

A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

RECORDS OF ANTE-BELLUM SOUTHERN PLANTATIONS

FROM THE REVOLUTION THROUGH THE CIVIL WAR

Series J

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

Part 2: The Pettigrew Family Papers



UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF AMERICA

Cover illustration by W. A. Walker.
Original at the South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, South Carolina.

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 2: The Pettigrew Family Papers

**Associate Editors
Randolph Boehm and Martin Schipper**

**Guide compiled by
Martin Schipper**

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

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

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

Accompanied by printed reel guides, compiled by
Martin Schipper.

Contents: ser. A. Selections from the South
Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina
(2 pts.) -- ser. B. Selections from the South
Carolina Historical Society (1 pt.) -- [etc.] --
ser. J. Selections from the Southern Historical
Collection, Manuscripts Department, Library of the
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (pt. 2)
1. Slave records--Southern States. 2. Plantation
owners--Southern States--Archives. 3. Plantation life--
Southern States--History--19th century--Sources.
4. Southern States--History--1775-1865--Sources.
5. Southern States--Genealogy. I. Stampp, Kenneth M.
(Kenneth Milton) II. Boehm, Randolph. III. Schipper,
Martin Paul. IV. South Caroliniana Library.
V. South Carolina Historical Society. VI. Library
of Congress. Manuscript Division. VII. Maryland
Historical Society.
[F213] Microfilm 20, 229 975 86-892341
ISBN 1-55655-140-1 (microfilm : ser. J, pt. 2)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	v
Note on Sources	vii
Editorial Note	vii
Reel Index	
Description of the Collection	1
Reel 1	
Introductory Materials	19
Series 1. Correspondence	19
Reels 2-18	
Series 1. Correspondence cont.	19
Reel 19	
Series 1. Correspondence cont.	27
Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials	27
Reels 20-24	
Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials cont.	27
Reel 25	
Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials cont.	31
Series 3. Writings	31
Reels 26-27	
Series 3. Writings cont.	32
Reel 28	
Series 4. School Materials	34
Series 5. Commonplace Books and Other Collected Materials	35
Reel 29	
Series 5. Commonplace Books and Other Collected Materials cont.	35
Series 7. Genealogy and Family History	35
Series 8. Other Papers	35
Omissions	36

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kenneth M. Stampp
Professor Emeritus
University of California at Berkeley

NOTE ON SOURCES

The collection microfilmed in this edition is from the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection, Manuscripts Department, Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599. Historical maps, microfilmed among the introductory materials, were made available courtesy of the Map Division of the Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The description of the collection provided in this user guide is adapted from the Inventory to the Pettigrew Family Papers, compiled by Roslyn Holdzkorn and Lisa Tolbert. That inventory is included with the introductory materials on Reel 1 of the microfilm.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The user guide for this edition provides a précis of the collection through 1865. The précis provides information on family history, principal crops, the slave force, and many business and personal activities documented in the collection. Omissions from the microfilm edition are noted below, in the précis, and on the microfilm.

Following the précis, a reel index itemizes each file folder and manuscript volume. The four-digit number to the left of each entry indicates the frame number where each document or series of documents begins.

Introductory materials microfilmed at the beginning of Reel 1 are not assigned frame numbers although the pages in the inventory provided by the Southern Historical Collection are numbered. That inventory includes a description of the entire Pettigrew Family Papers, 1776–ca. 1930s.

Historical maps, microfilmed among the introductory materials, have been made available courtesy of the Map Division of the Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The map of North Carolina is by Jonathan Price and John Strother, 1808. The map of South Carolina is by Robert Mills, *Atlas of South Carolina*, 1825.

Correspondence, 1866–1926, and William S. Pettigrew church materials, 1845–1900, are omitted from the microfilm. These will be microfilmed as part of a subsequent UPA microfilm series, *Records of Southern Plantations from 1866 to 1920*. Pictures, 1866 and undated, consist of large oil paintings of Ebenezer Pettigrew and James Johnston Pettigrew and are also omitted. With those exceptions, the collection is filmed in its entirety. Descriptions of omitted materials may be consulted in the inventory at the beginning of Reel 1.

Related collections at the Southern Historical Collection, Manuscripts Department, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill include the Bryan Family Papers, acc. 96; the Hayes Collection, acc. 324; and the Pettigrew-Verner Family Genealogy, acc. 1760. The North Carolina State Archives also holds a collection of Pettigrew family papers, as well as the William S. Pettigrew Papers, the Josiah Collins Papers, and the David L. Swain Diary, which includes a description of the Pettigrew plantations. The South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina holds the James Louis Petigru and Petigru and King collections, as well as correspondence of Jane Petigru North in the Porcher-Ford Families collection.

Additional sources of information on the Pettigrew family include Mitchell F. Ducey, "The Pettigrews: Paternal Authority and Personality Development in a North Carolina Planter Clan,"

(M.A. thesis, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1979). Sarah McCulloh Lemmon is the author or editor of several volumes including: *Parson Pettigrew of the "Old Church,"* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1970); *The Pettigrew Papers, 1685–1818*, Vol. 1, (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1971); and *The Pettigrew Papers, 1819–1843*, Vol. 2, (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1988). Bennett Harrison Wall is the author of several studies including: "Charles Pettigrew: A Study of an Early North Carolina Religious Leader and Planter," (M.A. thesis, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1940), "Ebenezer Pettigrew: An Economic Study of an Antebellum Planter" (Ph.D. diss., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1947), and "The Founding of the Pettigrew Plantations," *North Carolina Historical Review* 27 (October 1950): 395–418. Clyde Norman Wilson, Jr., is the author of "Carolina Cavalier: The Life of James Johnston Pettigrew" (Ph.D. diss., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1971) and more recently, *Carolina Cavalier: The Life and Mind of James Johnston Pettigrew* (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1990).

REEL INDEX

Pettigrew Family Papers, 1658 (1776–1865) 1938, Tyrrell and Washington Counties, North Carolina; also South Carolina

Description of the Collection

Records in this collection detail plantation and town life in the Carolinas. Four generations of the Pettigrew family carved three plantations out of the swampy lands between Lake Phelps and the Scuppernong River in Washington and Tyrrell counties, North Carolina. Other relatives lived in New Bern and Raleigh, North Carolina, and in Charleston and the Abbeville District, South Carolina.

Major themes include African-American slavery, agriculture, education, family life, politics, religion, social life, travel, and women's personal, family, and social life. Documents included span the colonial through post-bellum eras, but the greatest concentration is from 1830 to 1865. This edition comprises seven series: correspondence, financial and legal materials, writings, school materials, commonplace books and other collected material, genealogy and family history, and other papers. Correspondence is the largest series in the collection.

Historical Note

James Pettigrew (d. 1784) immigrated to Pennsylvania from Scotland, but soon moved on, first to Virginia, and then to Granville County, North Carolina. Ever restless, he continued his southward journey, finally settling in Charleston and the Abbeville District of South Carolina. In these regions a branch of the Pettigrew family flourished. This branch of the family changed its name around 1809 in an effort to claim Huguenot origins and became prominent in Charleston society under the name Petigru.

