetteville, and Wilmington.

Papers have been organized into two series. Series 1. Business and Political Papers contains correspondence, tax lists, petitions, accounts, slave lists, and other financial and legal items organized chronologically. These papers document Bladen County court business, particularly from 1735 to 1844, and Thomas McDowell's political career and business interests, particularly after 1845. Letters from family members, such as Thomas McDowell's brother John A. McDowell, are included as business correspondence because they relate chiefly to plantation management and local politics and contain very little personal family information.

Series 2. Other Papers contains personal family correspondence unrelated to Thomas McDowell's business or political concerns. A significant group of letters in this series relates to Lucy Ann Brown of Columbus, Mississippi. Brown was a McDowell family relative who returned to North Carolina during the Civil War. Letters to her document war experiences in Columbus and postwar life in Bladen County. Also included in this series are writings, school materials, newspaper clippings, and other items.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Business and Political Papers—Subseries 1.1. 1735–1801, Subseries 1.2. 1802–1817, Subseries 1.3. 1818–1844, Subseries 1.4. 1845–1860, Subseries 1.5. 1861–1865 [not included], Subseries 1.6. 1866–1876 [not included], Subseries 1.7. 1877–1925 [not included], and Subseries 1.8. Undated; and Series 2. Other Papers—Subseries 2.1. McDowell Family Correspondence, Subseries 2.2. Lucy Ann Brown Letters, Subseries 2.3. Miscellaneous Manuscript Items, and Subseries 2.4. Printed Materials [not included].

Biographical Note

Thomas David Smith McDowell (1823–1898), planter, legislator, and Confederate congressman, was born 4 January 1823 on his parents' plantation in Bladen County, North Carolina. His father, Dr. Alexander McDowell (1775–1846), was born in Ballydavy, County Down, Ireland, on 1 November 1775. Alexander McDowell graduated from Edinburgh College and the medical school of the University of Glasgow, Scotland but was forced to emigrate when the

Irish struggle for independence that he actively supported failed. He settled in the Cape Fear region, began practicing medicine in Elizabethtown, and married widow Mary Jane Smith Purdie. By 1812, Alexander McDowell was serving as the county's "Clerk and Master in Equity." From that time almost until his death, McDowell held county office. In addition, he continued to practice medicine, to engage in a variety of business interests, and to manage his Purdie plantation, which chiefly produced naval stores, timber and turpentine.

Thomas David Smith McDowell studied at the Donaldson Academy and then entered the University of North Carolina, graduating in 1843. He later served as a university trustee from 1858 to 1860 and from 1874 to 1881. After his father's death in 1846, Thomas and his brother John managed the Purdie plantation on which they had been reared. In 1860, the plantation contained 320 acres, housed 57 slaves, and was valued at \$65,000.

A lifelong Democrat, McDowell served in the state House of Commons from 1846 to 1850 and in the Senate from 1852 to 1855 and from 1858 to 1860. He was a longtime member of the Senate Committee on Education and the Literary Fund, but he sponsored no particular program; his bills ranged from the incorporation of the Cape Fear Division of the Sons of Temperance to the banning of the emancipation of slaves by the owner's will after his death. McDowell opposed secession until Abraham Lincoln's call for troops following the firing on Fort Sumter, when, as a member of the Secession Convention, he voted for disunion. He won a close contest in the convention for a seat in the Confederate Provisional Congress and, in October 1861, was elected to the First Congress without opposition. McDowell's primary concern as a Confederate congressman was the defense of the North Carolina coast. At first, he supported legislation granting substantial war powers to the Jefferson Davis administration, but later he resisted most efforts to amplify or extend them. He did not run for reelection in 1863. After the war, McDowell took no further role in public affairs, although he continued to have influence in local Bladen County politics. By 1885, he had turned over to his son John most of the operation of his plantation. Thomas died there in 1898 and was buried in the family cemetery outside of Elizabethtown.

Thomas McDowell married Mary Elizabeth Davis, the daughter of Dr. Goodwin Davis of Richmond County. They had two sons, Alexander and John. John managed the family business interests in North Carolina; Alexander moved to Georgia with his wife, Bessie. The McDowell family was Presbyterian.

Series 1. Business and Political Papers, 1735–1925 and Undated

This series includes correspondence, bills, receipts, indentures, tax and slave lists, petitions, and other financial and legal documents of Thomas David Smith McDowell; his father, Alexander; and others, showing long-term McDowell family influence in the political life and business development of Bladen County and the Cape Fear region.

Papers from 1735 to 1844 consist chiefly of financial and legal items and relate particularly to county court business. Papers after 1845 consist chiefly of correspondence and relate to Thomas McDowell's political career and business interests. There are occasional copies of letters written by McDowell, but the bulk of the correspondence is composed of incoming letters that reveal little information about his personal ideas.

Letters from family members, such as Thomas McDowell's brother John, are included as business correspondence because they relate chiefly to plantation management and local politics and contain very little personal family information.

Subseries 1.1. 1735–1801 This subseries includes Bladen County tax lists, petitions, land grants and surveys, jury lists, travel receipts, warrants, and other county court documents apparently collected by a sheriff or county official. Much of the information in this subseries is contained in tax lists from various county districts, which typically include the names of white men with their slaves, land and town lots, and livestock. Materials from 1782, in particular, relate to Revolutionary War claims filed against county Tories for property loss or damage. Some items relate to the Smiths—possibly the family of Thomas McDowell's mother, Mary Jane Smith Purdie—but the bulk of the papers documents early county development in general, including a "journal of proceedings of commissioners" (15 July 1801) detailing their debate about the line between Bladen and Brunswick counties.

Subseries 1.2. 1802–1817 This subseries includes correspondence, petitions (especially for road work and construction of mills), receipts, deeds, and other items chiefly documenting county development and court business. Papers indicate that James S. Purdie served as county court clerk or justice of the peace for much of this period and that Alexander McDowell became a significant recipient of correspondence in 1807. By 1812, Alexander McDowell had become "Clerk and Master in Equity." James Purdie disappears from the collection in 1817.

Subseries 1.3. 1818–1844 This subseries includes papers of Alexander McDowell, chiefly documenting county court business but including personal business matters. McDowell served as county court clerk from about 1812 to about 1844. Court documents he collected during this period consist of correspondence and a wide variety of financial and legal papers, such as jury lists, receipts showing payments to witnesses who attended court, financial agreements, deeds, indentures, and other items related to cases before the court.

Personal business materials include slave lists; bills for medical services performed by McDowell; documents related to his management of Helen Jane Purdie's financial affairs, including yearly hiring of her slaves and money expended for her tuition; his 1836 agreement with Isiah Buie, whom McDowell hired as overseer; negotiations he conducted for slave hire, including copies of his outgoing correspondence, 1838; taxes paid on his house and lot in

Fayetteville, 2 April 1840; and a group of 1842 tuition receipts from Elizabethtown School that suggest McDowell was involved in financial management of the institution.

Subseries 1.4. 1845–1860 This subseries includes papers of Thomas David Smith McDowell, documenting plantation business and his political activities related to service in the North Carolina Assembly. Documents for 1845 refer to Alexander McDowell as “late Clerk and Master,” although several notes from apparent patients during 1845 and 1846 indicate that he continued to practice medicine after retiring from public service. A draft of his will, dated 1 November 1845, suggests his preparation for impending death, which is ultimately documented by an 1846 “list of the property belonging to the estate of Alexander McDowell, dec’d.”

Thomas McDowell had assumed the management of family business interests by 1845. His correspondence contains information about the sale of slaves transported by raft down the Cape Fear River to Wilmington. Correspondence for 1846 indicates that McDowell was a partner in the mercantile business of Robinson & McDowell. A financial summary of the partnership, completed in 1851, shows accounts beginning in 1844 and contains an 1846 inventory of the store’s contents, which included a wide variety of medicines and medical instruments. A few letters from 1847 suggest that Thomas was investing in land in Leon County, Florida.

After he was elected to the North Carolina House of Commons in 1846, Thomas received regular and substantive reports in Raleigh from his brother John A. McDowell, who wrote in a letter dated 22 December 1851: “I intend going to your place once a week and will attend to your business as well as I can.” Letters also show that Thomas’s wife, Mary Eliza, and his Irish overseers, Pat and John Carr, managed daily farm activities. While the Purdie plantation specialized in naval stores (timber and turpentine), other farm products documented include corn, pumpkins, peas, oats, mules, sheep, cows, and hogs. Correspondence also contains negotiations for slave hire. John McDowell’s letters show that, in addition to managing Thomas’s business interests, he also kept his brother informed about local political news. On 26 October 1852, he apologized for not writing sooner. “I have been about from home so much of late attending Democratic meetings....There has never been the excitement since 1840 about the elections. There has been Democratic meetings in nearly every precinct in the county and Five Pierce and King Flags raised at the different precincts.”

Much correspondence for this period concerns political issues and events in Bladen County and the Cape Fear region. Many office seekers wrote requesting Thomas’s support. Others wrote to influence Thomas’s vote on particular pieces of legislation before the assembly. Many items reveal Thomas’s considerable political influence throughout the Cape Fear region and the response of his constituents to major issues facing the state, such as free suffrage (see 6 July 1852) and the Know Nothing Party (see 18 June 1858).

Of particular interest is correspondence related to the Carr family of Ireland, documenting the McDowell's lingering ties to their mother country. Pat Carr worked as Thomas's overseer until he drowned in 1853. John Carr wrote on 29 August 1853 from Ireland that he hoped to be in America soon. By December 1854, he was working as overseer of Purdie plantation. Thomas received several more letters from the Carr family in Ireland seeking information about John and about Pat Carr's estate.

Personal family information is rare, even in the correspondence of John McDowell, who concentrated on plantation business and politics. However, family news is occasionally tucked into business letters from Thomas's neighbors and associates. For example, H. N. Roberts of Elizabethtown informed Thomas in a letter about the incorporation of Bladen Steam Boat Company that Mary Eliza had given birth to a stillborn male child, but "she suffered much less than usual."

McDowell family business interests primarily consisted of investments in Wilmington, Fayetteville, and Elizabethtown, but letters from traveling business associates may have stimulated Thomas's interest in the West. Willis Singletary wrote from Panola County, Texas, on 18 October 1857 describing the countryside; on 18 October 1858, P. Murphy on the Steamer *Hiawatha* wrote of the "splendor" of Mississippi steamboat life and "the allurements of the West," particularly "the fertility of the lands"; and Robert Barksdale, a ward of Thomas McDowell, moved to Louisiana around 1855 and wrote several letters about his experience clerking in Woodville. (See also Subseries 2.1.)

Subseries 1.8. Undated This subseries consists of undated business and political materials, including tax lists, petitions, financial and legal documents, and correspondence. Papers have been arranged in loose chronological order according to the type of material or chief collector if identifiable. Undated items address subjects similar to that in materials filed with dated business and political papers.

Series 2. Other Papers, 1832–1905 and Undated

This series includes personal family correspondence, writings, school materials, newspaper clippings, and other items.

Subseries 2.1. McDowell Family Correspondence, 1832–1896 and Undated Several McDowell family members, including Thomas and his wife, Mary Eliza, were recipients of letters in this subseries. These letters primarily concern private family matters or contain information substantially unrelated to McDowell's North Carolina business and political interests. Included is Simeon Cotton's report of 28 August 1837 to Alexander McDowell about Thomas's school progress and a rare letter, dated 20 October 1852, from Thomas's wife, Eliza, in which she revealed her resentment of his many extended absences at the legislature in Raleigh. Also included are letters from Thomas's sons while they were away at school and letters to Eliza from her nieces. Son Alexander

and his wife, Bessie, wrote home several times after their move to Georgia in the 1890s.

Of particular interest are two letters that document Owen and Brown family connections to North Carolina. In 1832, John Owen wrote to Lucy Ann Owen of Bladen County from Cincinnati, Ohio. He visited Louisville, Lexington, and Henry Clay's farm and penned a vivid description of Kentucky development and the dramatic growth of Cincinnati. Lucy Brown, on 25 November 1834, wrote to her son, Thomas Brown, who had recently settled in Columbus, Lowndes County, Mississippi, "may your expectations be answered." Also of note are a series of letters from a McDowell family relative named John McDowell, who moved with his family to a plantation near Memphis, Tennessee. (Note that this is not the John A. McDowell who appears in Series 1.) He sent Thomas several long letters describing the dramatic growth of Memphis and the surrounding area and boasting of the family's impressive financial successes, including a description, dated 2 October 1854, of his wife's profitable butter business.

Subseries 2.2. Lucy Ann Brown Letters, 1863–1871 and Undated This subseries includes letters to Lucy Ann Brown, chiefly from friends and financial advisers in Columbus, Mississippi. Apparently Brown's father, Thomas, had moved to Mississippi from North Carolina in 1834. Lucy returned to Owen Hill, the family's Bladen County plantation, during the Civil War. Her chief correspondent was Thomas Christian, who managed her Mississippi investments and sent regular, substantive reports from Columbus. His letters document the activities of her slaves, who Christian attempted to hire out in Mississippi.

On 20 November 1863, Christian informed Brown: "Our town is now the seat of government of the state. The Legislature is now in session and the town is filled to overflowing....Our town is filled with celebrities both civil and military," including such distinguished guests as generals Forrest and Lee. Christian went on to describe an ironic combination of parties and prices at "starvation rates," expressing concern for the town's poor, whom he feared "are greatly neglected." Subsequent letters from Christian detail problems with Brown's investment in the Choctaw Factory, which produced clothing for the Confederate army. The factory was burned by Union troops and rebuilt after the war as the Mississippi Manufacturing Company at Wesson, Mississippi. Letters from L. E. Eagar during the 1860s contain specific news about various Columbus residents.

By 1870, Brown was receiving letters primarily from North Carolina correspondents in Wilmington, Raleigh, and Charlotte and from a Trinity College student she was supporting. She also received several notes from neighbors documenting a local, postwar barter economy—buying butter, borrowing fly poison and sheep shears, sharing products from corn to hair tonic. There are no copies of letters written by Brown herself. (See also Subseries 1.5 and 1.6 for financial materials related to Lucy Ann Brown.)

Subseries 2.3. Miscellaneous Manuscript Items, 1802–1905 and Undated

This subseries includes medical and instructional materials such as an “Essay delivered by Alex. McDowell before the Faculty in Faculty Hall Glasgow,” and part of a holograph volume of medical definitions, cures, and instructions for making “cheap paint” and for managing fighting cocks. Writings consist chiefly of short essays, probably by a school-age Thomas McDowell on such subjects as the U.S. Navy and the French Revolution. School reports, 1904–1905, are for Willie and Mary E. McDowell, probably the grandchildren of Thomas McDowell.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Thomas David Smith McDowell Papers is provided on reel 12, frame 0980. Omissions include Subseries 1.5–1.7, business and political papers, 1861–1925 and Subseries 2.4. Printed Materials, 1842–1898.

N.B. A related collection is the Thomas D. McDowell Papers, Manuscripts Department, Duke University. For additional biographical information, see entry in the *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, Volume 4, 1991.

Reel 7 cont.

Introductory Materials

0513 Introductory Materials. 22 frames.

Series 1. Business and Political Papers, 1735–1925 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1735–1801

0535	Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0536	Folder 1, 1735–1757. 11 frames.
0547	Folder 2, 1766–1769. 36 frames.
0583	Folder 3, 1770. 36 frames.
0619	Folder 4, 1771. 34 frames.
0653	Folder 5, 1772–1773. 31 frames.
0684	Folder 6, 1774. 29 frames.
0713	Folder 7, 1775. 26 frames.
0739	Folder 8, 1776. 37 frames.
0776	Folder 9, 1777. 17 frames.
0793	Folder 10, 1778. 19 frames.
0812	Folder 11, 1779. 29 frames.
0841	Folder 12, 1779. 53 frames.
0894	Folder 13, 1780–1781. 18 frames.
0912	Folder 14, January–October 1782. 23 frames.
0935	Folder 15, November 1782. 33 frames.
0968	Folder 16, 1782. 33 frames.
1001	Folder 17, 1783–1784. 22 frames.
1023	Folder 18, 1785–1786. 43 frames.

Reel 8

Thomas David Smith McDowell Papers cont.

Series 1. Business and Political Papers, 1735–1925 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.1: 1735–1801 cont.

- 0001 Folder 19, 1787–1788. 19 frames.
- 0020 Folder 20, 1789. 33 frames.
- 0053 Folder 21, 1790–1799. 44 frames.
- 0097 Folder 22, 1800–1801. 31 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1802–1817

- 0128 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
- 0129 Folder 23, 1802. 44 frames.
- 0173 Folder 24, 1803. 40 frames.
- 0213 Folder 25, 1804. 33 frames.
- 0246 Folder 26, 1805. 45 frames.
- 0291 Folder 27, 1806. 41 frames.
- 0332 Folder 28, 1807. 43 frames.
- 0375 Folder 29, 1808–1809. 60 frames.
- 0435 Folder 30, 1810–1812. 47 frames.
- 0482 Folder 31, 1813–1814. 31 frames.
- 0513 Folder 32, 1815–1817. 50 frames.

Subseries 1.3: 1818–1844

- 0563 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
- 0564 Folder 33, 1818–1819. 45 frames.
- 0609 Folder 34, 1820–1821. 40 frames.
- 0649 Folder 35, 1822. 62 frames.
- 0711 Folder 36, 1823. 33 frames.
- 0744 Folder 37, 1824. 44 frames.
- 0788 Folder 38, 1825. 47 frames.
- 0835 Folder 39, 1826. 56 frames.
- 0891 Folder 40, 1827–1828. 62 frames.
- 0953 Folder 41, 1829. 80 frames.

Reel 9

Thomas David Smith McDowell Papers cont.

Series 1. Business and Political Papers, 1735–1925 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.3: 1818–1844 cont.

- 0001 Folder 42, January–July 1830. 44 frames.
- 0045 Folder 43, August–December 1830. 46 frames.
- 0091 Folder 44, 1831. 34 frames.
- 0125 Folder 45, 1832. 44 frames.
- 0169 Folder 46, 1833. 53 frames.
- 0222 Folder 47, 1834. 22 frames.
- 0244 Folder 48, 1835. 40 frames.
- 0284 Folder 49, 1836. 44 frames.
- 0328 Folder 50, 1837. 43 frames.
- 0371 Folder 51, 1838. 41 frames.
- 0412 Folder 52, 1839. 61 frames.
- 0473 Folder 53, 1840. 25 frames.
- 0498 Folder 54, 1841. 57 frames.

0555 Folder 55, January–May 1842. 36 frames.
 0591 Folder 56, June–December 1842. 46 frames.
 0637 Folder 57, 1843. 47 frames.
 0684 Folder 58, 1844. 38 frames.
 0722 Folder 59, 1844. 39 frames.

Subseries 1.4: 1845–1860

0761 Description of Subseries 1.4. 2 frames.
 0763 Folder 60, January–June 1845. 55 frames.
 0818 Folder 61, July–December 1845. 49 frames.
 0867 Folder 62, 1845. 93 frames.
 0960 Folder 63, January–September 1846. 60 frames.
 1020 Folder 64, October–December 1846. 103 frames.

Reel 10

Thomas David Smith McDowell Papers cont.

Series 1. Business and Political Papers, 1735–1925 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.4: 1845–1860 cont.

0001 Folder 65, January–June 1847. 21 frames.
 0022 Folder 66, July–December 1847. 26 frames.
 0048 Folder 67, 1848. 42 frames.
 0090 Folder 68, 1849. 69 frames.
 0159 Folder 69, 1850. 62 frames.
 0221 Folder 70, 1851. 90 frames.
 0311 Folder 71, January–May 1852. 50 frames.
 0361 Folder 72, June–October 1852. 47 frames.
 0408 Folder 73, November–December 1852. 36 frames.
 0444 Folder 74, January–June 1853. 45 frames.
 0489 Folder 75, July–December 1853. 57 frames.
 0546 Folder 76, January–May 1854. 40 frames.
 0586 Folder 77, June–September 1854. 45 frames.
 0631 Folder 78, October–December 1854. 44 frames.
 0675 Folder 79, January–March 1855. 54 frames.
 0729 Folder 80, April–June 1855. 59 frames.
 0788 Folder 81, August–December 1855. 60 frames.
 0848 Folder 82, January–July 1856. 53 frames.
 0901 Folder 83, August–December 1856. 67 frames.

Reel 11

Thomas David Smith McDowell Papers cont.

Series 1. Business and Political Papers, 1735–1925 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.4: 1845–1860 cont.

0001 Folder 84, January–June 1857. 70 frames.
 0071 Folder 85, July–December 1857. 72 frames.
 0143 Folder 86, January–May 1858. 64 frames.
 0207 Folder 87, June–August 1858. 55 frames.
 0262 Folder 88, September–December 1858. 80 frames.
 0342 Folder 89, January–March 1859. 61 frames.
 0403 Folder 90, April–July 1859. 66 frames.
 0469 Folder 91, August–December 1859. 51 frames.

- 0520 Folder 92, January–June 1860. 55 frames.
- 0575 Folder 93, July–December 1860. 69 frames.

Subseries 1.8: Undated

- 0644 Description of Subseries 1.8. 1 frame.
- 0645 Folder 147, Petitions, Undated. 18 frames.
- 0663 Folder 148, Petitions, Undated. 41 frames.
- 0704 Folder 149, Tax Lists, Undated. 31 frames.
- 0735 Folder 150, Tax Lists, Undated. 35 frames.
- 0770 Folder 151, Alexander McDowell, Undated. 62 frames.
- 0832 Folder 152, Alexander McDowell, Undated. 48 frames.
- 0880 Folder 153, John A. McDowell to Thomas McDowell, Undated. 46 frames.
- 0926 Folder 154, Thomas McDowell, Other Correspondence, Undated. 46 frames.
- 0972 Folder 155, Thomas McDowell, Other Correspondence, Undated. 62 frames.
- 1034 Folder 156, Thomas McDowell, Other Correspondence, Undated. 34 frames.

Reel 12

Thomas David Smith McDowell Papers cont.

Series 1. Business and Political Papers, 1735–1925 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.8: Undated cont.

- 0001 Folder 157, Thomas McDowell, Financial and Legal Documents, Undated.
52 frames.
- 0053 Folder 158, Thomas McDowell, Financial and Legal Documents, Undated.
56 frames.
- 0109 Folder 159, Thomas McDowell, Financial and Legal Documents, Undated.
59 frames.
- 0168 Folder 160, Unidentified Letters, Undated. 48 frames.
- 0216 Folder 161, Unidentified Letters, Undated. 55 frames.
- 0271 Folder 162, Unidentified Letters, Undated. 41 frames.
- 0312 Folder 163, Unidentified Letters, Undated. 53 frames.
- 0365 Folder 164, Unidentified Letters, Undated. 44 frames.
- 0409 Folder 165, Fragments, Undated. 18 frames.
- 0427 Folder 166, Fragments, Undated. 26 frames.

Series 2. Other Papers, 1832–1905 and Undated

Subseries 2.1: McDowell Family Correspondence, 1832–1896 and Undated

- 0453 Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.
- 0454 Folder 167, 1832–1838. 26 frames.
- 0480 Folder 168, 1841–1857. 35 frames.
- 0515 Folder 169, 1858–1869. 32 frames.
- 0547 Folder 170, 1871–1885. 49 frames.
- 0596 Folder 171, 1888–1896. 57 frames.
- 0653 Folder 172, Undated. 23 frames.

Subseries 2.2: Lucy Ann Brown Letters, 1863–1871 and Undated

- 0676 Description of Subseries 2.2. 1 frame.
- 0677 Folder 173, 1863–1864. 38 frames.
- 0715 Folder 174, 1865–1866. 36 frames.
- 0751 Folder 175, 1867–1868. 38 frames.
- 0789 Folder 176, 1869. 53 frames.
- 0842 Folder 177, 1870. 35 frames.
- 0877 Folder 178, 1871 and Undated. 39 frames.

Subseries 2.3: Miscellaneous Manuscript Items, 1802–1905 and Undated

- 0916 Description of Subseries 2.3. 1 frame.
0917 Folder 179, Medical Materials and Instructional Items, 1802 and Undated.
31 frames.
0948 Folder 180, Poetry and Notes, Undated. 10 frames.
0958 Folder 181, Writings, 1841 and Undated. 15 frames.
0973 Folder 182, School Grade Reports, 1904–1905 and Undated. 7 frames.

Omissions

- 0980 List of Omissions from the Thomas David Smith McDowell Papers. 1 frame.

***Lewis Family Papers, 1730–1956,
Edgecombe County, North Carolina; also Alabama, Mississippi,
and Tennessee***

Description of the Collection

This collection comprises family correspondence; financial and legal papers, including bills, receipts, accounts, land records, inventories, wills, powers of attorney, and the presidential pardons of William F. Lewis and Kenelm H. Lewis; and other items of the extended family of Exum Lewis (d. 1839). Most of the papers relate to eastern North Carolina. There are, however, a number of letters from other southeastern states, particularly Alabama and Mississippi. Correspondence has been divided by family into Lewis, Bryan, and Bradley subseries. Topics discussed include health, births and deaths, clothing, agriculture, and other routine matters. There are a number of letters from family members and friends that discuss nineteenth-century student life at the University of North Carolina. Political matters are only mentioned occasionally (see Subseries 1.1 letters of 22 May 1833, 7 May 1837, 1854?, and 7 July 1858; and Subseries 2.1). Civil War letters dwell chiefly on concerns of the homefront, including moving slaves into the interior of the state to prevent their escape to Union lines, hiring substitutes, and fearing invading armies. Although there were several physicians in the family, there are only occasional references to that profession or its practice.

Records relating to land sales, purchases, and ownership have been grouped together in land records. Lewis letters limited to business or legal matters are filed in financial and legal papers. Other papers include a list of revolutionary era militia officers for Edgecombe County; a nineteenth-century copy of the act incorporating Edgecombe County; nineteenth-century notes on the North Carolina military of 1764; a map of the lower Mississippi Territory, 1798–1812; sermon notes; the words to two folk songs; nineteenth-century college essays and notes; an 1840 "Catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty, and Students of the University of North Carolina," with an attached handwritten oration by W. F. Lewis; and a European travel diary dated 1857. There are also genealogical notes and biographies of various family members.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. Lewis Family, Subseries 1.2. Bryan Family, and Subseries 1.3. Bradley Family; Series 2. Land Records; Series 3. Financial and Legal Papers; Series 4. Other Papers; and Series 5. Family History.

Biographical Note

Papers of the Lewis, Battle, Bryan, and Bradley families of Edgecombe, Orange, and Wake counties, North Carolina. Note that it is often difficult to identify individuals because of the repetition of names in succeeding generations and among contemporaries in different Lewis lines. There are, for example, at least four Exum Lewises and the same number of Richard Henry Lewises represented in this collection.

Exum Lewis (d. ca. 1839), son of Colonel Exum Lewis (d. 1796) of the Edgecombe militia, was postmaster and county court justice for Edgecombe County, North Carolina. He married Ann Harrison (fl. 1804–1819), with whom he had eight children, including John Wesley (1804–1842), Exum (fl. 1839–1875), Richard H. (1806–1857), Kenelm Harrison (1816–1866), William Figures (1819–1910), and Emma (fl. 1836–1895), who later became Emma Speight. Two other daughters, Mary, wife of Thomas Hunter of Halifax County, North Carolina, and Elizabeth (fl. 1839–1882), wife of Colonel Spier Whitaker, are rarely mentioned in the collection. Exum's brother Figures (fl. 1796–1808?) and his nephew Robert (fl. 1808–1813) also appear in the collection.

John Wesley Lewis (1804–1842), a physician, married Catherine Ann Battle (1809–1879), daughter of Joel and Mary Battle, around 1829. After John's death in 1842, Catherine moved the family to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, where she operated a boarding house. Their children included physician Joel Battle Lewis (1830–1870); physician and teacher Richard Henry Lewis (1832–1917); civil engineer and Confederate veteran William Gaston Lewis (1835–1901); Exum Lewis (1837–1888); Christopher Columbus "Lum" Lewis (1840–1914); and Anna Harrison Lewis (1841–1920).

Exum Lewis (fl. 1835–1875), a physician, married Jane Cotton. Their daughter Clio Cotton Lewis married her cousin John Francis Speight, Jr. (1841–1885).

Richard Henry Lewis (1806–1857), a planter, first married Mary E. Foreman (fl. 1833). Their children included Alabama planter and Confederate veteran Ivey Foreman Lewis (1833–1884) and Mary Foreman Lewis (fl. 1850–1863), wife of Confederate General W. J. Hardee (1815–1873) (see Lewis Plantation Papers of the Southern Historical Collection). Lewis next married Martha Elizabeth Hoskins Foreman, widow of John Foreman, Lewis's first wife's brother. Their son Richard Henry Lewis (1850–1926), a physician, first married Cornelia Viola Battle (fl. 1877–1886), with whom he had four children. His second wife was Mary Gordon of Charlottesville, Virginia. Their only daughter was newswoman and feminist Nell (Cornelia) Battle Lewis (1893–1956).

Kenelm Harrison Lewis (1816–1866), a planter in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, married Elizabeth Herritage Bryan (fl. 1832–1858). They had at least two children, John Bryan Lewis (fl. 1858–1899) and Anna Lewis. Kenelm's father-in-law, John Herritage Bryan (1798–1870), was a prominent Whig congressman and Episcopal layman of New Bern and Raleigh, North Carolina. He and his wife, Mary Williams Shepard (1801–1881), had fourteen children, including Francis Theodore Bryan (b. 1823), Confederate Captain George Pettigrew Bryan (1841–1864), Frederick Richard Bryan (1846–1863), Mary Shepard (Bryan) Speight (1824–1894), and Elizabeth ("Bettie") Herritage Bryan (b. 1832).

Planter William Figures Lewis (1819–1910) lived at the Mount Prospect Plantation in Edgecombe County and married Annie Barlow Foxhall in 1872. Emma Lewis (fl. 1836–1895) married John Francis Speight (fl. 1804–1860), pastor and president of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church in 1840 (see John Francis Speight Papers at the Southern Historical Collection).

Stephan Bradley (fl. 1814–1842) lived at Mount Prospect in the early nineteenth century. He and his Tennessee relations were apparently farmers. The relationship of the Bradleys with the other above-mentioned families is unclear.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1809–1900 and Undated

Series 1.1. Lewis Family, 1809–1895 and Undated Most of the early letters in this subseries are to Exum Lewis (fl. 1796–1839) and concern family matters and news. In the 1830s, the correspondents are increasingly his children and their families. The majority of the letters relate to eastern North Carolina. There are, however, a number of letters from other southeastern states, particularly Alabama and Mississippi, where Figures Lewis (fl. 1796–1808) was a justice of the peace in 1803, and Ivey Foreman Lewis (1833–1884) owned several plantations. Topics discussed include family health, births and deaths, religion, clothing, agriculture, and other routine matters. Political issues are only occasionally mentioned (see letters of 22 May 1833, 7 May 1837, 1854?, and 7 July 1858). Civil War letters dwell chiefly on concerns of the homefront, including moving slaves into the interior of the state to prevent their escape to Union lines, hiring substitutes, and fearing invading armies. Although there were several physicians in the family, there are only occasional mentions of that profession or its practice.

There are a number of letters from family members and friends, discussing student life at the University of North Carolina during the nineteenth century. Family members who attended the university include Richard Henry Lewis (1806–1857), A.B. 1827; Kenelm Harrison Lewis (1816–1866), A.B. 1838; William Figures Lewis (1819–1910), A.B. 1842; Richard Henry Lewis (1832–1927), A.B. 1852; Ivey Foreman Lewis (1833–1884), A.B. 1854; William Gaston Lewis (1835–1891), A.B. 1855; Christopher Columbus Lewis (1840–1914),

attended 1855–1856; Exum Lewis (1837–1888), A.B. 1857; and Richard Henry Lewis (1850–1926), attended 1866–1868. Later items include two 1876 letters from William Figures Lewis to his nephew John Bryan Lewis regarding his plans to write a history of the University of North Carolina.

In addition to members of the Lewis, Bryan, and Bradley families, correspondents include Robert Donaldson (1809), George W. Ruffin (1842), Alexander H. Moore and Exum L. Whitaker (1843–1844), Richard T. Jones (1843), William Macnair (1854), D. R. McRae (1858), J. G. Fort (1860s), William S. Pettigrew (1863), B. F. Moore (1863), James S. Green and Henry R. Bryan (1864), R. H. Speight (1867), and Fred W. Jones (1867).

Also included are two photocopies of a field message from General Stonewall Jackson to Colonel Gaston Lewis and of a piece of the tail of Old Sorrel, General Jackson's war horse.

Series 1.2. Bryan Family, 1822–1900 and Undated Early Bryan family correspondence in this subseries consists of letters to John Herritage Bryan from associates regarding financial matters, the application of his son Francis Theodore Bryan to the U.S. Military Academy, Whig politics, and the National Bank. After 1848, correspondence is chiefly that of Elizabeth ("Bettie") Bryan, including several letters from her mother, Mary Williams Shepard Bryan, discussing family and neighborhood news, the conversion of Episcopal Bishop Levi Silliman Ives to Roman Catholicism and the community's negative reaction, and news of Lincoln's election. She also received letters from friends and other members of the Bryan family, mostly concerning social events and everyday life, and a letter from her future husband, Kenelm Harrison Lewis, informing her of the death of his brother Richard H. Lewis. There are also letters between other members of the Bryan family, including one letter from Mary Shepard Bryan Speight in 1852, describing a voyage to Mobile on a steamer, a spectacular murder case in that city, and social and family news, and several letters concerning the death of Captain George Pettigrew Bryan in battle in 1864.

There are only a few items after 1866. These include a letter dated 16 February 1868 to Bettie from her mother advising her to hire a "good white woman" to help her and giving her financial advice, an 1884 agreement between Bettie Bryan Lewis and several freedmen to rent her land, and two 1886 letters regarding Captain George Pettigrew Bryan's military career.

Undated items include Bryan family letters regarding family and social news, wedding and other social invitations, letters of condolence on the death of Fred Bryan, and a letter from Francis T. Bryan to his father, John H. Bryan, describing his work in Washington, D.C., and his army career in Mexico.

Series 1.3. Bradley Family, 1817–1854 and Undated This subseries consists chiefly correspondence of Stephan Bradley (fl. 1814–1842) of Mount Prospect in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, from his family in Gibson County, Tennessee. The relationship of the Bradleys to the Lewises and the Bryans is unknown.

Series 2. Land Records, 1730–1868

The majority of the deeds and land grants in this series are for property in northeastern North Carolina. In many cases, however, the relationship of the grantors and/or grantees or their significance to the Lewis family is unclear.

Series 3. Legal and Financial Papers, 1796–1884

The earliest material in this series belongs to Exum Lewis (fl. 1796–1839) and includes documents granting power of attorney to Lewis from various family members and resolutions of thanks adopted by the Edgecombe county court upon his resignation as presiding justice. Also included are scattered receipts for food, ale, cigars, clothing, books, and other household items; a receipt for papering two rooms; and doctor's bills for slaves. Several slight account books and account fragments are interfiled with the documents. Undated slave documents are located at the end of folder 22.

Series 4. Other Papers, 1754–1897 and Undated

Included in this series are a variety of materials, such as a list of revolutionary era militia officers for Edgecombe County; a nineteenth-century copy of the act incorporating Edgecombe County; nineteenth-century notes on the North Carolina military of 1764; a brief description (largely illegible) of a trip from North Carolina to Tennessee (ca. 1796?); a map of the lower Mississippi Territory (1798–1812); sermon notes; and the words to two folk songs, "O Brandy" and "Nelly." On the reverse of "O Brandy" is a crude map, possibly of Indian trading paths, including translations of several Indian phrases. Also included are nineteenth-century college essays and notes on subjects as diverse as "Life," "The U.S. Navy," and theories of heat; a cure for the dropsy; a dye recipe; and an 1857 European travel diary.

The travel diary, covering 20 June 1857–August 1857, describes a trip to Europe, including descriptions of New York, Liverpool, major tourist sights in London, Paris, and Belgium, and a boat trip down the Rhine River. There are also descriptions of Baden Baden social life and sights, the prison associated with the castle there, and the Roman baths. Also described are trips in Switzerland and through France and England. The writer is unidentified, and although the diary itself does not indicate whether the writer was a man or a woman, it is known that Ivey Foreman Lewis (1833–1884) took his bride and his sister Mary on a European trip. It is probable that one of this group kept the diary.

There are also five late nineteenth-century photographs: an 1888 photograph of Spier Whitaker; two photographs, 1894 and 1897, of William Lewis Hunter; and two undated photographs, one of Mrs. E. Whitaker and the other of Lavator Brainard Lewis.

Series 5. Family History, 1884–1956 and Undated

This series includes miscellaneous genealogical notes; "Genealogy of the Moore, Lowe, and Lewis families of North Carolina," compiled by Edward A. Claypool, ca. 1905; and an autobiographical sketch of the life of Richard Henry Lewis (1832–1917), written around 1893 and transcribed by McDaniel Lewis in 1956. This volume also includes the Kinston College annual commencement concert program for 1884.

N.B. The Mount Prospect Papers have been merged with this collection. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include John Francis Speight Papers; Bryan Family Papers; Lewis Plantation Records; and William Gaston Lewis Papers.

Another related collection is the Pettigrew Family Papers reproduced, in part, in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series J, Part 2*.

Reel 13

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 15 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1809–1900 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: Lewis Family, 1809–1895 and Undated

0016 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0017 Folder 1, 1809–1829. 19 frames.
0036 Folder 2, 1830–1839. 62 frames.
0098 Folder 3, 1840–1849. 42 frames.
0140 Folder 4, 1850–1855. 38 frames.
0178 Folder 5, 1856–1860. 27 frames.
0205 Folder 6, 1861–1865. 48 frames.
0253 Folder 7, 1866–1895 and Undated. 43 frames.

Subseries 1.2: Bryan Family, 1822–1900 and Undated

0296 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
0297 Folder 8, 1822–1900 and Undated. 103 frames.

Subseries 1.3: Bradley Family, 1817–1854 and Undated

0400 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
0401 Folder 9, 1817–1854 and Undated. 41 frames.

Series 2. Land Records, 1730–1868

0442 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
0443 Folder 10, 1730–1775. 44 frames.
0487 Folder 11, 1776–1799. 44 frames.
0531 Folder 12, 1800–1868. 34 frames.

Series 3. Legal and Financial Papers, 1796–1884

0565 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.

0566	Folder 13, 1796–1804. 71 frames.
0637	Folder 14, 1805–1810. 121 frames.
0758	Folder 15, 1811–1819. 65 frames.
0823	Folder 16, 1820–1829. 62 frames.
0885	Folder 17, 1830–1839. 109 frames.
0994	Folder 18, 1840–1849. 37 frames.

Reel 14

Lewis Family Papers cont.

Series 3. Legal and Financial Papers, 1796–1884 cont.

0001	Folder 19, 1850–1858. 70 frames.
0071	Folder 20, 1859–1860. 51 frames.
0122	Folder 21, 1856–1861. 28 frames.
0150	Folder 22, 1861–1865. 55 frames.
0205	Folder 23, 1866–1867. 86 frames.
0291	Folder 24, 1868–1884. 57 frames.

Series 4. Other Papers, 1754–1897 and Undated

0348	Description of Series 4. 1 frame.
0349	Folder 25, 1757–1841 and Undated. 83 frames.
0432	Folder 26, Travel Diary, June–August 1857. 25 frames.
0457	Folder P-427/1–5, Photographs, 1888–1897 and Undated. 5 frames.

Series 5. Family History, 1884–1956 and Undated

0462	Description of Series 5. 1 frame.
0463	Folder 27, 1884–1956 and Undated. 15 frames.
0478	Folder 28, 1884–1956 and Undated. 35 frames.
0513	Folder 29, 1884–1956 and Undated. 21 frames.

Archibald Davis Alston Papers, 1804–1893, Halifax, Nash, and Warren Counties, North Carolina; also Texas

Description of the Collection

This collection includes correspondence, financial and legal materials, and other papers pertaining to the Alston family of Nash, Halifax, and Warren counties, North Carolina, and to the Hawkins family of Matagorda County, Texas.

Most family letters are to Sarah M. Alston of Nash County from her son Edgar M. Alston of Galveston, Texas, and from her daughter Ariella Alston Hawkins of Matagorda County, Texas. These letters primarily concern family news and life in Matagorda County; there are also a few letters, 1846–1848, that comment on the Mexican War, including one, 1846, to Sarah Alston from Memucan Hunt describing Edgar M. Alston's service with the Second Regiment, Texas Mounted Riflemen. Also included are letters to Charles, Missouri, and Archibald D. Alston from Ariella and James B. Hawkins; letters from Sallie Hawkins and Willis Alston to their grandmother, Sarah M. Alston; a letter, 1835, from E.

Mitchell, reinstating Archibald Alston as a student at the University of North Carolina; and business correspondence, 1870s, of A. D. Alston, chiefly concerning mining properties in Franklin County, North Carolina.

Financial and legal items include wills, indentures, promissory notes, bills, receipts, and other items pertaining to Willis Alston, Elizabeth C. Alston, A. D. Alston, and other members of the Alston family. Materials concerning Willis Alston are mostly indentures; also included is Alston's will, 1835. Materials concerning Elizabeth C. Alston are mostly household accounts and records of tobacco sold. Papers of A. D. Alston include a contract, 1848, and accounts, 1848–1870, relating to a gold mining operation in Franklin County, North Carolina; accounts, 1854–1855, concerning Alston's administration of the estate of Philip G. Alston; contracts, 1869, with a freedman, Oscar Clements; household accounts; and records of cotton sold. There are also a few items pertaining to Sarah M. Alston and Leonidas Alston, including Sarah's will, 1858.