James Pettigrew's son Charles, however, did not choose to move south and settled instead around Edenton, North Carolina. Charles Pettigrew (1743–1807) established his branch of the family in eastern North Carolina near the end of the eighteenth century. Although raised a Presbyterian, Charles was ordained in the Anglican Church in 1775. His ministerial position was in Edenton. Rising to prominence in the church, Charles was named first Bishop Elect of the newly organized Diocese of North Carolina in 1794. He was never consecrated in this office, however, because of his refusal to travel to the Episcopal conventions in Philadelphia. Charles was also a planter interested in developing lands between Lake Phelps and the Scuppernong River. He established Bonarva and Belgrade plantations. The principal crops of these plantations were rice, wheat, corn, juniper shingles, and lumber.

In 1778 Charles married Mary Blount (1750–1786), nicknamed "Polly." They had five children, three of whom died in infancy. In 1794 he married Mary Lockhart (1748–1833), also nicknamed "Polly." Charles participated in the initial efforts to organize the University of North Carolina. His sons, John and Ebenezer, were enrolled in the first class at the newly organized University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill during the late 1790s. By 1798, however, Charles's increasing uneasiness with the loose atmosphere at Chapel Hill led him to make other arrangements for the education of his children. John (1779–1799) went to Nixonton to study medicine until his sudden death there.

Charles Pettigrew's surviving son Ebenezer (1783–1848) attended Edenton Academy from 1802 to 1804. Ebenezer then assumed primary responsibility for Bonarva plantation, while Charles concentrated on Belgrade plantation. After the death of Charles in 1807, Ebenezer

continued in the management of Bonarva and also managed Belgrade. In 1822 he was assessed for 6,455 acres of land in Tyrrell County and 645 1/4 acres of land in Washington County. In the 1840s Ebenezer brought Magnolia plantation into cultivation in the vicinity of the other two plantations. Ebenezer was noted for his expertise in the draining, ditching, and canal building required to bring the swampy lands of eastern North Carolina into cultivation. He abandoned rice culture altogether, concentrating on grain farming.

Ebenezer experimented with crops other than wheat and corn, in addition to experimenting with equipment such as wheat fans, threshers, grain drills, and ditching machines. Scuppernong grapes grown by Pettigrew were renowned nationally. Grape vines and wine produced on his plantations were sold as far afield as New Orleans. He and a neighboring planter, Josiah Collins III, established the Sahara Silk Concern in an attempt to capitalize on the promise of American silk culture. This partnership bought Mulberry tree seedlings in New York in 1836, grew them for several years in North Carolina, and then resold them in Baltimore, Maryland. The silkworm boom was short-lived and when the Maryland Silk Company failed to pay for the trees, Collins and Pettigrew acquired title to the Woodberry Mill and adjacent property in Baltimore. The partners sold the property in 1842 to Horatio N. Gambrill and others (Baltimore City Land Records, Liber AWB No. 376, folio 112) who built a cotton textile manufacturing mill on the site in the following year.

Ebenezer co-owned or chartered, with James Cathcart Johnston and others, a succession of schooners operating between Lake Phelps and various North Carolina ports, as well as Norfolk, Virginia, and Charleston, South Carolina. These ships, including the *Lady of the Lake* and the *Virginia Hodges*, served as a link between the isolated swamps of eastern North Carolina and the outside world. Goods were shipped to and from Norfolk, Baltimore, and New York.

Ebenezer served one term in the state senate representing Washington County from 1809 to 1810 and served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1835 to 1837. He travelled north regularly to establish and maintain commercial contacts, but resided on his plantations, except during his periods of public service. Ebenezer owned a large tract of land in Dresden, Tennessee.

In 1815 Ebenezer married Ann Blount Shepard (1795–1830). The Pettigrews had nine children, of whom five lived to maturity. All five children led interesting and productive lives that are documented in the collection. Ebenezer was disconsolate after the death of Ann, and their younger children were raised in the family of her sister Mary W. (Shepard) Bryan (1801–1881) and John Heritage Bryan (1798–1870). The older sons remained in school until returning to take up the plantation business under the guidance of their father.

The eldest son was Charles Lockhart Pettigrew (1816–1873) who became a planter and married a South Carolina Pettigrew cousin, Jane Caroline North (1828–1887). William S. Pettigrew (1818–1900) also became a planter, but never married and entered the ministry following the Civil War. Mary B. Pettigrew (1826–1887) served as a nurse in Virginia during the Civil War, later married a doctor, P. Fielding Browne, and moved to Norfolk. James Johnston Pettigrew (1828–1863) settled in Charleston, South Carolina, became a brigadier general in the Confederate States of America Army, and was killed after the battle of Gettysburg. Ann B. S. Pettigrew (1830–1864) married the Reverend Neill McKay in 1863 and died in childbirth the following year.

Correspondence

Correspondence and related items form the largest series in the collection. Many of the topics highlighted in the correspondence are referenced in other series of the collection. Letters are arranged chronologically and broken into subseries, which are arranged according to the dates of events significant enough to signal a change in the cast of characters or subjects discussed in the correspondence. Included in this series is both personal and business correspondence. Letters that are essentially receipts or confirmations of purchase orders are filed in series 2. Correspondence includes fourteen subseries, of which nine are dated 1776–1865 and one is undated. The other four subseries dating from after 1865 are not included in this edition.

Correspondence, 1776–1784. Subseries 1.1. During the years covered by this subseries, letters consist primarily of those between Charles Pettigrew and various religious leaders. Charles was ordained in the Episcopal Church in 1775. His ministerial position in Edenton brought him into contact with Methodist leaders. These letters document Pettigrew's interest in

the growing Methodist Church and show that by 1784, Charles had rejected methodism, largely because of its position on infant baptism. (For writings of Charles Pettigrew on this subject, see Sub-series 3.1.) Prominent among the correspondents are Francis Asbury, Devereux Jarratt, Edward Dromgoole, Charles Cupples, Caleb B. Peddicord, Henry Metcalf, James Campbell, and Beverly Allen. Also included is correspondence with Charles Pettigrew's former teacher Henry Pattillo. Little family or plantation-related correspondence appears in this subseries. Some letters, however, do refer to Lockhart family matters. Family and social matters are mentioned in letters from other ministers. Letters also discuss conditions encountered by ministers in North Carolina during visits to various circuits. (Copies of Charles Pettigrew's letters also appear in Sub-series 3.1.)

Correspondence 1785–1794. Subseries 1.2. Letters during this period show the gradual ascendancy of Charles Pettigrew's planting interests over his ministerial vocation. His complete disenchantment with methodism is documented in correspondence with Methodist minister Beverly Allen in 1785. During this time Charles served as Anglican priest in Edenton. Rising to prominence in the church, Charles was named first Bishop Elect of the newly organized Diocese of North Carolina in 1794. He was never consecrated in this office, however, because of his refusal to travel through disease-ridden regions to the Episcopal conventions in Philadelphia.

Letters reveal that despite increased clerical responsibilities, Charles was devoting more and more time and energy to the serious development of land in Tyrrell County, North Carolina, that he had purchased in the 1780s. To a considerable extent, development projects proceeded in cooperation with the neighboring Collins family, their mutual interests combining in road and canal building partnerships. Also in this period, Charles journeyed to the West Indies to engage in the slave trade. In 1785 he took slaves to the islands and sought to bring others back. The triple role of Pettigrew as preacher, planter, and brig owner is well documented in correspondence giving a good overview of conditions in coastal North Carolina during the period.

Family life emerges as a prominent topic of correspondence. Significant changes are documented in letters about the death of Charles's first wife, Mary (Blount) Pettigrew in 1786 and his marriage to Mary Lockhart in 1794. Letters also reveal Charles's participation in the first meetings of the University of North Carolina trustees to determine the location of the new university. Letters from Charles to his sons, John and Ebenezer, include reflections on religion and life in general, along with admonitions regarding their education and future conduct. Correspondence between Charles and his former teacher, Henry Pattillo, continues in this series.

Correspondence, 1795–1804. Subseries 1.3. Many of the letters in this period relate to the school activities of his sons, John and Ebenezer Pettigrew. Both were members of the first class at the newly organized University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. Most of John's letters from Chapel Hill discussed topics dear to a student's heart including food, companions, and money. Charles countered with letters of fatherly advice reflecting his concerns including morals, grades, and money, as well as describing business and social activities at home.

By 1798 Charles's increasing uneasiness with the loose atmosphere at Chapel Hill led him to make other arrangements for the education of his sons. John went to Nixonton to study medicine. He died suddenly, however, on September 23, 1799, just as his father was investigating career opportunities for him. Ebenezer continued to correspond with friends from the University of North Carolina including Thomas G. Amis and John London. A letter of September 29, 1799, refers to an ex-student horsewhipping the president of the institution. Ebenezer attended Edenton Academy from 1802 to 1804. Correspondence with his Edenton Academy friends, including James Iredell, Jr., discusses events at that school.

Bonarva and Belgrade plantations were carved out of the swampy region between Lake Phelps and the Scuppernong River during the turn of the century. A letter of 1799 refers to the construction of a farmhouse being built near the lake at Bonarva. Belgrade, north of Bonarva, seems to come into its own around 1803 when Charles was in residence there. In mid-1804 Ebenezer left Edenton Academy and assumed primary responsibility for Bonarva. Many letters from Charles to his son in that year contain advice and instructions on plantation management. Letters discuss aspects of rice culture, sales of produce, shipping, and commerce in general.

Also of interest in this period are letters relating to slavery, including the sale of slaves in June 1803. Charles's ambivalent attitude toward the institution is apparent in letters dating 1802

through 1804. A letter of June 22, 1803, from Charles to Mrs. Tunstall, refers to the use of overseers on plantations with arguments both for and against them.

Correspondence, 1805–1814. Subseries 1.4. Letters in this period include those of Charles and Ebenezer Pettigrew. During 1805 and 1806 there are continued letters regarding plantation matters between Charles and Ebenezer. Charles Pettigrew died on April 8, 1807, leaving Ebenezer in charge of both Bonarva and Belgrade. After his father's death, Ebenezer sought advice on plantation management from others, including Thomas Trotter, Stuart Mollan, John Beasley, and Frederick Blount. During this period Ebenezer made frequent trips to Virginia and the North to establish and strengthen business relations with various firms in Norfolk, Baltimore, New York, and other ports. Rice, wheat, corn, juniper shingles, and lumber were the principal products, with grains gradually gaining an ascendancy over rice on the Pettigrew plantations.

There is considerable family-oriented correspondence with Blount and Shepard relatives during these years. Of special significance is the beginning of a dialogue between Ebenezer Pettigrew and Ann Blount Shepard, who were later wed.

In 1809 and 1810, Ebenezer was a reluctant participant in state politics, serving as senator from Washington County. Few documents survive reflecting his activities in the state assembly. Letters from this period show Ebenezer as the first of many Pettigrews who, while serving their country, express their desire to avoid the public eye.

Correspondence 1815–1830. Subseries 1.5. Letters in this period cover the married life of Ebenezer and Ann Blount (Shepard) Pettigrew, who were married in 1815. Because Ann refused to live in the swamps during unhealthy seasons, there are many letters between her in New Bern and Ebenezer at Lake Phelps. These letters treat subjects ranging from love to farming techniques, as well as social and family matters. All nine children of the Pettigrews were born between 1816 and 1830. Two of the children died in infancy. By 1829 three sons, including Charles Lockhart, William S., and James Pettigrew, were at a school run by William Bingham in Hillsborough, North Carolina, later known as the Hillsborough Academy. Letters from Bingham and from the boys concern educational and family matters. Ann died in childbirth in midyear 1830. Following her death, there is substantial correspondence between Ebenezer and relatives concerning the plight of his young family. Many of these letters are from John Herritage and Mary W. (Shepard) Bryan in New Bern, who tried to comfort their brooding and grief-stricken brother-in-law Ebenezer.

Plantation products during this period remained mostly wheat, corn, and lumber products. Frequent shipments and occasional business trips generated correspondence between Ebenezer and distant suppliers and factors in New York, Baltimore, and Norfolk. Locally, Ebenezer dealt with merchants in Plymouth, Edenton, and New Bern. Plantation matters continued to be discussed in correspondence with Thomas Trotter, John Beasley, Stuart Mollan, and Frederick Blount. Among the most significant correspondents added during this period was James Cathcart Johnston of Hayes Plantation near Edenton. Numerous letters attest to the change in this relationship, with Johnston quickly evolving from an advisor on plantation management to business partner and close friend. This correspondence is particularly revealing of the agricultural activities of both men and their slave forces. Johnston, in particular, often experimented with novel methods of managing his slaves. Ebenezer entered into several business ventures with Johnston and others including canal building, road improvements, and the purchase of a vessel, the *Lady of the Lake*. This schooner, purchased in 1829, was operated by Captain John Dunbar, who was a co-owner, and was capable of shipping as far as New York, Baltimore, and Charleston.

There are also a few letters among members of the South Carolina Pettigrew branch of the family. These papers do not reveal any contact, however, between the two branches of the family during these years.

Correspondence, 1831–1848. Subseries 1.6. Letters in this period document Ebenezer's widower years, the growth to maturity of his children, and the passing of the mantle to his sons upon his death in July 1848. Letters chiefly focus on agriculture, politics, and family matters. Ebenezer had continued managing Bonarva and Belgrade plantations and added Magnolia plantation in the early 1840s. He maintained his interests in experimental agriculture while remaining committed to grain culture. Principal crops were still wheat, corn, and lumber.

During 1831 Ebenezer became increasingly reclusive and introspective. The older sons remained at the academy in Hillsborough. The younger children, including Mary B., James Johnston, Ann B. S., and Henry, were sent to live in New Bern with their aunt and uncle, Mary W. (Shepard) and John Herritage Bryan. From this time on, the Bryans are referred to in letters as "Ma" and "Father" and Ebenezer is called "Pa." The youngest son, Henry, died of a disease in December 1831.