Other papers include newspaper clippings from 1848 and 1874, a few unsigned essays, and an undated recipe for cucumber catsup.

Biographical Note

Willis Alston (1769–1837) of Halifax County, North Carolina, was active in state and national politics from 1790 to about 1830. He and his second wife, Sarah M. Potts Alston, had five children: Charles, Ariella, Leonidas, Missouri, and Edgar. Ariella Alston married James B. Hawkins, and they moved to Matagorda County, Texas; Missouri Alston married Archibald Davis Alston of Warren County.

Archibald Davis Alston (b. 1817) was the son of Thomas Nicholas Faulcon Alston and his wife, Elizabeth Crawford Davis Alston.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Joseph John Alston Will and the Willis Alston Letter.

Reel 14 cont.

Introductory Materials

0534 Introductory Materials. 9 frames.

Papers

0543 Folder 1, Correspondence, 1832–1846. 39 frames.
0582 Folder 2, Correspondence, 1847–1850. 52 frames.
0634 Folder 3, Correspondence, 1851–1869. 43 frames.
0677 Folder 4, Correspondence, 1870–1882, 1893, and Undated. 90 frames.
0767 Folder 5, Financial and Legal Papers, 1804–1834. 32 frames.
0799 Folder 6, Financial and Legal Papers, 1835–1840. 58 frames.
0857 Folder 7, Financial and Legal Papers, 1841–1849. 35 frames.
0892 Folder 8, Financial and Legal Papers, 1851–1865. 53 frames.
0945 Folder 9, Financial and Legal Papers, 1866–1872. 51 frames.

0996 Folder 10, Financial and Legal Papers, 1873–1877 and Undated. 38 frames.
1034 Folder 11, Other Papers, 1848, 1874, and Undated. 27 frames.

***Archibald Hunter Arrington Papers, 1754–1865,
Nash County, North Carolina; also Alabama***

Description of the Collection

The majority of the papers in this collection relate to Archibald H. Arrington's agricultural and business pursuits in Nash County, North Carolina, and Montgomery County, Alabama. They include many receipts for cotton sales; accounts with merchants; slave and freedmen documents, including records of provisions provided to slaves and freedmen, slave bills of sale and hiring agreements, lists of ages and birthdates of slaves, and sharecropping contracts; overseer contracts; land records, including deeds, plats, and rental agreements; wills and estate inventories of James N. Mann, Peter Arrington, Archibald H. Arrington, and others; promissory notes and records of notes due; partnership agreements and mercantile records; sales of stock; insurance policies and premiums; Confederate tax-in-kind documents and receipts; and miscellaneous receipts for physician's services, educational tuition, tools, transportation, blacksmith work, and other goods and services.

There is also correspondence, with many of the letters relating to business matters. Among the correspondents are Samuel L. Arrington, living in Alabama and assisting his brother in the management of the Montgomery plantations; a succession of overseers, concerning their contracts and reporting on plantation affairs; members of the Arrington, Williams, Mann, and related families, concerning family property and inheritances; William T. Dortch, giving legal opinions on cases of bankruptcy and property and tenant questions and concerning charges of misconduct leveled against Arrington by Jesse J. Walker in 1868; and Bartholomew F. Moore, commenting on legal cases and the postwar political climate of North Carolina. There is also correspondence with general merchant factors and commission merchants, including Lehman, Durr, & Co. and John H. Murphey of Montgomery, Kader Biggs & Co. of Norfolk, Virginia, and DeRosset & Brown of Wilmington, North Carolina.

There are also personal letters that discuss family news, including births, marriages, and deaths; courtship, especially of Kate Wimberly; illnesses of family members; education; travel; Arrington's living arrangements while serving in the U.S. and Confederate congresses; and other matters.

Few items relate to Arrington's political activity. There are, however, some materials, 1841–1845, relating to his congressional career and to his experiences at the Secession Convention and in the Confederate Congress. These include a few published speeches and some notes on laws regulating the oversight of slaves; a series of letters, 1857–1858, to Arrington from D. K. McRae (1820–1888) on the latter's gubernatorial campaign, his concern over political alignments, lack of adequate financing, general campaign strategy and

platform, and conviction that he had a better chance of winning than Arrington; letters to Arrington that report on voting and political alignment in Confederate regiments; a number of form letters to Arrington, in his capacity as a local official, from postwar military governments; several 1893 endorsements collected by J. P. Arrington in his quest for an appointment as deputy collector for the Internal Revenue Service; and other individual letters that briefly comment on political matters.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence and Other Personal Papers—Subseries 1.1. 1824–1865, Subseries 1.2. 1866–1909 [not included], and Subseries 1.3. Undated; Series 2. Land Records—Subseries 2.1. North Carolina (Subseries 2.1.1. 1744–1859 and Subseries 2.1.2. 1867–1897 [not included]), and Subseries 2.2. Alabama, 1820–1860; and Series 3. Financial and Legal Papers—Subseries 3.1. North Carolina and Surrounding States (Subseries 3.1.1. 1789–1865 and Subseries 3.1.2. 1866–1909 [not included]), Subseries 3.2. Alabama and Other Old Southwest States (Subseries 3.2.1. 1840–1865 and Subseries 3.2.2. 1866–1868 [not included]), and Subseries 3.3. Undated.

Biographical Note

Archibald Hunter Arrington (1809–1872), son of John (1764–1844) and Elizabeth Arrington (d. 1815), was a planter, U.S. and Confederate congressman, and local official of Nash County, North Carolina. On 24 April 1839, he married Mary Jones Arrington (1820–1851), daughter of Peter (ca. 1768–1837) and Barbara Arrington (d. ca. 1847) also of Nash County, North Carolina, with whom he had two children, Mary (fl. 1848–1883) and John Peter (fl. 1851–1895). Mary died, and, in 1855, Archibald married his second wife, Kate Wimberly (1834–1871). Children of the second marriage included Thomas Mann (1857–1918), Archibald Hunter (1858–1892), Samuel Lewis (1860–1918), Robert Wimberly (1863–1928), George Wimberly (1864–1885), and Joseph Calhoun (1867–1897).

The Arringtons were one of the wealthier plantation families of antebellum North Carolina. They also owned a number of plantations and slaves in Alabama, where Archibald's brother, Samuel L. Arrington (fl. 1806–1866), lived. In addition to agricultural pursuits, Archibald was active in politics on the state and local levels. In the 1840s, he was elected as a Democrat to the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth congresses but was defeated in his 1844 re-election bid. He also served in the North Carolina Secession Convention and was elected, in 1861, to the first Confederate Congress but once again lost his bid for re-election. In 1866, he served as a delegate to the Union National Convention in Philadelphia. At the local level, he served as chairman of the Nash County Court of Common Pleas, 1866–1867, and as Nash County commissioner, 1868.

Note on Volumes

As of May 1992, volumes in this collection have been renumbered and arranged chronologically by series. Old Volumes #3a, 5, and 14 were transferred to the James J. Philips Papers.

A key to old and new volume numbers and locations is as follows:

New #	Old #	Folder	Description
1	2	1	Letterbook, with some accounts, 1824.
2	3b	2	Several verses, with some accounts, 1841–1845.
3	20	8	Poems of Mary E. Arrington [ca. 1861–1862].
4	6	28	Daybook, Hilliardston, N.C., January–October 1854.
5	19	30	Estate accounts of James N. Mann, 1853–1857.
6	8	31	Daybook, Hilliardston, N.C., 1856–1857.
7	7	32	Inventory of notes due, 1854–1858.
8	1	34	Birth and death dates of slaves and family members, 1758–1859.
9	10	38	Accounts and memoranda, 1846–1865.
10	9	39	Accounts and memoranda, 1855–1865.
11	4	41	Barbara Arrington estate, laborer accounts, 1847–1868.
12	21	45	Laborers' provisions, 1868.
13	12	47	Laborers' provisions, 1869.
14	13	47	Laborers' provisions, 1869.
15	22	49	Laborers' provisions, 1871.
16	23	51	Laborers' provisions, 1872.
17	17	52	Laborers' provisions, 1874.
18	15	53	Estate of A. H. Arrington, 1872–1875.
19	16	54	Estate of A. H. Arrington, J. P. Arrington's accounts with laborers, 1872–1880.
20	18	57	J. P. Arrington's sheriff ledger, 1883–1895.
21	11	65	Alabama laborer accounts, 1866–1867.

Series 1. Correspondence and Other Personal Papers, 1824–1909 and Undated

This series consists chiefly of business letters discussing such matters as crop prices, land purchases, slave sales, notes due, and market conditions. Also included are personal letters that discuss family news, such as births, marriages, courtships, illnesses, and deaths. Political letters are chiefly

concerned with state and local politics. There is little mention of Arrington's U.S. congressional career.

Subseries 1.1. 1824–1865 This subseries consists chiefly of business letters and a few personal letters. There are a few political letters, including 21 January 1841 on railroads and local elections, 19 July 1853 requesting aid in defeating the "Raleigh clique," a series of letters in 1858 on state elections, 31 October 1861 and 1 November 1861 on voting in Confederate army camps, and 20 January 1864 on mistakes made by the Confederate Congress. There are also some materials relating to the Secession Convention, 1861, and the Confederate Congress, 1861–1863.

In volume 1, 1824, there are copies of letters relating to the appointment of Thomas N. Mann as political agent to Guatemala and the arrangements for his trip there aboard the USS *Hornet*; Mann died en route. Correspondents include James Monroe, John Q. Adams, Thomas Mann, Daniel Brent, and T. T. Tucker. Volume 2, 1841–1845, belonging to Archibald H. Arrington, and volume 3, ca. 1861–1862, belonging to Mary E. Arrington, include miscellaneous verses and songs. Volumes 1 and 3 also include a few accounts.

Subseries 1.3. Undated This subseries includes miscellaneous invitations, a list of property belonging to W. R. Cathcart, and other items.

Series 2. Land Records, 1744–1897

This series includes deeds, rental agreements, plats and surveys, and other real property records of the Arringtons and related families. The majority of these records are for property in North Carolina and Alabama.

Subseries 2.1. North Carolina, 1744–1897

Subseries 2.1.1. 1744–1859. This subseries includes colonial and antebellum land records of the Arringtons and related families, including deeds, rental agreements, plats and surveys, and other real property records. Most of this property was in or near Nash County, North Carolina.

Subseries 2.2. Alabama, 1820–1860 This subseries includes antebellum land records of Archibald Arrington and others, including deeds, land grants, rental agreements, plats and surveys, and other real property records. Most of this property was located near Montgomery, Alabama.

Series 3. Financial and Legal Papers, 1789–1909 and Undated

This series consists chiefly of papers relating to the Arrington family's agricultural and business pursuits in North Carolina and Alabama. Included are cotton receipts; slave and freedmen documents; overseer contracts; wills and estate inventories, notably those of James N. Mann, Peter Arrington, and Archibald H. Arrington; promissory notes and records of notes due; partnership agreements and mercantile records; insurance policies and premiums; Confederate tax-in-kind documents and receipts; other miscellaneous receipts; and documents relating to the military government of postwar North Carolina.

Subseries 3.1. North Carolina and Surrounding States, 1789–1909

Subseries 3.1.1. 1789–1868. This subseries consists chiefly of papers relating to Arrington's agricultural and business pursuits in Nash County, North Carolina, including receipts for cotton sales; accounts with merchants; slave documents, including records of provisions provided to slaves, slave bills of sale and hiring agreements, and lists of ages and birthdates of slaves; overseer contracts; wills and estate inventories, notably those of James N. Mann, Peter Arrington, and Archibald H. Arrington; promissory notes and records of notes due; partnership agreements and mercantile records; insurance policies and premiums; Confederate tax-in-kind documents and receipts; and miscellaneous receipts for physician's services, educational tuition, tools, transportation, blacksmith work, and other goods and services.

A few scattered papers, 1789–1839, are of John Arrington (1764–1844), Peter Arrington (ca. 1768–1837), and other Arrington relatives. The volumes are chiefly account books. Volume 5 includes the estate accounts of James N. Mann (d. 1853); Volume 11, the estate accounts of Barbara Arrington (d. ca. 1847); Volume 7, an inventory of notes due Archibald Arrington; and Volume 8, the birthdates of slaves and family members, along with occasional death and purchase dates. Several of these volumes include information from the immediate postwar period and the early years of Reconstruction. Also included are the following wills: John Arrington, 10 June 1830; Peter Arrington, 8 June 1837; Richard Arrington, 17 November 1838; John Bowden, 13 February 1854 copy of an 1825 will; Raford Boon, 16 March 1854 copy; and Archibald H. Arrington, 24 August 1859 draft.

Subseries 3.2. Alabama and Other Old Southwest States, 1840–1868

Subseries 3.2.1. 1840–1865. This subseries consists chiefly of papers relating to Arrington's agricultural and business pursuits in Montgomery County, Alabama, including receipts for cotton sales; accounts with merchants; slave documents, including records of provisions provided to slaves, bills of sale, and hiring agreements; overseer contracts; promissory notes and records of notes due; mercantile records; and miscellaneous receipts for physician's services, educational tuition, tools, transportation, blacksmith work, and other goods and services.

Subseries 3.3. Undated This subseries includes miscellaneous accounts and receipts.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Archibald Hunter Arrington Papers is provided on reel 16, frame 1116. Omissions include Subseries 1.2. Correspondence and Other Personal Papers, 1866–1909; Subseries 2.1.2. Land Records, North Carolina, 1867–1897; Subseries 3.1.2. Financial and Legal Papers, North Carolina and Surrounding States, 1866–1909; and Subseries 3.2.2. Financial and Legal Papers, Alabama and Other Old Southwest States, 1866–1868.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Mary Jones Arrington Papers; the George W. Arrington Papers; and the James J. Phillips Papers. Of these, the James Jones Phillips Papers is included in this edition.

The source for the biographical note is the *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, Volume 1* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1979).

Reel 15

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 16 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence and Other Personal Papers, 1824–1909 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1824–1865

0017 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0018 Folder 1, 1824 (Volume 1). 19 frames.
0037 Folder 2, 1841–1845 (Volume 2). 10 frames.
0047 Folder 3, 1840–1849. 30 frames.
0077 Folder 4, 1850–1854. 68 frames.
0145 Folder 5, 1855–1857. 105 frames.
0250 Folder 6, 1858. 80 frames.
0330 Folder 7, 1859–1860. 80 frames.
0410 Folder 8, ca. 1861–1862 (Volume 3). 15 frames.
0425 Folder 9, 1861–1865. 147 frames.

Subseries 1.3: Undated

0572 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
0573 Folder 19, Undated. 34 frames.

Series 2. Land Records, 1744–1897

Subseries 2.1: North Carolina, 1744–1897

Subseries 2.1.1: 1744–1859

0607 Description of Subseries 2.1.1. 1 frame.
0608 Folder 20, 1744–1799. 29 frames.
0637 Folder 21, 1800–1859. 44 frames.

Subseries 2.2: Alabama, 1820–1860

0681 Description of Subseries 2.2. 1 frame.
0682 Folder 23, 1820–1860. 96 frames.

Series 3. Financial and Legal Papers, 1789–1909 and Undated

Subseries 3.1: North Carolina and Surrounding States, 1789–1909

Subseries 3.1.1: 1789–1868

0778 Description of Subseries 3.1.1. 1 frame.
0779 Folder 24, 1789–1829. 31 frames.
0810 Folder 25, 1830–1839. 27 frames.
0837 Folder 26, 1840–1849. 50 frames.
0887 Folder 27, 1850–1853. 54 frames.

Reel 16

Archibald Hunter Arrington Papers cont.

Series 3. Financial and Legal Papers, 1789–1909 and Undated cont.

Subseries 3.1: North Carolina and Surrounding States, 1789–1909 cont.

Subseries 3.1.1: 1789–1868 cont.

0001	Folder 28, 1854 (volume 4). 191 frames.
0192	Folder 29, 1854–1856. 55 frames.
0247	Folder 30, 1853–1857 (volume 5). 30 frames.
0277	Folder 31, 1856–1857 (volume 6). 201 frames.
0478	Folder 32, 1854–1858 (volume 7). 18 frames.
0496	Folder 33, 1857–1858. 69 frames.
0565	Folder 34, 1758–1859 (volume 8). 47 frames.
0612	Folder 35, 1859. 56 frames.
0668	Folder 36, 1860. 29 frames.
0697	Folder 37, 1861–1862. 17 frames.
0714	Folder 38, 1846–1865 (volume 9). 31 frames.
0745	Folder 39, 1855–1865 (volume 10). 27 frames.
0772	Folder 40, 1863–1865. 46 frames.
0818	Folder 41, 1847–1868 (volume 11). 56 frames.

Subseries 3.2: Alabama and Other Old Southwest States, 1840–1868

Subseries 3.2.1: 1840–1865

0874	Description of Subseries 3.2.1. 1 frame.
0875	Folder 59, 1840–1851. 18 frames.
0893	Folder 60, 1852–1856. 52 frames.
0945	Folder 61, 1857–1859. 47 frames.
0992	Folder 62, 1860. 80 frames.
1072	Folder 63, 1861–1865. 25 frames.

Subseries 3.3: Undated

1097	Description of Subseries 3.3. 1 frame.
1098	Folder 67, Undated. 18 frames.

Omissions

1116	List of Omissions from the Archibald Hunter Arrington Papers. 1 frame.
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James Jones Philips Papers, 1814–1892, Edgecombe County, North Carolina; also Florida

Description of the Collection

This collection consists of papers of James Jones Philips (1798–1874), physician and scientific farmer of Edgecombe County, North Carolina, and his cousin Ethelred Philips (1801–1870), physician and farmer of Marianna, Florida.

The bulk of the materials are letters from Ethelred Philips to James J. Philips. There are also a few letters to and from James J. Philips, Jr. (d. 1865) and other family members.

Also included are three volumes containing medical records and accounts of James J. Philips. Volume 1 is a physician's record book (1832–1835). Volume 2 is an account book of James J. Philips, with several estate records (1849–

1858), records with Ethelred Philips (1856–1869), and accounts with slaves and freedmen (1859–1860, 1867–1870). Volume 3 is an 1871 book of accounts with laborers. There are also a few miscellaneous receipts.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence and Other Items; Series 2. Medical Records; and Series 3. Account Books and Receipts.

Series 1. Correspondence and Other Items, 1854–1892 and Undated

The bulk of the letters in this series are from Ethelred Philips to his cousin James J. Philips. Many of them contain instructions to James as manager of Ethelred's business affairs in North Carolina. Letters often contain information on crop yields, prices, and other aspects of the agricultural economy. Their primary value, however, lies in their portrayal of the views and opinions of an articulate, pro-Union Southerner. Ethelred Philips commented frequently on political issues of the day, such as secession, the Confederate government, censorship, the problems with democracy, and reconstruction; religion and philosophy and the need for church reform and modernization; health care, including reports of various epidemics, his own ill health, and the medicinal uses of brandy and whiskey; and relationships with slaves and freedmen. There are also a few letters to and from James J. Philips, Jr. (d. 1865) and other family members. An 1892 biographical sketch of Dr. James J. Phillips [*sic*] and an undated "fishing tale" are filed in folder 3.

Series 2. Medical Records, 1832–1835 and Undated

This series consists of a book of accounts (Volume 1) with many of the leading families of Edgecombe and surrounding counties for physician's services and drugs. Some of the patients included may have been slaves. There is also an undated cure for what is termed "the eating cancer."

Series 3. Account Books and Receipts, 1814 and 1849–1881

This series includes two account books (Volumes 2 and 3) and receipts of James J. Philips. Volume 2 includes Philips's accounts as an administrator of the estate of Bennett Bunn, 1849–1851, and several other estates, 1851–1858; provisions supplied to slaves, 1859–1860; accounts with Ethelred Philips, 1856–1869; miscellaneous accounts, 1863–1865; and accounts with freedmen, 1867–1870. Volume 3 includes Philips's accounts with hired laborers and records of days lost and provisions advanced to them. The miscellaneous receipts include an 1814 court receipt for Hope Adams (apparently a distant relation), a Confederate bond, two Confederate tax-in-kind forms, and an 1881 railroad receipt.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Ivan Proctor Battle Papers and the Archibald Hunter Arrington Papers. Of these, the Archibald Hunter Arrington Papers are included in this edition.

Reel 17

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 9 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence and Other Items, 1854–1892 and Undated

0010 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.
0011 Folder 1, 1854–1860. 29 frames.
0040 Folder 2, 1861–June 1865. 64 frames.
0104 Folder 3, July 1865–1881, 1892, and Undated. 88 frames.

Series 2. Medical Records, 1832–1835 and Undated

0192 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
0193 Folder 4, 1832–1835 and Undated. 177 frames.

Series 3. Account Books and Receipts, 1814 and 1849–1881

0370 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
0371 Folder 5, 1849–1870. 146 frames.
0517 Folder 6, 1871–1877. 101 frames.
0618 Folder 7, 1814, 1864–1865, and 1881. 6 frames.

Simmons Jones Baker Papers, 1800–1938, Halifax County, North Carolina; also Virginia

Description of the Collection

Simmons Jones Baker was a physician in Scotland Neck, North Carolina. The collection includes a typed copy, made in 1938, of recollections of the Baker and related families of southeastern Virginia and northeastern North Carolina, written from personal knowledge by Simmons Jones Baker in 1847. A few undated genealogical notes are included. There is also a volume of farm accounts, some merchandise shipping records, 1845–1854, of Thomas H. Watson (fl. 1845–1859), planter of eastern North Carolina, and entries relating to Baker's estate, 1853–1854. This volume includes a few accounts with slaves or free blacks. There are also a few miscellaneous receipts and other enclosures, 1800–1859 and undated.

N.B. A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the Blanche Baker Papers.

Reel 17 cont.

Introductory Materials

0624 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

Papers

- 0629 Folder 1, Volume 1, Account Book, 1800–1859 and Undated. 17 frames.
0646 Folder 2, Volume 2, Typed Transcription of Family History, 1847 and 1938.
72 frames.

Brownrigg Family Papers, 1736–1944, Chowan County, North Carolina; also Mississippi, Ireland, and Jamaica

Description of the Collection

This collection includes correspondence and other papers, mainly 1771–1861, of the Brownrigg family of Chowan County, North Carolina, and Lowndes County, Mississippi. Included are deeds, contracts, bills and receipts; copies of family data and wills, including the wills of Richard Brownrigg (1735–1771) and his son Thomas Brownrigg (1767–1826); personal letters concerning health, education in North Carolina, fisheries, travels, and property in Chowan and Pasquotank counties, North Carolina, and Lowndes County, Mississippi; typed transcriptions of John Brownrigg's letters, 1784–1794, written in Ireland and Jamaica; letters, 1807–1811, from Richard Thomas Brownrigg at the University of North Carolina; letters, 1835, written on a wagon caravan journey from North Carolina to Mississippi; journals, 1835 and 1836, written by Richard Thomas Brownrigg on trips from North Carolina to Mississippi; personal account books, 1835–1858, of Richard T. Brownrigg and his son John Brownrigg; and a few letters, 1944, of Richard Thomas Brownrigg (b. 1865).

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence; Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials; and Series 3. Other Papers—Subseries 3.1. Genealogical Materials, Subseries 3.2. Miscellaneous Loose Items, and Subseries 3.3. Volumes.

Biographical Note

Richard Brownrigg (1735–1771) was born in Wicklow County, Ireland, and emigrated to America some time before 1760. He settled in Bertie County, North Carolina, and married Sarah Campbell, daughter of Captain John Campbell. His son John Brownrigg (fl. 1784–1894) spent many years in Dublin, Ireland, with the uncle for whom he had been named; he was the heir to his uncle's estates in Ireland and Jamaica.

Thomas Brownrigg (1767–1826), a younger son of Richard Brownrigg, lived in Pasquotank County, North Carolina, until the death of his brother John. At that time he moved to the family estate of Wingfield in Chowan County.

General Richard Thomas Brownrigg (1793–1847), oldest son of Thomas Brownrigg, lived at Wingfield until 1836 when he moved to Lowndes County, Mississippi. He settled near Columbus, as did his sister and brother-in-law, Sarah and William Sparkman. General Brownrigg and his wife, Mary Winifred Hoskins Brownrigg, had seven children. Their oldest son, John Brownrigg

(fl. 1835–1865), was a physician in the Columbus area and a surgeon in the Confederate army.

Richard Thomas Brownrigg (b. 1865), only son of John Brownrigg, was a lawyer in Saint Louis, Missouri.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1779–1882, 1944, and Undated

This series comprises personal letters of various members of the Brownrigg family. Included are typed transcriptions of a letterbook, 1784–1794, of John Brownrigg. These letters are from Brownrigg in Ireland and Jamaica, to various relatives in America and Ireland, including his stepfather, David Meredith; his mother, Sarah Campbell Brownrigg Meredith; his sister, Mary Brownrigg Blackstock; his brother, Thomas; and his brother-in-law, John Hunter. They discuss John Brownrigg's business affairs in North Carolina, the administration of his uncle's estates in Jamaica, the education of his brother Thomas, and other family matters. The transcriptions were made by Richard T. Brownrigg of St. Louis, Missouri; the original book has apparently been lost.

Also included are a few letters, 1807–1811, from Richard Thomas Brownrigg to his father, Thomas Brownrigg, written while Richard was a student at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, chiefly concerning his activities; letters of introduction, 1835, for Richard T. Brownrigg from James Iredell of Raleigh to various persons in Alabama and Mississippi; and letters, 1835–1836, to Richard T. Brownrigg from his sister Sarah Brownrigg Sparkman and his brothers-in-law William Sparkman and R. T. Hoskins, describing in detail their families' move by wagon from North Carolina to Mississippi and early experiences in Lowndes County, Mississippi. There are also a few letters from Richard Thomas Brownrigg of St. Louis, Missouri, to his cousin Elizabeth Brownrigg Henderson Cotten, pertaining mostly to genealogical inquiries and the papers he donated to the Southern Historical Collection.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1736–1862 and Undated

This series includes wills, indentures, bills, receipts, promissory notes, and other financial and legal items pertaining to the affairs of various members of the Brownrigg family. Included are the will of Richard Brownrigg, 1771, and typed transcriptions of the wills of Richard Brownrigg's father-in-law, John Campbell, 1777; David Meredith, stepfather of John and Thomas Brownrigg, 1791; and Thomas Brownrigg, 1825. Also included are inventories of the estates of Richard Brownrigg and his son John; indentures, bills, and receipts concerning Thomas Brownrigg, including a contract of partnership with Joseph Parker, accounts of Parker and Company, and many items concerning the buying and selling of slaves; items pertaining to Richard T. Brownrigg's brothers-in-law William Sparkman and Charles W. Hoskins; bills and receipts of Mary W. Brownrigg, the widow of Richard T. Brownrigg; and bills and receipts of Dr. John Brownrigg.

Series 3. Other Papers, 1800–1899 and Undated

Subseries 3.1. Genealogical Materials, 1886–1899 This subseries consists of three items: a typed transcription of a genealogical essay, 1886, by Elizabeth Brownrigg Waddell, daughter of General Richard T. Brownrigg; a pamphlet entitled "The Genealogy of the Latham-Hill-Montfort-Littlejohn-McCulloch-Campbell and Brownrigg Families" by W. H. Bailey, a grandson of Thomas Brownrigg; and a family tree of the Brownriggs of Wicklow County, Ireland.

Subseries 3.2. Miscellaneous Loose Items, 1800–1863 and Undated This subseries includes various papers pertaining to members of the Brownrigg family, including diplomas from the Philanthropic Society and the University of North Carolina, 1813, awarded to Richard T. Brownrigg; pages from the diary of an unidentified person, describing a trip to Virginia on legal business and later a trip to Washington, D.C., where the writer was entertained by President and Mrs. Tyler; an essay on Wingfield, the estate of Richard Brownrigg, possibly written by Elizabeth Brownrigg Henderson Cotten; and several obituaries of various members of the Brownrigg family, copied in the handwriting of Archibald Henderson, including the obituaries of Major Richard Thomas Brownrigg (d. 1863) and his brother Dr. John Brownrigg (fl. 1835–1865).

Subseries 3.3. Volumes, 1835–1858 This subseries consists of four volumes.

Volume 1. 12 May–11 July 1835. Travel diary of Richard T. Brownrigg and account of expenses, describing a trip from North Carolina to Columbus, Mississippi.

Volume 2. 25 May–22 July 1836. Travel diary and account of expenses, describing a trip from North Carolina to Mississippi.

Volume 3. 1848–1852. Account book, mostly pertaining to the estate of General Richard T. Brownrigg. Also included are some accounts of Mary W. Brownrigg.

Volume 4. 1853–1858. Account book, consisting mostly of personal accounts of Dr. John Brownrigg.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the John Lancaster Bailey Papers; the Elizabeth Brownrigg Henderson Cotten Papers; and the Archibald Henderson Papers. Of these, the Archibald Henderson Papers are included, in part, in UPA's *Records of Antebellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series J, Part 13*, and the John Lancaster Bailey Papers are scheduled for inclusion in UPA's *Southern Women and Their Families in the 19th Century: Papers and Diaries, Series A, Part 8*.

Reel 17 cont.

Introductory Materials

0718 Introductory Materials. 12 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1779–1882, 1944, and Undated

0730 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.
0731 Folder 1, 1779–1791. 55 frames.
0786 Folder 2, 1791–1794. 33 frames.
0819 Folder 3, 1807–1835. 76 frames.
0895 Folder 4, 1836, 1846, 1882, and Undated. 57 frames.
0952 Folder 5, 1944. 11 frames.

Reel 18

Brownrigg Family Papers cont.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1736–1862 and Undated

0001 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
0002 Folder 6, 1736–1796. 45 frames.
0047 Folder 7, 1800–1818. 63 frames.
0110 Folder 8, 1821–1836. 20 frames.
0130 Folder 9, 1840–1850. 30 frames.
0160 Folder 10, 1851–1853. 39 frames.
0199 Folder 11, 1854–1857. 66 frames.
0265 Folder 12, 1858–1862 and Undated. 70 frames.

Series 3. Other Papers, 1800–1899 and Undated

Subseries 3.1: Genealogical Materials, 1886–1899

0335 Description of Subseries 3.1. 1 frame.
0336 Folder 13, 1886–1899. 58 frames.

Subseries 3.2: Miscellaneous Loose Items, 1800–1863 and Undated

0394 Description of Subseries 3.2. 1 frame.
0395 Folder 14, 1800–1863 and Undated. 5 frames.
0400 Folder 15, 1800–1863 and Undated. 45 frames.

Subseries 3.3: Volumes, 1835–1858

0445 Description of Subseries 3.3. 1 frame.
0446 Folder 16, Volume 1, 12 May–11 July 1835, and Volume 2, 25 May–22 July 1836.
59 frames.
0505 Folder 17, Volume 3, 1848–1852, and Volume 4, 1853–1858. 48 frames.

Burgwyn Family Papers, 1787–1861, Northampton and Warren Counties, North Carolina

Description of the Collection

This collection contains correspondence among members of the Burgwyn family; account books and financial papers; diaries and journals; writings and notes for speeches; and newspaper clippings. Also included are microfilm

copies of various items as well as two reels containing copies of approximately one hundred items not held by the Southern Historical Collection, primarily letters from Anna Greenough Burgwyn to her mother.

Of particular interest are Henry King Burgwyn, Jr.'s, diaries [included] and letters [not included] containing his accounts of Civil War battles and life in the Confederate army.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1787–1860, Subseries 1.2. 1861–1867 [not included], and Subseries 1.3. 1868–1927 and Undated [not included]; Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials—Subseries 2.1. 1830–1861 and Subseries 2.2. 1862–1924 [not included]; Series 3. Miscellaneous Papers; Series 4. Volumes; and Series 5. Microfilm [not included].

Biographical Note

Members of the Burgwyn family of Northampton County, North Carolina, were descendants of John Burgwin (1731–1803), who came to North Carolina from Wales in 1751. The spelling of the family name was changed to "Burgwyn" by Burgwin's son John Fanning (1783–1864). The Burgwyns were prosperous planters in the northeastern part of the state. John Fanning Burgwyn's son, Henry King Burgwyn (1813–1877), was the owner of Thornbury, a plantation on the Roanoke River in Northampton County.

Henry King "Harry" Burgwyn, Jr. (1841–1863) was the oldest son of Henry King Burgwyn and his wife, the former Anna Greenough (1817–1887). He was one of the youngest colonels in the Civil War. Known as "The Boy Colonel," Harry studied at West Point from 1856 to 1857 and graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1857 and from Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia, in 1861. At age nineteen, he was elected lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment of the Confederate army. This regiment, whose colonel was Zebulon B. Vance, was involved in battles in coastal and eastern North Carolina and in the Petersburg-Richmond area of Virginia. When Vance resigned to become governor of North Carolina in late summer of 1862, Burgwyn was promoted to colonel. He was killed in the Battle of Gettysburg, 1 July 1863.

Henry King Burgwyn's second son, William Hyslop Sumner Burgwyn, was born 23 July 1845. He served in Company H, Thirty-fifth North Carolina Regiment. He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1868 and from Harvard Law School in 1870. He practiced law in Baltimore, Maryland, until his return to North Carolina in 1882. While in Baltimore, he entered Washington Medical University. Although he received an M.D. in 1876, he did not apply for a license to practice medicine.

In 1882, W. H. S. Burgwyn settled in Henderson, North Carolina. There he established a private bank, W. H. S. Burgwyn and Co. In 1884, it became the Bank of Henderson, with Burgwyn as its first president. Burgwyn also established a tobacco factory, an electric light system, and water works in

Henderson. He served as national bank examiner for the southern states from 1893 to 1901. After his resignation from that position, he was founder and president of banks in Weldon, Rich Square, Ayden, Rocky Mount, and Jackson, North Carolina. He also established banks in Roanoke Rapids and Halifax, North Carolina, and a bank in Florida.

Known as an excellent orator, Burgwyn delivered many speeches throughout North Carolina. He served as chairman of stockholders and president of the board of directors of Henderson Female College from 1886 to 1891. He married Margaret Carlisle Dunlop on 21 November 1876. He and his wife had no children. Burgwyn died on 3 January 1913.

Two other sons of Henry King Burgwyn and Anna Greenough also lived in Northampton County. George Pollock Burgwyn was born 14 May 1847. He attended the University of North Carolina from 1863 to 1864. On 27 May 1869, he married Emma Wright Ridley, the daughter of Thomas Ridley. George owned lands in Northampton and Warren counties. He was also a merchant and proprietor of Ball Hill Mills, Odom, North Carolina, and Gee Farms, Jackson, North Carolina. He died on 5 January 1907. John Alveston Burgwyn (1850–1898) was a planter, merchant, and Northampton County official.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1787–1927 and Undated

This series contains mostly personal correspondence between various members of the Burgwyn family as well as correspondence between members of the Burgwyn family and friends and business associates.

Subseries 1.1. 1787–1860 This subseries includes a variety of correspondence, chiefly 1856–1860. Letters dated 1843 and written to Mr. and Mrs. Souter discuss the health of their daughter Sarah. Arthur Souter was the overseer of the Burgwyn plantation. Letters written during this period also discuss the management of the plantation. Also included are letters written by Henry King Burgwyn concerning business matters. Beginning in 1856, Henry King Burgwyn, Jr., wrote frequently to his parents, concerning his experiences at West Point, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Virginia Military Institute. (See also Volume 1.)

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1830–1925

This series includes marriage settlements, wills, deeds, and indentures of Burgwyn family members. Also included are receipts for sales and purchases of slaves; stock certificates for Henderson Female College; insurance records; titles and plats for land purchased or sold by the Burgwyns; and receipts for various items.

Subseries 2.1. 1830–1861 This subseries consists chiefly of receipts for sales and purchases of slaves; marriage settlements, indentures, wills, and land deeds; receipts; documents relating to the settlement of debts; and lists of slaves at Thornbury Plantation.

Series 3. Miscellaneous Papers, 1862–1924 and Undated

This series includes transcriptions of poems; newspaper clippings; notes for a speech given by William Hyslop Sumner Burgwyn and copies of letters upon which the speech apparently was based, dated 1764–1770 and primarily written by Margaret Haynes (Mrs. John) Burgwyn to her sister Mrs. Waddell; notes by George Pollock Burgwyn, Jr. for speeches; “Specifications for Thornbury” by Gridley James Fox Bryant (Thornbury, the Burgwyn plantation house, was built about 1843–1845); and other items. Also included are copies of two drawings: “The Three Colonels of the 26th Regiment” and a depiction of the monument erected in memory of Henry King Burgwyn, Jr., at Oakwood Cemetery, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Series 4. Volumes, 1803–1920 and Undated

This series includes volumes consisting of journals and diaries, account books, writings, letters, clippings, and other items. Volumes 5 and 6 are journals kept by Henry King Burgwyn, Jr., during his service in the Civil War.

Correspondence is included in Volume 1. Letters from Europe by H. K. Burgwyn addressed to his wife, Anna Greenough Burgwyn, August–November 1851 (typed transcription available).

Diaries and other writings include Volumes 2–11.

Volume 2. Transcriptions of poems, author unknown, 1803–1823.

Volume 3. Reminiscences, 1839–1861, of Anna Greenough Burgwyn, consisting of lists of births, deaths, trips, and other important family events, date written unknown.

Volume 4. Reminiscences, 1863–1874, of Anna Greenough Burgwyn, containing lists of important events, date written unknown.

Volume 5. Journal of events, H. K. Burgwyn, Jr., 27 August 1861–10 February 1862.

Volume 6. Diary, H. K. Burgwyn, Jr., 12 March 1863–12 June 1863.

Volume 7. Diary (in French), Sarah Emily Burgwyn, ca. 1869.

Volume 8. Diary, John Alveston Burgwyn, 8 July 1871–31 December 1872.

Volume 9. Farm Diary, John Alveston Burgwyn, 1885–1889.

Volume 10. Diary, Anna Greenough Burgwyn, 13 May 1886–6 April 1887.

Volume 11. Retrospective account of time spent in Florence, Italy, Katharine Mary MacRae, 2 December 1912

Financial and legal volumes include Volumes 12–24.

Volume 12. Account book containing lists of purchases for farm and lists of slaves, Thomas Pollock Burgwyn, 1840–1863.

Volume 13. Intermittent farm accounts, including lists of slaves, crops planted, horses, and other records, 1844–1877.

Volume 14. Expense account for various European cities, 1869–1870.

Volume 15. Farm ledger, John Alveston Burgwyn, 1889–1891.

Volume 16. Account book, 1889–1890.

Volume 17. John Alveston Burgwyn, Account book, June–December 1890; Memoranda book and day book, May–September 1891.

Volume 18. Account book, 1891–1893.

Volume 19. Checkbook register, May–September 1894.

Volume 20. Account book, George Pollock Burgwyn and Henry King Burgwyn, 1902.

Volume 21. Account book, intermittently 1903–1907.

Volume 22. Account book of trust fund of the estate of Thomas Ridley Burgwyn, 1907–1912.

Volume 23. Account book, 1908–1919.

Volume 24. Account book, 1919.

Clippings are included in Volumes 25 and 25a.

Volume 25. Scrapbook containing newspaper clippings, W. H. S. Burgwyn and his wife, Margaret Dunlop Burgwyn, undated.

Volume 25a. Scrapbook containing newspaper clippings, John Burgwyn McRae, undated.

Miscellaneous volumes include Volumes 26 and 27.

Volume 26. Secretary's book containing minutes, roll, etc., Woman's Auxiliary, Episcopal Church, Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, 1915–1918.

Volume 27. Secretary's record of letters sent and other activities, Woman's Auxiliary, Edgecombe District, ca. 1920.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Burgwyn Family Papers is provided on reel 20, frame 0460. Omissions include Subseries 1.2–1.3. Correspondence, 1861–1927 and Undated; Subseries 2.2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1862–1924; and Series 5. Microfilm, 1757–1905.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Archibald Kimbrough Davis Papers; the David Alexander Barnes Papers; the Eliza Burgwyn (Mrs. George C.) Clitherall Papers; the John Randolph Lane Papers; and the Southern Oral History Project Collection, Interview C-30.

For more on the Burgwyn family, researchers may consult the *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, Volume 1, A–C, William S. Powell, editor (Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1979) and documents in this collection.

Reel 18 cont.

Introductory Materials

0553 Introductory Materials. 17 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1787–1927 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1787–1860

- 0570 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
- 0571 Folder 1, 1787, 1843, and 1846. 38 frames.
- 0609 Folder 2, 1856–February 1857. 31 frames.
- 0640 Folder 3, March–October 1857. 38 frames.
- 0678 Folder 4, 1858–1859. 55 frames.
- 0733 Folder 5, 1860. 53 frames.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1830–1925

Subseries 2.1: 1830–1861

- 0786 Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.
- 0787 Folder 40, 1830–1843. 18 frames.
- 0805 Folder 41, 1845–1849. 22 frames.
- 0827 Folder 42, 1850–1861. 27 frames.

Series 3. Miscellaneous Papers, 1862–1924 and Undated

- 0854 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
- 0855 Folder 64, Writings, 1862–1888. 9 frames.
- 0864 Folder 65, Clippings, 1863–1905 and Undated. 23 frames.
- 0887 Folder 66, Specifications for Thornbury, Undated (ca. 1843–1845). 24 frames.
- 0911 Miscellaneous, 1919–1924 and Undated. 53 frames.