James developed a mysterious nervous condition in the early 1830s, which required his removal from Bingham's academy and a trip to New York, where he was placed under the care of Dr. Gorham D. Abbott. James travelled with Dr. Abbott to London, back to New York, and onward toward Mobile. His health was felt to be improved by the sea air, but he died in October 1833 after a fall from the ship. His body was never recovered. Ebenezer's stepmother Mary (Lockhart) Pettigrew died in August 1833. During that year William was at school in Northampton, Massachusetts, Charles was in Chapel Hill, and James Johnston Pettigrew attended the Hillsborough Academy. Letters from William Bingham continue to describe life at the Hillsborough Academy long after the Pettigrew boys had finished their education. Letters from the University of North Carolina describe the student life in Chapel Hill and the activities of the Philanthropic Society, a cultural and literary student association. Charles graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1836, made a trip to Niagara Falls in the summer of that year, and then returned to help his father on the plantations. William left the University of North Carolina in 1837 without a degree to join his father and brother. The daughters remained with the Bryans in New Bern until 1838 when the family moved to Raleigh. Letters between Ebenezer and the Bryans include descriptions of parenting, social life, political matters, and business. A letter from John Herritage Bryan on July 18, 1841, includes mention of a mechanics corporation recently formed in Raleigh and describes it as similar to northern trades unions.

By 1846 Charles was established on his own plantation, Lake Scuppernong, purchased from his uncle William Shepard, and also assisting his father at Bonarva. William was running Belgrade plantation and Ebenezer presided from the newly created Magnolia plantation. James Johnston, after a brilliant career at Bingham's school, lived up to his reputation by finishing first in his class at the University of North Carolina in 1847. After graduation James Johnston briefly worked for the National Observatory in Washington, D.C. Quickly tiring of this work, he travelled briefly in the United States and then studied law in Baltimore. Many letters document the ongoing debate over what the brilliant, but restless, James Johnston would do with his life.

The Pettigrew girls began their education in Hillsborough, but Mary B. soon departed to continue her education in Washington, D.C. Ann rejoined the Bryan household and attended the newly organized St. Mary's School in Raleigh. There is extensive correspondence amongst the children and with their father, as well as with their schoolmates and later associates. Other correspondence regarding activities of the children includes letters from the Bryans, James C. Johnston, and others.

Ebenezer served as a justice of the peace and as Treasurer of Public Buildings for Tyrrell County, North Carolina, during the 1820s and 1830s. In the 1830s he agreed to render further public service by standing as Whig candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives. He served one apparently unremarkable term from 1835 to 1837 and refused to run again. Although there is not a great deal of correspondence documenting his role in congress, there are letters from constituents seeking political favors.

The Pettigrew schooner *Lady of the Lake* was abandoned at sea in January 1837 and was replaced by another schooner, the *Virginia Hodges*. Correspondence continues after then between Ebenezer and Thomas Trotter, John Beasley, and various supply houses and factors. Frequent exchanges of letters with James Cathcart Johnston continues their discussions of agriculture, Negroes, overseers, slavery, and other matters. These and many other letters concern crop work, the draining of land for cultivation, neighborhood events, and descriptions of various towns and schools in North Carolina and elsewhere. One letter in particular, dated July 16, 1838, from Ebenezer to James Cathcart Johnston discusses the religion of slaves in the Lake Phelps area. Pettigrew also corresponded with J. S. Skinner, Thomas Ruffin, and others regarding agricultural methods. In a November 1839 letter, Ruffin asked him to write an article on draining and cultivation techniques for the *Farmer's Register*. In 1840 Skinner wrote to Ebenezer

regarding Durham and Devon cattle. Letters from Henry Clay in 1841 and 1842 concern the purchase of mules by Pettigrew from Clay and their shipment from Tennessee to North Carolina. Letters during this period also compare agricultural practices of Maryland and Virginia with those of North Carolina.

During this period Ebenezer was involved in several agricultural experiments. A letter dated May 15, 1833, reveals a salt-making proposal. By 1837 he was cultivating and exporting Scuppernong grapes and grapevines as far as New Orleans. In the late 1830s Ebenezer and Josiah Collins III formed the Sahara Silk Concern to grow mulberry seedlings. After growing the seedlings for several years in North Carolina, they were resold in 1839 to the Baltimore-based Maryland Silk Company. By 1840 Pettigrew and Collins had acquired title to the Woodberry Mill, a grist and merchant mill in Baltimore, Maryland. They resold this property to Horatio N. Gambrill and others in 1842 to recoup part of their original investment in the Sahara Silk Concern (Baltimore City Land Records, Liber AWB No. 376, folio 112).

Ebenezer was also interested in many types of improved agricultural tools and machinery. He corresponded with manufacturers regarding threshing machines, plows, grain drills, corn shellers, ditching machines, and other devices developed in the 1830s and 1840s. Among the manufacturers he purchased from were Calvin Page of Frederick, Maryland, and Jonathan Trimble of Baltimore.

Letters of 1838 and 1843 detail Ebenezer's efforts to sell parts of his land near Dresden, Tennessee. He travelled through Kentucky and Tennessee in 1843. Friends of Ebenezer's sons corresponded from Alabama and Georgia, providing descriptions of agriculture and social matters in those states.

In 1843 Ebenezer reestablished contact between the Pettigrew and Petigru branches of the family. James L. Petigru was already a prominent Charleston lawyer, while his sister Jane (Petigru) North was a widow running Badwell, a cotton plantation in Abbeville District, South Carolina. Another sister, Adele (Petigru) Allston, was married to Robert Francis Withers Allston of Chicora Wood, a large rice plantation in Georgetown District, South Carolina. A brother Thomas Petigru was an officer in the U.S. Navy. Extensive correspondence survives between Jane (Petigru) North and her eldest daughter Jane Caroline North (1828–1887), who spent a great deal of time in Charleston with her uncle James. Eventually this daughter, nicknamed "Carey," married Charles Lockhart Pettigrew, the eldest son of Ebenezer. Other daughters of Mrs. North included Louise G. North (1833–1896), nicknamed "Lou" who would marry Col. Benjamin Allston in 1882, and Mary C. North, nicknamed "Minnie" who would marry Joseph Blyth Allston, a cousin, in 1857.

Correspondence, 1849–1853. Subseries. 1.7. Letters in this period concern family matters, travel, and plantation activities. Following the death of Ebenezer in 1848, management of Belgrade and Magnolia plantations passed to William S. Pettigrew. The eldest son, Charles Lockhart, continued to manage Bonarva and Lake Scuppernong plantations. Principal crops remained corn, wheat, and lumber products, which were marketed through Charleston, Norfolk, Baltimore, and New York factors in exchange for purchases of equipment and supplies. The brothers maintained an interest in chartering ships as links with these ports.