Reel 19

Burgwyn Family Papers cont.

Series 4. Volumes, 1803–1920 and Undated

- 0001 Description of Series 4. 2 frames.

Correspondence

- 0003 Folder 68, Volume 1, Letters, August–November 1851 and Typed Transcription. 170 frames.

Diaries and Other Writings

- 0173 Folder 69, Volume 2, Transcriptions of Poems, 1803–1823. 15 frames.
- 0188 Folder 70, Volume 3, Reminiscences, 1839–1861. 15 frames.
- 0203 Folder 71, Volume 4, Reminiscences, 1863–1874. 25 frames.
- 0228 Folder 72, Volume 5, Journal, 27 August 1861–10 February 1862. 27 frames.
- 0255 Folder 73, Volume 6, Diary, 12 March 1863–12 June 1863. 21 frames.
- 0276 Folder 74, Volume 7, Diary (in French), ca. 1869. 49 frames.
- 0325 Folder 75, Volume 8, Diary, 8 July 1871–31 December 1872. 89 frames.
- 0414 Folder 76, Volume 9, Farm Diary, 1885–1889. 39 frames.
- 0453 Folder 77, Volume 10, Diary, 13 May 1886–6 April 1887. 121 frames.
- 0574 Folder 78, Volume 11, Retrospective, 2 December 1912. 8 frames.

Financial and Legal

- 0582 Folder 79, Volume 12, Account Book, 1840–1863. 38 frames.
- 0620 Folder 80, Volume 13, Farm Accounts, 1844–1877. 60 frames.
- 0680 Folder 81, Volume 14, Expense Accounts, 1869–1870. 23 frames.
- 0703 Folder 82, Volume 15, Farm Ledger, 1889–1891. 42 frames.

- 0745 Folder 83, Volume 16, Account Book, 1889–1890. 44 frames.
- 0789 Folder 84, Volume 17, Account Book, June–December 1890 and Memorandum Book and Day Book, May–September 1891. 39 frames.
- 0828 Folder 85, Volume 18, Account Book, 1891–1893. 193 frames.

Reel 20

Burgwyn Family Papers cont. **Series 4. Volumes, 1803–1920 and Undated cont.**

Financial and Legal cont.

- 0001 Folder 86, Volume 19, Checkbook Register, May–September 1894. 31 frames.
- 0032 Folder 87, Volume 20, Account Book, 1902. 80 frames.
- 0112 Folder 88, Volume 21, Account Book, 1903–1907. 85 frames.
- 0197 Folder 89, Volume 22, Account Book, 1907–1912. 22 frames.
- 0219 Folder 90, Volume 23, Account Book, 1908–1919. 66 frames.
- 0285 Folder 91, Volume 24, Account Book, 1919. 87 frames.

Clippings

- 0372 Folder 92, Volume 25, Scrapbook, Undated. 41 frames.

Miscellaneous

- 0413 Folder 93, Volume 26, Secretary's Book, 1915–1918. 40 frames.
- 0453 Folder 94, Volume 27, Secretary's Record, ca. 1920. 7 frames.

Omissions

- 0460 List of Omissions from the Burgwyn Family Papers. 1 frame.

Capehart Family Papers, 1782–1983, ***Bertie County, North Carolina; also Pennsylvania and Louisiana***

Description of the Collection

The bulk of these papers, about two hundred items, consists of correspondence, 1811–1890. Most of the early nineteenth-century letters, approximately thirty items, are from Susan Bryan Martin (later Capehart), in Bertie County and Philadelphia, to her father, Peter Boyd Martin, in Alexandria, Louisiana. About one hundred letters were written during the Civil War by various members of the Capehart family and their friends, most of whom were in Virginia or in North Carolina territory occupied by federal troops. These letters describe the hardships created by the war, such as food shortages and the loss of farm equipment and horses. Of particular interest are the letters from William Rhodes Capehart, describing his life as a surgeon and soldier in the Confederate army. About fifty letters, dealing chiefly with family and financial matters, are dated after the end of the Civil War.

Also included in the papers are about sixty financial and legal items, 1782–1882; nine volumes, including records of slaves on the Scotch Hall plantation

and account books of a Capehart business; and genealogical material. The papers also include sixteen photographs, about twenty printed items, and miscellaneous other material.

The collection is arranged as follows: Correspondence; Financial and Legal Material; Printed Material; Miscellaneous Material; Volumes; Microfilm [not included]; and Pictures [color slides not included].

Biographical Note

On 13 February 1812, Jannette Smith Bryan (1789–1818), the daughter of William and Elizabeth Gray Bryan of Bertie County, North Carolina, married Peter Boyd Martin (1777–1838) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After their mother's death, the Martins' three children, Robert Campbell, Elizabeth Gray, and Susan Bryan, spent some time with their father's family in Philadelphia, but apparently most of their childhood was spent with the Bryans in Bertie County, while their father operated a plantation in Alexandria, Louisiana. Susan Bryan Martin (b. 1815) married George Washington Capehart (1810–1885), the son of Cullen and Amelia Capehart also of Bertie County, on 28 November 1833. They had eight children, four of whom did not survive infancy and early childhood. For further information concerning the genealogy of the Capehart family consult the genealogical chart in folder 15; the letter of Homer E. Capehart to Mr. and Mrs. George Capehart, 17 April 1952 (with an enclosed genealogical chart); and Volume 8.

In the early 1700s, William Maule, a surveyor-general for Colonial Governor Charles Eden, gave the name "Scotch Hall" to the piece of land overlooking Albemarle Sound in Bertie County, North Carolina, where he built his home. Cullen Capehart (1789–1866) bought the Scotch Hall property from Jonathan Hill Jacocks in 1818. In 1838, George Washington Capehart built the residence Scotch Hall near the remains of a foundation, presumably of Maule's home. Scotch Hall continued to be the residence of the Capehart family down to Elizabeth Jacocks Capehart and her son George Washington Capehart, Jr. For further information concerning Scotch Hall, refer to the "Chronology of 'Scotch Hall' as recorded in deeds" (folder 15); an article from *News and Observer*, 30 November 1966, which includes a few photographs of Scotch Hall and its furnishings (folder 14); and the photographs of Scotch Hall in these papers.

Correspondence, 1811–1952 and Undated

The earliest item is an 1811 invitation to Jannette Bryan of Bertie County, North Carolina, to attend a ball. The most recent item, 17 April 1952, is a letter from Homer E. Capehart to Mr. and Mrs. George W. Capehart, concerning the genealogy of the Capehart family, with a brief genealogical chart enclosed. Among the earlier correspondence are about thirty letters from Susan Bryan Martin to her father, Peter Boyd Martin, in Alexandria, Louisiana. The earliest of these letters, 1824–1833, concern Susan's school activities and friends in Philadelphia, her sister Eliza, and individuals and events in Bertie County.

Susan Martin married George Washington Capehart in 1833, and letters to her father from then until his death in 1838 concern household affairs in Bertie County, the births of her children, the death of her daughter Eliza, and other family and neighborhood matters. A very few letters from Peter Martin to Susan Capehart are included. Other items include a letter from James Wilson to Cullen and George W. Capehart, dated 4 January 1853, describing the writer's seventy-three day journey to Illinois, his success in farming, and the prices of various commodities; and a letter from Robert C. Martin to George W. Capehart, dated 20 October 1843, which discusses and encloses a map of property from Peter Martin's estate in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

About one hundred of the letters, written during the Civil War, discuss the fears and hardships experienced by various Capehart family members and their friends. In particular, William Rhodes Capehart wrote about fifteen letters to his mother, Susan Martin Capehart, and other family members, while serving as a surgeon in Poague's Battalion, Williams' Battery, Co. C, Tenth N. C. T. (First Artillery). These letters describe the life of a soldier in the Confederate army as his unit marched and fought near Columbia, Tennessee, and later between Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia. Also included are letters from other members of the Capehart family and their friends, most of whom were in Virginia and in areas of northeastern North Carolina occupied by federal troops. Among them were Lucy H. Bryan, James B. Martin, and Mollie Outlaw. These letters describe food shortages, wartime parties, farming and fishing activities, prices and shortages of clothing, farm animals and equipment taken by "impressment agents," fear and disgust of "Yankees," and discussions of possible peace. Also of interest is the letter from A. Smith, an overseer, addressed to George W. Capehart in Franklin County, North Carolina, 15 November 1864, describing events at Scotch Hall while Bertie County was occupied by federal troops.

About fifty of the letters were written after the end of the Civil War, mostly between May 1865 and 1868. Several of these letters refer to conditions at plantations in Bertie County during Reconstruction. Included are a few letters from Kate (Mary Carey Capehart?) to her father (Cullen Capehart?), about February 1866, indicating that some former slaves wished to remain on plantations or with members of their former owners' families. About five letters were written by Sophia Capehart in Norfolk, Virginia, in May 1868.

Financial and Legal Material, 1782–1882 and Undated

Included here are contracts, agreements, wills, deeds, and bills and receipts of members of the Capehart family. The oldest item is the will of Jonathan Jacocks, 1782, and the most recent item is an 1882 loan agreement between Daniel Riddick and George M. Capehart. Most of the items are dated between 1838 and 1865. Included is an account of claims on the estate of Peter Boyd Martin, 1836–1839, and an account of the money received by Susan Bryan Martin Capehart and her husband from Peter Martin's estate, 1838–1847. Little

is revealed in the financial and legal material about the business affairs of the Capehart family members.

Printed Material, 1861–1966

Most of the printed items are newspaper clippings concerning the Civil War. From *The Richmond Dispatch*, *The North Carolina Standard*, and other newspapers, these clippings describe battles and local events in North Carolina and Virginia. The most recent item is an article from *The News and Observer*, 30 October 1966, which gives a brief history and description of Scotch Hall and its furnishings and includes photographs of Elizabeth Jacocks Capehart and Scotch Hall.

Miscellaneous Material, 1859–1953

Included are three maps of lands in Bertie County, North Carolina, drawn by W. H. Smithwish for Sue Capehart, 1902–1903; a brief genealogical chart of the Capehart family; a photocopy of the chronology of Scotch Hall as recorded in deeds, 1726–1924; and a few recipes.

Volumes, ca. 1840–1899

Volumes consist chiefly of genealogical material on the Martin and Capehart families, slave records, and account books of a Capehart business that apparently operated out of Norfolk, Virginia. Volume 9 is a recipe book, which also includes the ages and birth dates of the freed slaves who presumably remained on the Capehart estate after the Civil War. Volume 4 includes a diary entry, dated 3 January 1867, concerning a violent storm.

Volume 1 contains slave records, 1840–1864. Included are birth dates and lists of clothing as well as a few recipes.

Volume 2 contains accounts of C. Capehart, 1843–1866.

Volume 3 is a sick list, presumably of slaves, 1855–1857.

Volume 4 is a scrapbook belonging to Sue M. Capehart, 1866–1867.

Volume 5 contains accounts of merchandise and sundries from Norfolk, Virginia, ca. 1867. Some pages are apparently missing.

Volume 6 contains accounts of Cheek, Capehart, and Co., Norfolk, Virginia, ca. 1867–1899.

Volume 7 is an account book of Susan Bryan Capehart, 1877–1879.

Volume 8 is a "Family Record of Marriages, Births, and Deaths," belonging to Sue Martin Capehart Nicholls, 1882.

Volume 9 is a recipe book to which was added a list of names, birth dates, and ages of former slaves who remained at Scotch Hall after the Civil War, undated.

Picture, ca. 1890

This is a photograph of Scotch Hall, the Capehart residence, taken about 1890. Information on the back of the photograph reads "Horse-Bob See [Lee?]; Boy-Billy Johnson."

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Capehart Family Papers is provided on reel 21, frame 1025. Omissions include fifteen color slides of Scotch Hall and its grounds, 1983, and microfilm, 1811–1923.

N.B. This collection was formerly known as the Scotch Hall Papers. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Meeta Armistead Capehart Papers; the Robert Campbell Martin Papers; and the William Rhodes Capehart Papers. Of these, the Meeta Armistead Capehart Papers and the William Rhodes Capehart Papers are included in this edition.

Reel 20 cont.

Introductory Materials

0461 Introductory Materials. 14 frames.

Correspondence, 1811–1952 and Undated

0475 Description of Correspondence. 1 frame.
0476 Folder 1, 1811–1835. 64 frames.
0540 Folder 2, 1836–1860. 55 frames.
0595 Folder 3, 1861–1864. 20 frames.
0615 Folder 4, January–February 1865. 49 frames.
0664 Folder 5, March 1865. 68 frames.
0732 Folder 6, April 1865. 44 frames.
0776 Folder 7, May 1865. 86 frames.
0862 Folder 8, June–December 1865. 61 frames.
0923 Folder 9, 1866. 54 frames.
0977 Folder 10, 1868. 52 frames.
1029 Folder 11, 1884–1952 and Undated. 54 frames.

Reel 21

Capehart Family Papers cont.

Financial and Legal Material, 1782–1882 and Undated

0001 Description of Financial and Legal Material. 1 frame.
0002 Folder 12, 1782–1847. 26 frames.
0028 Folder 13, 1848–1882 and Undated. 50 frames.

Printed Material, 1861–1966

0078 Description of Printed Material. 1 frame.
0079 Folder 14, Printed Material, 1861–1966. 43 frames.

Miscellaneous Material, 1859–1953

- 0122 Description of Miscellaneous Material. 1 frame.
- 0123 Folder 15, 1859–1953. 43 frames.

Volumes, ca. 1840–1899

- 0166 Description of Volumes. 1 frame.
- 0167 Folder 16, Volume 1, Slave records, 1840–1864. 47 frames.
- 0214 Folder 17, Volume 2, Accounts of C. Capehart, 1843–1866. 266 frames.
- 0480 Folder 18, Volume 3, Sick List, 1855–1857. 26 frames.
- 0506 Folder 19, Volume 4, Scrapbook, Sue M. Capehart, 1866–1867. 31 frames.
- 0537 Folder 20, Volume 5, Accounts, ca. 1867. 19 frames.
- 0556 Folder 21, Volume 6, Accounts, ca. 1867–1899. 323 frames.
- 0879 Folder 22, Volume 7, Account Book, Susan Bryan Capehart, 1877–1879. 14 frames.
- 0893 Folder 23, Volume 8, Family Record of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, Sue Martin Capehart Nicholls, 1882. 79 frames.
- 0972 Folder 24, Volume 9, Recipe Book, Undated. 50 frames.

Picture, ca. 1890

- 1022 Description of Picture. 1 frame.
- 1023 Folder P-1494/1, ca. 1890. 2 frames.

Omissions

- 1025 List of Omissions from the Capehart Family Papers. 1 frame.

Meeta Armistead Capehart Papers, 1780–1868, Granville and Bertie Counties, North Carolina

Description of the Collection

This collection consists primarily of Civil War era letters to Meeta Armistead Capehart of Kittrells, Granville County, North Carolina, from her husband, Captain Baldy Ashburn Capehart. The collection also consists of scattered Armistead and Capehart family papers and land grants, including deeds, land grants, and bills of sale of John Armistead of Plymouth, Washington County, North Carolina; correspondence and other papers of Meeta Armistead Capehart and her husband, Baldy Ashburn Capehart of Granville County, North Carolina; and other items pertaining to members of the Armistead and Capehart families.

The earliest items, 1780–1822, pertain to John Armistead of Washington County, North Carolina, and consist chiefly of bills of sale for land in Washington, Bertie, and Chowan counties.

Correspondence, 1844–1868, chiefly consists of letters from Captain Baldy A. Capehart to his wife, Meeta Armistead Capehart of Kittrells, Granville County, written during the Civil War. Capehart was assistant quartermaster of the Fifteenth North Carolina Battalion; his letters, 1864–1865, describe his activities and duties and advise his wife on the management of their farm. Also included are a number of letters, 1854, to Mrs. William Anthony Armistead from her

daughter Meeta, concerning Meeta's daily activities; a letter, 1857, to Mrs. W. A. Armistead from Meeta, about the death of Meeta's father; and three letters, 1858, to Meeta from various relatives, evidently in answer to Meeta's genealogical inquiries.

Other items include accounts of Mrs. W. A. Armistead, invoices and receipts of Baldy A. Capehart, and several land lottery tickets printed on the backs of playing cards.

Omissions

Two items were inadvertently omitted during microfilming: a photograph of B. A. Capehart and a daguerreotype of Meeta Armistead Capehart.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection and included in this edition are the Capehart Family Papers and the William Rhodes Capehart Papers.

Reel 21 cont.

Introductory Materials

1026 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

Papers

1031 Folder 1, 1780–1822. 95 frames.
1126 Folder 2, 1844–1864. 124 frames.
1250 Folder 3, 1865–1868. 73 frames.
1323 Folder 4, Undated and Printed Material. 30 frames.

William Rhodes Capehart Papers, 1791–1867, Bertie County, North Carolina

Description of the Collection

This collection consists chiefly of letters to William Rhodes Capehart, chiefly written while he was a schoolboy in Edenton, North Carolina. Also included are a few items pertaining to W. R. Capehart's grandfather Cullen Capehart of Bertie County, North Carolina.

Letters, 1846–1849, to William Rhodes Capehart at school are mostly from his mother, Susan Bryan Capehart, discussing news of home, relatives, and visits, and giving advice, permission for William to participate in various activities, and instructions for errands he was to do. There are a few letters to W. R. Capehart from his father, George W. Capehart, and from his cousin, Meeta Rhodes Armistead, also discussing family news.

Also included are a court order, 1791, for division of the estate of George Ryan; a letter, 1860, from H. S. Brantley, an American boy living in Paris; letters, 1863–1864, from W. R. Capehart to his parents, written while he was

serving in the Confederate army, describing his activities, mostly in Cheraw, South Carolina; and a thank-you note, 1867, to Dr. W. R. Capehart from Robert E. Lee in Lexington, Virginia.

Items pertaining to Cullen Capehart include a letter of introduction, 1862; a receipt, 1863, for the purchase of Confederate bonds; a business letter, 1864, from Joseph White & Company of Petersburg, Virginia, regarding the purchase of salt; and a pardon issued by the president of the United States to Collin [*sic*] Capehart.

Biographical Note

Susan Bryan Martin (b. 1815) of Bertie County, North Carolina, daughter of Peter Boyd Martin and Jannette Smith Bryan Martin, married George Washington Capehart (1810–1885), son of Cullen and Amelia Capehart of Bertie County, in 1833. Their son William Rhodes Capehart (b. ca. 1838) went to school in Edenton, North Carolina, and later became a doctor.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection and included in this edition are the Capehart Family Papers and the Meeta Armistead Capehart Papers.

Reel 22

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

Papers

0006 Folder 1, 1791. 8 frames.
0014 Folder 2, 1846–1857. 57 frames.
0071 Folder 3, 1860–1867. 44 frames.

Margaret Mordecai Devereux Papers, 1837–1856, Bertie and Wake Counties, North Carolina; also Pennsylvania

Description of the Collection

This collection consists chiefly of correspondence between Margaret Mordecai, later Mrs. John Devereux, and her half sister Judith Ellen Mordecai, later Mrs. Samuel Fox Mordecai. Letters, 1837–1841, describe Margaret's daily life, her nostalgia for her home, and her activities at school in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in Petersburg, Virginia, where she spent the winter with her father's sister Ellen. Letters, 1842–1856, concern Margaret's married life at Runirol plantation and Wills Forest near Raleigh and describe the activities of her children. In one letter, 1844, Margaret describes her activities as a young married woman, giving details of housekeeping and an account of one day's

routine at Runiroi; in another, 1848, she describes her family's preparations for Christmas. Letters from both sisters describe books they were reading.

Also included are a few letters from Margaret to her mother, Ann Lane Mordecai, describing Margaret's daily life at school, 1839, and a letter describing Margaret's wedding trip and arrival at Runiroi Plantation, probably 1842; letters, 1837–1839, between George Washington Mordecai and his nieces Ellen and Margaret, concerning routine family news; and letters, 1841–1844, to Ellen from Margaret's husband, John Devereux, Jr., giving amusing descriptions of daily life at Runiroi.

The collection also includes one photograph of the plantation house at Runiroi, taken in 1981.

Biographical Note

Margaret Lane Mordecai (1824–1910) was the daughter of Moses Mordecai (1785–1824) and his second wife, Ann Willis Lane Mordecai (1794–1854). Margaret married John Devereux, Jr. (1819–1893) in 1842. The young couple divided their time between the Devereux plantation of Runiroi near Palmyra in Bertie County, North Carolina, and Wills Forest, a Lane family home near Raleigh. They had eight children, including daughters Anne, Katherine, and Ellen and sons Thomas and John.

Judith Ellen Mordecai (1820–1916) was the daughter of Moses Mordecai and his first wife, Margaret Lane (1786–1821). In 1850, Ellen married her first cousin Samuel Fox Mordecai (1828–1852), the son of Moses Mordecai's brother Solomon (1792–1869). They had two children, Margaret Lane Mordecai and Samuel Fox Mordecai II.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the George W. Mordecai Papers and the Mordecai Family Papers. Other related manuscript collections concerning the Devereux family are among the holdings of the Duke University Library and the North Carolina State Archives.

Reel 22 cont.

Introductory Materials

0115 Introductory Materials. 8 frames.

Papers

0123 Folder 1, 1837–1844. 108 frames.
0231 Folder 2, 1845–1856 and Undated. 116 frames.

Picture

0347 Folder P-2492/1. 5 frames.

Thomas Devereux Hogg Papers, 1829–1910, Halifax, Martin, and Wake Counties, North Carolina

Description of the Collection

This collection includes letters, bills, receipts, accounts, and other papers of members of the Hogg, Bryan, and Blount families. Included are various financial and legal papers pertaining to people for whom the Hoggs or Bryans acted as agent or executor, including David Clark, merchant and planter of Martin and Halifax counties, North Carolina; Joseph Blount of Edenton and Hillsborough, North Carolina; and Joseph Blount, Jr., who was at intervals an inmate of the Friends Asylum in Pennsylvania. Also included are letters of Benjamin Maitland of Baltimore, Bryan's partner in operating a distillery; letters of Mrs. John S. (Lucy Haywood) Bryan on personal affairs and news of Raleigh; notes of James, brother of Gavin Hogg, on the medical lectures of Drs. David Hosack and James S. Stringham of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City; accounts of T. D. Hogg, ordnance and commissary officer of North Carolina, 1862–1865; and accounts of a sawmill and a stagecoach line. Later papers are those of Colin M. Hawkins and Janet Hogg Hawkins, concerning Hawkins genealogy.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence; Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers; Series 3. Other Papers [not included]; and Series 4. Volumes—Subseries 4.1. Medical Notes [not included], Subseries 4.2. Gavin Hogg Account Books [not included], Subseries 4.3. David Clark Account Books, Subseries 4.4. Joseph Blount Account Books, Subseries 4.5. James L. Bryan Account Books, Subseries 4.6. Sawmill Accounts, Subseries 4.7. Thomas D. Hogg Personal Accounts, and Subseries 4.8. Other Volumes.

Biographical Note

Gavin Hogg (1788–1835) was born in Wick, Caithness, Scotland, and came to the United States with his parents, James and Mary Finlayson Hogg, around 1797. He became a lawyer, practicing in Windsor, Bertie County, North Carolina. He married Mary Ann Bayard Johnson of Stratford, Connecticut, in 1822; they had several children who died in infancy and one surviving son, Thomas Devereux Hogg.

Thomas Devereux Hogg (1823–1904) was born in Raleigh. In 1853, he was appointed to the board of commissioners for the State Hospital for the Insane (later renamed Dorothea Dix Hospital). He was also an incorporator, director, and stockholder of the Raleigh Gaslight Company, chartered in 1859. In 1860, he became the president of the Oak City Savings Bank. His antebellum business activities also included partnerships with his wife's uncle, James L. Bryan, in a Baltimore distillery and with Robert W. Haywood in the Raleigh Planing Mills, which began operation in the summer of 1853. During the Civil War, he was chief commissary officer of the Subsistence Department of North Carolina. Thomas D. Hogg married Janet Bryan, the daughter of John S. Bryan

of Plymouth, North Carolina, in 1848. They had three daughters: Sally, who never married; Lucy, who married Isaac Foote Dortch and had eight children; and Janet, who married Colin Hawkins.

James L. Bryan (1799–1856) was a lawyer in Baltimore and in Windsor, North Carolina. For many years, he was a partner in the firm of Bryan and Maitland and managed the affairs of his cousin Joseph Blount, Jr., who was subject to periodic fits of insanity. James Bryan never married.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1829–1910 and Undated

This series contains correspondence of James L. Bryan, Thomas Devereux Hogg, and other members of the Bryan and Hogg families. Included is correspondence between James L. Bryan, guardian of Joseph Blount, Jr., and Dr. Charles Evans of the Friends Asylum, Philadelphia, chiefly concerning Blount's mental health; and correspondence between Bryan and Frances C. P. Hill, Blount's mother, concerning Blount's health, activities, and financial affairs. Also included are letters to Bryan from Benjamin Maitland, concerning their Baltimore distillery; correspondence of Thomas D. Hogg, chiefly concerning his activities as executor of James L. Bryan; and letters from Thomas D. Hogg's son-in-law Colin Hawkins, concerning genealogical inquiries about the Hawkins family.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1799–1910 and Undated

This series contains bills, receipts, accounts, indentures, wills, and other financial and legal items pertaining to Gavin Hogg, Thomas D. Hogg, James L. Bryan, and others. Included are many papers concerning Bryan's partnership with Benjamin Maitland, his administration of the affairs of Joseph Blount, Jr., and his activities as executor of the estate of his brother, John S. Bryan. There are also a few bills of sale involving Bryan and various members of the Capehart family, including his niece Susan Martin Capehart and her husband George Washington Capehart; a contract, 1853, between Thomas D. Hogg and Robert L. Haywood to build a sawmill; and a number of receipts and accounts of Thomas D. Hogg as attorney for Joseph Blount, Jr.

Series 4. Volumes, 1798–1865

Subseries 4.3. David Clark Account Books, 1798–1836 This subseries comprises seven volumes containing accounts of David Clark, planter at Albin and merchant at Hogston and Hamilton in Martin County, North Carolina.

Volume 6. 1798–1811. Daybook for mercantile business at Hogston and Hamilton, Martin County.

Volume 7. 1811–1827. Daybook for expenditures, charges, receipts, Scotland Neck, North Carolina.

Volume 8. 1817–1827. Ledger accompanying Volume 7. Inserted in volume, thin booklet, index to Volume 8.

Volume 9. 1815–1825. David Clark & Co., letterbook. Also some personal information.

Volume 10. 1821–1829. David Clark, "Albin." Personal and plantation daybook—receipts and expenditures.

Volume 11. 1824–1829. David Clark, "Albin." Personal and plantation daybook—receipts and expenditures.

Volume 12. 1829–1836. Gavin Hogg, executor of the accounts of David Clark's estate; some records kept by Thomas T. Hogg, executor of the Gavin Hogg estate.

Subseries 4.4. Joseph Blount Account Books, 1827–1856 This subseries consists of two volumes containing accounts of Joseph Blount, who named Gavin Hogg as his executor, and of Joseph Blount, Jr. James C. Johnston served as guardian for Joseph, Jr. during his minority. Some time after he came of age, Joseph, Jr. appointed James L. Bryan to serve as his attorney. Joseph, Jr. was subject to periods of insanity and was eventually declared incompetent; J. W. Norwood of Hillsborough was appointed his guardian.

Volume 13. 1827–1843. Accounts of Gavin Hogg, executor of Joseph Blount, and accounts of James C. Johnston, guardian of Joseph Blount, Jr.

Volume 14. 1843–1856. Accounts of James L. Bryan, attorney of Joseph Blount, Jr., with some accounts of Thomas D. Hogg, executor of Bryan, 1848. Hogg transferred the assets of the estate to J. W. Norwood, who had been appointed guardian of Blount.

Subseries 4.5. James L. Bryan Account Books, 1826–1858 This subseries consists of two volumes containing accounts of James L. Bryan, lawyer of Windsor, North Carolina and Baltimore, Maryland.

Volume 15. 1826–1856. Bryan's accounts as agent, executor, etc. for others, along with personal accounts, accounts for Snowfield plantation, and other accounts.

Volume 16. 1858. T. D. Hogg's daily accounts of receipts and expenditures as executor of James L. Bryan; and, at the back of the volume, personal expenditures of Hogg for 1858.

Subseries 4.6. Sawmill Accounts, 1853–1856 This subseries consists of two volumes containing sawmill accounts for Thomas Devereux Hogg and Robert W. Haywood.

Volume 17. 1853. Fragmentary accounts of a sawmill operator, probably the manager of the sawmill of T. D. Hogg and R. W. Haywood.

Volume 18. 1855–1856. Sawmill accounts of Thomas D. Hogg and Robert W. Haywood, including the records of lumber sawed, lumber furnished to the North Carolina Railroad, and petty accounts.

Subseries 4.7. Thomas D. Hogg Personal Accounts, 1865–1867 This subseries consists of two volumes containing personal accounts of Thomas Devereux Hogg, businessman, of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Volume 19. 1865–1867. Daybook.

Volume 20. 1866–1867. Ledger.

Subseries 4.8. Other Volumes, 1837–1865 This subseries consists of three volumes documenting Thomas Devereux Hogg, his wife Janet (Bryan) Hogg, and J. J. Anderson.

Volume 21. 1862–1865. Accounts of T. D. Hogg, ordnance and commissary officer (captain and major) for the State of North Carolina.

Volume 22. October 1851. Commonplace book of Janet Bryan Hogg, wife of T. D. Hogg.

Volume 23. 1837. Daily record of receipts and expenditures, presumably for J. J. Anderson, for the stagecoach line running from Blakely or Gaston to Fayetteville, North Carolina. There is no other identification and no explanation of what connection, if any, this book may have with members of the Hogg family.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Thomas Devereux Hogg Papers is provided on reel 27, frame 0237. Omissions include Series 3. Other Papers, ca. 1812–1896; Subseries 4.1. Medical Notes, 1816–1817; and Subseries 4.2. Gavin Hogg Account Book, 1812–1821.

Reel 22 cont.

Introductory Materials

0352 Introductory Materials. 13 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1829–1910 and Undated

0365 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.
0366 Folder 1, 1829–1839. 32 frames.
0398 Folder 2, 1840–1843. 49 frames.
0447 Folder 3, 1844. 56 frames.
0503 Folder 4, 1845. 49 frames.
0552 Folder 5, 1846. 87 frames.
0639 Folder 6, January–April 1847. 52 frames.
0691 Folder 7, May–June 1847. 38 frames.
0729 Folder 8, July–September 1847. 65 frames.
0794 Folder 9, October–December 1847. 74 frames.
0868 Folder 10, 1848. 70 frames.
0938 Folder 11, January–April 1849. 48 frames.
0986 Folder 12, May–December 1849. 55 frames.

Reel 23

Thomas Devereaux Hogg Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1829–1910 and Undated cont.

0001 Folder 13, January–May 1850. 49 frames.
0050 Folder 14, June–December 1850. 51 frames.
0101 Folder 15, January–June 1851. 60 frames.
0161 Folder 16, July–December 1851. 78 frames.

0239	Folder 17, 1852. 63 frames.
0302	Folder 18, January–June 1853. 65 frames.
0367	Folder 19, July–December 1853. 96 frames.
0463	Folder 20, 1854. 63 frames.
0526	Folder 21, 1855. 69 frames.
0595	Folder 22, 1856–1857. 63 frames.
0658	Folder 23, 1858–1889. 57 frames.
0715	Folder 24, 1890–1896. 60 frames.
0775	Folder 25, 1897–1899. 64 frames.
0839	Folder 26, 1900–1910. 31 frames.
0870	Folder 27, Undated. 27 frames.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1799–1910 and Undated

0897	Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
0898	Folder 28, 1799–1829. 45 frames.
0943	Folder 29, 1830–1839. 40 frames.

Reel 24

Thomas Devereaux Hogg Papers cont.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1799–1910 and Undated cont.

0001	Folder 30, 1840–1843. 93 frames.
0094	Folder 31, 1844–1845. 112 frames.
0206	Folder 32, 1846. 51 frames.
0257	Folder 33, 1847. 129 frames.
0386	Folder 34, 1848. 80 frames.
0466	Folder 35, 1849. 24 frames.
0490	Folder 36, 1850. 87 frames.
0577	Folder 37, 1851. 85 frames.
0662	Folder 38, 1852. 76 frames.
0738	Folder 39, 1853. 78 frames.
0816	Folder 40, 1854–1856. 78 frames.
0894	Folder 41, 1857–1859. 74 frames.
0968	Folder 42, 1860–1889. 28 frames.
0996	Folder 43, 1890–1910. 11 frames.
1007	Folder 44, Undated. 15 frames.

Reel 25

Thomas Devereaux Hogg Papers cont.

Series 4. Volumes, 1798–1865

Subseries 4.3: David Clark Account Books, 1798–1836

0001	Description of Subseries 4.3. 1 frame.
0002	Folder 55, Volume 6, 1798–1811. 257 frames.
0259	Folder 56, Volume 7, 1811–1827. 275 frames.
0534	Folder 57, Volume 8, 1817–1827. 299 frames.
0833	Folder 58, Volume 9, 1815–1825. 324 frames.

Reel 26

Thomas Devereaux Hogg Papers cont.

Series 4. Volumes, 1798–1865 cont.

Subseries 4.3: David Clark Account Books, 1798–1836 cont.

- 0001 Folder 59, Volume 10, 1821–1829. 173 frames.
- 0174 Folder 60, Volume 11, 1824–1829. 156 frames.
- 0330 Folder 61, Volume 12, 1829–1836. 209 frames.

Subseries 4.4: Joseph Blount Account Books, 1827–1856

- 0539 Description of Subseries 4.4. 1 frame.
- 0540 Folder 62, Volume 13, 1827–1843. 62 frames.
- 0602 Folder 63, Volume 14, 1843–1856. 118 frames.

Subseries 4.5: James L. Bryan Account Books, 1826–1858

- 0720 Description of Subseries 4.5. 1 frame.
- 0721 Folder 64, Volume 15, 1826–1856. 114 frames.
- 0835 Folder 65, Volume 16, 1858. 18 frames.

Subseries 4.6: Sawmill Accounts, 1853–1856

- 0853 Description of Subseries 4.6. 1 frame.
- 0854 Folder 66, Volume 17, 1853. 29 frames.
- 0883 Folder 67, Volume 18, 1855–1856. 55 frames.

Subseries 4.7: Thomas D. Hogg Personal Accounts, 1865–1867

- 0938 Description of Subseries 4.7. 1 frame.
- 0939 Folder 68, Volume 19, 1865–1867. 24 frames.
- 0963 Folder 69, Volume 20, 1866–1867. 95 frames.

Reel 27

Thomas Devereaux Hogg Papers cont.

Series 4. Volumes, 1798–1865 cont.

Subseries 4.8: Other Volumes, 1837–1865

- 0001 Description of Subseries 4.8. 1 frame.
- 0002 Folder 70, Volume 21, 1862–1865. 60 frames.
- 0062 Folder 71, Volume 22, October 1851. 158 frames.
- 0220 Folder 72, Volume 23, 1837. 17 frames.

Omissions

- 0237 List of Omissions from the Thomas Devereux Hogg Papers. 1 frame.

Robert A. Jones Account Book, 1817–1829, Halifax, Bertie, and Wake Counties, North Carolina

Description of the Collection

Robert Jones's account book, 1817–1829, provides extensive information on his personal and household expenses and his management of several plantations in Halifax, Bertie, and Wake counties, North Carolina. In addition to

his own properties, he managed property belonging to his ward, Willie W. Jones of Bertie County, between 1817–1826; Willie's mother, Mary Montfort Jones, whose estate he administered after her death in 1825; and James Johnston of Halifax, whose estate he was appointed to administer by a commission in 1823. Accounts are mostly with merchants, artisans, doctors and midwives, overseers, and laborers. Only limited information appears on Jones's other business activities, which included operating a paper mill and blacksmith shop and acting as treasurer of the Roanoke Navigation Company.

The account book is an especially rich source on slaves and free black laborers, providing lists of slaves by owner, notes on the hiring out of slaves, and accounts for wages paid, monies lent, and goods sold to free workers. It also records charitable amounts Jones gave to free blacks and slaves. His entries usually indicate racial distinctions, such as mulatto and Indian, and age groups, giving some indication of the makeup of the local population of Halifax.

The account book is also useful for reconstructing Jones's daily amusements and private charity in Halifax. He faithfully recorded his gambling activities, reading materials purchased, and expenditures made for entertainments ranging from subscription balls to the circus and Punch and Judy shows. As treasurer, he also kept the accounts, 1820–1823, for the Wardens of the Poor for Halifax County.

Other entries include property inventories and personal notes. Plantations documented include Occaneeche, the Grove, Indian Woods, and New Hope. The precise locations of these plantations is not clear.

An account book, 1817–1829, contains 432 pages of entries documenting the personal, household, plantation, and business finances of Robert A. Jones, as well as his guardianship of Willie W. Jones, his administration of the estates of Mary Montfort Jones and James Johnston, and the finances of the Wardens of the Poor of Halifax County. A number of slave lists and property inventories appear in the volume.

Jones kept personal and household accounts with grocers and dry goods merchants, hatters, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, barbers, and doctors. Personal accounts also appear for electioneering and travel expenses, literary and newspaper subscriptions, monies lent, and individual charitable contributions. Jones often recorded the recipients of his personal charity by race. Of note in his personal accounts are expenditures for many popular entertainments of the day, including gambling (cards, cockfighting, horse racing, and lotteries), the circus, subscriptions to balls and the Jockey Club, and admission to *Punch and the Devil* shows. His other personal expenditures were for subscriptions to the Bible Society and for the preaching of a Reverend Wright.

Jones's plantation and business accounts are mostly with commission and hardware merchants, overseers, hired hands, and other planters for the hire of their slaves. Accounts with Richard Carter, overseer at New Hope Plantation in 1822 and 1825, appear on pages 341 and 387–388. Accounts with Solomon

Griffin, overseer at Indian Woods Plantation in 1818 and 1824, and Jonathan Skiles, overseer at an unknown location in 1818, appear on pages 129–130 and 385–386. Accounts with Micajah Griffin, overseer in 1821, appear on pages 309–310. Listed between pages 329–334 are accounts with “Mulatto Labourers.” Many accounts also appear with slave midwives; veterinarians; artisans, such as blacksmiths, cabinetmakers, and waggoners; and independent businessmen, such as well diggers, auctioneers, and surveyors. Jones also recorded monies spent for taxes and for the purchase of slaves, livestock, cotton seed, cotton for resale, and coal, which was used in his blacksmithing concern. Other business accounts are for deposits to the Newbern Bank and for stocks held in the Roanoke Navigation Company (pages 165 and 397) and the Halifax Bridge Company (page 398). Of note is an undated inventory of land, slaves, town properties, and stocks Jones owned (pages 183–184).

Business accounts Jones maintained for his ward, Willie W. Jones, appear mostly on pages 105–106, 207–209, 343–352, 389–396, and 401–412. Covering the years 1817 to 1826, these accounts record expenditures made on Willie’s behalf and arrangements for the hire of slaves owned by Willie in Bertie County. Included are several slave lists giving ages and number of children. Jones often made copious notes on his decisions about hiring out slaves, as well as on his other financial actions.

Entries Jones made in his account book as administrator for the estates of Mary Montfort Jones and James Johnston include slave lists, property inventories, accounts, and copies of memoranda and other legal papers. Entries for Mary Jones appear between pages 413–430. Entries for Johnston appear on pages 373–376 and 417–418.

Accounts Jones kept as treasurer of the Wardens of the Poor for Halifax County appear between 1820 and 1823. Pages 189–197, 361–362, and 369–370 list names and amounts contributed either by or to individuals.

Scattered notes to himself in the volume concern bookkeeping techniques, thoughts on his spending habits, purposes of his personal charity (for example, giving ten dollars to E. Wade “to start him in the World”), and comments on the character of his associates. The two enclosures are a receipt from Richard Carter, dated 27 January 1826, for timber sawed and an undated page of miscellaneous calculations.

Biographical Note

Robert A. Jones (fl. 1817–1829) was a cotton planter and large landholder in Halifax County, North Carolina, where he served as treasurer of the Wardens of the Poor and treasurer of the Roanoke Navigation Company. Jones also owned property and slaves elsewhere in North Carolina, including Bertie and Wake counties. Plantations he either owned or helped manage include the Grove, Occaneeche, New Hope, and Indian Woods. He appears to have operated a paper mill outside Raleigh, North Carolina, and a blacksmith shop in Halifax.

Between 1817 and 1826, Jones served as guardian for Willie W. Jones, who was possibly his nephew. Willie was the son of Mrs. Mary Montfort Jones, for whom Robert Jones acted as estate administrator after her death in 1825. In 1823, Robert Jones was also appointed estate administrator for James Johnston (d. 1821), former postmaster of Halifax County who died intestate.

Reel 27 cont.

Introductory Materials

0238 Introductory Materials. 8 frames.

Account Book

0246 Folder 1, Account Book, 1817–1829. 363 frames.

0609 Folder 2, Enclosures to Account Book, 1826 and Undated. 3 frames.

Norfleet Family Papers, 1784–1895, Bertie County, North Carolina

Description of the Collection

This collection includes account books, diaries, and other records of the Norfleet family. Six of the volumes are diaries or account books of Stephen Andrews Norfleet (1822–1910), proprietor of several plantations in Bertie County, North Carolina. Accounts, 1844–1895, relate to slaves, debts, receipts, and expenditures. In his diaries, 1856–1860 and 1870–1871, Stephen A. Norfleet recorded daily agricultural activities and the health of his slaves. He also kept notes on navigation on the Roanoke River. Two volumes are the diary, 1891–1892, of Ernest Norfleet (1851–1901), a U.S. Navy surgeon, on a voyage to China and Japan, including descriptions of travel and social life in the Far East and references to Norfleet's interest in Eastern art. Also included are scattered legal and business papers, 1784–1865, of the plantations.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Loose Papers, 1784–1865 and Undated; Series 2. Stephen A. Norfleet Volumes, 1844–1895; and Series 3. Ernest Norfleet Volumes, 1891–1892 [not included].

Biographical Note

In the 1820s, Thomas F. Norfleet (d. 1855) served as guardian for Antoinette and John A. Norfleet, following the death of their father, John Norfleet.

Stephen Andrews Norfleet (1822–1910) was the proprietor of several plantations in Bertie County, North Carolina, including Woodbourne, Indian Woods, Norfleet's Ferry, and Kelford.

Ernest Norfleet (1851–1901) was a U.S. Navy surgeon who served in China and Japan in 1891 and 1892.

Series 1. Loose Papers, 1784–1865 and Undated

This series includes bills, receipts, accounts, indentures, and other financial and legal items pertaining to members of the Norfleet family. Most items relate to the affairs of Thomas F. Norfleet as guardian for the children of John Norfleet, Antoinette and John. Other papers include a bill of sale, 1784, for a slave sold to Marmaduke Norfleet; a deed of gift, 1787, between Reuben Norfleet and his son James; and bills and accounts, 1856–1865, of Stephen A. Norfleet. Also included is part of a letter, apparently written by Jasper Charlton, regarding a will made by William Perry.

Series 2. Stephen A. Norfleet Volumes, 1844–1895

This series comprises six volumes, including farm journals and account books of Stephen A. Norfleet. Account books include lists of the names and ages of slaves belonging to various Norfleet family members; Stephen A. Norfleet's accounts with his wife, Frances H. Norfleet, and with himself; family expenses; and receipts and expenditures pertaining to Woodbourne, Indian Woods, and Norfleet's Ferry plantations.

The plantation diaries give details of daily farming activities, such as preparing the ground, planting, cultivating, and harvesting crops. There are numerous notes about the weather, the health of the slaves, and navigation on the Roanoke River.

Omissions

A lists of omissions from the Norfleet Family Papers is provided on reel 28, frame 0563. Omissions consist of Series 3. Ernest Norfleet Diaries, 1891–1892.

Reel 27 cont.

Introductory Materials

0612 Introductory Materials. 9 frames.

Series 1. Loose Papers, 1784–1865 and Undated

0621 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.
0622 Folder 1, 1784–1795. 11 frames.
0633 Folder 2, 1806–1821. 11 frames.
0644 Folder 3, 1824–1827. 23 frames.
0667 Folder 4, 1829–1865. 26 frames.
0693 Folder 5, Undated. 3 frames.

Series 2. Stephen A. Norfleet Volumes, 1844–1895

0696 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
0697 Folder 6, Volume 1. Accounts, 1844–1895. 148 frames.
0845 Folder 7, Volume 2. Accounts, 1852–1873. 120 frames.

Reel 28

Norfleet Family Papers cont.

Series 2. Stephen A. Norfleet Volumes, 1844–1895 cont.

0001	Folder 8, Volume 3, Plantation Diary, 1856–1857. 227 frames.
0228	Folder 9, Volume 4, Plantation Diary, 1858–1859. 138 frames.
0366	Folder 10, Volume 5, Plantation Diary, 1860. 116 frames.
0482	Folder 11, Volume 6, Cash Accounts, 1870–1871. 81 frames.

Omissions

0563	List of Omissions from the Norfleet Family Papers. 1 frame.
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Skinner Family Papers, 1705–1900, Bertie, Chowan, and Perquimans Counties, North Carolina

Description of the Collection

This collection consists chiefly of family correspondence. Skinner and related family members generally wrote long, substantive letters containing information about a wide variety of subjects. There are several significant female correspondents who wrote about their education and reading habits, feelings about courtship and marriage, experience of pregnancy and childcare, household and social activities, and political opinions. Of special interest are letters documenting Penelope Skinner Warren's 1840 pregnancy, which she endured in Hillsborough while her physician-husband was in Edenton. There are also letters documenting trips taken by family members to spas in North Carolina and other locations.

There are quite a few letters written by school-age children, showing differences between male and female education and containing specific information about reading materials and study habits. Letters of several male family members document their experiences at universities such as Princeton, the College of William and Mary, and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Correspondence, two journals, and other papers document various aspects of plantation management, including information about slaves, work routines, crops, and agricultural reform.

Additional subjects documented in family correspondence include North Carolina politics; Joseph Blount Skinner and Tristram Lowther Skinner wrote letters about their work as members of the state House of Commons, Joseph in 1807 and 1814 and Tristram in 1846–1848, and about their support for the Whig party. Letters contain abundant information about social life and customs in several towns, most prominently Edenton and Williamsburg but also New Haven, Hillsborough, and Norfolk.

The collection also contains financial and legal papers, especially about land development in Perquimans, Bertie, and Chowan counties. Other papers include poetry and writings, newspaper clippings, and other items as well as

pictures of members of the Dawson and Fisk families, relatives of the Skinner family.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1770–1804, Subseries 1.2. 1805–1824, Subseries 1.3. 1825–1839, Subseries 1.4. 1840–1860, Subseries 1.5. 1861–1862 and Undated, and Subseries 1.6. 1869–1900 and Undated; Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers; Series 3. Plantation Journals; Series 4. Other Papers; and Series 5. Pictures.

Biographical Note

Penelope Johnston Dawson (d. 1797) married John Dawson in 1758, and they lived at Eden House in Bertie County, North Carolina. Their daughter Penelope Dawson (1763–1820) married Tristram Lowther (1760–1795) and had at least two children, Maria (1786–1822) and William D. (fl. 1810). William D. Lowther attended Princeton, and Maria Lowther married Joseph Blount Skinner (1781–1851) and had two children—Tristram Lowther (1820–1862) and Penelope (1824–1841)—before her death in 1824.

Joseph Blount Skinner, planter and legislator of Edenton, North Carolina, and his brother Joshua owned several plantations in Bertie, Perquimans, and Chowan counties. Plantation House in Chowan County was one mile outside Edenton. Yeopim and Mansion House were in Perquimans County, the latter about twenty miles from Edenton and twelve miles from Hertford (see letter dated 5 January 1841, Subseries 1.4).

After Maria Lowther Skinner died, her children were raised in the household of Frederick Nash of Hillsborough, North Carolina, where they received their early education. While Tristram as a young boy was sent to school in New Haven and Philadelphia, his sister Penelope remained in Hillsborough. He attended the College of William and Mary from 1838 to 1840 and briefly studied at the University of North Carolina in 1840. Tristram Lowther Skinner was summoned home to manage his father's plantations in 1840, when Joseph Blount Skinner's health failed. Between 1846 and 1848, Tristram served as a member of the North Carolina House of Commons. He married Eliza Fisk Harwood (1827–1888) of Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1849, and they had four children: Marian Fisk, a teacher; Frederick Nash, an Episcopal priest who served in South Carolina; Tristram Lowther, Jr., who moved to Mississippi; and Maria Louisa Warren, who married Robert Brent Drane. In 1860, Tristram was commissioned captain of Company A, First North Carolina Infantry Regiment. He was killed at Mechanicsville, Virginia, in 1862.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1770–1900 and Undated

This series consists chiefly of personal family correspondence documenting four generations of Skinner family members.

Subseries 1.1. 1770–1804 This subseries consists chiefly of letters documenting activities of Skinners' Dawson and Lowther family ancestors. Letters from 1770 to 1796 concern Penelope Johnston Dawson (d. 1797) of

Eden House, Bertie County, North Carolina. She wrote to her brother Henry Johnston and other family members about her children, illness in the household, and her close feelings for her brother.

After 1794, letters relate chiefly to Maria Lowther (1786–1824), granddaughter of Penelope Johnston Dawson. Maria's parents were Penelope Dawson (1763–1820) and Tristram Lowther (1760–1795). There is little correspondence of Penelope Dawson, but she is mentioned in many of the letters, which document her role in negotiating Maria's marriage. Among the letters are several written by Maria as a child to friends and family members, including her uncle William Dawson at Congress in Philadelphia. Her chief correspondents were her cousins Margaret and Judith Page of York, Virginia, whose father became governor of Virginia. The girls wrote about moving from their plantation, Rosewell, to the state house in Richmond in 1803. On 31 May 1804, Anne Isabella Iredell wrote to Maria about reading novels.

The first Skinner letters appear in 1802 and 1803, when Joseph Blount Skinner (1781–1851) of Edenton proposed to Maria Lowther. They were married in 1804. (See also Subseries 1.6 for undated letters relating to Maria Lowther Skinner and her mother, Penelope Lowther.)

Subseries 1.2. 1805–1824 This subseries consists chiefly of letters of Joseph, Joshua, and Maria Lowther Skinner, documenting the married life of Maria Lowther and Joshua Skinner. There are no letters written by Maria, but there are many letters written to her from her husband, from Joshua Skinner, and from female friends in Virginia and Edenton who discussed a wide variety of topics. They relate their experiences as young brides and mothers, household management, the impact of the War of 1812 on Edenton and the North Carolina coast, their political views, and religious revivals and social events. Letters also document Maria's interest in gardening.

Much of the correspondence during this period was between the Skinner brothers, Joseph and Joshua, who wrote each other long letters about plantation work, business matters, and politics. Family business took them to various places beyond Edenton, including county courts in Pasquotank and Perquimans counties and Hillsborough, North Carolina, as well as to New York and Philadelphia, where they established family ties to Thomas Skinner, a minister. Joshua managed the Skinner family plantations while his brother was away on business but kept him well informed about business. In his letter of 31 July 1823, Joseph apologized for troubles on the plantation: "I lament you have had so much trouble with my negroes . . . I am confident you manage them and the crop better than I could and I hope you will not despond under vexatious troubles and difficulties."

Joseph served in the North Carolina legislature in Raleigh in 1807 and 1814 and wrote several informative letters about assembly business. He apparently had little patience with lawmaking and lawmakers. "We yet continue to do but little business of any nature and none of public utility," he wrote Maria on 24 November 1807. "Indeed our State house is a theatre in which many of the

Legislators are farcical actors and some of them play their parts, far beyond what can be conceived to judge from external appearances."

Of interest are letters documenting Joseph's management of Penelope Lowther's business interests and the education of her son William D. Lowther. William's letters to his sister Maria document his education and extracurricular activities at Princeton, 1810–1812, and the University of North Carolina, 1813–1814. His letters are long and informative, containing information about religious revivals in New Haven, northern opposition to the War of 1812, and student-faculty strife in Chapel Hill.

Maria died during childbirth in 1824; the last letter to her was written in that year by Lucy Page of Williamsburg.

Subseries 1.3. 1825–1839 This subseries consists chiefly of correspondence of Joseph Skinner and his children Tristram Lowther and Penelope. Plantation correspondence also continues between Joseph and Joshua. After the death of Joseph Skinner's wife, Maria, the children lived much of the time with Judge Frederick Nash and his family in Hillsborough, North Carolina. Letters from Nash and the children document their childhood and early education in Hillsborough. In 1827, Tristram attended a school in New Haven, Connecticut. Thereafter, he and Penelope were often separated, and their letters reveal the close relationship they shared with each other and their strong desire to please their strict and distant father. Penelope and Tristram wrote Joseph details about their studies, including specific texts they were reading and the amount of time they devoted to their school work.

By 1832, Tristram had returned to North Carolina to attend Bingham's School in Hillsborough, while Penelope was a student there at Miss Burk's School. Between 1835 and 1838, Tristram was in Philadelphia preparing for college. "I study french and english and dancing at present," he wrote in January 1835. Joseph was particularly keen on the importance of modern languages and encouraged the children to write in French, which they did reluctantly.

Tristram entered the College of William and Mary in October 1838. While in Williamsburg, he lived with the Dickie Galt family and met their ward, Eliza Fisk Harwood. There is little information about her in this subseries. Penelope moved from Hillsborough to live with her father at Plantation House in Chowan County, near Edenton. She was apparently confined to the plantation and found it less desirable than the social context of town. In 1837, while still in Hillsborough, she wrote her brother, "Beaux are not very scarce with me. Do not tell if I tell you something. I refused three or four week before last." From the plantation in November 1838, she complained, "Father is so strict and particular that the young men will I fear soon begin not to come here at all."

Tristram's letters from college and Penelope's from the plantation dramatically document the different expectations of young men and women preparing for separate adult roles defined by gender. Penelope filled her letters with anxiety about finding the proper husband, while Tristram kept his father well-informed

about his attention to his studies. Brother and sister wrote each other candid, personal letters revealing some of their innermost thoughts.

After two well-documented broken engagements, Penelope became engaged to Dr. Thomas D. Warren of Edenton in 1839. Also in 1839, Tristram left Williamsburg, and Eliza Harwood Fisk wrote her first letter to him in August: "The ring remains as you placed it and if it be a good wish I hope it may be realized."

There is no correspondence for 1828–1830 and 1834.

Subseries 1.4 1840–1860 This subseries consists chiefly of letters documenting the friendship, courtship, and marriage of Tristram Lowther Skinner and Eliza Fisk Harwood. Their correspondence is in two phases. The first is from 1840 until about 1845, when the tone of their letters was friendly and playful, with Tristram offering Eliza advice about her William and Mary suitors. They kept each other informed about their separate lives—she in Williamsburg, he in Edenton. Tristram's letters became more serious during 1846, but Eliza rejected his marriage proposal. On 7 April 1846, she wrote, "I never expect to love anyone well enough. Unless I can love someone so much that I feel my existence dependent upon him, I do not think I can marry. With me love must be all absorbing." They stopped writing to each other for two years.

Their second letter-writing phase began in October 1848, when Eliza relented and accepted Tristram's proposal. Eliza affectionately referred to Tristram as "Old Walter" because he reminded her of a character in the novel *Grantley Manor*. They were married in 1849, and correspondence became less regular, although occasional separations throughout their marriage prompted informative letters. Eliza and Tristram had four children who were frequent subjects of their parents' correspondence.

During this period, Tristram and Joseph Blount Skinner were also frequent correspondents. Their letters are filled with news about plantation work and North Carolina politics. In October 1840, Tristram, at school at the University of North Carolina, was summoned home from Chapel Hill to manage the family plantations during his father's illness; he never returned to the University. In January 1841, Tristram wrote Eliza that when his father was well enough, he "moved to Perquimans county where we have established ourselves in the midst of the wild woods" at Mansion House. "I find that a farming life suits me very well," he continued. "Two of my uncles live near us and as they have pretty large families some of us meet every day."

Tristram's letters show his interest in agricultural management. He encouraged competition among overseers at each plantation. "Clayton puts his river field against Brady's road cuts—and vice versa—while Barelift with no particular cut to boast of, talks largely of his whole crop," he wrote on 14 June 1847. He sent his father detailed information about the condition of specific crops, listing insect pests and weeds that threatened the harvests. "After speaking of the *bugs* and *worms*, to cheer you I will inform you that passers by

stop to admire our Oats," he proudly wrote Joseph on 3 June 1847. (See Series 3 for Tristram's plantation journal.)

Family letters also contain much information about slaves. Letters of 5 August 1849 and 3 July 1850 show that Tristram was concerned that Joseph's health would suffer without the attention of Annie, a slave nurse at Plantation House. A letter of 5 January 1849 shows that when Eliza arrived in Edenton as Tristram's new bride, she was welcomed by "Annie and Harriet—the two principal members of the household....After a while the washerwoman was presented—Aunt Eliza."

Tristram's political activities are documented in letters he wrote as a member of the North Carolina delegation to the Whig presidential convention in Baltimore, May 1844; as a representative to the North Carolina House of Commons, 1846–1848, including information about his successful re-election campaign in 1848; and as a lobbyist at the legislature for family business interests, 1857.

Of particular interest are letters documenting Penelope's pregnancy when she was in Hillsborough during the summer of 1840 while her husband, Dr. Warren, remained in Edenton. She wrote long letters to keep her physician-husband informed about her health. Penelope died during childbirth in 1841, survived by her only child, Maria Warren.

Also of note are letters written during trips made by various family members, including Tristram's visit to Boston, 30 September 1842, where he saw "the celebrated cemetery," Mt. Auburn, and wrote vivid descriptions of his impressions, and his trip to the Whig convention in Baltimore, 3 May 1844. In January 1859, Tristram wrote a long, detailed account of a fire next to his hotel in Norfolk, Virginia. Regular summer visits to springs and resorts such as Nags Head and Shannondale Springs also produced descriptive correspondence. Dickie Galt wrote Eliza from Cardenas Island, Cuba, on 6 January 1851, describing local scenery and customs.

Subseries 1.5 1861–1862 and Undated This subseries consists chiefly of letters from Tristram documenting his Civil War service. He appears to have written to Eliza about twice a week. Although Tristram's letters clearly indicate that Eliza wrote him often, few of her letters seem to have survived.

Tristram spent much of the war camped near Richmond and Fredericksburg, Virginia, especially at Camp Bee near Acquia Creek. He was briefly stationed at Camp McIntosh near Goldsboro, North Carolina. Tristram referred to his letters as "diaries" of his experience and filled them with descriptions of camp life. He saw more men die of pneumonia than in combat. He wrote of the war refugees he encountered and the sentiment of civilians toward the Confederacy. For example, while camped near Acquia Creek, he wrote on 18 August 1861 that the soldiers had been ordered not to buy provisions from the neighborhood citizens for fear they might poison the Confederates. He also sent Eliza instructions about how to secure family property and important papers and

offered advice on how to manage the slaves. Tristram often made references to slaves who took advantage of the war to escape from their masters.

Eliza spent the early part of the war as a boarder in Oxford, North Carolina. She wrote on 11 May 1862 that "all the ladies here, residents and refugees, are going to meet tomorrow to form a 'Soldiers Aid Society.'" On 6 June 1862, she informed Tristram that she had "been engaged all day preparing bandages, lint and little pillows for amputated limbs." (See also Series 3 for Eliza's Civil War experiences near Hertford in Perquiman's County.) Tristram also received a few letters from his niece Maria Warren during this period.

On 24 June 1862, Tristram wrote his last letter home. "Matters seem really to be drawing to a focus....I have not a doubt but that this week will witness the great battle for the relief of Richmond." He was killed two days later at Mechanicsville.

There are no letters from 1863 to 1868.

Subseries 1.6. 1869–1900 and Undated There is very little correspondence after 1862. An 1869 letter from a Skinner family relative visiting Nashville gives a postwar description of agricultural recovery in Middle Tennessee. An 1871 letter shows that Eliza was living near Norfolk, Virginia, when her lawyer wrote to report action on a lawsuit he was handling for her. Undated letters relate chiefly to Maria Warren, Maria Lowther Skinner, and Penelope Lowther.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1705–1862 and Undated

This series consists chiefly of deeds and indentures relating to Skinner family plantations in Chowan, Bertie, and Perquimans counties, North Carolina. Early papers seem to refer to land eventually accumulated by Joshua Skinner and first named in documents during the 1770s. Early documents also refer to John and Penelope Dawson of Eden House and include rental agreements negotiated with tenants on their Bertie County lands.

Included are a 1796 will of Penelope Johnston Dawson, who left her property to her daughter, Penelope Lowther, with special provisions for her granddaughter, Maria Lowther; papers from 1809 dealing with a law suit involving Penelope Lowther in her capacity as administratrix of William Johnston Dawson's estate and regarding disputed land grants issued between 1788 and 1789 when Dawson was secretary to the governor of North Carolina; a deed, dated 11 December 1816, documenting Joseph B. Skinner's purchase of two town lots in Edenton and the slave Pegg and her two children; wills of Joseph Blount Skinner, 1853, and Tristram Skinner, 1861; and miscellaneous bills and receipts for items such as furniture from Philadelphia in 1853 and materials for an iron fence in 1858. (See also Series 3 for financial and legal materials in plantation journals.)

Series 3. Plantation Journals, 1843–1863

This series consists of two items. The first item is a journal, 1843–1860, kept by Tristram Skinner, who made a wide variety of entries documenting ploughing,

planting, production, and profit at each of his plantations. Slave lists show names and ages; skills; and dates of birth, death, sale, or attempted escapes. There is also a list of "Women having children & Annual increase." Skinner arranged many entries by plantation—Belgrade, Mansion House, Yeopim, Plantation House—indicating the number of total and improved acres at each farm; financial accounts of investment in land, slaves, and stock; and substantive notes about work performed (for example, in 1843, he discussed his plan for getting rid of wild chamomile, "a weed which has taken possession of all the Belgrade plantation"). Chief crops included wheat and corn, which he sent to Baltimore, New York, and Charleston.

Other entries include tax lists showing amounts paid on Chowan, Perquimans, and Hertford town lots. Lists include "New Tools received by the Hands," showing name, tool, and date received, and "Times of Planting and Harvesting," 1843–1851. Also included are an "Account of the preparation—mode of culture—product of my acre of land in Corn entered for competition in 1856"; accounts showing the number and weight of hogs killed each year from 1843 to 1851; accounts for guano and plaster of paris purchased for Plantation House, Yeopim, and River Farm; and accounts for lime and shells purchased for Mansion House and Yeopim.

Also in this volume are school notes taken by at least two different students: notes by Marian Fisk Skinner, who attended summer school at the University of North Carolina, ca. 1894, on teaching methods and bookkeeping; and arithmetic problems and French exercises by an unknown nineteenth-century student.

The second item is a journal, January–April 1863, probably kept by Eliza F. H. Skinner upon her return to Perquimans County after the death of Tristram Skinner. Entries include references to slaves whom she often sent to Hertford on errands; management of household work, such as spinning, weaving, selling lard, and hog killing; management of farm work; visiting and visitors; war rumors and experiences (for example, 27 January, "Memorable day. While at Dinner we see a Soldier riding down the road. . . . first Yankee I have seen since the war commenced. Soon the advance guard appeared followed by the Capt. who called to inquire for arms"); and her changing relationship with the family servants (for example, 11 April, "The Negroes claim more time for themselves. Em[maline] very insolent—trouble coming no doubt from them. Harriet says she must have her wages raised or must leave. She can leave. Troubles thicken on every side"). There are also scattered accounts documenting monthly expenses.

Series 4. Other Papers, 1840–1853 and Undated

This series includes a variety of material, such as original poems composed by E. F. H. (Eliza Fisk Harwood?), including an 1840 poem about the end of a love relationship; by Tristram Skinner, including an 1848 love poem to Eliza; and by Cornelia Skinner of Norfolk, including an 1853 poem, "In heaven, angels do always behold the face of my Father." There are also transcriptions of poetry and other undated original compositions.

Among the other papers are newspaper clippings, including an obituary of Eliza F. H. Skinner (1827–1888), which reveals that after Tristram Skinner was killed, she “came alone to Edenton from the upper county, and safely conveyed the negroes and stock from her plantation near town,” and that she eventually married Dr. W. J. Leary of Edenton. Also included are an address by Tristram Skinner delivered to an agricultural society; “directions to clean varnished work”; and a lace envelope with a wedgewood seal.

Series 5. Pictures, Undated

This series consists of three prints made by the Frick Art Reference Library from miniatures owned by Mrs. Joseph Cheshire Webb. The first picture is of John Dawson, who married Penelope Johnston in 1758. Their daughter Penelope married Tristram Lowther (1760–1795). The second picture is of Martin Fisk. The third picture is of Elizabeth Gilbert Fisk, wife of Martin Fisk.

N.B. A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the Robert Brent Drane Papers. More on Frederick Nash may be found in the Francis Nash Papers, which are scheduled for inclusion in UPA’s *Southern Women and Their Families in the 19th Century: Papers and Diaries, Series A, Part 8*. Additional Frederick Nash Papers may be found in the Cameron Family Papers, included in UPA’s *Records of Ante-bellum Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series J, Part 1*.

Reel 28 cont.

Introductory Materials

0564 Introductory Materials. 17 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1770–1900 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1770–1804

0581 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0582 Folder 1, 1770–1794. 24 frames.
0606 Folder 2, 1801–1803. 39 frames.
0645 Folder 3, 1804. 18 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1805–1824

0663 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
0664 Folder 4, 1805–1808. 34 frames.
0698 Folder 5, 1810–1811. 31 frames.
0729 Folder 6, 1812. 14 frames.
0743 Folder 7, 1813. 33 frames.
0776 Folder 8, 1814–1815. 38 frames.
0814 Folder 9, 1818–1820. 21 frames.
0835 Folder 10, 1821. 46 frames.
0881 Folder 11, 1822–1824. 23 frames.

Subseries 1.3: 1825–1839

- 0904 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
- 0905 Folder 12, 1825. 16 frames.
- 0921 Folder 13, 1826–1827. 37 frames.
- 0958 Folder 14, 1831–1832. 24 frames.
- 0982 Folder 15, 1833. 25 frames.

Reel 29

Skinner Family Papers cont.**Series 1. Correspondence, 1770–1900 and Undated cont.****Subseries 1.3: 1825–1839 cont.**

- 0001 Folder 16, 1835–1837. 13 frames.
- 0014 Folder 17, 1838. 44 frames.
- 0058 Folder 18, January–May 1839. 32 frames.
- 0090 Folder 19, June–July 1839. 23 frames.
- 0113 Folder 20, August–December 1839. 34 frames.

Subseries 1.4: 1840–1860

- 0147 Description of Subseries 1.4. 2 frames.
- 0149 Folder 21, January–April 1840. 32 frames.
- 0181 Folder 22, May–August 1840. 32 frames.
- 0213 Folder 23, September 1840. 38 frames.
- 0251 Folder 24, October–December 1840. 16 frames.
- 0267 Folder 25, January–June 1841. 25 frames.
- 0292 Folder 26, July–December 1841. 21 frames.
- 0313 Folder 27, 1842. 45 frames.
- 0358 Folder 28, 1843–1844. 25 frames.
- 0383 Folder 29, 1845. 41 frames.
- 0424 Folder 30, 1846. 43 frames.
- 0467 Folder 31, 1847. 35 frames.
- 0502 Folder 32, July–October 1848. 40 frames.
- 0542 Folder 33, November 1848. 25 frames.
- 0567 Folder 34, December 1848. 40 frames.
- 0607 Folder 35, January 1849. 34 frames.
- 0641 Folder 36, February 1849. 21 frames.
- 0662 Folder 37, June–September 1849. 49 frames.
- 0711 Folder 38, 1850. 45 frames.
- 0756 Folder 39, 1851–1856. 49 frames.
- 0805 Folder 40, 1857–1859. 35 frames.
- 0840 Folder 41, 1860. 17 frames.

Subseries 1.5: 1861–1862 and Undated

- 0857 Description of Subseries 1.5. 1 frame.
- 0858 Folder 42, February–July 1861. 18 frames.
- 0876 Folder 43, August 1861. 24 frames.
- 0900 Folder 44, September 1861. 42 frames.
- 0942 Folder 45, October 1861. 47 frames.
- 0989 Folder 46, November 1861. 46 frames.
- 1035 Folder 47, December 1861. 46 frames.

Reel 30

Skinner Family Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1770–1900 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.5: 1861–1862 and Undated cont.

- 0001 Folder 48, January–March 1862. 23 frames.
- 0024 Folder 49, April 1862. 32 frames.
- 0056 Folder 50, May 1862. 39 frames.
- 0095 Folder 51, June–December 1862 and Undated. 45 frames.

Subseries 1.6: 1869–1900 and Undated

- 0140 Description of Subseries 1.6. 1 frame.
- 0141 Folder 52, 1869–1900 and Undated. 28 frames.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1705–1862 and Undated

- 0169 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
- 0170 Folder 53, 1705–1733. 8 frames.
- 0178 Folder 54, 1741–1759. 14 frames.
- 0192 Folder 55, 1760–1766. 19 frames.
- 0211 Folder 56, 1767–1769. 17 frames.
- 0228 Folder 57, 1770–1776. 21 frames.
- 0249 Folder 58, 1783–1786. 9 frames.
- 0258 Folder 59, 1787–1789. 18 frames.
- 0276 Folder 60, 1792–1796. 7 frames.
- 0283 Folder 61, 1802–1806. 6 frames.
- 0289 Folder 62, November 1809. 10 frames.
- 0299 Folder 63, November 1809. 17 frames.
- 0316 Folder 64, 1816–1824. 14 frames.
- 0330 Folder 65, 1825–1826. 11 frames.
- 0341 Folder 66, 1840–1862. 37 frames.
- 0378 Folder 67, Undated. 7 frames.

Series 3. Plantation Journals, 1843–1863

- 0385 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
- 0386 Folder 68, Journal, 1843–1860. 127 frames.
- 0513 Folder 69, Journal, January–April 1863. 28 frames.

Series 4. Other Papers, 1840–1853 and Undated

- 0541 Description of Series 4. 1 frame.
- 0542 Folder 70, Poetry, 1840–1853 and Undated. 43 frames.
- 0585 Folder 71, Other Papers, 1853 and Undated. 30 frames.

Series 5. Pictures, Undated

- 0615 Description of Series 5. 1 frame.
- 0616 Folder P-669/1–3. 7 frames.

***Peter Evans Smith Papers, 1738–1869,
Halifax County, North Carolina***

Description of the Collection

About one third of this collection consists of family correspondence. Letters from 1822 to 1849 chiefly document the agricultural and other business concerns of Peter Evans of Egypt plantation in Chatham County, North Carolina, and his son-in-law William Ruffin Smith, Jr. of Scotland Neck in Halifax County, North Carolina. Correspondence from 1850 to about 1869 chiefly documents the agricultural interests of Peter Evans Smith and his father William Ruffin Smith, Jr. Correspondence from 1870 to 1893 relates to Peter Evans Smith's inventions and his work for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. Letters written after 1893 relate primarily to Smith's daughters, especially Lena, who taught at the Vine Hill Female Academy and started her own school, the Cottage Home School, in Scotland Neck.

Correspondence and financial and legal materials offer only a piecemeal impression of plantation development. Nevertheless, these materials contain significant information about slaves, including their sale and hire and skills, various slave lists, and related labor contracts with freedmen.

The correspondence also documents education. Several male family members wrote letters as students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Bingham's School; much information relates to the education of Peter Evans Smith's daughters at the Vine Hill Female Academy in Scotland Neck and at St. Mary's in Raleigh. Letters written by Peter Evans Smith to his daughters document affectionate father/daughter relationships. There are a few letters written during the Civil War that document Smith family support for the Confederacy. However, there is little information in letters written during the war about Peter Evans Smith's involvement in the construction of the ironclad *Albemarle*. More information about his role is contained in postwar correspondence and in Lena Smith's writings. Of special note are several letters written during World War II by a female missionary in China and by a female tourist in New York City.

Other papers include historical writings and notes, genealogical information, collected materials (commonplace books and scrapbooks), and pictures.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1822–1849, Subseries 1.2. 1850–1869, Subseries 1.3. 1870–1893 [not included], Subseries 1.4. 1894–1944 [not included], and Subseries 1.5. Undated; Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials—Subseries 2.1. Loose Papers (Subseries 2.1.1. 1739–1854, Subseries 2.1.2. 1855–1869, Subseries 2.1.3. 1870–1893 [not included], Subseries 2.1.4. 1894–1936 [not included], and Subseries 2.1.5. Undated) and Subseries 2.2. Account Books (Subseries 2.2.1. 1823–1877 and Subseries 2.2.2. 1870–1892 [not included]); Series 3. Local and Family History [not included]; Series 4. Collected Materials [not included]; Series 5. Other Materials [not included]; and Series 6. Pictures.

Biographical Note

William Ruffin Smith (1803–1872) and his brother James both married daughters of Peter Evans (1781–1852), who owned Egypt plantation in Chatham County, North Carolina, and whose LaGrange Mining Co. produced coal for the Confederacy.

Peter Evans Smith (1829–1905) was the son of Susan Evans (1810–1895) and William Ruffin Smith, Jr., of Scotland Neck in Halifax County, North Carolina. He apparently became deaf at an early age. Nevertheless, he attended Vine Hill Academy and Bingham School, ca. 1845, before graduating from the University of North Carolina in 1851. A year later, he married Rebecca Norfleet Hill (1830–1915), who attended Vine Hill Female Academy and St. Mary's School. From about 1852 to the 1870s, Smith earned his living primarily as a plantation owner. During the Civil War, he supported the Confederacy and was involved in the construction of the ironclad, *Albemarle*. His mechanical potential became evident on this project when he invented a twist drill that dramatically shortened the time required to bore through metal. After the war, Smith became an active inventor, patenting a variety of improvements and inventions, from agricultural designs, such as a cotton planter and sulky plow, to industrial devices, such as an electric buoy; an improved spark arrestor for the smoke stack of a wood-burning locomotive; a self-coupling device for railroad coaches; and a form of railroad switch. During the 1880s and early 1890s, Smith worked as an engineer for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, designing and constructing branches from Scotland Neck to Kinston, Washington, and other eastern points. He also served as a town commissioner of Scotland Neck and an Episcopal vestryman.

Peter and Rebecca Norfleet Hill Smith had two sons and two daughters who died young; three daughters survived. Lena H. Smith (1854–1943) attended St. Mary's, studied art in New York, taught and served as principal of Vine Hill Female Academy, and started her own school, the Cottage Home School, when she was fired from Vine Hill because of her deafness. Lena gained a reputation as a local historian and genealogist in her later years. Her sister Nan Hill Smith (1865–1954) taught at Cottage Home School and married James Henry Durham of Canada, who worked for the North Carolina Lumber Company. Rebecca Whitmel Smith (1861–1940) married Walter Shields (d. 1901).

Peter Evans Smith's brothers were William Henry (1830–1895), George Alexander (1835–1879), Benjamin Gordon (1837–1901), Charles Stuart (b. 1847), Arthur Lillington (b. 1850), and Walter Johnston (1852–1924).

Series 1. Correspondence, 1822–1944 and Undated

Antebellum correspondence relates chiefly to plantation concerns of Peter Evans and his son-in-law William R. Smith. The bulk of correspondence was exchanged after the Civil War and documents Peter Evans Smith's mechanical interests and inventions, his work for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and his relationship with his daughters, particularly Lena Smith. Much of the

correspondence after 1893 relates to Lena Smith and her sisters, Rebe Shields and Nan Durham. Lena taught for many years and eventually served as principal of the Vine Hill Female Academy. After 1899, she started the Cottage Home School in Scotland Neck.

Subseries 1.1. 1822–1849 This subseries consists chiefly of correspondence of Peter Evans (1781–1852) of Egypt plantation in Chatham County, North Carolina, and his son-in-law William Ruffin Smith (1803–1872) of Scotland Neck in Halifax County, North Carolina. Scattered business and family correspondence gives a piecemeal impression of family and business concerns during this period. Letters document political interests, plantation development and slavery, the social life of Scotland Neck, and management of North Carolina business affairs for friends and relatives who emigrated from the state.

William received a letter, dated 2 April 1834, from a friend in Washington bemoaning the political climate there. "The Spoils of Office seems to be the great object and aim of men in power and men out of power." Several letters refer to runaway slaves, slave hiring, and development of Evans's Chatham County plantation. By October 1847, however, Evans informed Smith that he was getting out of the farming business and starting a mill and cotton factory.

There are few female correspondents for this period. Of note is a letter, 12 August 1844, to Mary E. Spruill of Warrenton from her Hill cousins in Scotland Neck, containing news of that town's new dancing instructor. "The married Ladies like the dancing school as much as we girls," they declared. Also of interest is a report, 10 April 1845, from W. J. Bingham to William R. Smith about his sons' academic progress. Bingham assured Smith that William and Peter were "good boys and diligent students."

Subseries 1.2. 1850–1869 This subseries consists chiefly of correspondence of William R. Smith and his son Peter Evans Smith, documenting family agricultural interests, including their unsuccessful attempts to maintain farm business after the Civil War. Letters show that Peter Evans maintained his Egypt plantation despite his disillusionment with agriculture, although discussion of coal mining in a letter dated 5 July 1853 suggests that Evans diversified his business interests. Letters to William from commission merchants in Norfolk document family income and marketing relations.

Slaves are a consistent topic of family and business correspondence. Letters contain information about the sale of slaves, skills of particular slaves, and information about former slave renters just after the Civil War. There is little information about renters or farm workers in family correspondence after 1869.

Other subjects include schools and students, particularly male education in North Carolina. Peter Smith's days at the University of North Carolina are documented in letters from 1850 to 1851. Benjamin Gordon Smith wrote about his studies at the University of North Carolina and sought advice about medical school in 1858. Charles Stuart Smith's activities at Bingham School are documented in letters from 1866 to 1867, and his brother Arthur Lillington Smith

wrote letters documenting his experience at Bingham School in 1867. Correspondence regarding Vine Hill Academy begins around 1867.

Family support for the Confederacy is documented in letters containing news of family members who served in the army. Although correspondence contains very little information about Peter E. Smith's involvement in construction of the Confederate ironclad *Albemarle*, the quartermaster at Weldon instructed Peter E. Smith, on 14 June 1864, to "proceed down the River and act as my general agent of transportation," directing steamer traffic on the Roanoke. Family correspondence documents the economic consequences of the war, not only on the immediate family, but also on relatives in western North Carolina who wrote seeking financial assistance.

Of special interest are a letter, 13 August 1850, to Peter from his cousin, in competition for the affections of Rebecca Norfleet Hill, who married Peter in 1852; a letter, 9 October 1855, containing extended instructions from a physician in Philadelphia about the efficacy of exercise and proper diet, rather than drugs, for a woman to maintain good health; and a 25 August 1867 description of exhibits at the Philadelphia Centennial.

Subseries 1.5. Undated This subseries includes correspondence from all time periods.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1739–1936 and Undated

Loose papers in this series include deeds, indentures, bills, receipts, patents, and other items. Account books are typically general purpose volumes containing a variety of financial entries.

Subseries 2.1. Loose Papers, 1739–1936 and Undated This subseries includes deeds, indentures, plats, wills, lists of stocks and bonds, bills, receipts, insurance policies, slave lists, tenant agreements, patents, and a variety of other unbound financial and legal documents. Papers from 1739 to 1854 chiefly concern the development of the plantations of Peter Evans and William R. Smith, Jr. Papers from 1855 to 1869 relate primarily to the agricultural interests of William R. Smith, Jr., and his sons Peter Evans and George Alexander Smith. Papers from 1870 to 1893 chiefly document the mechanical interests and railroad work of Peter Evans Smith, and the household accounts and school business of his daughter Lena. Papers from 1894 to 1936 relate chiefly to household matters and document certain aspects of Lena's school business.

Subseries 2.1.1. 1739–1854. This subseries consists chiefly of papers of Peter Evans and William R. Smith, Jr. Earliest documents relate to land in Halifax and Edgecombe counties, North Carolina. Papers for 1841 show that William R. Smith, Sr., bought a fishery on the south side of the Roanoke River in Halifax County. Documents for 1844 show that the Smith farming operation produced lard, beans, bacon, wool, corn, and cotton, which they sold in Plymouth and Norfolk.

There is also much slave material, including bills of sale, slave lists, accounts for slave hiring, and Peter Evans's deeds of gift, transferring slaves to his son-

in-law William R. Smith, Jr., 30 March 1828, and to his grandson Peter Evans Smith, 22 April 1833. Scattered slave lists contain a variety of information including names, ages, and values. Medical bills in 1851 and 1854 show many visits to slaves. A receipt dated 16 January 1830 suggests payment for medical services of a female slave healer; Solomon Slatter, guardian of Martha W. Smith, paid two dollars "for the attendance of Aggy on Jack when sick the year 1828."

Also included are scattered financial items relating to other Smith family members: school tuition bills, 1832, for Richard H. Smith's daughter Cornelia; accounts from the 1830s related to Martha W. Smith, ward of Solomon Slatter; estate papers, 1850, of Maria Smith's estate, with William R. Smith, Jr. as executor.

Subseries 2.1.2. 1855–1869. This subseries consists chiefly of papers of William R. Smith, Jr. and his sons George Alexander and Peter Evans Smith, documenting Peter's management of Smith family agricultural interests. Accounts contain information about slaves and, later, tenant farmers; agricultural products of Smith family plantations; and household expenses. Papers for 1858 relate to the Peter Evans estate. Among documents for 1859 is an insurance policy for P. E. Smith's house, kitchen, and furniture. Also included is a detailed account, 20 June 1859, documenting the painting of the Smith's house; it itemizes each section of the house that was painted, including measurements and number of coats of paint applied. Accounts show that Peter Evans Smith bought a steam sawmill on 20 September 1861.

Information about slaves includes "William R. Smith's Negro Accounts for 1865," showing names and shoes purchased. Tenant farmers are documented by freedmen's labor contracts, 1866–1868. Also included are war-related government claims and lawsuits regarding family debts during the late 1860s.

Subseries 2.1.5. Undated. This subseries includes a variety of financial and legal documents from all time periods.