The bulk of the surviving correspondence in this period is that of William S. Pettigrew. These letters are particularly informative concerning plantation matters. James Cathcart Johnston became his chief consultant on plantation management. A letter from Johnston on January 9, 1849, outlines the positive aspects of using slaves as overseers. Many letters from William to Johnston are also included. William also maintained an active correspondence with his brothers and sisters. Charles Lockhart and he exchanged frequent notes regarding planting, harvesting, marketing, sales, purchases, and other matters. William also corresponded periodically regarding his land near Dresden, Tennessee.

Many letters document activities of individual slaves, who served as couriers for the brothers in addition to their other duties. William was an attentive master to his slaves and wrote occasional letters on their behalf, of which he kept copies. In a letter dated October 31, 1850, a man named Solomon (owned by Joseph Alexander in Tyrrell County) is informed of the death of his sister in a letter written for the widower, Henry, by Pettigrew. Correspondence of 1852 and 1853 mentions a panic of sorts among slaveowners in the Lake Phelps area. A neighbor of the Pettigrews was forced to sell a slave after discovering an alleged poison attempt. The general fear of insurrection

in the area was fueled by rumors that Ebenezer Pettigrew had been poisoned by a slave. Letters of November 1852 concern the sale of a rebellious slave, who apparently wanted his freedom. William considered sending this man to Liberia, but opted for a sale instead. Other letters mention thievery and other crimes allegedly committed by slaves in the neighborhood. A report of the activities of Jim, a slave accused of stealing and other crimes in 1853, is included in subseries 3.5. In February 1853 William corresponded with a minister in New Bern regarding the support of an aged black woman named Clarky. William's correspondence throughout the period occasionally refers to the hiring of slave and free labor.

James Johnston Pettigrew visited his Petigru relatives in 1849. His letters provide a lively description of Charleston society and of some South Carolina plantations. Correspondence among the North and Petigru families show their impressions of their cousin Pettigrew. Jane Caroline North and James Johnston became close friends and correspondents. He also encouraged his sisters into closer contact with their South Carolina cousins. In the early 1850s he travelled to Europe, studying law in Berlin and working at the American embassy in Madrid. Travel diaries from these experiences are included in subseries 3.3 of this collection. Returning in 1853, he explored Cuba and the deep South, finally settling in Charleston, where he practiced law with his uncle James L. Petigru. Many letters from Pettigrew to his brothers and sisters or to James Cathcart Johnston describe his travels and his impressions of various lands and people. A letter of March 12, 1853, denotes the presence of William Makepeace Thackeray in Charleston and gives an account of the man and his lectures.

Charles Lockhart Pettigrew remained on his plantations during much of this period. He wrote brief notes to brother William that form the bulk of his remaining correspondence up to 1851, when he corresponded with cousin Carey with increasing frequency. Carey (North) Pettigrew was a tireless letter writer. She seems to have found Charles a rather dour correspondent at first, but was gradually won over. Her surviving correspondence up to the time of her engagement is largely with her mother, Jane (Petigru) North, her sisters, and others and is very descriptive of fancy dress balls and social events in Charleston. Letters written during her trip to the Virginia Springs in 1851 and her northern tour of the following year are also very interesting and tie in with her diaries of these journeys, included in subseries 3.4 of the collection. In 1852 Charles and Mary B. Pettigrew travelled to New England and Canada to join Thomas Petigru with his family and Carey on a northern tour. In Boston the group was joined by James Johnston Pettigrew, fresh from Europe. Charles and Carey were formally engaged in February and married in April 1853. Their European honeymoon is well documented in correspondence with relatives at home. Letters of Jane (Petigru) North to her daughter and others address her own efforts as a woman planter at Badwell plantation in Abbeville District.

Mary B. Pettigrew travelled among her Pettigrew and Petigru relatives during this period. Ann B. S. Pettigrew remained with the Bryans in Raleigh. Correspondence of both women with their brothers discuss their finances and social matters. Family letters also refer to religion, sermons, and other topics. Letters of July 1852 discuss the courtship of Ann by R. H. Mason. They became engaged in 1853, but the affair was broken off upon her brother William's insistence that a marriage settlement be executed.

Correspondence, 1854-1860. Subseries 1.8. Letters in this period document the mature professional careers of the three sons of Ebenezer Pettigrew. During this period William S. continued to manage Belgrade and Magnolia plantations, Charles Lockhart and Carey settled at Bonarva and started a family, and James Johnston pursued an independent life in Charleston. Mary B. and Ann B. S. circulated among their Pettigrew and Petigru relatives. Correspondence is very strong concerning plantation, family, and social matters in North Carolina and South Carolina. Large crops of wheat, corn, and lumber products continued to be marketed through factors in Charleston, Norfolk, Baltimore, and New York.

William S. Pettigrew and James Cathcart Johnston remained active correspondents. In 1856 they established a pattern of annual visits to the Virginia Springs. Travel diaries kept by William on trips to the springs in 1856-1858 are included in subseries 3.5. During these absences William's slave overseers, Moses and Henry, informed him of plantation activities in frequent letters written by a neighbor, Malachi J. White. William also wrote them with instructions. Typescripts of much of this correspondence is included in series 8 of the collection. William continued to correspond

regarding land near Dresden, Tennessee, and the approach of the Nashville and North Western Railroad to the property inherited by the Pettigrews.

Many issues relating to slavery are discussed in other correspondence of this period. Family letters often mention the daily activities and health of slaves and plans of family members for the purchase of additional slaves. A letter of June 19, 1854, discusses the pregnancy of Carey's servant girl and narrates a dialogue between the girl and her mistress regarding marriage and morals. Copies of rewards offered by William for a runaway slave named Frank in November 1857 indicate that the slave broke into the house at Magnolia, stealing silver and gold plate, and also charged goods against William's account at a local store. A letter of February 11, 1858, recounts the murder of William D. Davenport by one of his own slaves. A long letter from a former slave in June 1858 describes conditions in the new country of Liberia after a residence there of over two years. Letters near the end of 1860 mention the activities of slave patrols, as well as a panic among neighborhood whites bringing to the surface a simmering class conflict and resentment against planters in eastern North Carolina.

Charles Lockhart and Carey (North) Pettigrew settled into family life and raised several children. Carey received almost weekly letters from her mother Jane (Petigru) North and other members of the family in Abbeville District and Charleston. The solitary role of Jane North as a cotton planter at Badwell is documented in this correspondence. The marriage of Minnie North to a cousin Joseph Blyth Allston in 1857 is another topic. Carey advised James Johnston Pettigrew regarding his entry into Charleston society and the courtship of South Carolina belles. Charles wrote occasionally to his brothers, mostly on business-related matters. The couple wrote frequently to each other during this period, as Carey usually returned to South Carolina during the summer months. The family visited the Virginia Springs during 1855. Charles travelled North in 1859 and 1860 to consult a doctor in New York regarding a cancerous skin lesion that appeared on his face and would not respond to treatment. Charles was often in need of cash during this period to service a heavy debt load. A disastrous partnership in corn speculation was followed by the purchase of Cherry Hill plantation in Abbeville District, South Carolina. Many letters expressing concern on these topics were exchanged between his brothers in 1858. Charles also planned an aggressive building campaign at Bonarva, which was frustrated by the burning of the main house on Easter Sunday in 1860.

James Johnston Pettigrew used James L. Petigru's law firm as a springboard to launch a career in South Carolina politics. Letters to his family and to James Cathcart Johnston describe Charleston society and political events in Columbia. He courted several wealthy heiresses unsuccessfully. In 1856 Pettigrew joined the Washington Light Infantry, served as manager of a costume ball in Charleston, and was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives. In the state legislature he voiced opposition to the reopening of the slave trade under consideration in 1857. He also served as an aide to Governor R. F. W. Allston, a brother-in-law to James L. Petigru, and was involved in a duel. In the elections of 1858, Pettigrew failed to retain his seat in the legislature. Writings of James Johnston Pettigrew included in subseries 3.3 of this collection shed further light on his political and legal careers. Increasingly frustrated by the heavy expenses incurred in his brief political career, Pettigrew set sail for Europe in June 1859. His plans for joining the French or Sardinian forces in the war of France and Piedmont against Austria were disappointed by the declaration of a truce in July. Going on to Spain, Pettigrew wrote *Spain and the Spaniards* before retreating to Charleston in October 1860.

Correspondence 1861-1865. Subseries 1.9. Correspondence of this period relates chiefly to Pettigrew family involvement in the Civil War. Letters reflect the various activities of family members, some of whom were actively engaged in war work. The lives of all were dramatically altered by wartime events. Charles Lockhart Pettigrew and his wife travelled between North Carolina and South Carolina struggling to raise their family in the midst of chaos. William S. Pettigrew played an active role in the North Carolina Secession Convention where he regretfully urged the state to leave the Union. James Johnston Pettigrew became a brigadier general in the Confederate Army and was killed after the Battle of Gettysburg. Mary B. Pettigrew volunteered as a nurse in a Petersburg hospital in 1862, later serving in Richmond in 1864 and 1865, and then returning to Raleigh after the fall of Richmond. Ann B. S. Pettigrew watched over William's

plantations while he attended the convention in Raleigh and entered into a wartime marriage with Reverend Neill McKay before dying in childbirth in 1864.

Class conflict in eastern North Carolina was heightened during this period. Correspondence of William discusses the arrest of traitors, the organization of the militia, and measures for the defense of the area. *The fall of Hatteras Island in September 1861 and Roanoke Island in February 1862* signalled the imminent occupation of the area by Union forces. Writings of H. G. Spruill included in subseries 3.7 detail the confused situation in this area. Political activities of William S. Pettigrew as Washington County's representative in the North Carolina Secession Convention were followed by several other positions in the state and a brief stint with a reserve battalion in 1864 and 1865. Details regarding his political activities may be found in his writings in subseries 3.5. During these periods of service he continued to receive letters regarding plantation matters from Malachi J. White and others. James Cathcart Johnston died in 1865. Letters between Johnston and the Pettigrews continued until his death, but were not as frequent or informative as in prior years.

Charles Lockhart Pettigrew continued to be plagued by the cancerous lesion on his face, but was forced to travel incessantly to shepherd his widespread land and slave holdings. Carey spent much of the war in South Carolina. Correspondence between the couple reported on details of their lives when separated by events. Carey maintained an active correspondence with her relatives in South Carolina. Jane (Petigru) North and James L. Petigru both died in 1863. They corresponded frequently regarding the difficulties facing her at Badwell plantation. Letters document the visit of Confederate vice-president Alexander Stephens to Cherry Hill plantation in August 1864. Correspondence from the end of this period includes reflections on the loss of the war, mention of the activities of freedmen, and worry over mortgaged properties.

Much correspondence documents Union influences and the efforts of William S. and Charles Lockhart Pettigrew to remove their slaves from the danger of being seized as contraband. One move to Chatham County, North Carolina, is vividly described in letters of February 1862 and in a letter from Carey to her mother dated March 22, 1862. From a temporary residence about fifty miles from Raleigh, the slaves were hired out as laborers in the region. Some of the slaves made a longer trek to Cherry Hill in Abbeville District, South Carolina, which is described in May letters. In October, William started for the upcountry with most of the remaining slaves. After harrowing experiences with runaways, Yankees, and Buffaloes (Union sympathizers in the South), he arrived in Caswell County on October 31, 1862. Many letters, including some written or dictated by slaves, describe black family life, work, and punishment during the war.

Letters from James Johnston Pettigrew describe the spirit in Charleston before and after the bombardment of Fort Sumter in 1861. The few surviving documents reflect his role as a major figure in several important military campaigns. There is, however, slight correspondence, chiefly discussing the hardships endured by soldiers in the field. Rising to the rank of brigadier general in the Confederate Army, Pettigrew was wounded and then taken prisoner on May 31, 1862. He returned to the field after he was exchanged for a Union soldier and was killed in a skirmish at Falling Waters, Maryland, while enroute to Virginia following the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863. William S. Pettigrew's writings about his brother's military service are included in subseries 3.5. James's will and testimonials from brother officers are included in letters of August 1863.

Letters from Mary B. Pettigrew indicate that she continued to circulate among family members and worked at various Confederate hospitals. Beginning in 1862, she served periodically as a nurse throughout the remainder of the war, particularly in 1864 and 1865. During the latter half of 1862 and 1863 she spent most of her time with relatives. The dedication and skill exhibited in the medical corps are evident in her letters home and in letters from others in the service. She returned to Raleigh following the war.

Ann B. S. Pettigrew superintended Belgrade and Magnolia plantations while William was in Raleigh. A draft marriage settlement, dated April 24, 1863, anticipated her marriage in mid-May. Her husband was Reverend Neill McKay, a Presbyterian minister. Their residence in Summerville, Harnett County, North Carolina, was visited frequently by her brother William. William and Mary were both in attendance when Ann died in childbirth in January 1864. A narrative of her death is included in subseries 3.5 of the collection.

Correspondence, Undated. Subseries 1.14. The letters, which chiefly relate to family matters, are arranged by recipient, however, when the sender is identifiable and the recipient is either unknown or not a family member, the letter is filed under the sender's name. The greatest bulk of the correspondence documents the lives of Charles Lockhart and Jane Caroline (North) Pettigrew. William S. Pettigrew and Ebenezer Pettigrew are each also represented by a large number of letters. Fewer letters concern Ann B. S. Pettigrew, Charles Pettigrew, Mary B. Pettigrew, James Johnston Pettigrew, and other family members.

Financial and Legal Materials

Financial and legal materials, the second of the seven series in this microfilm edition are divided into a series of papers and a series of volumes. Each series is then divided chronologically into subseries. Topics in each subseries compare closely with relevant subseries of the correspondence series. Papers include unbound materials relating to financial and legal matters. Included are letters that are essentially receipts or confirmations of purchase orders. Other business letters are filed in series 1. All financial and legal volumes may be classified as account books. They are arranged chronologically according to the last date covered. While most volumes contain financial information only, a few include miscellaneous remarks, clippings, recipes, and cures or remedies.