Subseries 2.2. Account Books, 1823–1892 Account books from 1823 to 1877 chiefly document Smith family agricultural concerns and include information about slaves and freed contract laborers. Account books from 1887 to 1892 chiefly document Peter Evans Smith's work with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company. Both subseries contain scattered household information.

Subseries 2.2.1. 1823–1877. This subseries consists of eleven volumes.

Folder 59, 1823–1831, documents Miss Martha W. Smith's accounts with Solomon Slatter, her guardian, and contains information about slave hire and a variety of expenses, including her board.

Folder 60, 1846 and 1855–1856, includes accounts for 1846 relating to William Rawls. Accounts for 1855–1856 relate to orphans of W. E. Howell and Thomas Shields, their guardian.

Folder 61, 1858–1865, consists of a slave list kept by Susan Smith, who particularly recorded distribution of clothing and supplies.

Folder 62, 1858–1866, includes a variety of accounts kept by Susan Smith including a slave list; Smith's own personal shoe list; instructions for cultivating asparagus and curing hams; cures for neuralgia and corns; and an inventory of household linens.

Folder 63, 1862–1866, includes accounts related to Peter Evans Smith, R. H. Smith, and G. A. Smith, consisting chiefly of timber accounts and receipts for bacon bought for the Confederate government.

Folder 64, 1862–1868 and 1885, includes accounts with tenants. Entries include names along with purchases of provisions. Also included is an 1885 entry of survey notes, probably made by Peter Evans Smith.

Folder 65, 1868, consists of monthly accounts with individual workers, showing purchases of meat, meal, molasses, potatoes, cotton, and other supplies.

Folder 66, 1868, consists of monthly accounts with individual workers, showing purchases of meat, meal, molasses, potatoes, cotton, and other supplies. This volume contains pages numbered 51–160.

Folder 67, 1870–1871, includes postwar farm accounts written in an antebellum volume. Pages 1–19 consist of a printed "Plantation & Farm Instruction, Regulation, Record, Inventory & Account Book," published in Richmond, Virginia, 1852. Pages 20–103 consist of accounts with workers, 1870–1871.

Folder 68, 1872–1873, contains a volume missing pages 1–10. Pages 11–31 contain printed testimonials aimed at planters in the Norfolk market. Pages 32–61 contain "Orders for Cotton Planters [*sic*]," a list of names, possibly of people who ordered planters from Peter Evans Smith and paid when the order was shipped.

Folder 69, 1870–1877, contains a variety of entries documenting trips to New York, Washington, and Philadelphia; New York addresses; a cure for piles; and undated household inventories listing books and furniture.

Series 6. Pictures, 1888–1926 and Undated

This series consists of twenty-one items.

The first picture is of "Blount Hall, built in 1750, oldest home in Pitt Co." View of five bay clapboard house with exterior brick chimneys raised on brick foundation blocks. Shows porch with plants and furniture.

The second picture is of the "Lone Star Cotton and Corn Cultivator." Picture of plow.

The third picture is of "Capt. J. W. Cooke." Bust-length view of bearded man wearing coat with epaulettes. Taken at J. J. Faber Studio, Norfolk, Virginia.

The fourth picture is of "Capt. James W. Cook. Born in Beaufort, NC. August 23rd, 1812." Bust-length view of bearded and moustached man, same as above but older. Taken at J. J. Faber Studio, Norfolk, Virginia.

The fifth picture is of "Edwards Ferry. Taken from the Hill in front of the boat in 1888. Shows location of ways on which the Albemarle was constructed,"

according to inscription by Benton H. Smith. View shows white man on horse and two black males standing at center—man with shovel and walking stick wearing a coat and young boy holding unidentified tool. A board building with brick chimney in right foreground and barn and board outbuilding at left background. Roanoke River in right background.

The sixth picture is of "Episcopal church at Scotland Neck, NC." Shows front and partial right side view of brick church with bell tower. Clapboard house at left of church.

The seventh picture is of "The Right Reverend Joseph Blount Cheshire, Bishop of North Carolina. April 24, 1926. NY. Stuart Hill." Shows bearded, white-haired man wearing spectacles and clerical collar.

The eighth picture is a view of unknown construction site, possibly related to Peter Evans Smith's work for Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. Shows three workmen operating steam-powered, crane-like machine. Three men in business suits observe work at right. Strip of trees cleared through wooded site.

The ninth picture is of an unidentified house. Foreground shows mass of broken and fallen timber. Windows broken and roof damaged.

The tenth picture is a bust-length view of an unidentified, grey-haired woman wearing a black blouse. Taken at Cummins Studio, Baltimore, Maryland.

The eleventh picture is a photo of a hand-held plow, labelled "No. 104 Market Street, Akron, O."

The twelfth picture is a photo of an unidentified house covered with vines.

The thirteenth picture is a photo of a wisteria-covered porch of a two-story white house with a bird feeder at center foreground. Inscribed: "When I first came the wisteria was in bloom. I got this snap of the back just before 7 p.m. The bird feeder is a popular place as I place doughnuts and lady fingers there."

The fourteenth picture is of an unidentified young man with moustache. Taken at D. H. Anderson Studio, Richmond, Virginia.

The fifteenth picture is of an unidentified old man with grey moustache and beard. Possibly Peter Evans Smith.

The sixteenth picture is of an unidentified woman wearing broach pinned at neck of bodice full of appliqued braid with many buttons.

The seventeenth picture is an "Interior view of the old...shoe shop. Craddock-Terry Co.'s Exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition. The old colored man, Alfred Leigh, was a slave belonging to Judge Thomas Leigh, of Halifax Co., Virginia. His wife belonged to Dr. Charles Craddock, the father of Craddock-Terry Co., who are the largest shoe manufacturers in the South, with three large factories at Lynchburg, Virginia, in which they manufacture the celebrated Longwear Shoes." Postcard format shows Alfred Leigh seated in exhibit, working on shoes at cobbler's bench. Exhibit presents romanticized view of the shoemaker's trade.

The eighteenth picture is a tintype. Full-length view of little girl with long hair and white apron, holding cloth doll that appears to be homemade and is almost as big as the girl.

The nineteenth picture is of an unidentified old man with white beard and moustache, wearing hat.

The twentieth picture is of an unidentified family group. Mother is seated in chair holding infant. Little boy dressed in white is seated on chair arm. Father wearing clerical collar is kneeling beside chair. Taken outside; tree and exterior wall of clapboard house form background.

The twenty-first picture is a photo of young man in choir robes holding a book.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Peter Evans Smith Papers is provided on reel 31, frame 1041. Omissions include: Subseries 1.3–1.4. Correspondence, 1870–1944; Subseries 2.1.3–2.1.4. Financial and Legal Materials, Loose Papers, 1870–1936; Subseries 2.2.2. Financial and Legal Materials, Account Books, 1870–1892; Series 3. Local and Family History, 1907–1910 and Undated; Series 4. Collected Materials, Undated; and Series 5. Other Materials, 1890s and Undated.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the William Ruffin Smith Papers. Of these, the William Ruffin Smith Papers are included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series J, Part 6*.

For additional family information, see Claiborne T. Smith, Jr., *Smith of Scotland Neck: Planters on the Roanoke* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1976).

Reel 30 cont.

Introductory Materials

0623 Introductory Materials. 22 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1822–1944 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1822–1849

0645 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0646 Folder 1, 1822–1849. 41 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1850–1869

0687 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
0688 Folder 2, 1850–1851. 30 frames.
0718 Folder 3, 1852–1853. 28 frames.
0746 Folder 4, 1854–1859. 16 frames.
0762 Folder 5, 1860–1865. 26 frames.
0788 Folder 6, 1866–1869. 34 frames.

Subseries 1.5: Undated

0822 Description of Subseries 1.5. 1 frame.
0823 Folder 36, Undated. 48 frames.
0871 Folder 37, Undated. 75 frames.

Reel 31

Peter Evans Smith Family Papers cont.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1739–1936 and Undated

Subseries 2.1: Loose Papers, 1739–1936 and Undated

Subseries 2.1.1: 1739–1854

- 0001 Description of Subseries 2.1.1. 1 frame.
- 0002 Folder 38, 1739–1797. 26 frames.
- 0028 Folder 39, 1802–1819. 27 frames.
- 0055 Folder 40, 1820–1829. 29 frames.
- 0084 Folder 41, 1830–1838. 44 frames.
- 0128 Folder 42, 1841–1849. 61 frames.
- 0189 Folder 43, 1850–1852. 35 frames.
- 0224 Folder 44, 1853–1854. 52 frames.

Subseries 2.1.2: 1855–1869

- 0276 Description of Subseries 2.1.2. 1 frame.
- 0277 Folder 45, 1855–1858. 52 frames.
- 0329 Folder 46, 1859. 46 frames.
- 0375 Folder 47, 1860–1865. 60 frames.
- 0435 Folder 48, 1866–1867. 33 frames.
- 0468 Folder 49, 1868–1869. 77 frames.

Subseries 2.1.5: Undated

- 0545 Description of Subseries 2.1.5. 1 frame.
- 0546 Folder 58, Undated. 26 frames.

Subseries 2.2: Account Books, 1823–1892

Subseries 2.2.1: 1823–1877

- 0572 Description of Subseries 2.2.1. 1 frame.
- 0573 Folder 59, 1823–1831. 24 frames.
- 0597 Folder 60, 1846 and 1855–1856. 17 frames.
- 0614 Folder 61, 1858–1865. 24 frames.
- 0638 Folder 62, 1858–1866. 16 frames.
- 0654 Folder 63, 1862–1866. 20 frames.
- 0674 Folder 64, 1862–1868 and 1885. 48 frames.
- 0722 Folder 65, 1868. 46 frames.
- 0768 Folder 66, 1869. 69 frames.
- 0837 Folder 67, 1870–1871. 102 frames.
- 0939 Folder 68, 1872–1873. 30 frames.
- 0969 Folder 69, 1870–1877. 43 frames.

Series 6. Pictures, 1888–1926 and Undated

- 1012 Description of Series 6. 2 frames.
- 1014 Folder P-677/1–9. 13 frames.
- 1027 Folder P-677/10–21. 14 frames.

Omissions

- 1041 List of Omissions from the Peter Evans Smith Papers. 1 frame.

***Lewis Thompson Papers, 1723–1894,
Bertie County, North Carolina; also Louisiana***

Description of the Collection

The papers in this collection relate almost exclusively to business affairs, a very high proportion of them being deeds, copies of deeds, and bills and receipts. They relate primarily to the activities of Lewis Thompson and to his sons William in Louisiana and Thomas W., who remained in Bertie County. There are also many items relating to members of the Clark, Pugh, Williams, and Urquhart families. The Clark family is especially prominent, with much material relating to the activities of Thompson's father-in-law William M. Clark and, after 1837, to his estate, for which Lewis Thompson was executor.

The papers tell the story of Lewis Thompson's growing wealth. Much of the material is about cultivating and marketing cotton and wheat in Bertie County, North Carolina, and sugar in Rapides Parish, Louisiana. These items, chiefly from 1840 to 1871, include many documents dealing with slave sales and purchases and, after the Civil War, with black laborers and sharecroppers. Some of the earlier material relates to land in Bertie County belonging to the Tuscarora Indian Nation.

Thompson apparently specialized in being named executor of the estates of his relatives and friends, and there is a large amount of material relating to estate settlements. Although Thompson was active in North Carolina politics for most of his life, there is very little of a political nature in this collection, and, although he was a trustee of the University of North Carolina for twenty years, there is even less about the university. Starting around 1856, there are some personal letters, but the bulk of the papers discuss business affairs. Volumes are chiefly account books and records of estate settlements.

The collection consists of a series of correspondence, legal and financial materials, and other papers, all arranged in roughly chronological order, followed by a series of Confederate bonds and a series of eight volumes that are chiefly account books. Volumes have been arranged chronologically by the last date appearing in the volume. The run of loose papers has been divided into subseries according to dates that mark significant changes in subject or type of materials; the volumes have been split into two subseries: one consisting of antebellum volumes and the other of volumes dated 1861 or later.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Chronologically Arranged Papers—Subseries 1.1. 1723–1833, Subseries 1.2. 1834–1848, Subseries 1.3. 1849–1855, Subseries 1.4. 1856–1860 and Undated, Subseries 1.5. 1861–1867, and Subseries 1.6. 1868–1894 and Undated; Series 2. Confederate Bonds; and Series 3. Volumes—Subseries 3.1. 1827–1857 and Subseries 3.2. 1861–1879.

Biographical Note

The Thompson family of Bertie County, North Carolina, appears to be descended from Hezekiah Thompson, who died in Bertie County in 1771. Because his will lists much land in South Carolina, it is possible that Hezekiah came to Bertie County from that state.

Hezekiah Thompson had six sons: Noah, Arthur, Rubin, and William apparently by his first wife, and Hezekiah, Jr. (d. 1820) and Thomas (d. ca. 1827) by his second wife. Thomas Thompson was Lewis Thompson's father. Lewis Thompson was born in 1808 and graduated with honors from the University of North Carolina (A.B., 1827; A.M., 1832). He became a successful businessman, owning plantations near Woodville (also called Hotel), Bertie County, and in Rapides Parish, Louisiana. It appears that most of Thompson's Louisiana land was acquired through his father-in-law, William M. Clark, who had purchased these lands shortly before his death in 1837. From around 1849 to 1858, these sugar plantations seem to have been managed in Thompson's behalf by this brother-in-law Kenneth M. Clark. Around 1858, when Moore Rawls took over the day-to-day management, William Thompson, Lewis's younger son, appears to have taken up permanent residence on the family's Louisiana lands. His brother Thomas W. Thompson gradually took over management of the Bertie County plantations. The brothers appear to have remained on their respective plantations after their father's death.

In addition to his plantations, Thompson made many investments, chiefly through bankers in New York. During the Civil War, he was a heavy investor in Confederate bonds. Thompson was also a political leader in North Carolina, serving in the House of Commons and the state Senate, 1831–1852, and as a member of the General Convention of 1865. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina from 1848 until his death.

Lewis Thompson's wife, Margaret Ann Cathcart Clark (fl. 1840s–1880s) was a daughter of William M. Clark and Martha Bodie Williams (d. ca. 1843). Lewis and Margaret had four children: sons Thomas W. and William and daughters Pattie and Mary. Pattie appears to have died shortly before 1867; Mary eventually married Burges Urquhart and was the mother of the donor of these papers.

Series 1. Chronologically Arranged Papers, 1723–1894 and Undated

This series includes correspondence, legal and financial materials, and other papers relating to Lewis Thompson, his son Thomas W. Thompson, and their Clark, Pugh, Williams, and Urquhart relatives.

Subseries 1.1. 1723–1833 This subseries consists chiefly of originals and copies of deeds, indentures, and wills. The earliest items are largely hand-drawn plats of land in Bertie County, North Carolina. In this subseries, there is material relating to most of the families important in this collection but especially to the Pugh, Clark, and Williams families. The relationship between the Lewis

Thompson mentioned in items dated before the Lewis Thompson after whom the collection is named came of age is unclear.

Of particular interest are the following:

1730: Grant to Thomas Pollock by Lord Proprietors of North Carolina, dated 2 August 1727, but with endorsements dated 1730, for six hundred acres on Moratuck River (Roanoke River).

1749: 23 June, indenture of John Pugh to Thomas Barker for land in Bertie County.

1760: 27 November, land grant of Lord Granville to George House (d. ca. 1763) for land in Bertie County. Lewis Thompson eventually gained control of this land through his father, who had gotten it from Littleberry Abington.

1766: 23 July, indenture leasing eight thousand acres in Indian Wood, Bertie County, to Robert Jones, William Williams, and Thomas Pugh for one hundred fifty years. The indenture was signed by many of the leading men of the Tuscarora Nation.

1771: 25 January, copy of will of Lewis Thompson's grandfather, Hezikiah Thompson.

1775: 2 December, copy of indenture leasing two thousand acres of land in Indian Wood for ninety-nine years to Thomas Pugh, Willie Jones, and William Williams for an annual rent of 80 duffle blankets, 80 shirts, 80 pair of boots, 50 pounds of powder, and 150 pounds of shot. This indenture was also signed by Tuscarora Nation leaders, but this particular document is a copy and, thus, does not bear original signatures.

1786: Will of Thomas Barker (1713–1787), who came to Bertie County around 1735. Barker, who first married Pheribee Pugh née Savage and then Penelope Hodgson née Pagett, is buried at Hayes Plantation in Edenton, North Carolina.

1792: January, list of slaves belonging to the estate of John Pugh. The list shows the dispensation of eleven slaves, valued at £315; two slaves were given to Thomas Thompson.

1798: Indenture of Littleberry Abington to Lewis Thompson. Littleberry was married to Sarah Moor, daughter of Titus Moore whose name appears several times in these papers.

1807: 23 April, receipt of Jeremiah Slade as "Commissioner," for rents and purchase money from Thomas Pugh and William Williams for lands in Bertie County belonging to the Tuscarora Indians.

1808: 13 October, copy of the 1717 treaty with the Tuscarora Indians by which the Tuscarora Nation yielded lands on the Pamlico and Neuse rivers in exchange for lands in Bertie County.

1808: ca. 1808, petition to Governor Caswell of North Carolina from the Tuscarora Indian Nation against William King, who was alleged to have negotiated a lease with tribe members after he "got all the Indians drunk."

1809: 6 March, copy of letter, dated 28 July 1803, from the U.S. secretary of war to J. Slade, agent and attorney for Tuscarora Nation.

1810: 16 March, indenture of Nathaniel and Penelope B. Bond to Thomas Thompson, for land in Bertie County. Penelope is probably the same woman who had been married to Thomas Barker (see 1786 above).

1810: May, document, signed by Judge William Gaston, detailing the legal proceedings of William Williams and others against George Pollock in the North Carolina District Court.

1812–1819: Beginning around 1812, there are records of many purchases and sales of slaves by various relatives of Lewis Thompson and, later, by Thompson himself. The number is especially high around 1818–1819 when apparently William M. Clark was assembling a large group of slaves.

1820: 5 March, list of ninety-nine slaves purchased from Ann B. Pollock by Davis and William M. Clark and subsequently divided between the buyers.

1824: 9 December, letter from Elisha Mitchell of the University of North Carolina to Thomas Thompson about his son Lewis's performance at the university. The letter was actually written by George S. Beltner, a tutor at the university who later became a well-respected physician in New Bern and New York.

1827: August, copy of the will of Thomas Thompson, father of Lewis Thompson.

1828: 10 October, copy of the will of David Clark (b. 1772) of Scotland Neck, North Carolina. David Clark was the brother of William M. Clark, Lewis Thompson's father-in-law, and husband of Louisa Norfleet. Clark was one of the largest and most substantial planters on the Roanoke River.

1828: 23 May, receipt from John Cox of Plymouth, North Carolina, for \$2,500 received from William M. Clark, in payment of money owed by Cox's wife, who was Clark's sister. An explanation of the debt is also included. Cox was a partner in the Plymouth firm of Clark, Devereux & Cox, merchants.

1828: 3 December, evaluation of two islands at the mouth of the Roanoke River, made by Hardeson and Maitland of Plymouth, North Carolina, for Francis Pugh and the heirs of Thomas Thompson. Benjamin Maitland was a merchant of Philadelphia with a branch office in Plymouth. The islands were valued at \$250 for both.

1813–1828: Ledger of the estate of William T. Thompson, with Thomas Thompson as executor.

1830: 10 October, list of seventy-two slaves belonging to the estate of Thomas Thompson and to be divided between his sons Lewis and Hezekiah.

1830: 25 February, receipt from W. M. Roberts, treasurer of North Carolina, to William M. Clark, for a payment towards the purchase of land in Indian Wood.

1831: 28 July, receipt from William Hill, North Carolina secretary of state, to the heirs of William Williams, for payment on one thousand acres of land in Indian Wood.

Subseries 1.2. 1834–1848 While materials relating to North Carolina predominate in this subseries, Thompson's Louisiana connections are first seen in a letter dated 30 January 1834 (described below). During this period, there is

much activity in settling estates, particularly that of Thompson's father-in-law William M. Clark, who died in 1837 after buying land in Louisiana. It is not clear whether or not Thompson had connections with Louisiana sugar production before he became executor of Clark's will, but settlement of Clark's seemingly complicated dealings in Louisiana certainly increased Thompson activity in that state. Beginning in 1840, there are many letters to Thompson from cotton factors in Norfolk. Most of these letters give routine information on numbers of cotton bales sold during specific periods. There is also a great deal of estate settlement during this time, especially the estate of John Ruffin in the mid-1840s.

Of particular interest are the following:

1834: 30 January, unsigned letter from New Orleans [to William M. Clark?] about land deals and mortgage collections. The writer may have been Benjamin Ballard, from whom William M. Clark bought property in 1837.

1836: 6 October, letter from Asa Biggs in Tarboro, North Carolina, to William M. Clark about Biggs's payment of a note. Biggs (1811-1876) was a Bertie County resident, congressman and senator, and important member of the state and Confederate judiciary.

1836: October, copy of the will of William M. Clark.

1836: 30 December, copy of deed of purchase of land in Bayou Boeuf, Rapides Parish, Louisiana, from Benjamin Ballard by William M. Clark, who was represented at the sale by Reuben Carnal, an attorney who appears to have handled much of the family business in Louisiana.

1837: June, letter from Reuben Carnal to Lewis Thompson, explaining how Louisiana inheritance laws affect the property that the deceased William M. Clark held in that state.

1840: 6 June, beginning of reports from James B. Gordon & Company, factors in Norfolk, Virginia, to Lewis Thompson giving information on cotton sold on Thompson's behalf.

1841: 30 August, letter from William J. Ellison in Winsor, North Carolina, to Lewis Thompson summarizing the North Carolina land holdings of William M. Clark.

1843: 22 January, letter from Benjamin Ballard in New Orleans to Lewis Thompson about money owed to Ballard by the estate of William M. Clark.

1843: 12 December, valuation of the slaves owned by the estate of Martha Bodie Williams Clark, Lewis Thompson's mother-in-law.

1844: 14 May, letter from Benjamin Ballard in New Orleans to Lewis Thompson about money apparently owed by Ballard to Thompson. Letters from Ballard to Thompson, chiefly about money matters, continue sporadically for many years.

1845: 21 February, inventory of the estate of John Ruffin, with Lewis Thompson, and William Bishop as executors. There are many papers after this date that relate to the settlement of Ruffin's estate and to payments for educating Ruffin's children.

Subseries 1.3. 1849–1855 The purchase of William M. Clark's two sugar plantations in 1849 signaled increased activity for Lewis Thompson in that state. The volume of materials relating to his Louisiana interests increases dramatically during this period, as Thompson strived first to resolve legal and financial entanglements involving Clark's estate and then to get on with the business of producing sugar. By the mid-1850s, documents relating to Louisiana far outnumber those pertaining to North Carolina. During this period, there is also much material that illustrates the increasing scope of Thompson's operations. These documents consist chiefly of large numbers of bills and statements from factors and brokers, among them Bogart & Foley (later Bogart, Foley & Avery and, later still, Foley, Avery & Company) in New Orleans, Kada Biggs & Company in Norfolk, and John Cunningham in New York.

Of particular interest are the following:

1849: 3 May, deed conveying William M. Clark's Louisiana property, consisting of two plantations on Bayou Boeuf, Rapides Parish, from Thompson's brother and sister-in-law, William M. and Martha Clark, to Lewis Thompson.

1849: Beginning in 1849 and continuing until around 1858, there are many letters from Kenneth M. Clark to Lewis Thompson, all of which were written from Bayou Boeuf, Rapides Parish, Louisiana, and relate to the running of Thompson's sugar plantations. Clark (b. 1827) was Thompson's brother-in-law and was apparently retained by Thompson to manage the Louisiana plantations.

1850: 6 January, unsigned letter notifying Lewis Thompson that a land deal had been concluded on his behalf. This is probably the successful settlement of the Clark property, with the addition of the purchase of slaves, machinery, and other necessities of sugar production.

1850: Lists of slaves formerly belonging to William M. Clark.

1851: 9 April, beginning of numerous account statements from Bogart & Foley, factors of New Orleans who marketed Lewis Thompson's sugar and molasses.

1852: 19 May, letter from Benjamin Bullard in New Orleans to Lewis Thompson about Bullard's recent bouts with the courts.

1853: 29 March, letter from Asa Biggs in Williamston, North Carolina, to Lewis Thompson about collecting the proceeds from the sale of lands from the William M. Clark estate.

1853: 10 August, letter from Lewis and Margaret Thompson at the springs to their son Thomas at home. This is one of the very few personal letters in the collection.

1854: 2 April, letter from Thomas W. Thompson in Bayou Boeuf, Louisiana, to his father, Lewis Thompson, reporting on conditions on the family's Louisiana plantations.

1854: 20 November, letter from Henry King Burgwyn at Thornburg Plantation near Jackson, North Carolina, to Lewis Thompson about the sale of a bull.

Burgwyn (1813–1877) was a major North Carolina planter and the father of several illustrious sons.

1854: November, bills relating to the building of Grace Episcopal Church at Woodville, North Carolina. Lewis Thompson seems to have been in charge of the financial end of this project. Bills continue into 1855.

1854: Bills and letters indicating that marketing of Lewis Thompson's cotton in Norfolk was being handled by Kada Biggs & Company. Kada Biggs was the brother of Asa Biggs.

1854: 9 March, letter from Thomas Ruffin in Raleigh, North Carolina, to Lewis Thompson about the activities of the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina. This is the first of several such letters appearing sporadically from various board members until Thompson's death in 1867.

1854: 17 March, letter from Henry King Burgwyn to Lewis Thompson about buying Thompson's cotton crop.

1854: 11 June, letter from Henry King Burgwyn to Lewis Thompson about the wheat crop and about Thompson's impending visit to Burgwyn.

Subseries 1.4. 1856–1860 and Undated Beginning in 1856, while materials are still chiefly financial and legal, there are also a number of letters about political issues. In 1857, there are several items relating to Thompson's activities in the Seaboard Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina. Also, around 1857, letters from Lewis Thompson's sons begin to appear, with William in Louisiana and Thomas in Bertie County. There are a few letters relating to family affairs, particularly from Thompson's daughters at St. Mary's School in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Of particular interest are the following:

1856: 12 February, letter from Caleb S. Hollawell in Alexandria, Virginia, to Lewis Thompson about William Thompson's entering Hollawell's school, which became the noted Alexandria High School. (See also receipts from the school, starting 26 February 1856.) By 1857, however, William had left school for Louisiana.

1856: Letters relating to American Party politics, among them a letter of 29 May notifying Lewis Thompson of his selection as elector from the American Party in the coming presidential election; a letter of 17 June from P. H. Winston in which he declined to be an American Party legislative candidate; and two letters dated 16 July in which American Party meetings were discussed. Few other items of a political nature appear until 1860.

1857: April–May, letters from Thomas W. Thompson reporting back to his father on conditions on the family plantations in Louisiana.

1857: October–November, several items showing Lewis Thompson's involvement with the Seaboard Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, including a letter on 10 November informing him that he had been chosen vice-president of the Bertie County chapter.

1857: Beginning in 1857, there are many letters from Lewis Thompson's son William, who appears to have taken up permanent residence on the family's Louisiana plantations.

Around 1857, Moore Rawls appears to have succeeded Kenneth M. Clark in the day-to-day running of Thompson's Louisiana sugar plantations. Although there is an occasional letter from Clark, there are many letters about plantation operations from Rawls to Thompson.

1858: 31 December, letter from Lewis Thompson in Louisiana to his son Thomas in which he reported the results of his search for land in Thomas's behalf.

1859: 11 April, letter from Lewis Thompson in Philadelphia to son Thomas in Bertie County about Margaret Thompson's depression and Lewis's feeling that he may have to commit his wife to professional caretakers.

1859: 16 May, letter from Henry King Burgwyn to Lewis Thompson about state bonds.

1859: 31 December, bill for the sale of a slave to Lewis Thompson.

1860: 1–10 February, receipts for Lewis Thompson's purchase of nine slaves. Another document shows that, shortly after this purchase, Lewis sold six slaves to his son Thomas.

1860: 11 March, letter written on behalf of a slave in Orange County, North Carolina, to a slave who had apparently been bought by Lewis Thompson.

1860: 14 March, letter from Sam E. Johnston in Edenton, North Carolina, to Lewis Thompson asking for his help in getting his son a tutorship at the University of North Carolina.

1860: 18 May, letter notifying Lewis Thompson of his selection as a senator from Bertie County to the General Assembly in Raleigh. A small number of items that mention politics appear throughout 1860.

1860: 23 July, letter from Henry King Burgwyn to Lewis Thompson about the purchase of bonds.

1860: Beginning in September, letters from Thompson's daughters Pattie and Mary at St. Mary's School, Raleigh.

Subseries 1.5. 1861–1867 A certain amount of nervousness and anticipation of impending hard times cloud materials from 1861, although direct mention of the Civil War is rarely found. There is a letter, dated 2 June 1861, from Thomas Thompson, who was apparently in the army at the time. Soon, however, he seems to have returned to Bertie County, where he remained with his father throughout the conflict. William Thompson spent the war years in Bayou Boeuf, Louisiana, and Pattie and Mary remained at St. Mary's School in Raleigh. For this collection, the biggest change wrought by the war is in the quantity of material, which falls off dramatically in 1862 and becomes little more than a trickle in 1863 and 1864. Immediately following the war's end, there are many items documenting Lewis Thompson's efforts to reestablish his financial network. Soon the collection resumes its prewar character, with only some changes in the names of bankers (Duncan, Sherman & Company in New York) and merchants (James Corner & Sons in Baltimore) and the introduction of

shipping cotton through Baltimore instead of exclusively through Norfolk. The new order of things is best demonstrated by contracts for sharecropping and farm labor and in letters from William, who was having a hard time getting the Louisiana plantation back on track with hired labor. During this period, there is a scattering of letters bearing on political issues, particularly around 1866. Lewis Thompson appears to have died in early December 1867; many materials dated after December 16 are addressed to his executors (Margaret, Thomas, and William).

Of particular interest are the following:

1861: 23 January, letter from Kenneth M. Clark in Baton Rouge to Lewis Thompson about Louisiana leaving the Union.

1861: 1 April, letter from John Devereux of the Assistant Quarter Master's Office in Raleigh, North Carolina, to Lewis Thompson about the purchase of hogs for the Confederate army and the pasturage of soldiers' horses on Thompson's lands. Devereux (b. 1820) was married to Margaret Mordecai and owned considerable acreage in Bertie County. Devereux's wealth may be measured by the fact that he owned over one thousand slaves at the outbreak of the Civil War.

1861: 2 June, letter from Thomas W. Thompson in the Confederate army [at Garysburg?] to Lewis Thompson about army life.

1863: 29 August, bill of sale for land in Bertie County purchased by Lewis Thompson.

1864: 7 March, letter from Thomas W. Thompson in a hotel to Pattie [in Raleigh?] expressing his fear that he may be called up to fight [again?] and discussing the activities of soldiers in the vicinity.

1865: 1 April, note about commandeering a "third-class horse" from Lewis Thompson for use by the military.

1865: In May and June, there are letters about re-establishing Lewis Thompson's financial network. For example, a letter dated 6 June from the National Bank of Commerce in New York reveals that Thompson's money was not confiscated during the war and that the bank is willing to resume trade with him.

1865: 28 June, letter from William Thompson in Louisiana about the burning of his crop by Confederate soldiers and about how hard it will be to work the land.

1865: June, several sharecropping agreements between freedmen and Thomas W. Thompson.

1865: 27 August, letter from Kenneth W. Clark to Lewis Thompson about postwar conditions in Louisiana.

1866: 31 October and 7 November, letters from W. W. Holden to Lewis Thompson about meetings of the Union Vote Committee on which they both served.

1867: 2 June, letter from William Thompson about difficulties with his crops and workers. He also wrote about taking some of his black workers to register to vote.

1867: 1 August, invitation to Lewis Thompson to address the Republican Club in Edenton, North Carolina.

1867: August, accounts of several of Thompson's North Carolina plantations, including wages owed to hands.

1867: 31 September, letter of John Pool to Lewis Thompson about reconstruction politics.

1867: 1 November, "memorandum" by Lewis Thompson listing sums of money invested and with whom these investments were made.

1867: 1 November, copy of Lewis Thompson's will.

Subseries 1.6. 1868-1894 and Undated Lewis Thompson's death apparently had little effect on family affairs; materials after 1868 show that the business relationships established under Lewis were, by and large, continued by his son Thomas. Beginning in 1868, there are papers relating to the estate of Lewis Thompson, the number of which diminishes significantly after 1869. During this period, there are only a few references to Louisiana, where apparently William C. Thompson was operating independently from his brother. Beginning in the late 1860s and continuing to April 1883, however, there are items relating to the settlement of a court case involving some of Lewis Thompson's Louisiana property and his children's attempt to insure the equitable division of the proceeds from the sale of that land. In general, the Thompson family appears to have prospered under Thomas W. Thompson's guidance; throughout this period, there are many letters to Thomas from neighbors and relatives requesting loans and outright gifts of money and land. Correspondence is very slight after mid-1871, but, even into 1874, there is evidence that Thomas W. Thompson was still active in acquiring land to add to the wealth amassed by his father.

Of particular interest are the following:

1868: Throughout this period, there are many letters from P. H. Winston in Windsor, North Carolina, who was managing the business affairs of Thomas W. Thompson. Winston may have been Thompson's lawyer, since he apparently had much to say about the Louisiana property case.

1868: 5 May, copy of the will of Mary R. Urquhart of Isle, Wight County, Virginia, wife of R. H. Urquhart and grandmother of the donor of these papers.

1868: 1 June, letter of William C. Thompson in Louisiana to his brother about planting and related affairs.

1869: 4 May, letter of William M. Clark, Thomas's uncle, to Thomas W. Thompson requesting a loan to help him out of destitution.

1870: 1 January, printed notice from a neighbor about untrustworthy sharecroppers.

1870: 18 September and 11 December, letters of William C. Thompson in Louisiana to Thomas W. Thompson about crops and the pending property settlement.

1871: January through May, several letters from J. Adalaide Oertel, wife of J. A. Oertel, minister and painter of Lenoir, North Carolina, to Margaret Thompson about her husband's art and ministry.

1872: Chiefly materials relating to the affairs of Burges Urquhart of Bertie County, North Carolina, who was the husband of Lewis Thompson's daughter Mary.

Series 2. Confederate Bonds, 1862–1863

This series consists of Confederate bearer bonds, issued through the state of North Carolina, in \$500 and \$1,000 denominations, with many coupons intact. Although no names appear on the bonds, they were surely the property of Lewis Thompson.

Series 3. Volumes, 1827–1879

This series consists of eight volumes relating to Lewis and Thomas W. Thompson, containing business, personal, and estate accounts. Subseries 3.1 contains antebellum volumes and Subseries 3.2 contains volumes with entries dated 1861 or later.

Subseries 3.1. 1827–1857 This subseries consists of three volumes. Folder 91, 1827–1836, contains an account book of Lewis Thompson, containing records of payments for goods and services and entries relating to the settlement of various estates. Folder 92, 1837–1840, contains an account book of Lewis Thompson as executor of the estate of William M. Clark, including an inventory of the estate property. Folders 93–94, 1850–1857, contain an account book of Lewis Thompson as executor of the estate of William M. Clark, continued. Included are accounts relating to Thompson's guardianship of David and Gavin H. Clark. Folder 94 contains enclosures showing the status of estate property as of 1 January 1851.

Subseries 3.2. 1861–1879 This subseries consists of five volumes. Folder 95, 1861–1862, contains Lewis Thompson's 1861 timber accounts and a few general accounts dated 1862. Folder 96, 1865–1866, contains Lewis Thompson's memorandum book, chiefly listing cash paid to various individuals for goods and services. Folder 97, 1861–1867, contains an account book containing records of Lewis Thompson's accounts with the Exchange Bank of Virginia, 1861–1864, and miscellaneous accounts with black sharecroppers, 1866–1867. Folder 98, 1867, contains an account book containing Thomas W. Thompson's household and personal accounts. Folder 99, 1870–1879, contains an account book containing Thomas W. Thompson's accounts with Kada Biggs & Company and James Corner & Sons for cotton shipped and for other business transactions.

Reel 32

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 23 frames.

Series 1. Chronologically Arranged Papers, 1723–1894 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1723–1833

0024 Description of Subseries 1.1. 3 frames.
0027 Folder 1, 1723–1798. 53 frames.
0080 Folder 2, 1801–1810. 58 frames.
0138 Folder 3, 1812–1820. 71 frames.
0209 Folder 4, 1821–1827. 99 frames.
0308 Folder 5, 1828–1833. 117 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1834–1848

0425 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
0426 Folder 6, 1834–1836. 51 frames.
0477 Folder 7, 1837–1840. 49 frames.
0526 Folder 8, 1841–1843. 71 frames.
0597 Folder 9, 1844. 53 frames.
0650 Folder 10, January–March 1845. 87 frames.
0737 Folder 11, April–December 1845. 59 frames.
0796 Folder 12, 1846. 84 frames.
0880 Folder 13, 1847–1848. 102 frames.

Reel 33

Lewis Thompson Papers cont.

Series 1. Chronologically Arranged Papers, 1723–1894 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.3: 1849–1855

0001 Description of Subseries 1.3. 2 frames.
0003 Folder 14, 1849. 148 frames.
0151 Folder 15, 1850. 115 frames.
0266 Folder 16, 1851. 113 frames.
0379 Folder 17, January–March 1852. 106 frames.
0485 Folder 18, April–December 1852. 71 frames.
0556 Folder 19, January–March 1853. 84 frames.
0640 Folder 20, April–September 1853. 38 frames.
0678 Folder 21, October–December 1853. 68 frames.
0746 Folder 22, January–March 1854. 91 frames.
0837 Folder 23, April–June 1854. 61 frames.
0898 Folder 24, July–December 1854. 84 frames.

Reel 34

Lewis Thompson Papers cont.

Series 1. Chronologically Arranged Papers, 1723–1894 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.3: 1849–1855 cont.

- 0001 Folder 25, January–February 1855. 66 frames.
- 0067 Folder 26, March–April 1855. 92 frames.
- 0159 Folder 27, May–September 1855. 63 frames.
- 0222 Folder 28, October–December 1855. 66 frames.

Subseries 1.4: 1856–1860 and Undated

- 0288 Description of Subseries 1.4. 2 frames.
- 0290 Folder 29, January–April 1856. 138 frames.
- 0428 Folder 30, May–July 1856. 113 frames.
- 0541 Folder 31, August–December 1856. 84 frames.
- 0625 Folder 32, January–May 1857. 88 frames.
- 0713 Folder 33, June–August 1857. 50 frames.
- 0763 Folder 34, September–October 1857. 46 frames.
- 0809 Folder 35, November–December 1857. 89 frames.
- 0898 Folder 36, January 1858. 51 frames.
- 0949 Folder 37, February 1858. 40 frames.
- 0989 Folder 38, March 1858. 59 frames.

Reel 35

Lewis Thompson Papers cont.

Series 1. Chronologically Arranged Papers, 1723–1894 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.4: 1856–1860 and Undated cont.

- 0001 Folder 39, April–June 1858. 76 frames.
- 0077 Folder 40, July–October 1858. 70 frames.
- 0147 Folder 41, November–December 1858. 83 frames.
- 0230 Folder 42, January–February 1859. 67 frames.
- 0297 Folder 43, March–May 1859. 92 frames.
- 0389 Folder 44, June–September 1859. 65 frames.
- 0454 Folder 45, October–December 1859. 92 frames.
- 0546 Folder 46, January 1860. 68 frames.
- 0614 Folder 47, February 1860. 56 frames.
- 0670 Folder 48, March–April 1860. 67 frames.
- 0737 Folder 49, May–June 1860. 90 frames.
- 0827 Folder 50, July–September 1860. 71 frames.
- 0898 Folder 51, October–December 1860. 92 frames.
- 0990 Folder 52, Undated Letters and Fragments, Probably Prior to 1861. 112 frames.

Reel 36

Lewis Thompson Papers cont.

Series 1. Chronologically Arranged Papers, 1723–1894 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.5: 1861–1867

- 0001 Description of Subseries 1.5. 2 frames.
- 0003 Folder 53, January–February 1861. 89 frames.
- 0092 Folder 54, March 1861. 77 frames.

0169	Folder 55, April–June 1861. 92 frames.
0261	Folder 56, July–December 1861. 59 frames.
0320	Folder 57, 1862. 85 frames.
0405	Folder 58, 1863–1864. 64 frames.
0469	Folder 59, January–July 1865. 62 frames.
0531	Folder 60, August–December 1865. 61 frames.
0592	Folder 61, January–February 1866. 63 frames.
0655	Folder 62, March–April 1866. 48 frames.
0703	Folder 63, May–June 1866. 87 frames.
0790	Folder 64, July–September 1866. 59 frames.
0849	Folder 65, October–December 1866. 95 frames.
0944	Folder 66, January–February 1867. 95 frames.

Reel 37

Lewis Thompson Papers cont.

Series 1. Chronologically Arranged Papers, 1723–1894 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.5: 1861–1867 cont.

0001	Folder 67, March–April 1867. 61 frames.
0062	Folder 68, May–June 1867. 70 frames.
0132	Folder 69, July–August 1867. 121 frames.
0253	Folder 70, September–December 1867. 98 frames.

Subseries 1.6: 1868–1894 and Undated

0351	Description of Subseries 1.6. 2 frames.
0353	Folder 71, January–February 1868. 98 frames.
0451	Folder 72, March–April 1868. 80 frames.
0531	Folder 73, May–July 1868. 86 frames.
0617	Folder 74, August–October 1868. 57 frames.
0674	Folder 75, November–December 1868. 42 frames.
0716	Folder 76, January–February 1869. 67 frames.
0783	Folder 77, March–April 1869. 59 frames.
0842	Folder 78, May–July 1869. 74 frames.
0916	Folder 79, August–December 1869. 63 frames.

Reel 38

Lewis Thompson Papers cont.

Series 1. Chronologically Arranged Papers, 1723–1894 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.6: 1868–1894 and Undated cont.

0001	Folder 80, January–February 1870. 66 frames.
0067	Folder 81, March–June 1870. 55 frames.
0122	Folder 82, July–September 1870. 55 frames.
0177	Folder 83, October–December 1870. 41 frames.
0218	Folder 84, January–February 1871. 69 frames.
0287	Folder 85, March–December 1871. 76 frames.
0363	Folder 86, 1872–1879. 102 frames.
0465	Folder 87, 1880–1894. 92 frames.
0557	Folder 88, Undated and Fragments, Probably After 1860. 62 frames.

Series 2. Confederate Bonds, 1862–1863

0619 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
0620 Folder 89, 1862–1863. 29 frames.
0649 Folder 90, 1862–1863. 35 frames.

Series 3. Volumes, 1827–1879

Subseries 3.1: 1827–1857

0684 Description of Subseries 3.1. 1 frame.
0685 Folder 91, 1827–1836. 42 frames.
0727 Folder 92, 1837–1840. 37 frames.
0764 Folder 93, 1850–1857. 61 frames.
0825 Folder 94, Enclosures from Volume in Folder 93, 1851. 10 frames.

Subseries 3.2: 1861–1879

0835 Description of Subseries 3.2. 1 frame.
0836 Folder 95, 1861–1862. 14 frames.
0850 Folder 96, 1865–1866. 14 frames.
0864 Folder 97, 1861–1867. 21 frames.
0885 Folder 98, 1867. 13 frames.
0898 Folder 99, 1870–1879. 107 frames.

Edmonia Cabell Wilkins Papers, 1782–1870, Northampton County, North Carolina; also Virginia

Description of the Collection

This collection contains personal and business correspondence, 1786–1949, of several generations of the Wilkins family of Greensville and Brunswick counties, Virginia, and Northampton County, North Carolina. Most of the letters are financial in nature. In addition, there are financial and legal materials, 1782–1909, including bills and receipts concerning property, plantation affairs, and investments in several Virginia and North Carolina railroads; a few documents relating to the purchase and upkeep of slaves; lawyers' accounts and trial dockets from Halifax and Northampton counties, North Carolina; and other legal and business papers. Also included are account books for a shoemaker, a blacksmith, and the Gaston Hotel.

Other papers include notebooks of law students at Litchfield, Connecticut, ca. 1817–1819, and of a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania, 1851–1860. About half of the collection consists of items relating to the genealogical activities of Edmonia C. Wilkins, 1920–1949. There is little information on the Civil War or sectional tensions of the time.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1786–1864 and Undated and Subseries 1.2. 1865–1949 and Undated [not included]; Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers—Subseries 2.1. Loose Financial and Legal Papers (Subseries 2.1.1. 1782–1865 and Undated and Subseries 2.1.2. 1874–1909 and Undated [not included]) and Subseries 2.2. Financial and Legal Volumes; Series 3. Genealogical Materials [not included]; and Series 4. Other Papers.

Biographical Note

Edmonia Cabell Wilkins (1865–1948), a genealogist, was the daughter of physician Edmund Webb Wilkins (1830–1899). Other Wilkins family members include Dr. Wilkins's grandfather, lawyer-planter William Wyche Wilkins (1768–1840), a native of Brunswick (later Greenville) County, Virginia, who moved to to nearby Northampton County, North Carolina, circa 1814; his grandfather's twin brother, lawyer-planter John Limbrey Wilkins (1768–1850) of Brunswick County, Virginia; and William Wyche Wilkins's children, including lawyer-planter Edmund Wilkins (1796–1867) of Northampton County, John Limbrey Wilkins (1801–1843), William Webb Wilkins (1803–1858), and Rebecca A. Wilkins (1806–1842), wife of Alexander Brodnax (d. 1832).

The Wilkins family owned several plantations in the Roanoke River valley of North Carolina and Virginia. They also owned a significant number of slaves. As Whigs, they were active in the promotion of internal improvements, especially railroads to link the town of Gaston with Petersburg, Virginia, and Raleigh, North Carolina. Three members of the family—William Wyche Wilkins, John Limbrey Wilkins, and Edmund Wilkins—attended Litchfield Law Academy in Connecticut.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1786–1949 and Undated

This series consists chiefly of business correspondence and business papers, with scattered family letters of several generations of the Wilkins family of Greenville and Brunswick counties, Virginia, and Northampton County, North Carolina.

Subseries 1.1. 1786–1864 and Undated Most of the early letters in this subseries relate to William Wyche Wilkins and his twin brother John Limbrey Wilkins. After 1820, they relate increasingly to William W. Wilkins's son Edmund Wilkins. Some letters, 1857–1861, have been bound together to form Volume 1 (formerly Volume 8). Note that these letters, which deal largely with Edmund Wilkins's plantation affairs, are not in strict chronological order. With the exception of a few letters about family matters, correspondence in this series relates to such issues as plantation management; trade with merchants in Petersburg, Virginia, and other states; railroad investments; and other business matters. There are only three items from the Civil War years, and none of these relate directly to the war.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1782–1909 and Undated

This series consists chiefly of bills and receipts concerning property, plantation affairs, and investments in several Virginia and North Carolina railroads; documents relating to the purchase, hire, and maintenance of slaves; lawyers' accounts and trial dockets from Halifax and Northampton counties, North Carolina; and other legal and business papers. Also included are account books for a shoemaker, a blacksmith, and the Gaston Hotel.

Subseries 2.1. Loose Financial and Legal Papers, 1782–1909 and Undated

Subseries 2.1.1. 1782–1865 and Undated. This subseries consists chiefly of bills and receipts concerning property, plantation affairs, and investments in several Virginia and North Carolina railroads, and a few items relating to the purchase, hire, and maintenance of slaves. Also included are scattered receipts, 1805–1835, from racing seasons at the Belfield (Virginia?) Jockey and Racing Club. Most are written on the backs of playing cards.

Subseries 2.2. Financial and Legal Volumes, 1811–1870 This subseries consists of eighteen volumes. Volumes are arranged chronologically by end date and numbered 2–19. Volumes other than financial and legal volumes are filed elsewhere. Volume 1 is a letterbook filed in Subseries 1.1. Volumes 20–22 are notebooks filed in Series 4.

Volume 2. 1811–1816. Account book of William Wyche Wilkins in Greensville County, Virginia, and Northampton County, North Carolina, (formerly Volume 20).

Volume 3. 1824–1826. Account book, owner unknown (formerly Volume 22).

Volume 4. 1824–1827. Shoemaker's account book, owner unknown (formerly Volume 2).

Volumes 5–9. 1830–1837. Trial dockets kept by Edmund Wilkins for Northampton and Halifax counties, North Carolina; see also Volumes 14–15 below (formerly grouped in Volume 24).

Volumes 10–11. 1837–1840. Record books with brief entries relating to the operation of rail and stage lines and passenger accommodations in Gaston, North Carolina. Companies mentioned include the Petersburg and Greensville Railroad Company, the Petersburg Railroad Company, and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.

Volume 12. 1837–1840. Gaston Hotel account book.

Volume 13. 1824–1841. Book belonging to Edmund Wilkins with entries including lists of books in Wilkins's library, inventories of slaves, and an inventory of William Wilkins's estate (formerly Volume 23).

Volumes 14–15. 1838–1841. Trial dockets kept by Edmund Wilkins for Northampton and Halifax counties, North Carolina; see also Volumes 5–9 above (formerly grouped in Volumes 24 and 25).

Volume 16. 1790–1849. Account book of John Limbrey Wilkins of Brunswick County, Virginia (formerly Volume 1).

Volume 17. 1850–1853. Blacksmith's accounts, owner unknown (formerly Volume 6).

Volume 18. 1853–1865. Belmont and Meadows plantation accounts (formerly Volume 7).

Volume 19. 1836–1870. Entries in two different hands, owner(s) unknown; 1836–1842 entries are financial accounts; entries from the 1860s through 1870 list notes due.

Series 4. Other Papers, 1817–1860 and Undated

Notebooks of law students at Litchfield, Connecticut, ca. 1817–1819; Edmund Wilkins's medical notebook, ca. 1851–1860; and miscellaneous papers, including an undated script for a Masonic ceremony, a prayer in German, a map of Gaston, North Carolina, several recipes, and a manuscript copy of a fairy tale called "The Little Grey Mouse."

Volumes 20–21. ca. 1817–1819. Notebooks of law students at Litchfield, Connecticut (formerly Volumes 13 and 19).

Volume 22. ca. 1851–1860. Edmund Wilkins's medical notebook, probably kept while he was a student at the University of Pennsylvania (formerly Volume 4).

There is one folder of miscellaneous papers.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Edmonia Cabell Wilkins Papers is provided on reel 41, frame 0618. Omissions include Subseries 1.2. Correspondence, 1880–1949 and Undated; Subseries 2.1.2. Loose Financial and Legal Papers, 1874–1909 and Undated (after 1865); and Series 3. Genealogical Materials, 1925–1948 and Undated.

Reel 39

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 13 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1786–1949 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1786–1864 and Undated

0014 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0015 Folder 1, 1786–1830. 26 frames.
0041 Folder 2, 1831–1839. 39 frames.
0080 Folder 3, 1840–1849. 70 frames.
0150 Folder 4, 1850. 30 frames.
0180 Folder 5, January–March 1851. 56 frames.
0236 Folder 6, April–June 1851. 34 frames.
0270 Folder 7, July–December 1851. 36 frames.
0306 Folder 8, 1852–1859. 48 frames.
0354 Folder 9, 1857–1861, Volume 1, Edmund Wilkins Letterbook (formerly Volume 8).
308 frames.
0662 Folder 10, 1858–1864. 95 frames.
0757 Folder 11, Undated Letters Before 1865. 8 frames.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1782–1909 and Undated

Subseries 2.1: Loose Financial and Legal Papers, 1782–1909 and Undated

Subseries 2.1.1: 1782–1865 and Undated

0765 Description of Subseries 2.1.1. 1 frame.
0766 Folder 15, 1782–1810. 31 frames.
0797 Folder 16, 1811–1829. 89 frames.
0886 Folder 17, 1830–1834. 63 frames.
0949 Folder 18, 1835–1839. 91 frames.

Reel 40

Edmonia Cabell Wilkins Papers cont.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1782–1909 and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.1: Loose Financial and Legal Papers, 1782–1909 and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.1.1: 1782–1865 and Undated cont.

- 0001 Folder 19, 1840–1849. 47 frames.
- 0048 Folder 20, 1850–1865. 51 frames.
- 0099 Folder 21, Undated Before 1866. 12 frames.

Subseries 2.2: Financial and Legal Volumes, 1811–1870

- 0111 Description of Subseries 2.2. 1 frame.
- 0112 Folder 23, Volume 2, Account Book, 1811–1816. 94 frames.
- 0206 Folder 24, Volume 3, Account Book, 1824–1826. 56 frames.
- 0262 Folder 25, Volume 4, Shoemaker's Account Book, 1824–1827. 128 frames.
- 0390 Folder 26, Volumes 5–9, Trial Dockets, 1830–1837. 130 frames.
- 0520 Folder 27, Volume 10, Record Book, 1837–1840. 10 frames.
- 0530 Folder 28, Volume 11, Record Book, 1837–1840. 14 frames.
- 0544 Folder 29, Volume 12, Gaston Hotel Account Book, 1837–1840. 85 frames.
- 0629 Folder 30, Volume 13, Edmund Wilkins Book, 1824–1841. 144 frames.
- 0773 Folder 31, Volumes 14–15, Trial Dockets, 1838–1841. 100 frames.
- 0873 Folder 32, Volume 16, Account Book, 1790–1849. 102 frames.

Reel 41

Edmonia Cabell Wilkins Papers cont.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1782–1909 and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.2: Financial and Legal Volumes, 1811–1870 cont.

- 0001 Folder 33, Volume 17, Blacksmith's Accounts, 1850–1853. 69 frames.
- 0070 Folder 34, Volume 18, Belmont and Meadows Plantation Accounts, 1853–1865.
132 frames.
- 0202 Folder 35, Volume 19, Account Book, 1836–1870. 31 frames.

Series 4. Other Papers, 1817–1860 and Undated

- 0233 Description of Series 4. 1 frame.
- 0234 Folder 68, Volume 20, Notebook of Law Student, ca. 1817–1819. 61 frames.
- 0295 Folder 69, Volume 21, Notebook of Law Student, ca. 1817–1819. 125 frames.
- 0420 Folder 70, Volume 22, Edmund Wilkins Medical Notebook, ca. 1851–1860.
127 frames.
- 0547 Folder 71, Miscellaneous Papers, Undated. 71 frames.

Omissions

- 0618 List of Omissions from the Edmonia Cabell Wilkins Papers. 1 frame.

***William Henry Wills Papers, 1712-1892,
Halifax and Washington Counties, North Carolina; also Florida,
Georgia, and Maryland***

Description of the Collection

This collection offers good documentation of itinerant ministers of the Methodist Protestant church in North Carolina and church administration between the 1840s and 1890s. Information appears on circuit travels, camp meetings, local churches, finances, arbitration and trials, race relations within the church, and local, state, district, and national administration.

Other topics on which the collection is particularly useful are marriage and family; boarding school life; plantation affairs; general merchants; slavery; politics; Civil War camp life; and women teachers in the postbellum period. Letters appear from students at Chowan Female Institute in Murfreesboro, North Carolina; Warrenton Female College, Warrenton, North Carolina; Baltimore Female College; and the University of North Carolina; and teachers at Joyner's Depot in North Carolina; the Oxford Orphan Asylum, North Carolina, and Littleton, North Carolina. Letters also appear from soldiers in the Second, Seventeenth, and Forty-third North Carolina regiments and from a slave who travelled with the Second and Forty-third Regiments. Most of the plantation papers are those of cotton planters in eastern North Carolina and Jackson and Leon counties, Florida. Business-related items include an account book for a general merchandising concern in Halifax, accounts for the Fishing Creek Navigation Company, Halifax, and an account book for a Tarboro commission merchant.

The bulk of the collection consists of postbellum family and religious correspondence, but there are also a considerable number of financial and legal papers, including estate papers, correspondence, deeds, land surveys, receipts, loan notes, court summonses and judgments, wills, and other items. About thirty of these items are from the eighteenth century. Religious papers also contain reports, trial documents, sermons, religious essays (most by a woman), circuit class books, and marriage licenses. Miscellaneous antebellum volumes include travel diaries documenting travel in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Maryland, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Alabama; the diary of a Tampa, Florida, land official; an arithmetic book; and a volume of poetry. There is also some genealogical material on the Wills and related families.

Series 1 contains antebellum, Civil War, and postbellum correspondence of the Wills and related Whitaker and Norman families. Included are letters from relatives in North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Maryland, and New York. Series 2 contains the religious papers of William Wills between the 1840s and 1880s, with scattered items for Rev. Richard Wills, Rev. Swain Swift, and church member Julia Rankin. Series 3 comprises antebellum plantation, business and estate papers, and volumes, including a few eighteenth-century items, and postbellum plantation and estate papers.

Antebellum diaries and other volumes appear in Series 4. Series 5 includes mostly genealogical notes and biographical sketches, and Series 6 contains one tintype of George Whitaker Wills.

The collections is arranged as follows: Series 1. Family Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. William and Anna Wills Family [included in part], Subseries 1.2. Whitaker Family, and Subseries 1.3. Norman Family; Series 2. Religious Papers—Subseries 2.1. Circuit Travel Journal, Subseries 2.2. Letters to the Editor, Subseries 2.3. Obituaries [not included], Subseries 2.4. Religious Writings [not included], Subseries 2.5. Religious Correspondence [not included], and Subseries 2.6. Administrative Papers [not included]; Series 3. Financial and Legal Papers—Subseries 3.1. Wills Family [included in part], Subseries 3.2. Whitaker Family, Subseries 3.3. Robert Snell, and Subseries 3.4. Norman, Swain, and Swift Families; Series 4. Diaries and Miscellaneous Volumes; Series 5. Other Items [not included]; and Series 6. Pictures.

Biographical Note

William H. Wills (1809–1889) of Halifax County, North Carolina, was a general merchant, an itinerant Methodist Protestant minister, and a cotton planter. Over his long ministerial career, ca. 1844–1889, Wills held many church offices, including president of the North Carolina Annual Conference, president of the General Conference, president of the district, and superannuate. He gave up merchandising in 1843 to plant cotton on his plantation in Brinkleyville and to focus on his ministerial duties. In 1835, Wills married Anna Whitaker (1817–1893), the daughter of Cary Whitaker (1782–1858), a physician and cotton planter in Enfield and later Jackson County, Florida, and Martha Susan Baker (d. 1836).

Anna had several brothers, including Cary Whitaker (1832–1865), a student at the University of North Carolina, captain in the Forty-third North Carolina Regiment, and judge advocate of Court Martial, 1864–1865; Rev. George A. T. Whitaker (fl. 1842–1882); and Lawrence B. Whitaker (d. 1864).

William and Anna had nine children, including Richard H. (1836–1891); George Whitaker (1842–1864); Mary (1848–1941); Edward (b. 1846); Harriet (1852–1942); Lucy (b. 1844); Martha (b. 1839); and Agnes (b. 1857). Richard was a Methodist Protestant minister who held several church offices, including president of the North Carolina Conference. George and Edward served in the Civil War, George with the Forty-third Regiment and Edward with the junior reserves of the Second North Carolina Regiment. Edward planted cotton in Brinkleyville after the war. Mary and Lucy both taught school, Lucy briefly in 1866 and Mary from the late 1870s through at least the 1900s.

In the mid-1860s, Richard married Anna Louisa Norman (fl. 1844–1891), daughter of Joseph S. Norman (1804–1864), a cotton planter in Plymouth, North Carolina. Norman was an avid secessionist and a member of the North Carolina General Assembly. He had at least three other children: Thomas Joshua, a captain in the Seventeenth North Carolina Regiment; Joseph S. (d. 1864) of the 17th North Carolina Regiment; and Swain Swift Norman. The Normans were

closely related to the Swift and Swain families of Halifax, Tyrrell, Washington, Edgecombe, and Albemarle counties, North Carolina.

Other prominent family members were Spencer D. Cotten (d. 1838), a commission merchant and financial agent in Tarboro, North Carolina, and Robert Snell (fl. 1816–1841), a liquor distiller in Washington County. Cotten was Anna Wills's uncle by marriage. The relation of Robert Snell to the Wills family is unclear.

Series 1. Family Correspondence, 1803–1912 and Undated

This series consists of correspondence of William H. and Anna Wills of Brinkleyville, North Carolina, principally with each other, their children, and Whitaker, Cotten, and Smith relatives in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida. Letters exchanged by the Wills children appear in the Civil War years. Other correspondence is for the Whitaker family, especially Cary Whitaker of Enfield, North Carolina, and Jackson County, Florida, and for the Norman family of Plymouth, North Carolina.

Topics in the letters include courtship, marriage and family, religious doctrine, camp meetings, travels of itinerant ministers, boarding school life, plantation affairs, politics, slavery, secession, camp life and fighting during the Civil War, postwar economic difficulties, and women's teaching.

Subseries 1.1. William and Anna Wills Family, 1817–1912 and Undated

This subseries consists primarily of correspondence between William H. and Anna Wills and of letters they exchanged with their children, with Whitaker, Cotten, and Smith relatives, and with various friends. There are also Civil War letters that were exchanged by the Wills children. A few turn-of-the-century letters appear for George S. Wills.

Subseries 1.1.1. Antebellum Correspondence, 1817, 1829–1860, and Undated. This subseries consists mostly of correspondence between William and Anna, with additional letters received from their son Richard and letters exchanged with Whitaker, Cotten, and Smith relatives.

The earliest item is a letter, dated 3 November 1817, from Josiah and Priscilla Wells of Jefferson County, Georgia, to Richard Wells of Tarboro, discussing family and listing their children's names. The letter encouraged Richard, who may have been William Wills's father, to move to Georgia.

Correspondence from 1829 to 1833 consists of letters to Anna at boarding school from her father, advising her on her deportment and education and giving news of the family, and letters between William and Spencer D. Cotten of Tarboro, concerning business affairs, crops, family, politics, and church news. One item, dated 1833, from W. C. Whitaker, discusses William's business prospects in Enfield and the future of the Methodist Protestant church. No letters appear for 1834. In early 1835, two letters from William to Anna discuss their plans to marry.

After their marriage in 1835, William and Anna wrote each other frequently when William was away on business and travelling as an itinerant minister.

William described buying trips to New York, 1835–1836; a trip to Georgia and Florida to explore economic possibilities, 1837; and his circuit travels, 1839–1858. His letters discuss local amusements, business affairs, travel conditions, his health, camp meetings, other ministers, parishioners, church conflicts, and General Conference news and give instructions on plantation matters. Anna's letters, 1835–1858, give news of home, their children, the plantation, and the health of relatives.

Letters from Richard and scattered relatives make up the bulk of the remaining correspondence. Richard wrote between 1850 and 1860 from Tarboro, Mackey's Ferry, and Plymouth, discussing his preaching and religious thoughts and giving news of friends. Plantation and family affairs dominate the letters of other relatives, including John Cotten, 1839–1845; Cary Whitaker, 1835–1847; and Lawrence B. Whitaker, 1838–1850. Cary Whitaker's letters are especially rich in information describing his plantation in Jackson County, Florida, giving news of his brothers Eli and Absalom, who lived on plantations in neighboring Leon County; and discussing slaves, crops, and Indians. Of note is a letter, dated 26 December 1839, in which he discussed his hopes of buying a slave girl in order to keep her with her family. Plantation and family affairs also dominate the letters of Marianne (M. B.) Smith, who wrote from Greenwood Plantation, Spring Grove Plantation, and Scotland Neck, North Carolina, between 1840 and 1845.

Other letters of note are from Spencer D. Cotten, who wrote between 1836 and his death in 1838 concerning family and business prospects in Alabama; from Rev. Samuel J. Harris, who wrote in 1840 concerning his health and Whig politics; and from George A. T. Whitaker, who wrote between 1842 and 1845, discussing his studies at a seminary in Windsor and his position at a church in Charleston, South Carolina.

One undated letter from A. M. Baker to her children at boarding school gives motherly advice.

Subseries 1.1.2. Civil War Letters, 1861–April 1865. This subseries includes Wills family letters by William H. Wills and his sons Richard H., George Whitaker (Forty-third North Carolina Regiment), and Edward (Second North Carolina Regiment). Many of the letters are addressed to Anna and Mary Wills. A few other letters appear from Captain Cary Whitaker, slave Washington Wills, and scattered friends. The letters describe army camp life in detail and give insight into family and religious affairs during the war.

William's letters to Anna in 1861 and 1862, written from Yorktown, Camp Fayetteville, and Petersburg, Virginia, concern their son George's ill health, their plantation, and family and friends. William also wrote, 1861–1865, from home to Richard, who was preaching on various circuits, advising him on his ministry and personal matters, discussing church affairs and doctrine, and giving news of the family and slaves.

Richard wrote most often to his parents from Mackey's Ferry, Plymouth, and Summerfield, 1861–1865. Early letters discuss secession, war preparations, his

travels, camp meetings, slavery, other ministers and parishioners, his marriage prospects, and the possibility of his becoming an army chaplain. Later letters focus on his new wife Louisa Norman and her family, his health and finances, religious thoughts, and his ministry in Guilford County. He often wrote about race relations within the Methodist Protestant church and the Christian justification of slavery.

Between 1861 and his death in 1864, George Whitaker Wills wrote from numerous camps in eastern North Carolina, central Virginia, and Maryland, to his parents and his sister Mary. He gave news of Wash (Washington Wills), a slave who worked as cook in his mess; Mr. Page (probably Rev. Jesse Page, his brother-in-law); Cary Whitaker (his uncle and captain of his company); and other friends and relatives who served with him. General topics include his health, camp elections, his attempts to obtain a commission, preachers in camp, the death of friends, daily camp life, and skirmishes and battles. The letters often contain information on the activities of his sisters Mary and Lucy and his brother Edward at home.

Edward Wills wrote from camps near Weldon, Goldsborough, and Smithfield from 1864 to 1865. He discussed friends, camp life, his duties, deserters, the activities of Wash (who traveled with him after George's death), and his battle experiences.

Captain Cary Whitaker wrote to the Willses from Yorktown and Camp Fayetteville in 1861 about George's ill health and from Petersburg in 1864 concerning family and legal matters.

Two letters appear from Washington Wills. He wrote Richard Wills on 30 October 1864, assuring him of his brother George's bravery, expressing sorrow over his loss, and communicating his intention to join Edward Wills. He wrote again on 12 March 1865 from Goldsborough reporting that Edward and his friend Willie had been in battle but were safe.

Other items of note are several letters William and Anna received in 1864 expressing sympathy over George's death.

Subseries 1.2. Whitaker Family, 1803–1857 and Undated This subseries includes letters received by Cary Whitaker of Enfield from family and friends in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and Tennessee. One letter, dated 1848, is from James C. Whitaker in Pine Bluff, Tennessee, to his cousin George A. T. Whitaker and discusses the Buffalo Mission, his crops, and the "wicked and unjust" Mexican War.

Most of the letters to Cary Whitaker are from his children, including Anna, while she boarded at Mr. Ezzell's school, 1832, and after her marriage to William Wills in 1835; George A. T., while he served as a minister in South Carolina in 1845 and planted in Florida in the late 1840s; Cary, while he studied at the University of North Carolina, 1850–1851, and traveled through western North Carolina, 1857; and Margaret, while she attended Chowan Female Institute in Murfreesboro, North Carolina, 1850–1853. The letters focus chiefly on school life and family and plantation affairs. Of note are letters from Anna

and her husband in 1839, expressing their opinions on the Whitakers moving to Florida. George wrote from Charleston describing church conflicts there and the possible split between the Northern and Southern Methodist Episcopal church over slavery, and from Jackson County, Marianna, and Oakland, Florida, concerning crops, slaves, overseers, and Cary Whitaker's business affairs in that state.

Another correspondent of note is Whitaker's brother Eli, who wrote in 1836 from Leon County, Florida, expressing sympathy on the death of Cary's wife and mentioning conflicts with local Indians. Miscellaneous letters are from school friends, 1803 and 1805, concerning friendship, courting, and family; from nieces and nephews in Jackson County and Tallahassee, Florida, and White Oak and Wayne County, Tennessee, giving news of family and finances; and from scattered friends and relatives near his home. Of interest is an 1864 letter from A. Joyner of Weldon, discussing Whig politics and preparations for the upcoming presidential election.

Subseries 1.3. Norman Family, 1844–1892 This subseries consists of letters received by Anna Louisa Norman from schoolmates, her brothers, and friends, and letters received by her father Joseph S. Norman of Plymouth, North Carolina, from friends and colleagues, pertaining primarily to politics and church affairs. The bulk of the letters to Louisa (LuLu) in 1860 are from Sallie Collinson, a schoolmate at Baltimore Female College, expressing Sallie's strong feelings toward her friend and giving news of other friends and family. Letters from other schoolmates discuss travel, vacation plans, men, teaching, and the possibility of secession. Louisa also received letters from her brothers Joseph S. Norman and Lieutenant Thomas J. Norman. Joseph, writing from Camp Campbell in 1862, gave news gathered secondhand of their family's plantation, which they had abandoned upon the arrival of Union forces in the area. Thomas wrote Louisa from near Petersburg, Virginia, in 1864, describing the tedium of camp life, the death of friends, and his wife and child. Letters, 1891–1892, are from friends expressing sympathy over the death of Louisa's husband, Richard H. Wills.

Joseph S. Norman, Sr. received letters from George A. T. Whitaker in Scotland Neck, 1844; David R. Lindsay in Washington City, 1858; and Richard H. Wills in Mackey's Ferry, 1862, discussing politics and church affairs. Of note is Lindsay's letter of 23 August 1858 congratulating Norman on his election to the North Carolina House and "the glorious redemption of good old Washington County from the inglorious thralldom of Know-Nothingism."

An additional item of note is a letter, 1861, from R. L. Burckett of Libertytown in Frederick County, Maryland, to Lieutenant Thomas J. Norman, a prisoner at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, discussing the remoteness of the war from his location and offering his aid.

Series 2. Religious Papers, 1809–1891 and Undated

This series includes a circuit travel journal; letters to the editor and obituaries contributed to Methodist publications; religious writings and sermons; class books; religious correspondence; and administrative papers related to several offices William Henry Wills held in the Methodist Protestant church. Wills was president of the North Carolina Annual Conference from 1849 to 1851 and in 1860; president of the General Conference in 1866; and president of the district in 1870. He was also a superannuate from 1874 to 1876 and participated on a number of General Conference committees over the years. Administrative papers include marriage licenses, ministerial credentials, trial documents, and miscellaneous items. Individual items appear for Methodist Protestant ministers Richard H. Wills and Swain Swift.

Subseries 2.1. Circuit Travel Journal, 1849–1880 This subseries consists of a journal kept by William Wills of his activities on several North Carolina circuits, including Davidson, Randolph, Yadkin, Roanoke, Granville, Orange, Guilford, Alamance, Cleveland, Mocksville, and Tar River. He made fairly regular entries between January and November in 1849, 1850, and 1869. Two fragments are dated 30 October 1877 and 25 June 1880. Wills submitted his journal monthly to the *Methodist Protestant* for publication. Described are his travels; ministers and other individuals he visited; the activities, finances, and membership of various churches; camp and quarterly meetings; weather conditions; and the outlook for Methodist Protestantism in different locations. Of note is an undated entry discussing the potentially damaging effects of the slavery question on the Methodist Protestant denomination.

Subseries 2.2. Letters to the Editor, 1849–1882 This subseries includes a number of letters to the editors of the *Methodist Protestant* of Baltimore, the *Central Protestant* of Greensboro, North Carolina, and the *Methodist Recorder*, written by Wills between 1849 and 1882. Topics of interest include the slavery question (see 1 June 1855, 12 December 1856, and 19 April 1858) and the relationship of the Methodist Protestant and Methodist Episcopal churches (see 8 December 1860, 22 July 1861, November 1876, 7 June 1867, 26 June 1877, and October 1877). Other topics include church finances and the payment of ministers; denominational and district conferences and conventions; the need for more revivals; "Christian Perfection"; moral crisis; misquotation of scriptures; "False Pronunciation"; "Sabbath Desecration"; and district organization.

Series 3. Financial and Legal Papers, 1712–1921 and Undated

This series comprises financial and legal papers, including plantation and merchant accounts, estate papers, business correspondence, deeds, and other items. Papers chiefly relate to William H. Wills, general merchant and cotton planter of Brinkleyville; his son Richard H. Wills, farmer of Plymouth and later Greensboro; Cary Whitaker, cotton planter of Enfield; his son Captain Cary Whitaker; Robert Snell, liquor distiller of Washington County; Joseph S.

Norman, cotton planter of Plymouth; and various Swain and Swift relatives of Norman in Tyrrell, Washington, Halifax, and Albemarle counties. Estate papers are for Spencer D. Cotten and Isaac Davenport.

Subseries 3.1. *Wills Family, 1808–1921 and Undated* This subseries includes mostly postbellum plantation and business papers of William H. Wills and Richard H. Wills, including the estate papers of Spencer D. Cotten, commission merchant and financial agent of Tarboro. A few items appear for other Wills family members.

Subseries 3.1.1. *Antebellum Papers, 1808–1860* This subseries principally consists of deeds, legal agreements, legal notices, receipts, land plats, account book, and other items relating to the property holdings and plantation and business affairs of William H. Wills in Halifax County and to his activities as co-administrator of the estate of Spencer D. Cotten of Tarboro.

Of note is an account book (263 pages) kept by Wills for his general merchandise concern in Halifax, which sold mostly dry goods, clothing, hardware items, and groceries. Daily entries appear between 20 October 1834 and 3 April 1837. Irregular entries (sometimes weekly, sometimes monthly) appear between 12 June 1837 and 1 April 1843. A single entry after 1843 is dated 1 January 1848. Also of interest is a daily log (76 pages) of weather conditions kept between December 1845 and December 1850 at Wills's plantation, containing notes on livestock, crops, manure, farm equipment, and sheep shearing.

Among the estate papers of Spencer Cotten are lists of debts owed him and legal items concerning the settlement of his affairs as a partner in R. & S. D. Cotten and in Cotten, Stewart & Co. An account book, 1821–1839, documents his financial transactions as a commercial and commission merchant in Tarboro. Pages 1–4 list accounts of monies received and disbursed on behalf of Henry K. Newcombe & Co. and Alfred Bauree between 1821 and 1824. Pages 5–49 and 54–55 contain copies of letters to bankers and clients, concerning money matters and the procuring and selling of goods and lands. Most of the letters, 1830–1837, are addressed to Alfred Bauree, Jacob Lorillard in New York, John Fleming, Messrs. Henry Waring & Sons, and Tredwell & Thorne. Pages 51–52 are accounts of land and perishable property sales of the estate of Thomas Guion. The final twenty-two pages of the volume (pages 56–75) list Cotten's accounts with Vanbokkelin & White of New York, for whom he served as an assignee. Scattered notes made by Wills appear on these pages and concern the final settlement of the accounts.

Miscellaneous items include deeds, 1809 and 1813, for town lots purchased in Tarboro by Richard Wills, possibly William Wills's father.

Subseries 3.2. *Whitaker Family, 1795–1863 and Undated* This subseries includes legal papers and business correspondence of Cary Whitaker and Civil War papers of his son Captain Cary Whitaker, compiled while he served as judge advocate of Court Martial. One item, a deed dated 1795 for land sold in Halifax County by the trustees of the University of North Carolina, pertains to John Whitaker, Cary Whitaker's father, who served as the trustees' attorney.

Papers of the elder Cary Whitaker include an 1803 list of subscriptions to the Fishing Creek Navigation Company in Halifax County; "Accounts of Work on the Creek in the year 1805"; a receipt for the *Raleigh Register*, 1832; the will of Richard Smith of Halifax County, witnessed by Whitaker in 1857; and an undated petition to the general assembly to incorporate Fishing Creek Navigation Company. Business letters are from McIlwaine Son & Co., commission merchants, concerning the sale of Whitaker's cotton and goods sold him, and from William Nickels, concerning the sale of Whitaker's land in Florida.

Civil War items of the younger Cary Whitaker are orders and charges of desertion and other violations brought against soldiers of the Forty-fifth and Fiftieth North Carolina regiments, the Eighth Battalion, and "William I. Dabney's Company, Heavy Field Artillery."

Subseries 3.3. Robert Snell, 1816–1840 This subseries consists chiefly of court summonses and judgments, loan notes, and receipts pertaining to the legal affairs of Robert Snell of Washington County, 1816–1840. Items for 1834 are primarily papers kept by Snell as administrator of the estate of Isaac Davenport, a soldier killed in the War of 1812. Included are letters exchanged by Snell's lawyer, Thomas Turner, with the Treasury Department, and by Thomas H. Hall with the Department of War's Bounty Land Office to obtain a land grant and wages due to Davenport. Also appearing are notes on Davenport's service and bills from Turner. Other items include miscellaneous household accounts, bills, and liquor distilling licenses for 1833, 1834, and 1836.

Subseries 3.4. Norman, Swain, and Swift Families, 1712–1865 and Undated This subseries includes papers pertaining to the land holdings and plantation, estate, and legal affairs of Joseph S. Norman and his Swain and Swift relatives. Papers for Norman, mostly deeds, appear between 1852 and 1860. One item, dated 1860?, refers to the sale of a slave girl. Norman's estate papers, kept by his executor Swain S. Norman, appear in 1864–1865. Of particular note is a letter, dated 1865, to General O. O. Howard, appealing for the return of lands confiscated from Norman.

Other items relate to John Swain (fl. 1722–1748); Joshua Swain (fl. 1762–1793); Elizabeth Swain (fl. 1795); Joshua Swift (fl. 1788–1845); Swain Swift (fl. 1820–1820); Thomas Norman (fl. 1827–1837); Swain S. Norman (fl. 1864–1865); and others. The bulk of these papers are deeds and estate papers, including receipts, notices, and court orders, with scattered accounts and correspondence.

Items of special interest include the appointment of Joshua Swain as a captain in the Tyrrell County militia, 1779; appointments of Joshua Swain as guardian to his grandchildren, 1792–1793; the will of Esther Pollock, 1802; the appointment of Dempsey Taylor as deputy postmaster of Northampton County, 1812; the appointment of Swain Swift as a justice of the peace for Washington County, 1820; directions for the administration of Swain Swift's estate, 1831;

and a list of fines paid E. B. Smith, clerk of the Halifax County Superior Court, 1822.

Series 4. Diaries and Miscellaneous Volumes, 1833–1856

This series includes travel diaries kept by William H. Wills on two trips south during 1837 and 1840; an arithmetic book of Swain Swift Norman and Thomas Joshua Norman; diaries kept by an unknown land official in Florida in the spring of 1855 and winter of 1855–1856; and a volume of poetry by Wills, 1833–1849.

Wills travelled in April 1837 into South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. His diary of thirty-two pages describes travel conditions and towns visited, including Society Hill, South Carolina, and Columbia, Augusta, Hawkinsville, and Bainbridge, Georgia. Wills commented on churches he attended along his route and on people he met or visited. Enclosed with the diary are accounts, 5 April–12 June, of trip expenses and a map of his route.

In 1840, Wills travelled through Maryland and Pennsylvania to the Ohio River and then south by steamboat through Ohio, Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky and down the Mississippi River through Missouri and Tennessee and into Arkansas. He then crossed Mississippi into Alabama. The thirty-five-page diary, kept between 1 April and 4 May, has entries similar to those for 1837 and includes descriptions of Cincinnati, Louisville, Helena, Arkansas, Vicksburg, Jackson, Columbus, and Mobile. Of note are comments on Wills's inability to collect debts owed the estate of Spencer Cotten and the devastating effects of overspeculation on the Mississippi economy. Included is a summary of his travel agenda.

Two other diaries were kept by an unidentified land office official in Florida. The first, sixteen pages, has entries, 22 January–3 February 1855, made on a trip to Key West and Biscayne Bay (Miami). The diary describes in detail the physical and social landscape of the towns. Key West entries discuss shipwrecks, vegetation, social life, social class structure, church membership, conflicts between sailors and local residents, and the author's daily activities, especially reading. Entries made 25–28 January, when the author sailed from Key West to Miami, discuss life aboard ship and his reading. Entries, 28 January–3 February, describe the vegetation, crops, geology, people, soldiers, and industry of Miami and the surrounding area.

The second diary, twenty-two pages, has entries made between 24 December and 13 February 1856 in Tampa. Written in the form of a long epistle to "My dear R.," the diary focuses primarily on conflicts with the Seminole Indians. The author expressed his opinions freely on local attitudes toward the Seminoles, land grabbing and forced Indian removal, public meetings to raise a volunteer militia, and Indian attacks. His entries provide insight into the local social structure, including ethnic conflicts within the town. Visitors to the land office and their business are also recorded.

The arithmetic book, 1850, 1856, and undated, includes forty-seven pages of mathematical problems worked out by Swain Swift Norman in 1850 and his

brother Thomas Joshua Norman in 1856, while they attended boarding school in Alexandria, Virginia. The remaining twelve pages pertain to Thomas Norman's school life at Lynchburg College in Virginia and include translations, notes, maxims for living, and poems. Of note are a copy of a letter from Lycurgus G. Matthews to Thomas Norman, et al., concerning his election as a member of the Cliosophic Literary Society and compositions entitled "A True Man" and "Ambition." Two enclosures, both undated, are notes on prosody and a brief sketch of Thomas and Swain Norman.

"Poetry on Several Occasions" is a compilation of poems Wills wrote between 1833 and 1849 in the albums of young women. Many of the poems in this thirty-six-page volume are on religious subjects.

Series 6. Pictures, Undated

This series consists of a cased tintype of George Whitaker Wills at about age eighteen, ca. 1860. Additional information on the image appears in the folder with the tintype.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the William Henry Wills Papers is provided on reel 43, frame 1014. Omissions include Subseries 1.1.3. William and Anna Wills Family Correspondence, 1866–1912 and Undated; Subseries 2.3–2.7. Religious Papers—Obituaries, 1846–1882, Writings, Sermons, and Addresses, 1836–1878 and Undated, Class Books, 1861–1871, Religious Correspondence, 1830–1891, and Administrative Papers, 1809–1891; Subseries 3.1.2. Financial and Legal Papers—Wills Family: Civil War and Postbellum Papers, 1861–1921 and Undated; and Series 5. Other Items, 1864, 1901, and Undated.

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

Reel 41 cont.

Introductory Materials

0619 Introductory Materials. 28 frames.

Series 1. Family Correspondence, 1803–1912 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: William and Anna Wills Family, 1817–1912 and Undated

Subseries 1.1.1: Antebellum Correspondence, 1817, 1829–1860, and Undated

0647 Description of Subseries 1.1.1. 2 frames.

0649 Folder 1, 1817, 1829, 1831, and 1833–1834. 45 frames.

0694	Folder 2, 1835. 33 frames.
0727	Folder 3, 1836–1837. 80 frames.
0807	Folder 4, 1838–1840 and 1842. 55 frames.
0862	Folder 5, 1843–1849. 81 frames.
0943	Folder 6, 1850. 74 frames.
1017	Folder 7, 1854, 1857–1860, and Undated. 41 frames.