Financial and Legal Papers of Charles Pettigrew, Ebenezer Pettigrew, and Others, 1885-1849. Subseries 2.1.1. Many of the early items relate to their Blount, Lockhart, and Pettigrew ancestors. Included is the will of James Blount dated 1685, the will of Charles Lockhart dated 1753, and the will of Elizabeth Lockhart dated 1791. Bills for tuition at the University of North Carolina and other schools begin in 1793. Materials relating to Ebenezer begin in 1805 and those relating to Charles end with the July 23, 1807, inventory of his estate.

Included are receipts and bills of lading for the sale of rice, wheat, corn, juniper shingles, lumber, and, to a lesser extent, hides and fish. Letters from factors discuss market conditions and include prices current for various markets. Accounts with Baltimore, Charleston, New York, and Norfolk factors also record the purchase of farm machinery, household equipment, and building materials. Lists of building supplies and specifications document a variety of plantation structures, houses, a court house, and bridges. A letter of August 2, 1832, recounts the sale of Scuppernong wine and grapevines in New Orleans. Detailed lists of income and expense occur between 1835 and 1841 with yearly summaries of plantation operations.

Transactions involved the purchase of slaves and of food and clothing for them. Labor accounts detail slave and free labor on a variety of projects. Slave lists and overseers' accounts are also included. One list records the number of slaves born on the plantation from 1790 to 1823 and another records the birth of slaves from 1743 to 1832. Other items show the allowance of herrings, corn, clothing, and shoes given slaves. Many items show transportation costs associated with boats and wagons hauling many types of goods, as well as the ferriage cost of moving slaves. Bills and receipts for workers at Magnolia plantation in March 1843 show that laborers were paid in corn. Other lists show the amounts of corn distributed in the neighborhood.

Partnerships of Ebenezer Pettigrew with others are also documented. The Alligator Fishery, operating from 1819 to 1821, sold herrings and salt produced in eastern North Carolina. An 1830 memorandum concerns the digging of a canal between the Pettigrew and Collins lands. Ebenezer Pettigrew and Josiah Collins III formed the Sahara Silk Concern for the purpose of growing mulberry trees in 1836; the records from this venture date from 1837 to 1844. Ebenezer's participation in the ownership and operation of two schooners, the *Lady of the Lake* and the *Virginia Hodges*, included the loss incurred in the wreck of a schooner carrying Pettigrew corn recorded between February and March 1847.

Ebenezer's service as justice of the peace and treasurer of public buildings for Tyrrell County in the 1820s and 1830s are also documented. Items show the cost of building bridges and roads as well as public buildings. Summaries of county-wide polls and taxes include the amounts of fines assessed by courts. Election expenses incurred in campaigning for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives are recorded in 1835 and 1836. A resolution from the state legislature to Congress in December 1835 called for a dredgeboat to be stationed on the Core Sound.

Ebenezer also served as executor of the will of Nathan A. Phelps in 1832. Many records from Phelps and his estate are included between the late 1820s and 1835. The will of Mary (Lockhart) Pettigrew is dated April 25, 1827, and an inventory of her estate is dated August 1833. The estate of John G. North is documented in papers of 1836 and 1839.

Financial and Legal Papers of Descendants of Ebenezer Pettigrew and Others, 1850–1887. Subseries 2.1.2. Most of the records concern plantations operated by William S. Pettigrew, including bills, receipts, indentures, memorandums, and business correspondence. Items include bills of lading for crops and lumber products sold and for slaves, equipment, and supplies purchased. Tax lists and legal agreements show the land and slave holdings of members of the Pettigrew family. The construction of various buildings is also documented including a plantation chapel and a parsonage. An insurance policy from the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co. dated September 14, 1855, includes diagrams and dimensions of structures on Belgrade and Magnolia plantations. There are also tallies of corn gathered at Magnolia plantation in 1855, 1858, and 1859.

Materials relating to slavery include slave lists, slave passes, and accounts showing amounts paid to slaves. A circular letter dated August 1853 concerns a slave patrol committee. Medical accounts include the treatment of slaves. The distribution of shoes, blankets, hats, and other items to slaves is also recorded. Documents in 1862 record the hiring out of slaves in Chatham and Moore Counties, North Carolina.

Other items concern James Johnston Pettigrew, documenting his travels in Europe and residence in Charleston, South Carolina. Inventories are included for the estates of James Johnston Pettigrew and Ann B. S. (Pettigrew) McNeill in 1864. Very few records detail the ante-bellum experiences of Charles Lockhart Pettigrew, but papers of his son Charles Lockhart Pettigrew, Jr., are included for the post-bellum period.

Civil War and Reconstruction era records relate to the arrest of Union sympathizers beginning in July 1861. A note of October 19, 1861, documents contributions of \$500 and \$1,000 from William S. Pettigrew and Josiah Collins III for the outfitting of troops from Washington County. The move of the Pettigrew's slaves inland in 1862 is also documented. Contracts of 1866 and 1867 relate to farm tenancy and labor agreements with freedmen. The family experimented with rice and cotton culture after the war, but for the most part corn and wheat remained the chief crops on the plantations. The impending loss of the Pettigrew lands is suggested in a note dated May 22, 1871.

Financial and Legal Volumes of Charles Pettigrew, Ebenezer Pettigrew, and Others, 1807–1845. Subseries 2.2.1. None of the volumes were kept by Charles Pettigrew. One volume includes accounts of Ann Blount (Shepard) Pettigrew. Two volumes document Ebenezer's service as executor of the estate of Nathaniel Phelps. Another relates to the education of Mary B. Pettigrew and banking records for Arch Henderson. Most of the volumes are plantation account books of Ebenezer Pettigrew, but one relates to his term in Congress.

Volumes document Bonarva, Belgrade, and Magnolia plantations. Inventories show household and plantation supplies. Accounts with various individuals record goods and services purchased. Slave lists show the distribution of blankets, tools, and clothing, as well as work performed by slaves. Accounts record extra work performed and food grown by slaves in exchange for tobacco, molasses, and other items. Crop and livestock records show amounts of corn, wheat, wine, and lumber products produced, as well as the number and weights of hogs killed. Other accounts record payments made for catching runaway slaves, magazine subscriptions, overseers, and threshing machines. Some items refer to the operations of the schooner *Lady of the Lake*.

Financial and Legal Volumes of Descendants of Ebenezer Pettigrew and Others, 1839–1885. Subseries 2.2.2. Two volumes document the income and expenses of James Johnston Pettigrew in Europe and Charleston. Another relates to the management of the inheritance of James Johnston Pettigrew, Mary B. Pettigrew, and Ann B. S. Pettigrew by their brother William S. Pettigrew. One volume consists of wartime and post-bellum financial records of Jane Caroline (North) Pettigrew. Most of the volumes are ante-bellum plantation account books of William S. Pettigrew.

Volumes document Belgrade and Magnolia plantations. Records detail the acreage and yields of wheat, corn, and other crops including sweet potatoes and flax. Livestock records show the number and weights of hogs killed and lists of mules and horses. Other items record sales and

purchases made for the plantations. Slave lists and accounts with slaves are also included. Accounts with slaves typically show amounts of corn grown by them balanced by purchases of tobacco, clothing, shoes, or other items. William's personal expenses show donations to religious causes and Negroes, magazine subscriptions, travel expenses, and other items.