Reel 42

William Henry Wills Papers cont.

Series 1. Family Correspondence, 1803–1912 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.1: William and Anna Wills Family, 1817–1912 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.1.2: Civil War Letters, 1861–April 1865

0001	Description of Subseries 1.1.2. 1 frame.
0002	Folder 8, 1861. 110 frames.
0112	Folder 9, 1862. 92 frames.
0204	Folder 10, 1863. 75 frames.
0279	Folder 11, February–June 1864. 48 frames.
0327	Folder 12, July–December 1864. 96 frames.
0423	Folder 13, 1865. 37 frames.

Subseries 1.2: Whitaker Family, 1803–1857 and Undated

0460	Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
0461	Folder 23, 1803, 1805, 1832, 1836, and 1838–1839. 37 frames.
0498	Folder 24, 1840, and 1844–1852. 71 frames.
0569	Folder 25, 1853–1855, 1857, and Undated. 44 frames.

Subseries 1.3: Norman Family, 1844–1892

0613	Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
0614	Folder 26, 1844–1864 and 1891–1892. 79 frames.

Series 2. Religious Papers, 1809–1891 and Undated

Subseries 2.1: Circuit Travel Journal, 1849–1880

0693	Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.
0694	Folder 27, 13 January–21 September 1849. 71 frames.
0765	Folder 28, 27 January–17 October 1850. 39 frames.
0804	Folder 29, 9 January–? July 1869. 64 frames.
0868	Folder 30, 30 July–? November 1869, 1877, June 1880, and Undated. 73 frames.

Subseries 2.2: Letters to the Editor, 1849–1882

0941	Description of Subseries 2.2. 1 frame.
0942	Folder 31, 1849, 1854–1858, and 1860. 52 frames.
0994	Folder 32, 1861, 1867, 1869, and 1873–1877. 67 frames.
1061	Folder 33, 1878–1882. 48 frames.

Reel 43

William Henry Wills Papers cont.

Series 3. Financial and Legal Papers, 1712–1921 and Undated

Subseries 3.1: Wills Family, 1808–1921 and Undated

Subseries 3.1.1: Antebellum Papers, 1808–1860

- 0001 Description of Subseries 3.1.1. 1 frame.
- 0002 Folder 51, 1808, 1813, 1834, 1837–1841, 1843, 1846–1847, and 1860. 41 frames.
- 0043 Folder 52, Account Book, Spencer D. Cotten, 1821–1839. 84 frames.
- 0127 Folder 53, Account Book, William H. Wills, 1834–1843 and 1848 (Volume 1).
273 frames.
- 0400 Folder 54, Weather Log, William H. Wills, 1845–1850. 84 frames.

Subseries 3.2: Whitaker Family, 1795–1863 and Undated

- 0484 Description of Subseries 3.2. 1 frame.
- 0485 Folder 58, 1795–1863 and Undated. 38 frames.

Subseries 3.3: Robert Snell, 1816–1840

- 0523 Description of Subseries 3.3. 1 frame.
- 0524 Folder 59, 1816–1833. 54 frames.
- 0578 Folder 60, 1834–1840. 65 frames.

Subseries 3.4: Norman, Swain, and Swift Families, 1712–1865 and Undated

- 0643 Description of Subseries 3.4. 1 frame.
- 0644 Folder 61, 1712–1769. 28 frames.
- 0672 Folder 62, 1775–1797. 28 frames.
- 0700 Folder 63, 1801–1829. 41 frames.
- 0741 Folder 64, 1831–1865 and Antebellum Undated. 71 frames.

Series 4. Diaries and Miscellaneous Volumes, 1833–1856

- 0812 Description of Series 4. 1 frame.
- 0813 Folder 65, Travel diaries, William H. Wills, 1837 and 1840. 64 frames.
- 0877 Folder 66, Diaries, Unidentified, 1855–1856. 41 frames.
- 0918 Folder 67, Arithmetic Book, 1850, 1856, and Undated. 69 frames.
- 0987 Folder 68, Enclosures to Arithmetic Book. 4 frames.
- 0991 Folder 69, "Poetry on Several Occasions," William H. Wills, 1833–1849.
20 frames.

Series 6. Pictures, Undated

- 1011 Description of Series 6. 1 frame.
- 1012 Folder P-792/SF-1. 2 frames.

Omissions

- 1014 List of Omissions from the William Henry Wills Papers. 1 frame.

***Patrick Henry Winston Papers, 1848–1938,
Bertie, Franklin, and Martin Counties, North Carolina***

Description of the Collection

The bulk of this collection consists of estate papers for the Williams family of Bertie and Martin counties and documents the financial management of their estates and Patrick Winston's legal efforts on their behalf. The remaining papers are chiefly financial and legal items of Patrick Winston. Information appears on estate management; slave sales in several North Carolina counties; medical care given slaves; the cotton market, especially the Civil War's effect on it; and the postwar legal and financial difficulties of planters. No information appears on Winston's political career or personal life.

Series 1 chiefly contains legal and financial papers of Patrick Henry Winston, including slave bills of sale, 1848–1863, and a few deeds and surveys for Franklin and Bertie county lands. There are also a few miscellaneous letters. Of note is one volume, 1850–1853, containing the constitution, bylaws, and minutes of the Bertie Lyceum.

Series 2 contains the estate papers of H. S., Samuel, Joseph J., and John P. Williams and miscellaneous items pertaining to the legal affairs of Winston's other clients. Papers include correspondence, accounts, receipts, affidavits, a warrant, a court petition, and loan notes.

Series 3 comprises two letters written to Winston's sons, George and Robert, in the 1930s, one in which the writer discusses playing baseball with the Philadelphia Athletics before the formation of the major leagues.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Personal Papers of Patrick Henry Winston; Series 2. Papers from the Law Practice of Patrick Henry Winston—Subseries 2.1. Estate Papers of H. S. Williams, Subseries 2.2. Estate Papers of Samuel Williams, Subseries 2.3. Estate Papers of Joseph J. Williams, Subseries 2.4. Estate Papers of John P. Williams, and Subseries 2.5. Miscellaneous Legal Papers; and Series 3. Other Items.

Biographical Note

Patrick Henry Winston of Windsor, North Carolina, was born in Franklin County in 1820. After attending Wake Forest College, he taught school in Bertie County, North Carolina, and then studied law in Washington, D.C., at the University of North Carolina, and under Judge R. B. Gilliam in Oxford, North Carolina. A prominent lawyer in Windsor for many years, he held several political positions. Winston served Bertie County in the state legislature between 1850–1851 and 1854–1855; sat as a judge in the state court of claims during the Civil War; and served on the North Carolina Council of State from 1862 to 1864, being elected its president in 1864. Moving back to his native Franklin County toward the end of the war, he was a member of the state constitutional convention from that county in 1864. Winston later returned to Windsor, where he practiced law until shortly before his death in 1886. Winston had five

children: Patrick Henry, Jr. (1847–1904); Francis D.; George T. (fl. 1930); Robert (fl. 1838); and Alice.

William A. K. Williams (fl. 1861–1873) was a cotton planter in Bertie County, and as executor of the estate of John P. Williams, he employed the legal services of Winston. Before his death, John P. Williams had been the executor of the estate of H. S. Williams. John P. Williams's uncle Colonel Joseph J. Williams, a cotton planter in Martin County, North Carolina, served as executor for the estate of Samuel Williams. Patrick Henry Winston acted as executor for Joseph J. Williams's estate.

Series 1. Personal Papers of Patrick Henry Winston, 1848–1879 and Undated

This series consists chiefly of slave bills of sale, 1848–1863, with a few business letters, accounts, deeds, land surveys, and miscellaneous papers pertaining mostly to the legal and financial affairs of Patrick Henry Winston. Of note is a thirty-seven-page volume, 1850–1853, containing the constitution, bylaws, and minutes of the Bertie Lyceum, a debating society of which Winston was an active member. Letters Winston received between 1873 and 1879 are from J. J. Pugh of Woodville, manager of Winston's plantations; E. W. Pugh, a cotton planter in Hamilton; and Edward C. Yellowby of Greenville. Topics in the letters include the poor quality of cotton crops, labor difficulties, plantation management, and the building of a railroad through Bertie County by the New York, Norfolk, and Charleston Railway Company. Deeds are for lands owned by Winston in Franklin and Bertie counties.

Series 2. Papers from the Law Practice of Patrick Henry Winston, 1858–1879 and Undated

This series consists chiefly of estate papers for several members of the Williams family of Bertie County. The papers apparently came into the hands of Winston because he served as attorney for William A. K. Williams in a dispute over the estate of John P. Williams, and because Winston acted as executor for the estate of Joseph J. Williams. There are miscellaneous items relating to the legal affairs of other clients and papers, including correspondence, accounts, receipts, affidavits, and miscellaneous legal documents.

Subseries 2.1. Estate Papers of H. S. Williams, 1858–1859 This subseries includes a petition to the court to sell slaves, dated November 1858, and a tax receipt, 1859, for the estate of H. S. Williams. Both items are in the name of John P. Williams, estate executor.

Subseries 2.2. Estate Papers of Samuel Williams, 1856–1864 This subseries includes tax receipts, accounts, and correspondence pertaining mostly to the financial affairs of Williams's heirs, Anne Williams, Samuel Williams, and Charity Williams Anthony, and kept by Joseph J. Williams, executor for Samuel Williams. Accounts are mostly for boarding and medical expenses, including medical treatment of slaves and groceries and dry goods

purchased. Correspondence is with Norfolk commission merchants Odum & Clements and James Gordon & Co. and concerns the cotton market and expenditures they made for the Williams's heirs. Of note is a letter, dated 27 January 1862, from Gordon & Co. describing in detail the effect of the Civil War on the sale of cotton abroad, the prospect for England and France entering the conflict, and other war news.

Subseries 2.3. Estate Papers of Joseph J. Williams, 1866–1873 and Undated This subseries includes an account of William W. Anthony with Williams's estate for 1866; an 1866 letter from B. F. Moore, concerning a note he held against Joseph Williams; receipts for state and county taxes paid for the estate by Patrick Henry Winston in 1872 and 1873; and two undated survey maps for lands possibly owned by Williams in Bertie County.

Subseries 2.4. Estate Papers of John P. Williams, 1860–1873 This subseries includes accounts, receipts, and legal papers kept by William A. K. Williams, executor of the estate of John P. Williams. Accounts are for hardware and dry goods purchased and doctor bills accrued (including medical attention to slaves) by John Williams. Accounts also appear for the schooling of John Williams's daughter Ella. Receipts are mostly for taxes. Of note are several pages of accounts William A. K. Williams kept with the estate, 1860–1871; his correspondence with Patrick Henry Winston; and affidavits taken by Winston in reference to a case against the estate of John P. Williams.

Subseries 2.5. Miscellaneous Legal Papers, 1858–1872 This subseries includes letters, receipts, loan notes, a warrant, and miscellaneous items related to the legal affairs of Winston's clients and associates, among whom was G. H. Gregory of Roanoke, Virginia. Of note is a power-of-attorney, dated March 1858, naming D. W. Bagley as agent for the Green Swamp Company of Washington County.

Series 3. Other Items, 1930 and 1938

This series consists of two items: a letter of 23 December 1930 from Charles L. Van Noppen of Greensboro, North Carolina, to George Winston of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, wishing him holiday greetings and a fragment of a letter, dated 1938, from Jeff W. Lamar of Jacksonville, Florida, to his old roommate, Robert Winston, of Aiken, South Carolina. Lamar described his life since he had last seen Winston, focusing on his health problems and business affairs and mentioning his playing baseball for the Philadelphia Athletics before the formation of the major leagues.

Reel 43 cont.

Introductory Materials

1015

Introductory Materials. 9 frames.

**Series 1. Personal Papers of Patrick Henry Winston,
1848–1879 and Undated**

- 1024 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.
1025 Folder 1, 1848–1879 and Undated. 93 frames.

**Series 2. Papers from the Law Practice of Patrick Henry Winston,
1858–1879 and Undated**

Subseries 2.1. Estate Papers of H. S. Williams, 1858–1859

- 1118 Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.
1119 Folder 2, 1858–1859. 3 frames.

Subseries 2.2. Estate Papers of Samuel Williams, 1856–1864

- 1122 Description of Subseries 2.2. 1 frame.
1123 Folder 3, 1856–1864. 34 frames.

Subseries 2.3. Estate Papers of Joseph J. Williams, 1866–1873 and Undated

- 1157 Description of Subseries 2.3. 1 frame.
1158 Folder 4, 1866, 1872–1873, and Undated. 12 frames.

Subseries 2.4. Estate Papers of John P. Williams, 1860–1873

- 1170 Description of Subseries 2.4. 1 frame.
1171 Folder 5, 1860–1873. 51 frames.

Subseries 2.5. Miscellaneous Legal Papers, 1858–1872

- 1222 Description of Subseries 2.5. 1 frame.
1223 Folder 6, 1858–1872. 14 frames.

Series 3. Other Items, 1930 and 1938

- 1237 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
1238 Folder 7, 1830 and 1832. 5 frames.

***Grimes Family Papers, 1713–1866,
Pitt and Wake Counties, North Carolina***

Description of the Collection

The majority of the papers in this collection are business and estate items concerning the Grimes family and the estates handled by Bryan Grimes, Sr. Also included are military items, such as correspondence between General Bryan Grimes, Jr., and William Grimes; official correspondence and records kept by surgeon W. W. Myers of the Freedmen's Bureau near Wilmington, North Carolina; and correspondence concerning Union troops in eastern North Carolina. The family's general correspondence discusses business, politics, family affairs, and economic conditions in North Carolina.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. Letters from Major General Bryan Grimes, Jr., Subseries 1.2. Reports and Accounts of Overseers, and Subseries 1.3. General Correspondence (Subseries 1.3.1. 1820–1866 and Subseries 1.3.2. 1867–1940 and Undated [not included]); Series 2. Estate Papers—Subseries 2.1. Estate of John

Singeltary, Subseries 2.2. Estate of John Kennedy, Subseries 2.3. Estates of Thomas and Walter Hanrahan, Subseries 2.4. Estate of William Boyd, Subseries 2.5. Estate of William Cherry, Subseries 2.6. Estate of James O'K. Williams, and Subseries 2.7. Legal and Estate Papers of James R. Hoyle; Series 3. Other Financial and Legal Items—Subseries 3.1. 1713–1866 and Subseries 3.2. 1867–1914 and Undated [not included]; Series 4. Other Papers—Subseries 4.1. W. W. Myers Materials and Subseries 4.2. Miscellaneous Items; Series 5. Volumes—Subseries 5.1. 1827–1864 and Subseries 5.2. 1867–1904 and Undated [not included]; and Series 6. Pictures.

Biographical Note

On 24 June 1760, Demsie Grimes married Penelope Coffield of Bertie County, North Carolina. The couple eventually settled on Avon plantation (Farms) in Pitt County, North Carolina. Demsie Grimes was active in supporting the Continental Congress and his son William served as a soldier. William Grimes (1766–1797), Demsie's eldest son, married Anne Bryan (d. 1828) after the war. The pair had two children, Sarah and Bryan, who reached adulthood.

In 1813, Bryan Grimes (1793–1860) attended the University of North Carolina. Two years later, he married Nancy Grist. Three of their children reached maturity: Susan, William (1823–1884), and Bryan Grimes, Jr. (1828–1880). Susan married Dr. John G. Myers and lived in Washington, North Carolina. William attended the University of North Carolina and graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey. He later married Elizabeth Hanrahan. Bryan, Jr., graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1841; a decade later, he married Elizabeth Hilliard Davis, and, after her death, he married Charlotte Emily Bryan in 1863.

Following the death of his first wife, Bryan Grimes, Sr., married Lucy Olivia Blount, with whom he had six more children. Grimes's only son from this marriage, John Gray Blount Grimes (1834–1909), married Helen Manly. Helen Manly Grimes was the daughter of Governor Charles Manly (1795–1891) of North Carolina. During the Civil War, J. G. B. Grimes served in the same regiment as Bryan Grimes, Jr.

Throughout his adult life, Bryan Grimes, Sr., managed his business and family affairs in eastern North Carolina. These matters included the purchase and sale of land and slaves, various banking transactions, concerns for local transportation routes, and development of his plantations. Grimes showed some interest in politics but spent the majority of his time as a planter.

Bryan Grimes, Sr., also frequently served as an executor or guardian for his relatives. Estates involved included those of John Singeltary, John Kennedy, Thomas and Walter Hanrahan, William Boyd, William Cherry, James O'K. Williams, and James R. Hoyle. Through Grimes's supervision, the children of these men were clothed, fed, and educated; their lands managed; and their slaves contracted out to other planters on an annual basis.

The two sons from Grimes's first marriage followed lifestyles similar to their father's. Both men were planters, neither demonstrated a great interest in political or military affairs before the Civil War, and both had large families of their own. William Grimes lived in Raleigh and received his income from Yankee Hall, another family plantation on the Tar River in Pitt County. Bryan Grimes, Jr., resided on Grimesland, also in Pitt County. Yankee Hall and Grimesland were gifts to his sons from Bryan Grimes, Sr., before his death in 1860.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, Bryan Grimes, Jr., became major of the Fourth North Carolina Infantry. He earned the reputation of a fierce fighter and rose to the rank of major general before the close of the war. William remained in Raleigh during the war.

After the war, the Grimes family continued their agricultural and business activities in North Carolina. The overseers on the plantations resumed the growing of cotton, corn, and peas. William also was involved with animal husbandry and owned two Raleigh hotels, Yarborough House and Exchange Hotel. Bryan returned to Grimesland and, in 1877, became a trustee of the University of North Carolina. In 1880, he became embroiled in a feud with the Paramore brothers and was killed by their hired assassin.

William Grimes continued to live in Raleigh. He died in 1884, leaving a widow and five children. His male children and wife, Elizabeth, took over the family businesses after his death. The donors of these papers are descended from William Grimes.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1820–1895 and Undated

Subseries 1.1. Letters from Major General Bryan Grimes, Jr., 1860–1865, 1868–1879, and Undated This subseries consists of letters from Major General Bryan Grimes, Jr., chiefly to his brother William. The content covers family business matters, camp life, enemy movements, events involving the Fourth North Carolina Regiment, Grimes's rise through the ranks, and battle results. Grimes was mainly with his regiment in the Army of Northern Virginia in the Virginia theater.

Notable topics include camp life following the first battle of Bull Run, events during the Peninsula Campaign, the healing of battle wounds, the two major offensives outside of Virginia, politics within the brigade and division, and the siege of Petersburg.

Of particular interest are the following:

1860–61: Notes and letters of General Grimes mostly to his brother William, discussing travel to Europe, house repairs, family business, and military events before Grimes joined the army. The wartime letters, written from Manassas after the battle of Bull Run, discuss camp life, family business, sickness, and enemy movements.

January–May 1862: Mostly letters to Grimes's brother William, discussing camp life and enemy movements near Manassas, his resignation, Confederate affairs, troop movements to the Rappahannock and York rivers, weather

conditions, shelling by enemy gunboats, and movement from Yorktown to the defenses near Richmond.

June–December 1862: Mostly letters to Grimes's brother William, discussing affairs of the Fourth North Carolina Regiment, battles of the Peninsula Campaign, promotion to colonel, the Antietam Campaign, Grimes's leg wound and his recovery, troop movements, the death of General Anderson, camp life near Port Royal, Virginia, and the Battle of Fredericksburg.

1863: Mostly letters to Grimes's brother William, discussing the Chancellorsville Campaign, his new wound, enemy troop movements, the Gettysburg Campaign, camp life near Hagerstown, Maryland, and morale.

1864–1865: Mostly letters to Grimes's brother William, discussing Grimes's promotion to general, the 1864 Valley Campaign, the Wilderness Campaign, family business including the selling of slaves in 1865, and the siege of Petersburg.

1868–1879 and undated: Mostly letters to Grimes's brother William, discussing tenant farmers, crop production, legal disputes with the Grist family, Pulaski Cowper, real estate, and Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg, Virginia.

Subseries 1.2. Reports and Accounts of Overseers, 1860–1882 and Undated This subseries consists mostly of weekly reports to William Grimes from the overseer of Avon Plantation (Farms) in Pitt County, North Carolina. The reports cover routine operations, conditions and problems with white and black farm hands, and purchase and sale of livestock. Problems include illnesses, poor weather, and transportation. The plantation produced mostly cotton but also grew peas and corn. Included in the Avon plantation materials are mentions of Yankee Hall, animal husbandry, and General Bryan Grimes, Jr. Other items of note are a group of letters from Oregon Farms.

Avon Plantation, Overseers Reports, 1860–1882 and Undated, form the bulk of this subseries.

Of particular interest are the following:

1860–1865: Items include numerous references to "Yankee" depredations and skirmishes and other military matters affecting the farm operation, as well as references to slaves.

1867–1868: Items include references to the types of crops planted, interactions with freedmen, the weather, prices and the growing of cotton, and the need for supplies.

October 1873–March 1875: Items include references to cotton, problems at work, black employees, progress with planting, employee problems, taxes, animal husbandry, and General Bryan Grimes.

April–June 1875: Items include references to cotton, the weather, tenant farmers, peas, farm supplies, progress with planting, employee problems, taxes, black employees, animal husbandry, and General Bryan Grimes.

July–December 1875: Items include references to corn, cotton, animal husbandry, weather, Yankee Hall, illness, farm supplies, General Bryan Grimes, tenants, and black employees.

January–May 1876: Items include references to corn, peas, animal husbandry, trucking to market, supplies, cotton, employees, illness, Yankee Hall, the weather, and planting progress.

October–December 1876: Items include references to cotton, farm supplies, employees, illness, General Bryan Grimes, corn, Yankee Hall, trucking to market, animal husbandry, and tenants.

January–March 1877: Items include references to the weather, black employees, tenants, Yankee Hall, corn, feedstuffs, cotton, animal husbandry, supplies, and illness.

April–October 1877: Items include references to the weather, animal husbandry, corn, Yankee Hall, trucking to market, cotton, and farm supplies.

November–December 1877: Items include references to black employees, corn, the weather, cotton, Yankee Hall, animal husbandry, and trucking to market.

January–May 1878: Items include references to cotton, Yankee Hall, supplies, corn, animal husbandry, feedstuffs, problems with black employees, the weather, and tenants.

1878, 1882, and undated: Items include references to tenants, animal husbandry, cotton, Yankee Hall, the weather, and illness.

Oregon Farm, Overseer's Monthly Accounts and Other Financial Records, are dated 1876.

Of particular interest are the following:

1876: Account sheets of cash received and paid; listings of prices for wages, farm produce, supplies, repairs, building and foodstuffs; and notes on bills and receipts.

Subseries 1.3. General Correspondence, 1820–1940 and Undated

Subseries 1.3.1. 1820–1866. This subseries consists of correspondence to and from various members of the Grimes family. Many letters concern family businesses and the management of estate property by Bryan Grimes, Sr. Financial correspondence includes discussions of shipping, purchases, loans, cotton, real estate, bankruptcy, animal husbandry, and employment. Notable correspondents and persons mentioned include Asa Biggs (1811–1878), Thomas Ruffin (1787–1870), Charles Courtenay Tew (1827–1862), Kemp P. Battle (1831–1919), Pulaski Cowper (1832–1901), and William Grimes's attorney, Charles Clements Yellowley (1821–1885). Colonel Yellowley commanded the Eighth North Carolina State Troops.

Business transactions discussed were chiefly concentrated in Raleigh and the coastal plain of North Carolina. However, also included are letters from cotton factors in Norfolk, Baltimore, and New York. Noteworthy military items of the Civil War era include notes to Colonel Bryan Grimes, Jr., and letters from Alonzo H. Mansfield, a relative of the Grimes family. Mansfield attended the Hillsborough Military Academy, later fought in the war, and also served in the Eighth North

Carolina State Troops. Most of these letters were written to William Grimes; almost all of the remainder were written to Bryan Grimes or other Grimes family members.

Of particular interest are the following:

1820–1835: Includes a letter to Bryan Grimes, Sr. discussing the settlement/judgment concerning the heirs of Thomas Gorham; a letter to Polly Bryan concerning medical bills; a letter to Bryan Grimes, Sr. concerning his father's estate; a note concerning the purchase of shad; a fragment of an unsigned letter discussing travel to Virginia and Maryland; and parts of two letters concerning debt collection.

1838–1846: Includes letters to Bryan Grimes, Thomas Hanrahan, William Grimes, and H. C. Hoyt. Writers include Asa Biggs and James R. Hoyle. Among topics discussed are Hoyle's reported habit of tampering with the mail as postmaster, Grimes family matters, Whig politics, and business.

1850–1855: Includes letters from J. G. B. Grimes, John Latham, Richard Singeltary, Pulaski Cowper, Betty Grimes, D. C. Freeman, and B.(?) Riddick. Among topics discussed are cotton prices in New York, Rose Bay Plantation, real estate, life at the University of North Carolina, various crops, and the estate of John Singeltary.

1856–1859: Includes letters from Joshua Tayloe, George Singeltary, and Pulaski Cowper. Among topics discussed are travel, Judge Thomas Ruffin, expenses at the University of North Carolina, and the estate of John Singeltary.

1860–1862: Includes letters from Alonzo H. Mansfield, Thomas C. Singeltary, William B. Rodney, and Pulaski Cowper. Among topics discussed are the death of Bryan Grimes (1793–1860), cotton, slavery, the estate of John Singeltary, family matters, preparations for war, Hillsborough Military Academy in North Carolina, Colonel Charles C. Tew (1827–1862), and camp life at Drewry's Bluff, Virginia.

1863–1864: Includes three notes/letters to Colonel Bryan Grimes; a letter to Colonel Bryan Grimes from his brother William, discussing the family business; two notes/letters from overseers to William Grimes discussing problems on the plantations; a letter written by two different people (one a slave?) discussing the separation of husband and wife and working on fortifications; six letters written from or to William Grimes discussing business and Union troop movements; part of a letter discussing the fighting around New Bern; and two letters from A. H. Mansfield discussing his illness and his regiment's move from South Carolina to Virginia with the rest of General Thomas L. Clingman's (1812–1897) brigade.

1865–1866: Includes letters from William S. Kennedy in Alabama, Colonel Edward C. Yellowley, and A. H. Mansfield. Among topics discussed are the occupation of William Grimes's farm by Union troops and the imprisonment of A. H. Mansfield.

Series 2. Estate Papers, 1792–1860

Subseries 2.1. Estate of John Singeltary, 1831–1860 This subseries includes bills and receipts from the estate of John Singeltary as controlled by Bryan Grimes, Sr. John Singeltary's children were George, Thomas, and Richard Singeltary. George Badger Singeltary (d. 1862) married Cora Manly. He served as commander of the Forty-fourth North Carolina Regiment and was killed in action at Tranter's Creek, North Carolina. Thomas Chappeau Singeltary (1840–1873), a graduate of the University of North Carolina, replaced his brother as colonel of the unit. The legal and financial papers cover expenses for tuition, books, washing, clothing, transportation, room and board, and other items related to the wishes of John Singeltary for his estate after his death.

Of particular interest are the following:

1831–1839: Legal documents, accounts, bills, and receipts from the estate of John Singeltary concerning slaves, land sales, and plantation expenses. Also in this group is the ordination paper of Singeltary as a deacon of the Episcopal church.

1840–1843: Legal documents, accounts, receipts, and bills from the estate of John Singeltary concerning plantation expenses and repairs, foodstuffs, and land sales in Beaufort County.

1844: Legal documents, account sheets, bills, and receipts from the estate of John Singeltary concerning slaves hired and purchased, taxes, medical receipts for slaves' treatment, and plantation expenses.

1845: Loose account sheets and inventories concerning the personal transactions of Richard and Thomas Singeltary and the estate of John Singeltary. Bills and receipts, a will of John Singeltary, and instructions to Bryan Grimes, appointing him Singeltary's attorney. There is also a letter, 8 May 1845, from an attorney regarding the process of making a collection on a personal note held by Singeltary.

1846: Bills and receipts for taxes, advertising, banking, and spending money at school. Bills and receipts from the affairs of Richard Singeltary while ward of Bryan Grimes, Sr., including receipts for clothing and expenses, such as tuition and board, while attending the Washington Academy.

1847: Bills and receipts for taxes, copying fees, church legacy installment, and clothing. Also account sheets of the estate of John Singeltary. Bills and receipts of Richard Singeltary for clothing, books, spending money, and tuition while attending the Washington Academy.

1848: Bills and receipts for Thomas, Richard, and George Singeltary including school expenses, clothing, spending money, household repairs, and hardware. Also a legal document releasing Bryan Grimes, Sr., from his guardianship of George Singeltary. Bills and receipts of Richard Singeltary for clothing, books, medical bills, tuition to Dr. J. M. Lovejoy, taxes, and wharf improvements.

1849: Bills and receipts of Richard Singeltary for clothing, books, tuition to Dr. J. M. Lovejoy, taxes, and church legacy installment. Also a land rental agreement and inventory of notes, stocks, and receipts.

1850: Bills and receipts of Richard and Thomas Singeltary for books, clothing, school supplies, tuition to Dr. J. M. Lovejoy, taxes, and church legacy installment.

1851: Bills and receipts for medical expenses, taxes, church legacy installment, masonry work, clothing, tuition, school books and supplies, and shoes.

1852: Bills and receipts for taxes, shoes, tuition, dental expenses, school books and supplies, and clothing.

1853: Bills and receipts of Richard Singeltary for tuition to J. M. Lovejoy and the University of North Carolina, and for shoes, books, school supplies, and taxes.

1854: Bills and receipts of Richard Singeltary for clothing, spending money, dental work, and hotel expenses relating to his education at the University of North Carolina; receipts for taxes; land deed paid by G. E. B. Singeltary; and a bank statement.

1855–1856: Bills and receipts of Richard Singeltary for spending money, clothing, tuition at the University of North Carolina, and taxes.

1857–1860: Bills and receipts for taxes, spending money, and clothing. Also a bill and report from the bursar of the University of North Carolina; correspondence of George and Richard Singeltary concerning their father's estate; and bank records and transactions between William Grimes and George Singeltary.

Subseries 2.2. Estate of John Kennedy, 1825–1839 This subseries includes bills, receipts, and legal documentation concerning the estate of John Kennedy and his children, Mary, Susan, Ann Eliza, and Warren E. Kennedy. Much of the material covers the leasing of slaves from the estate by Bryan Grimes, Sr., and expenses incurred while educating Kennedy's children.

Of particular interest are the following:

1825–1826: Bills and receipts for cloth, tuition, and clothing; the will of John Kennedy. Also a list of slaves.

1827: Bills and receipts for cloth, clothing, board, shoes, tuition, taxes, and household items. Also lists of land and slaves with their hired value.

1828: Bills and receipts for cloth, shoes, board, clothing, clothing repairs, midwife services, paper, medical expenses, tuition, and school books. Bills and receipts for taxes, medical services for slaves, clothing, board, shoes, cloth, tuition, books, and paper. Also a list of slaves hired.

1829: Bills and receipts for cloth, shoes, midwife services, taxes, board, and tuition. Also a list of slaves and rented lands. Bills and receipts for board, cloth, shad, tuition, taxes, medical expenses, a coffin, and shoes. Bills and receipts for tolls, clothing, tuition, cloth, and medical expenses.

1830: Bills and receipts for tuition, board, shoes, taxes, cloth, medical visits, spending money, and clothing. Also a list of slaves with values. Bills and receipts for cloth, clothing, women's accessories, tuition, board, medical expenses, taxes, shoes, and midwife services.

1831: Bills and receipts for tuition, shoes, taxes, cloth, clothing, women's accessories, midwife services, and repairs. Bills and receipts for clothing repairs, tolls, tuition, shoes, board, cloth, clothing, printing, taxes, servant fees, and women's accessories. Also a list of slaves with their hired values.

1832: Bills and receipts for tuition, board, cloth, spending money, taxes, and women's accessories. Also a settlement with Ann Eliza Kennedy. Bills and receipts for spending money, cloth, splitting rails, clothing, medicine, paper, shoes, tuition, board, and women's accessories. Also a list of slaves and their rented value.

1833: Bills and receipts for cloth, clothing, estate expenses, horse, board, midwife expenses, shoes, and men's and women's accessories. Also a list of slaves and their rented value. Bills and receipts for shoes, spending money, charwoman services, board, midwife services, taxes, and women's accessories.

1834: Bills and receipts for a coffin, board, cloth, midwife services, medical expenses, medicine, and women's accessories. Also a list of slaves and their rented value.

1835–1836: Bills and receipts for midwife services, taxes, room and board, cloth, clothing, medical expenses for slaves, and a coffin. Also a settlement with Warren E. Kennedy and list of slaves and their rented values.

1837: Bills and receipts for midwife services, taxes, room and board of slaves, clothing, board, medicine, and women's accessories. Also a list of slaves and their hired value.

1838–1839: Bills and receipts for shoes, stage fare, board, women's accessories, building additions, medicine for slaves, cloth, and clothing. Also a deed for land sales in Pitt County, North Carolina, settlements with Susan and Mary Kennedy, and a list of slaves and their hired value.

Subseries 2.3. Estates of Thomas and Walter Hanrahan, 1792–1859 This subseries includes bills, receipts, and legal documentation concerning the estates of Thomas and Walter Hanrahan and their children. Bryan Grimes, Sr., acted as guardian of the children and was related to the family through marriage. Most of the items concern providing the material needs and education of the children, paying taxes on the property, and administering the slaves owned by the estate.

Of particular interest are the following:

1792–1816: Deeds of sale of land in Greenville, Pitt County, receipts for slaves, and instructions for administering an estate and land sales in Beaufort County.

1818–1820: Deed of sale for slaves and land in Beaufort and Pitt counties.

1821–1828: Deeds of sale for land and slaves in Beaufort and Pitt counties and account sheets.

1829: Deed of sale for land and slaves in Beaufort and Pitt counties, account sheets, and list of lots owned.

1830–1834: Court agreements concerning complaints, a letter concerning debt owed to William Hanrahan, slave and land sales, list of lots owned, and meeting minutes concerning the formation of a company in Beaufort County.

1835–1836: Deed of sale for land and slaves, tax receipts, receipt for a coffin and funeral expenses, and settlement of an estate.

1837: Deed of sale for land and horses, and bills and receipts for farm items.

1838–1839: Bills and receipts for taxes, boarding horses, household items, and deed of sale for land and slaves.

1840: Debts, bills and receipts for farm implements and shoes, deed of sale for slaves, and list of items stolen from a store in Pitt County.

1841: Bills and receipts for taxes, subscriptions, cloth, and repairs. Also deed of sale for slaves, complaints filed in court, and items concerning the death of James Hanrahan.

1842: Bills and receipts for interest payments, complaints filed in court, deed of sale for land, items concerning the death and estate of James Hanrahan, and will of William Hanrahan.

1843–1844: Bills and receipts for taxes and renting slaves, complaints filed in court, deeds of sale for slaves and land, and items concerning the estate of James Hanrahan.

1845–1846: Bills and receipts for shoe repairs, taxes, and land sales; and a letter to Walter Hanrahan from New York concerning the hardware business, complaints filed in court, and record of interest payments.

1847: Bills and receipts for a variety of household items, foodstuffs, farm implements, postage, clothing, and the support and clothing of a Negro woman and her children. Also complaints filed in court and will of Thomas Hanrahan.

1848: Bills and receipts for household items, foodstuffs, farm implements, postage, medicine for slaves, clothing, the support and clothing of a Negro woman and her children. Also complaints filed in court and deed for slave sales.

1849: Bills and receipts for household items, medicine for slaves, sawing of planks, taxes, farm repairs, and subscriptions. Also a handwritten copy of the will of Thomas Hanrahan, land deed, and list of notes due. Bills and receipts for board at White Sulphur Springs, Surry County, and tuition. Also business transactions with Alex T. Stewart & Company of New York City, concerning cloth sales. Bills and receipts for blacksmith, medical expenses for slaves, moving fees, household items, foodstuffs, boarding at Shocco Springs, Warren County, postage, and bricks.

1850: Bills and receipts for shipping, foodstuffs, hotel rooms, farming implements, postage, medical expenses for slaves, blacksmith's services, and court settlements. Bills and receipts for hotel rooms, lime, repairs, foodstuffs, and postage. Bills and receipts for shipping and planks, business transactions with a New York firm, and a land deed.

1851: Bills and receipts for tuition, shipping, foodstuffs, cloth, clothing, and farm repairs. Bills and receipts for postage, board, cloth, and foodstuffs. Also a handwritten copy of the will of Thomas Hanrahan.

1852: Bills and receipts for stock in the Greenville & Raleigh Plank Road Company, tuition, bricks, salt, taxes, shipping, and postage. Also directive from the will of William Hanrahan. Bills and receipts for board, medical treatments,

shingles, clothing, cloth, foodstuffs, household items, and women's accessories. Also a power of attorney.

1853: Bills and receipts for planking, hardware and construction items, barrels, medical expenses, minor blacksmithing repairs, taxes, boots, cloth, clothing, household items, and women's accessories. Bills and receipts for taxes, tuition, and repairs. Also appointment of attorney, deed of gift, and a check.

1854: Bills and receipts for medical expenses for slaves, postage, foodstuffs, farm items, tuition, books, and estate expenses.

1855: Bills and receipts for estate expenses, Greenville & Raleigh Plank Road Company, foodstuffs, items for slaves, cloth, clothing, taxes, medicine, and a coffin. Also a list of slaves.

1856: Bills and receipts for estate expenses, wine, repairs, foodstuffs, medicine, cloth, clothing, medical expenses for slaves, a coffin, and board of a slave while in jail. Also a list of slaves.

1857-1859: Statement of loans, bills and receipts for taxes, slaves, and coffins.

Subseries 2.4. Estate of William Boyd, 1822-1826 This subseries documents expenses related to Bryan Grimes, Sr., serving as guardian to the children of William Boyd.

Of particular interest is the following:

1822-1826: Bills and receipts for spending money, shoes, cloth, and clothing. Also account sheets from the estate of William Boyd, with Bryan Grimes as guardian.

Subseries 2.5. Estate of William Cherry, 1842-1844 This subseries consists of documentation related to Walter Hanrahan serving as trustee to the estate of William Cherry.

Of particular interest is the following:

1842-1844: Account sheets, sale of slaves, and taxes on the estate of William Cherry, with Walter Hanrahan as trustee.

Subseries 2.6. Estate of James O'K. Williams, 1827-1841 This subseries includes bills, receipts, and other documentation related to Bryan Grimes, Sr. serving as guardian of the children of James O'K. Williams. Items cover the education of the children and the leasing and medical expenses of slaves.

Of particular interest are the following:

1827-1830: Bills and receipts for renting slaves and paying for clothing, books, tuition, and shoes.

1831: Bills and receipts for cloth, clothing, tuitions, books, taxes, shoes, and shoe repairs.

1831: Bills and receipts for women's accessories, midwife services, board, cloth, books, and an allabaster doll. Also a list of slaves and their hired value.

1832: Bills and receipts for cloth, clothing, women's accessories, shoes, books, board, tuition, medical expenses, and taxes. Also a list of slaves and their hired value.

1833: Bills and receipts for cloth, clothing, shoes, women's accessories, board, shoes, taxes, repairs, and medical expenses. Also a list of slaves for hire and rent from land.

1834: Bills and receipts for cloth, clothing, tuition, books, taxes, shoes, shoe repairs, and midwife services.

1835–1836: Bills and receipts for cloth, clothing, tuition, books, taxes, shoes, shoe repairs, care of slaves, and medical care for family.

1837–1841: Bills and receipts for cloth, clothing, tuition, books, taxes, shoes, shoe repairs, and estate settlement.

Subseries 2.7. Legal and Estate Papers of James R. Hoyle, 1836–1842

This subseries includes documentation generated by Walter Hanrahan while acting as executor of the estate of James R. Hoyle and correspondence to Hoyle.

Of particular interest are the following:

1836–1842: Legal and estate papers of James R. Hoyle, with Walter Hanrahan as executor. Items include documents naming Walter Hanrahan as executor, account sheets, complaints, sales of property, court agreements, deeds in trust, documents naming J. R. Hoyle as deputy, and a summons.

1836–1840: Instruction and correspondence from Samuel Ralston to James R. Hoyle of Pactolus, Pitt County. There is one interesting letter concerning Whig politics in North Carolina.

Series 3. Other Financial and Legal Items, 1713–1914 and Undated

Subseries 3.1. 1713–1866 This subseries includes items covering the Grimes's business affairs in eastern North Carolina. Among these items are land deeds, bills, receipts, bills of lading, shipping orders, notices, articles of agreement, legal announcements, and other material. Most of these items concern the business dealings of William Grimes and Bryan Grimes, Sr. The transactions include the buying and selling of real estate, slaves, and cotton. Within the series are documents that mention Bryan Grimes, Jr. and the estates managed by Bryan Grimes, Sr.

Of particular interest are the following:

1713–1767: Three copies, handwritten in 1849, of a grant of land in Beaufort Precinct, North Carolina, given to Thomas Roper in 1713; deeds of sale and land grants in Bathe, Beaufort, and Pitt counties, North Carolina.

1770–1779: Part of a plea made by John Anderson, a Revolutionary War soldier; deeds of sale for land in Pitt, Beaufort, and Edgecombe counties, North Carolina; and the will of William Jones of Pitt County. Two of the deeds are transactions made by Demsie Grimes.

1780–1782: Deeds for land sales in Pitt and Hyde counties, North Carolina, some of which concern Demsie Grimes.

1783–1789: Deeds for land sales in Washington, Hyde, Beaufort, and Pitt counties, North Carolina, some of which concern Demsie Grimes and John Gray Blount, and fragments of documents from the eighteenth century.

1790–1795: Deeds for land sales in Beaufort, Pitt, and Hyde counties and in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, some of which concern John Gray Blount and William (d. 1797) and Demsie Grimes.

1796–1799: Deeds for land sales in Pitt, Beaufort, and Hyde counties, and in the town of Greenville, North Carolina, and transactions concerning the estate of William Grimes, including an inventory of his personal property and his will.

1800–1803: Transactions concerning the estate of William Grimes; deeds for land sales in Pitt County and in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina; and bills for clothing, foodstuffs, and household items.

1804–1806: Transactions concerning the estate of William Grimes, with Reading Grist as guardian of Grimes's heirs, including bills for household items, cloth, clothing, and foodstuffs, and the sale of land in Pitt County and of a slave. Some of the transactions involved Walter and Thomas Hanrahan.

1807–1809: Bills for cloth, household items, foodstuffs, and trimmings; notes concerning brandy and land sales; a deed for land sale in Beaufort County, North Carolina; and an inventory of the estate of Richard Grice of Washington County, Georgia, which includes a price listing of slaves, livestock, and household items.

1810–1812: Deeds for land and slave sales in Pitt and Beaufort counties and in the town of Washington, North Carolina; bills and receipts for cloth, clothing, taxes, board, sewing items, and foodstuffs; loan statements and documents concerning the role of Reading and Frederick Grist, executors of the estate of William Grimes; and the will of Thomas Gorham of Pitt County.

1813–1815: Deeds for land sales in Pitt County, North Carolina; documentation concerning the estate of William Grimes; bills and receipts for taxes, tuition, board, foodstuffs, farm items, and tack repairs.

1816: Deeds for sale of land and slaves in Pitt County, North Carolina, and Washington, Georgia; bills and receipts for furniture, household items, taxes, tuition, and board; and documentation concerning the estates of William Grimes and Richard Grice.

1817: Bills and receipts for tuition, cloth, foodstuffs, and taxes; deeds for land and slave sales in Washington County, Georgia, and Pitt County, North Carolina.

1818–1819: Deeds for sale of land and slaves in Pitt County, North Carolina; documents concerning taxation; a note of judgment against Franklin Gorham; and bills for board, tuition, pork, plantation articles, feedstuffs, foodstuffs, household items, medicine, medical treatment, and cloth.

1820: Deeds for land sales in Pitt County, North Carolina; documents concerning the estate of Franklin Gorham; bills and receipts concerning tuition, household items, foodstuffs, liquor, medicines, and medical treatment for slaves; a marriage license; and documentation naming B. Grimes as attorney to Reading Grist.

1821–1822: Deeds for sale of slaves and land in Pitt and Beaufort counties, North Carolina; loan statements; subscription to the National Vaccine Institution; bills and receipts for liquor, foodstuffs, farm implements, cloth, household items, medical expenses, house and farm repairs; and account sheets.

1823–1824: Deeds for sale of slaves and land in Pitt County, most involving Bryan Grimes; bills and receipts for a cotton gin, farm supplies, foodstuffs, tuition, marble tombstones, household items, medical expenses, cloth, books, and taxes; a marriage agreement; a summons to superior court; and a copy of the will of John Gray Blount.

1825: Bills and receipts for household items, foodstuffs, farm supplies, clothing, and labor for repairs; court agreements; deeds for sale of land; and a statement from the chief justice of the Superior Court of North Carolina that William H. Hardin is fit to practice law.

1826: Deed for land sales in Pitt County and in the town of Washington, North Carolina; permission note for marriage; contracts; court settlements; bills and receipts for medical expenses, subscriptions, foodstuffs, household items, cloth, and farm equipment; and the will of Christopher Crandell.

1827: Deeds for sale of land and slaves in Pitt County and in the town of Washington, North Carolina; a document related to the Washington Toll Bridge Co.; bills and receipts for household items, cloth, feedstuffs, taxes, and foodstuffs; and accounts of the estate of Ann Grimes.

1828: Deeds for sale of land and slaves in Beaufort County and in the town of Washington, North Carolina; account notes; bills and receipts for medicines, taxes, a newspaper, and poll taxes; and documentation concerning the estate of Ann Grimes. Promisory note; bills and receipts for household items, farm items, foodstuffs, cloth, clothing, medicine, medical expenses, furniture, shoes, farm repairs, and lumber; and a legal agreement made by John Gray Blount concerning Rose Bay.

1829: Deeds for sale of land and slaves in Pitt County, North Carolina; bills and receipts for newspaper subscriptions, taxes, cloth, clothing, shoes, household items, tuition, farm items, and legal services; and a list of taxable people in the Moyes District, Pitt County.

1830: Documentation of interest paid to wards of Bryan Grimes; deeds for land sales in Pitt and Beaufort counties, North Carolina; a petition for partition of land by Bryan Grimes and others; documentation concerning cotton sales, bridge construction, and bridge stock; and a legal agreement made by John Gray Blount concerning Smithfield Plantation. Bills and receipts for tuition, foodstuffs, cloth, clothing, shoes, an ink stand, farm supplies, repairs, feedstuffs, and turpentine.

1831–1833: Bills and receipts for cloth, household items, medical expenses, tuition, and subscriptions; loan agreements; list of debtors/creditors; and deeds for sale of land and slaves in the towns of Raleigh and Washington and in Pitt and Beaufort counties, North Carolina.

1834–1835: Bills and receipts for jewelry repairs and board; a legal warrant; loan agreements; and deeds for sale of land and slaves in the town of Washington and in Pitt and Beaufort counties, North Carolina.

1836: Bills and receipts for feedstuffs, company shares, and clothing; agreements of Thomas Hanrahan; a loan agreement; deed of sale for land in

Greenville and in Pitt County, North Carolina; account sheets; a document making James R. Hoyle a deputy; and a land agreement concerning J. G. Blount.

1837: Bills and receipts for clothing, cloth, shipping fees, and shoes; a check from New York; legal complaints; loan agreements; and deeds for real property and slaves in Pitt and Beaufort counties, North Carolina.

1838: Bill of lading for cotton bales; payment of trust agreements; loan agreements; memo of claims returned by J. Hoyle; an estate agreement; settlements; bills and receipts for teachers and foodstuffs; and deeds for land sales in Pitt County and in Greenville, North Carolina.

1839: Bills and receipts for clothing, settlements, taxes, and stock in the Greenville Silk Co.; deeds for sale of land in Duplin County and in Greenville, North Carolina; and explanation of a map of land owned by the Blount family in Hyde County.

1840: Bills and receipts for cloth, shoes, clothing, household items, farm supplies, and medicine; account sheets; loan agreements; debtor/creditor sheets; and a deed of sale for a slave.

1841: Loose notes on the number of shad and herring caught during the day and night, beginning in 1841, as well as their value, the number salted, and the number consumed, and a survey map of a tract of land in Pamlico, North Carolina.

1841–1844: Deeds of sale for a slave and land in Pitt County, North Carolina; receipts for fancy stuffs; and land agreements and complaints.

1845: Bills, receipts, and legal items concerning real estate, clothing, household items, foodstuffs, medical care, repairs, and hardware; a deed of sale for land; an item concerning the estate of James O'K. Williams; and a land agreement made by Thomas H. Blount related to Rose Bay.

1846–1847: Deeds for the sale of land and slaves in Raleigh and in Pitt, Halifax, and Beaufort counties, North Carolina (one slave sold is an eight-year-old boy without his mother); and a list of slaves with their ages and their offspring.

1848–1849: Bills for foodstuffs and medical treatment; a list of notes due; two business letters; deeds for the sale of slaves and land in Pitt and Beaufort counties, North Carolina; a survey map showing land in Pitt County; and an announcement of a slave auction.

1850–1851: Bills and receipts for household items, furniture, medical expenses, and clothing; a deed for land sales in Culpeper County, Virginia, signed by J. G. B. Grimes (for related items, see Folder 326); a list of notes due; a list of articles sold at Rose Bay for Bryan Grimes; and records for clothing and food for slaves on Avon Plantation.

1852–1853: Lists of state bonds and notes due compiled by A. H. Mansfield; a bill for foodstuffs and farm equipment; a deed for the sale of land in Pitt County; a note concerning transportation agreements; and a copy of the will of Mrs. Bryan Grimes.

1854: Bills and receipts for medical treatment, cotton, slaves, insurance payments, cloth, clothing, foodstuffs, household items, and stationery, and lists of notes due.

1855: Bills, receipts, and account sheets for interest, cotton, stock and bond payments, loans, and the *National Intelligencer*; lists of taxable slaves with ages and value; the will of Edward Salter; and deeds for land sales in Pitt County.

1856: Bills and receipts for taxes, tack and shoeing of horses, the *Weekly Register*, cloth, and foodstuffs.

1857: Bills and receipts for household and farming items, supplies related to cotton planting, and lumber; a list concerning clothing for slaves. Bills and receipts for foodstuffs, furniture, clothing, and medicine, and a deed of sale for land in Culpeper County, Virginia, by J. G. B. Grimes. Bills and receipts for subscriptions and taxes; notes from the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co. and the Louisiana State Bank; the will of Elizabeth Grimes and related material; business letters concerning the case of *William Grimes v. Bryan Grimes*; the will of Thomas Hanrahan; and note concerning the will of Bryan Grimes, Sr.

1858: Bills and receipts for subscriptions, taxes, wages, premiums, banking transactions, household items, carpet, dishes, and furniture. Bills, receipts, and notes related to farming and planting, including sale of slaves, cotton production, loans, and carriage repairs, and legal correspondence. Bills and receipts for foodstuffs, household items, clothing and related items, medicine, and medical expenses for slaves, and a list of notes due and related transactions. Deeds for land sales in Raleigh and in Pitt, Hyde, and Lenoir counties, North Carolina; documentation concerning banking transactions and insurance; settlement of legal differences between Bryan and William Grimes; a receipt for liquor and fancy goods; notes concerning the estates of Bryan Grimes, Sr., and Thomas Hanrahan; and lists concerning feedstuffs and clothing given to slaves.

1859: Bills, receipts, and notes concerning cotton sales in New York City. Bills and receipts for banking transactions with the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Bank of Fayetteville, and subscriptions. Bills and receipts for photographs, portraits, furniture, board at the Lafayette Hotel, Jones Springs, Hot Springs; loan transactions; wills of Bryan Grimes, Sr., and William Grimes; and a note concerning the will of Thomas Hanrahan. Bills, receipts, and account sheets for farm-related repairs, feedstuffs, medicine and medical care for slaves, and agricultural implements. Bills and receipts for clothing and related items, foodstuffs, and household items, and a deed of sale for land in Pitt County.

1860: Bills, notes, and receipts for clothing, board, North Carolina state taxes, subscriptions to the *Weekly Register*, household and farming repairs, corn, and farming implements. Documentation of banking transactions; the will of William Grimes; notices concerning the estates of B. F. Bright of Pitt County, North Carolina, Bryan Grimes, Sr., and Elizabeth Grimes. Bills, receipts, and financial letters concerning cotton prices in New York City, and a business note from Thomas C. Singeltary to "Dear Uncle."

1861: Instructions to William Grimes and Pulaski Cowper concerning the estate of Bryan Grimes, Sr. Bills and receipts for gas pipes, hardware, corn, cotton, clothing, and state, county, and war taxes. Bills and receipts for tuition, Raleigh Gas Light Company, advertising, newspaper subscription, hardware, medical expenses, land transactions, and slaves.

1862: Bills, letters, and receipts for Raleigh Gas Light Company, newspaper subscriptions, clothing, building repairs, Thomas Singeltary, loans, medical expenses, post office fees and taxes, and related notes, and military passes. Bills and receipts for items for slaves; documentation of the destruction of picked cotton as directed by the government of the Confederate States of America; documentation of *Grimes v. Pugh*, a civil suit; a list of slaves who "went to the Yankees in Washington, North Carolina"; and account notes.

1863: Bills, receipts and accounts concerning plantation items, Raleigh Gas Light Company, taxes, tolls, a plant nursery, and shares in the Joint Stock Confederate Publishing Company. Pass from the Goldsboro, North Carolina, provost marshal; account sheets concerning slaves and estates; deeds for land sales in Craven County and in Raleigh, North Carolina; and a note concerning Confederate bonds.

1864: Bills, receipts, and account records for taxes, Raleigh Gas Light Company, repairs, and shipping; passes from the Goldsboro and Washington, North Carolina, provost marshals; deeds for land sales in Craven County; and documentation from the Court of Equity of Lenoir County, North Carolina.

1865: Bills and receipts for taxes, medicine, and Raleigh Gas Light Company; documentation of coupon bonds; an ordinance; and a deed for land sales in Raleigh.

1866: Sharecropping agreements in Pitt County; deeds for land sales in Raleigh and in Beaufort and Lenoir counties; action of guardianship; rent payments; promissory notes; legal correspondence from Edward Clements Yellowley (1821–1885); and a tax receipt belonging to J. G. B. Grimes.

Series 4. Other Papers, 1823–1947 and Undated

Subseries 4.1. W. W. Myers Materials, July 1867–September 1868 Dr. Myers served in the U.S. Army as acting assistant surgeon in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Land in its medical facilities at Wilmington, North Carolina. The letters, printed orders, circulars, invoices, rosters, and records are concerned with ordering supplies, hiring freedmen employees, consuming medicines, and submitting reports. The correspondence originated from Washington, DC; New Bern, Raleigh, and Wilmington, North Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina; and Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia. This material is filed first by type and then chronologically.

Of particular interest are the following:

July–November 1867: Handwritten correspondence and printed circular letters from and to Dr. Myers. These items cover the procedures for ordering supplies and changes in the chain-of-command.

December 1867: Correspondence from and to Dr. Myers, covering supplies and submitting reports.

January–March 1868: Handwritten correspondence and printed circular letters to Dr. Myers. This material is a discussion of vouchers, accounts, the chain-of-command, persons hired, and lists of the bureau's officers in North Carolina.

April–June 1868: Circulars, form letters, and correspondence to Dr. Myers. This material is a discussion of vouchers, letters from a doctor in New Bern, North Carolina, and lists of the bureau's officers in North Carolina.

July 1867–March 1868: Contracts between Dr. Myers and Rufus Craig, an African American, concerning employment. Also, reports and receipt rolls covering the length of service and salaries of Rufus Craig, Ephiam Williams, and Alexander Williams as nurses/attendants.

April–September 1868: Employment and reports of Rufus Craig.

November 1867–February 1868: Weekly reports of a sick freedman at Hogan Dispensary in Wilmington, North Carolina.

March–June 1868: Weekly reports of a sick freedman.

July–September 1868: Weekly reports of a sick freedman.

December 1867–September 1868: Monthly hospital reports (oversized items).

October 1867–June 1868: Invoices, requisitions, bills of lading, and packing lists for hospital supplies, foodstuffs, and medicines.

December 1867–September 1868: Invoices, requisitions, bills of lading, and packing lists for hospital supplies, foodstuffs, and medicines.

Subseries 4.2. Miscellaneous Items, 1823–1947 and Undated This subseries comprises various items, including charts, administrative instructions, family histories, speeches, poems, newspaper clippings, and quartermaster's papers that concern the activities of members of the Grimes and related families.

Accounts of the Grimes family history; a handwritten list of the members of the Blount family compiled by Olivia Blount Grimes in 1947; a genealogical chart of the Blount family, starting with the family members who flourished in the mid-1700s; additional material concerning the Richard Grist family that flourished between 1800 and 1850; the Blount family; and a poem apparently written by Walter Hanrahan.

Of particular interest are the following:

ca. 1855–1860: Various items relating to Bryan Grimes, Sr., including directions to overseers and copies of newspaper clippings telling of his death.

1862–1874: Various items pertaining to William Grimes, including his one-day service in the Confederate army, discharge, pardon, and honorary membership in the Raleigh Light Infantry.

1854–1933: Various items relating to J. G. B. Grimes, including his pardon, death notices, and a speech he may have given in 1854 at the University of North Carolina before the graduating class.

1862: Various official reports and forms signed by Captain J. G. B. Grimes when he served in the Fourth North Carolina Regiment during the Civil War.

The documentation covers items needing replacement, new issues, gear related to transportation, and muster rolls.

1861–1864: Same as above.

ca. 1850–1880: Various items concerning the life, Civil War career, and death of General Bryan Grimes, Jr., including copies of newspaper clippings, fliers, and a handwritten copy of a poem possibly written by Grimes.

1823–1863: Various unrelated items, including instructions for Nathan G. Blount's Steel Saw Gin in Kinston, North Carolina; a detailed map of Charleston, South Carolina, ca. 1863, possibly drawn by Alonzo H. Mansfield; an 1817 University of North Carolina diploma awarded to William H. Harding; three hand-drawn patterns; and the commission of William H. Hardin in the North Carolina state militia, dated 3 January 1823.

Series 5. Volumes, 1827–1904 and Undated

Subseries 5.1. 1827–1864 This subseries consists of thirty-eight volumes, including account books, ledger books, notebooks, studbooks, albums, recipe books, memorandum books, and bank books belonging to the Grimes family. Among these items are accounts of the Kennedy and Hanrahan estates, and the Grimes family plantations; albums owned by John Gray Blount Grimes; business records of William Grimes relating to his concerns in Raleigh; and account books kept by a housewife living near Raleigh.

Volume 1. 1827–1859. Accounts of Bryan Grimes, Sr., as guardian of the estate of John Kennedy (children: John T., Warren, Ann E., Mary T., and Susan T. Kennedy), 1827–1839; estate of A. Grimes (children: Mary Bryan and Sarah Ann Williams), 1830–1838; and estate of John Singletary (children: Richard, George, and Thomas C. Singletary), 1845–1859.

Volume 2. 1830–1840. List of notes belonging to Sarah A. G. Williams, with Bryan Grimes, Sr., acting as guardian.

Volume 3. 1836. List of expenses.

Volume 4. 1836–1846. List of notes belonging to Thomas Hanrahan.

Volume 5. 1837–1859. Expenditures on children of Bryan Grimes, Sr., 1840–1854; plantation records of Yankee Hall, Grimesland, and Avon in Pitt County and also of Rose Bay, Jericho, and Pungo. These accounts include yields of feedstuffs, animal husbandry, turpentine processing, fish caught, funds from Washington toll bridge, overseer's wages, and black workers hired.

Volume 6. 1839–1849. List of notes belonging to Thomas Hanrahan.

Volume 7. 1840. Cash paid for crops and a list of expenditures.

Volume 8. 1841. List of fish caught (mostly shad) and list of books.

Volume 9. 1842–1843. Account book of William Grimes for Yankee Hall plantation, including crop production records and a list of expenditures.

Volume 10. 1842–1846. List of notes belonging to Thomas Hanrahan.

Volume 11. 1842–1850. List of notes.

Volume 12. 1842–1851. List of notes belonging to Thomas Hanrahan.

Volume 13. 1842–1857. List of notes concerning Thomas Hanrahan.

- Volume 14. 1845–1852. List of notes belonging to Thomas Hanrahan.
- Volume 15. 1845–1852. List of notes belonging to Thomas Hanrahan.
- Volume 16. 1849–1854. List of notes belonging to Thomas Hanrahan.
- Volume 17. 1849–1860. Account book of notes, bonds, stocks, and cash, which seems to have belonged to the estate of Bryan Grimes, Sr.
- Volume 18. 1850s–1860s. Notebook belonging to William Grimes, listing state bonds and notes.
- Volume 19. 1851–1859. Bank book belonging to Thomas Hanrahan, listing slaves.
- Volume 20. 1852. Account book of William Grimes, covering the expenditures of head of Pungo Plantation.
- Volume 21. 1852–1858. Account book belonging to William Grimes, covering traveling expenses, clothing, postage fees, and other expenditures.
- Volume 22. 1853–1887. List of state bonds belonging to William Grimes.
- Volume 23. 1854. List of notes belonging to Thomas Hanrahan.
- Volume 24. 1854. Autograph album of John Gray Blount Grimes (1834–1909), University of North Carolina class of 1854, containing only one message, from James Cathcart Johnston, Jr. This volume also has a frontispiece and five engravings of vases and flowers, all of which are handcolored.
- Volume 25. 1854. Autograph album of Joseph Adolphus Engelhard (1832–1879), University of North Carolina class of 1854, containing the autographs of about 150 members of the classes of 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857, with some biographical data. This book was presented to J. G. B. Grimes by Mrs. J. A. Engelhard. It appears that Grimes penciled in some additional information about a number of students.
- Volume 26. 1854. Album of engravings of the University of North Carolina class of 1854 (without front end papers, frontispiece, or title page), containing about fifty-five engraved portraits, owned by J. G. B. Grimes.
- Volume 27. ca. 1854. A book of remedies and recipes, handwritten and clippings, six pages. Some pages dated 1860 and 1870s, owned by J. G. B. Grimes.
- Volume 28. 1854–1857. Notebook of debts, mortgages, and trusts.
- Volume 29. 1854–1857. List of notes belonging to Thomas Hanrahan, with Bryan Grimes, Sr., as guardian.
- Volume 30. 1854–1857. List of notes belonging to Thomas Hanrahan, with Bryan Grimes, Sr., as guardian.
- Volume 31. 1854–1861. Notebook concerning Thomas Hanrahan.
- Volume 32. 1855–1863. Record book of notes, bonds, and other intangible assets belonging to William Grimes (as copied by Pulaski Cowper in 1863).
- Volume 33. 1857–1861. List of notes, inventory of notes belonging to William Grimes from the estate of Thomas Hanrahan, and letter pertaining to Ransom Buck's debt. Includes slave lists showing births, deaths, and families.
- Volume 34. 1858–1862. Notebook listing bonds belonging to William Grimes.

Volume 35. 1858–1863. Notebook listing bonds and notes belonging to William Grimes.

Volume 36. 1858–1863. Account book of notes, bonds, and other intangibles belonging to William Grimes (as copied by Pulaski Cowper in 1866).

Volume 37. 1859. Notebook of personal expenditures belonging to William Grimes, five pages.

Volume 38. 1860–1864. Memorandum book belonging to William Grimes, listing tuition paid in 1864, slaves and their value, and amounts owed by William and Bryan Grimes for school and poor taxes.

Series 6. Pictures, ca. 1850–1933 and Undated

This series consists of images, both negative and positive, of members of the Grimes family and their residences in Raleigh and Grimesland. The family member photographs and engravings are of William, Bryan, Jr., Elizabeth Hanrahan, and Bryan Grimes, Sr.

The first picture is a photograph of William and Bryan Grimes, Jr., ca. 1850. The second is a photograph of William Grimes, Sr., ca. 1855. The third is a photograph of Elizabeth Hanrahan Grimes, ca. 1855. The fourth is a photograph of William and Bryan Grimes, Jr., ca. 1868. The fifth picture is an engraving of William Grimes, ca. 1875. The seventh is a stereograph of the main house at Grimesland, Pitt County, North Carolina, ca. 1885. The seventh and eighth are photographs of 421 Halifax Street, Raleigh, North Carolina, ca. 1933. The ninth picture is a negative and positive of an unknown house, undated.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Grimes Family Papers is provided on reel 50, frame 0875. Omissions include Subseries 1.3.2. General Correspondence, 1867–1895 and Undated; Subseries 3.2. Other Financial and Legal Items, 1867–1914 and Undated; and Subseries 5.2. Volumes, 1867–1904 and Undated.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Richard Grist Ledger; the Manly Family Papers; the Bryan Grimes Papers; and the John Bryan Grimes Papers. Of these, the Manly Family Papers are scheduled for inclusion, in part, in UPA's *Southern Women and Their Families in the 19th Century: Papers and Diaries, Series A, Part 8*. A related collection among the holdings of the Duke University Library is the James Redding Grist Business Records, included in UPA's *Slavery in Antebellum Southern Industries, Series A*. Several other related collections are among the holdings of the East Carolina Manuscript Collection, Greenville, North Carolina.

Sources of the biographical note are Ashe's *Biographical History of North Carolina*, Vol. 6; and John R. Peacock, III, (unpublished honors paper in history, VPI&SU, Blacksburg, Virginia, 1979).

Reel 44

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 57 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1820–1895 and Undated

Subseries 1.1. Letters from Major General Bryan Grimes, Jr., 1860–1865, 1868–1879, and Undated

0058 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0059 Folder 1, 1860–1861. 27 frames.
0086 Folder 2, January–May 1862. 52 frames.
0138 Folder 3, June–December 1862. 38 frames.
0176 Folder 4, 1863. 22 frames.
0198 Folder 5, 1864–1865. 25 frames.
0223 Folder 6, 1868–1879 and Undated. 38 frames.

Subseries 1.2. Reports and Accounts of Overseers, 1860–1882 and Undated

0261 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
0262 Folder 7, Avon Plantation, 1860–1865. 38 frames.
0300 Folder 8, Avon Plantation, 1867–1868. 28 frames.
0328 Folder 9, Avon Plantation, October 1873–March 1875. 23 frames.
0351 Folder 10, Avon Plantation, April–June 1875. 36 frames.
0387 Folder 11, Avon Plantation, July–December 1875. 56 frames.
0443 Folder 12, Avon Plantation, January–May 1876. 46 frames.
0489 Folder 13, Avon Plantation, October–December 1876. 24 frames.
0513 Folder 14, Avon Plantation, January–March 1877. 38 frames.
0551 Folder 15, Avon Plantation, April–October 1877. 43 frames.
0594 Folder 16, Avon Plantation, November–December 1877. 23 frames.
0617 Folder 17, Avon Plantation, January–May 1878. 41 frames.
0658 Folder 18, Avon Plantation, 1878, 1882, and Undated. 27 frames.
0685 Folder 19, Oregon Farm, 1876. 34 frames.

Subseries 1.3. General Correspondence, 1820–1940 and Undated

Subseries 1.3.1. 1820–1866

0719 Description of Subseries 1.3.1. 2 frames.
0721 Folder 20, 1820–1835. 15 frames.
0736 Folder 21, 1838–1846. 19 frames.
0755 Folder 22, 1850–1855. 26 frames.
0781 Folder 23, 1856–1859. 20 frames.
0801 Folder 24, 1860–1862. 51 frames.
0852 Folder 25, 1863–1864. 42 frames.
0894 Folder 26, 1865–1866. 28 frames.

Series 2. Estate Papers, 1792–1860

Subseries 2.1: Estate of John Singeltary, 1831–1860

0922 Description of Subseries 2.1. 2 frames.
0924 Folder 53, 1831–1839. 16 frames.
0940 Folder 54, 1840–1843. 23 frames.
0963 Folder 55, 1844. 11 frames.
0974 Folder 56, 1845. 4 frames.
0978 Folder 57, 1845. 23 frames.
1001 Folder 58, 1846. 11 frames.
1012 Folder 59, 1846. 15 frames.

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Grimes Family Papers cont. Series 2. Estate Papers, 1792–1860 cont.

Subseries 2.1: Estate of John Singeltary, 1831–1860 cont.

0001	Folder 60, 1847. 14 frames.
0015	Folder 61, 1847. 15 frames.
0030	Folder 62, 1848. 19 frames.
0049	Folder 63, 1848. 15 frames.
0064	Folder 64, 1849. 15 frames.
0079	Folder 65, 1850. 15 frames.
0094	Folder 66, 1851. 9 frames.
0103	Folder 67, 1852. 17 frames.
0120	Folder 68, 1853. 11 frames.
0131	Folder 69, 1854. 11 frames.
0142	Folder 70, 1855–1856. 20 frames.
0162	Folder 71, 1857–1860. 50 frames.

Subseries 2.2: Estate of John Kennedy, 1825–1839

0212	Description of Subseries 2.2. 2 frames.
0214	Folder 72, 1825–1826. 17 frames.
0231	Folder 73, 1827. 19 frames.
0250	Folder 74, 1828. 38 frames.
0288	Folder 75, 1828. 15 frames.
0303	Folder 76, 1829. 25 frames.
0328	Folder 77, 1829. 15 frames.
0343	Folder 78, 1829. 11 frames.
0354	Folder 79, 1830. 21 frames.
0375	Folder 80, 1830. 23 frames.
0398	Folder 81, 1831. 28 frames.
0426	Folder 82, 1831. 17 frames.
0443	Folder 83, 1832. 22 frames.
0465	Folder 84, 1832. 11 frames.
0476	Folder 85, 1833. 17 frames.
0493	Folder 86, 1833. 9 frames.
0502	Folder 87, 1834. 34 frames.
0536	Folder 88, 1835–1836. 36 frames.
0572	Folder 89, 1837. 17 frames.
0589	Folder 90, 1838–1839. 33 frames.

Subseries 2.3: Estates of Thomas and Walter Hanrahan, 1792–1859

0622	Description of Subseries 2.3. 2 frames.
0624	Folder 91, 1792–1816. 26 frames.
0650	Folder 92, 1818–1820. 24 frames.
0674	Folder 93, 1821–1828. 34 frames.
0708	Folder 94, 1829. 17 frames.
0725	Folder 95, 1830–1834. 54 frames.
0779	Folder 96, 1835–1836. 26 frames.
0805	Folder 97, 1837. 36 frames.
0841	Folder 98, 1838–1839. 17 frames.
0858	Folder 99, 1840. 20 frames.
0878	Folder 100, 1841. 27 frames.
0905	Folder 101, 1842. 11 frames.
0916	Folder 102, 1843–1844. 28 frames.

0944 Folder 103, 1845–1846. 25 frames.
0969 Folder 104, 1847. 34 frames.

Reel 46

Grimes Family Papers cont. Series 2. Estate Papers, 1792–1860 cont.

Subseries 2.3: Estates of Thomas and Walter Hanrahan, 1792–1859 cont.

0001 Folder 105, 1848. 30 frames.
0031 Folder 106, 1849. 13 frames.
0044 Folder 107, 1849. 14 frames.
0058 Folder 108, 1849. 11 frames.
0069 Folder 109, 1850. 10 frames.
0079 Folder 110, 1850. 12 frames.
0091 Folder 111, 1850. 13 frames.
0104 Folder 112, 1851. 23 frames.
0127 Folder 113, 1851. 16 frames.
0143 Folder 114, 1852. 18 frames.
0161 Folder 115, 1852. 19 frames.
0180 Folder 116, 1853. 14 frames.
0194 Folder 117, 1853. 19 frames.
0213 Folder 118, 1854. 33 frames.
0246 Folder 119, 1855. 30 frames.
0276 Folder 120, 1856. 32 frames.
0308 Folder 121, 1857–1859. 64 frames.

Subseries 2.4: Estate of William Boyd, 1822–1826

0372 Description of Subseries 2.4. 1 frame.
0373 Folder 122, 1822–1826. 16 frames.

Subseries 2.5: Estate of William Cherry, 1842–1844

0389 Description of Subseries 2.5. 1 frame.
0390 Folder 123, 1842–1844. 15 frames.

Subseries 2.6: Estate of James O'K. Williams, 1827–1841

0405 Description of Subseries 2.6. 1 frame.
0406 Folder 124, 1827–1830. 7 frames.
0413 Folder 125, 1831. 13 frames.
0426 Folder 126, 1831. 13 frames.
0439 Folder 127, 1832. 17 frames.
0456 Folder 128, 1832. 7 frames.
0463 Folder 129, 1833. 11 frames.
0474 Folder 130, 1833. 13 frames.
0487 Folder 131, 1834. 26 frames.
0513 Folder 132, 1835–1836. 17 frames.
0530 Folder 133, 1837–1841. 20 frames.

Subseries 2.7: Legal and Estate Papers of James R. Hoyle, 1836–1842

0550 Description of Subseries 2.7. 1 frame.
0551 Folder 134, 1836–1842. 43 frames.
0594 Folder 135, 1836–1840. 20 frames.

Series 3. Other Financial and Legal Items, 1713–1914 and Undated

Subseries 3.1: 1713–1866

- 0614 Description of Subseries 3.1. 6 frames.
- 0620 Folder 136, 1713–1767. 36 frames.
- 0656 Folder 137, 1770–1779. 22 frames.
- 0678 Folder 138, 1780–1782. 40 frames.
- 0718 Folder 139, 1783–1789. 29 frames.
- 0747 Folder 140, 1790–1795. 39 frames.
- 0786 Folder 141, 1796–1799. 52 frames.
- 0838 Folder 142, 1800–1803. 14 frames.
- 0852 Folder 143, 1804–1806. 33 frames.
- 0885 Folder 144, 1807–1809. 14 frames.
- 0899 Folder 145, 1810–1812. 66 frames.

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Grimes Family Papers cont.

Series 3. Other Financial and Legal Items, 1713–1914 and Undated cont.

Subseries 3.1: 1713–1866 cont.

- 0001 Folder 146, 1813–1815. 30 frames.
- 0031 Folder 147, 1816. 53 frames.
- 0084 Folder 148, 1817. 31 frames.
- 0115 Folder 149, 1818–1819. 67 frames.
- 0182 Folder 150, 1820. 53 frames.
- 0235 Folder 151, 1821–1822. 25 frames.
- 0260 Folder 152, 1823–1824. 54 frames.
- 0314 Folder 153, 1825. 20 frames.
- 0334 Folder 154, 1826. 27 frames.
- 0361 Folder 155, 1827. 47 frames.
- 0408 Folder 156, 1828. 18 frames.
- 0426 Folder 157, 1828. 48 frames.
- 0474 Folder 158, 1829. 61 frames.
- 0535 Folder 159, 1830. 19 frames.
- 0554 Folder 160, 1830. 32 frames.
- 0586 Folder 161, 1831–1833. 33 frames.
- 0619 Folder 162, 1834–1835. 30 frames.
- 0649 Folder 163, 1836. 35 frames.
- 0684 Folder 164, 1837. 27 frames.
- 0711 Folder 165, 1838. 26 frames.
- 0737 Folder 166, 1839. 35 frames.
- 0772 Folder 167, 1840. 38 frames.
- 0810 Folder 168, 1841. 8 frames.
- 0818 Folder 169, 1841–1844. 30 frames.
- 0848 Folder 170, 1845. 22 frames.
- 0870 Folder 171, 1846–1847. 26 frames.
- 0896 Folder 172, 1848–1849. 60 frames.
- 0956 Folder 173, 1850–1851. 32 frames.
- 0988 Folder 174, 1852–1853. 11 frames.
- 0999 Folder 175, 1854. 20 frames.
- 1019 Folder 176, 1855. 28 frames.
- 1047 Folder 177, 1856. 22 frames.

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Grimes Family Papers cont.

Series 3. Other Financial and Legal Items, 1713–1914 and Undated cont.

Subseries 3.1: 1713–1866 cont.

0001	Folder 178, 1857. 10 frames.
0011	Folder 179, 1857. 37 frames.
0048	Folder 180, 1857. 38 frames.
0086	Folder 181, 1858. 28 frames.
0114	Folder 182, 1858. 31 frames.
0145	Folder 183, 1858. 46 frames.
0191	Folder 184, 1858. 22 frames.
0213	Folder 185, 1859. 26 frames.
0239	Folder 186, 1859. 20 frames.
0259	Folder 187, 1859. 16 frames.
0275	Folder 188, 1859. 17 frames.
0292	Folder 189, 1859. 20 frames.
0312	Folder 190, 1860. 36 frames.
0348	Folder 191, 1860. 18 frames.
0366	Folder 192, 1860. 45 frames.
0411	Folder 193, 1861. 17 frames.
0428	Folder 194, 1861. 18 frames.
0446	Folder 195, 1861. 21 frames.
0467	Folder 196, 1862. 13 frames.
0480	Folder 197, 1862. 13 frames.
0493	Folder 198, 1863. 27 frames.
0520	Folder 199, 1863. 21 frames.
0541	Folder 200, 1864. 14 frames.
0555	Folder 201, 1865. 8 frames.
0563	Folder 202, 1866. 40 frames.

Series 4. Other Papers, 1823–1947 and Undated

Subseries 4.1: W. W. Myers Materials, July 1867–September 1868

0603	Description of Subseries 4.1. 1 frame.
0604	Folder 311, Correspondence, July–November 1867. 15 frames.
0619	Folder 312, Correspondence, December 1867. 20 frames.
0639	Folder 313, Correspondence, January–March 1868. 18 frames.
0657	Folder 314, Correspondence, April–June 1868. 16 frames.
0673	Folder 315, Rufus Craig Employment Papers, July 1867–March 1868. 40 frames.
0713	Folder 316, Rufus Craig Employment Papers, April–September 1868. 44 frames.
0757	Folder 317, Sick Reports, November 1867–February 1868. 61 frames.
0818	Folder 318, Sick Reports, March–June 1868. 65 frames.
0883	Folder 319, Sick Reports, July–September 1868. 57 frames.
0940	Folder 320, Hospital Reports, December 1867–September 1868. 53 frames.
0993	Folder 321, Invoices, October 1867–June 1868. 34 frames.
1027	Folder 322, Invoices, December 1867–September 1868. 8 frames.

Reel 49

Grimes Family Papers cont.

Series 4. Other Papers, 1823–1947 and Undated cont.

Subseries 4.2: Miscellaneous Items, 1823–1947 and Undated

0001	Description of Subseries 4.2. 1 frame.
0002	Folder 323, Genealogy, 1947 and Undated. 41 frames.
0043	Folder 324, Bryan Grimes, Sr., ca. 1855–1860. 9 frames.
0052	Folder 325, William Grimes, 1862–1874. 29 frames.
0081	Folder 326, J. G. B. Grimes, 1854–1833. 11 frames.
0092	Folder 327a, J. G. B. Grimes, Official Reports, 1862. 90 frames.
0182	Folder 327b, J. G. B. Grimes, Official Reports, 1862. 77 frames.
0259	Folder 328, J. G. B. Grimes, Official Reports, 1861–1864. 51 frames.
0310	Folder 329, Bryan Grimes, Jr., ca. 1850–1880. 18 frames.
0328	Folder 330, Grimes Family, 1823–1863. 20 frames.

Series 5. Volumes, 1827–1904 and Undated

Subseries 5.1: 1827–1864

0348	Description of Subseries 5.1. 3 frames.
0351	Folder 331, Volume 1, 1827–1859. 65 frames.
0416	Folder 332, Volume 2, 1830–1840. 5 frames.
0421	Folder 333, Volume 3, 1836. 22 frames.
0443	Folder 334, Volume 4, 1836–1846. 23 frames.
0466	Folder 335, Volume 5, 1837–1859. 73 frames.
0539	Folder 336, Volume 6, 1839–1849. 19 frames.
0558	Folder 337, Volume 7, 1840. 35 frames.
0593	Folder 338, Volume 8, 1841. 18 frames.
0611	Folder 339, Volume 9, 1842–1843. 18 frames.
0629	Folder 340, Volume 10, 1842–1846. 18 frames.
0647	Folder 341, Volume 11, 1842–1850. 15 frames.
0662	Folder 342, Volume 12, 1842–1851. 31 frames.
0693	Folder 343, Volume 13, 1842–1857. 26 frames.
0719	Folder 344, Volume 14, 1845–1852. 31 frames.
0750	Folder 345, Volume 15, 1845–1852. 28 frames.
0778	Folder 346, Volume 16, 1849–1854. 32 frames.
0810	Folder 347, Volume 17, 1849–1860. 12 frames.

Reel 50

Grimes Family Papers cont.

Series 5. Volumes, 1827–1904 and Undated cont.

Subseries 5.1: 1827–1864 cont.

0001	Folder 348, Volume 18, 1850s–1860s. 28 frames.
0029	Folder 349, Volume 19, 1851–1859. 10 frames.
0039	Folder 350, Volume 20, 1852. 7 frames.
0046	Folder 351, Volume 21, 1852–1858. 26 frames.
0072	Folder 352, Volume 22, 1853–1887. 14 frames.
0086	Folder 353, Volume 23, 1854. 50 frames.
0136	Folder 354, Volume 24, 1854. 13 frames.
0149	Folder 355, Volume 25, 1854. 149 frames.
0298	Folder 356, Volume 26, 1854. 63 frames.
0361	Folder 357, Volume 27, ca. 1854. 18 frames.

0379	Folder 358, Volume 28, 1854–1857. 23 frames.
0402	Folder 359, Volume 29, 1854–1857. 23 frames.
0425	Folder 360, Volume 30, 1854–1857. 23 frames.
0448	Folder 361, Volume 31, 1854–1861. 62 frames.
0510	Folder 362, Volume 32, 1855–1863. 21 frames.
0531	Folder 363, Volume 33, 1857–1861. 143 frames.
0674	Folder 364, Volume 34, 1858–1862. 47 frames.
0721	Folder 365, Volume 35, 1858–1863. 20 frames.
0741	Folder 366, Volume 36, 1858–1863. 16 frames.
0757	Folder 367, Volume 37, 1859. 7 frames.
0764	Folder 368, Volume 38, 1860–1864. 91 frames.

Series 6. Pictures, ca. 1850–1933 and Undated

0855	Description of Series 6. 1 frame.
0856	Folder P-3357/1–9. 19 frames.

Omissions

0875	List of Omissions from the Grimes Family Papers. 1 frame.
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