Writings

Writings in the third series include travel diaries, sermons, personal diaries, speeches, notes, poems, and obituaries. Writings of members of the Pettigrew family are divided into subseries by author, including Charles Pettigrew, Ebenezer Pettigrew, James Johnston Pettigrew, Jane Caroline (North) Pettigrew, William S. Pettigrew, and others. Original titles have been retained where possible. At times it is not possible to determine if writings are original works of the person who committed them to paper or if that person simply copied the work of others. Cases of unclear or unknown authorship are noted. Many of the writings relate to contemporaneous correspondence.

Writings of Charles Pettigrew, 1779–1807. Subseries 3.1. Most of the writings are sermons and essays of a religious nature. Some of the items concern his dispute with the Methodist beliefs regarding the baptism of children. One item consists of rules written for a Presbyterian congregation in the District of 96, South Carolina. Also included is a hymn, poetry, personal reflections regarding his children, and a eulogy of George Washington. Copies of his private letters and a series of letters published in Edenton over the pen-name "Philanthropos" are also included, as are school materials of John Pettigrew in which his father penned "A Funeral Thought," possibly upon John's death in 1799.

Writings of Ebenezer Pettigrew, 1830. Subseries 3.2. Items include an obituary of Ann Blount (Shepard) Pettigrew published in 1830 and two undated poems. An account of the death of Ann Blount (Shepard) Pettigrew copied from a memorandum by Ebenezer is included in subseries 3.5, writings of William S. Pettigrew. (Other writings of Ebenezer are in subseries 4.2, school materials.)

Writings of James Johnston Pettigrew, 1850–1857. Subseries 3.3. Travel diaries describe journeys through Austria, Belgium, Cuba, England, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and the United States. Most entries pertain to Germany, Italy, and Spain. Some sections are written in French, Italian, or Spanish. A translation of the Italian portion, done in 1970, is included. Travel diaries also include a list of musical events attended, a list of the highlights of his European trip, and notes on folktales, black dialect, Spanish history, and quotations from acquaintances. A journal of military reviews in the summer of 1857 is a chronicle of a South Carolina inspection tour conducted as an aide to Governor Allston. A minority report to the South Carolina General Assembly on the slave trade is a summary of arguments against the resumption of the foreign slave trade written by Pettigrew in 1857.

Miscellaneous short writings of James Johnston Pettigrew include a wide range of items. Letters to newspapers concern a controversy with R. B. Rhett, Jr., over alleged Monarchist views of James L. Petigru. An especially interesting document includes legal notes, made by Pettigrew, on a printed judgment on appeal, made by George W. Dargen, in the case of *V. M. Converse v. A. L. Converse*, a divorce case involving spousal abuse and presenting a good description of the rights of married women in South Carolina. The firm of Blanding and DeSaussure represented the plaintiff. More on this case may be found in correspondence of December 1856 describing a speech made by James L. Petigru in the case. More on the Converse may be found in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War: Series F, Part 2, Selections from the Holdings of the Manuscript Department, Duke University Library* and in the Robert Marion Deveau Papers. (Augustus Converse was sentenced to degradation from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1855 following charges of a cruel and unusual beating presented by his wife V. M. [Singleton] Deveau Converse.) Other items include a speech at an 1857 dinner honoring artist Charles Fraser. Two copies of a poem, "The Bachelors of the House of Representatives," lampoon various members of the South Carolina legislature in 1857. An undated item documents a flag presentation made during the Civil War by Pettigrew to the 1st Regiment of South Carolina Rifles. Other writings of James Johnston Pettigrew may be

found in subseries 4.3, school materials, and subseries 7.1, genealogy and family history of the Pettigrew family.

Writings of Jane Caroline (North) Pettigrew, 1845–1857. Subseries 3.4. Most of these writings were made before the date of Carey's wedding to Charles Lockhart Pettigrew in 1853. *Poems dating from 1845 are "It Was a Bright and Lovely Day" and "My Dear Aunt Mary."*

Travel diaries concern a trip to the Virginia Springs in 1851 and a northern trip in 1852, both made by Carey with her uncle Thomas Petigru and his family. The journal of an excursion to the Virginia Springs is written in three volumes. They describe travel arrangements, social activities, bathing in the waters, church attendance, walks, thoughts and reflections, and visits with acquaintances of both sexes, as well as side trips to Baltimore and Washington, D.C., and Carey's return to Charleston. The diary of the following year contained in one volume includes descriptions of her journey to Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, New York City, West Point, Saratoga, Niagara, Montreal, Quebec, Boston, and New Haven. Included are social meetings, descriptions of places and people, church attendances, and her meetings with Charles Lockhart and Mary B. Pettigrew in Canada, and James Johnston Pettigrew in Boston.

A poem dated 1857 is entitled "The Snow" and is inscribed "Copied for Mr. Petigru (sic), All Healing Springs." Undated items include a poem, "The Drifts at My Door," and a prayer, "Prayer in Time of War by Bishop Wilson."

Writings of William S. Pettigrew, 1839–1899. Subseries 3.5. These writings concern his ante-bellum experiences as a planter, his wartime political activities, and his post-bellum experiences. Included are historical writings, memorandums, personal reflections, narratives of the deaths of family members, obituaries, dreams, a travel diary, and other items.

The first item is a short history of Belgrade plantation written in 1839. A short story entitled "For the Philadelphia Album, Friendship, A Tale by a Lady," was copied from an unknown author in 1843 with the notation that it was read to the family in 1829 by a tutor. A journal dated 1845 includes descriptions of readings, personal reflections, and rejection as suitor by an unnamed woman. He apparently first met her in 1843, proposed in April 1845, and gave up the chase by June of that year. Material concerning the death of Ebenezer Pettigrew, 1848–1849, includes short narratives of his death and descriptions of William's subsequent dreams about his father.

Miscellaneous short writings, 1848–1856, includes a variety of items. Documents from 1848 include obituaries of Malachi Haughton and William Halsey; a report of conversations about the death of Samuel Tarkinton; a report of the death of Bill, a slave; and the moving of the slave burying ground at Belgrade plantation. Also included is a report of William S. Pettigrew's joining the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1850. A document dating from 1853 reports the activities of Jim, a slave accused of stealing and other crimes. The last document in this folder consists of travel notes from a trip to Virginia with James Cathcart Johnston in 1856.

A travel diary, 1857–1858, also describes a subsequent trip of William to the Virginia Springs. This journal shows social activities, including meetings with young ladies, singing, dancing, and lists of music and books purchased by Pettigrew. Side trips to Lexington, Staunton, and various springs are documented. Expenses detailed include payments made to servants. There is also a list of letters written by William.

Five of the writings relate to William S. Pettigrew's service as a delegate to the North Carolina Secession Convention. Convention journals, 1861–1862, include several versions of a journal covering the events of May and June 1861. North Carolina seceded on May 20, 1861. Another set of writings consists of notes and speeches made by Pettigrew as candidate for delegate from Washington County to the state secession convention. One folder includes his speeches and notes for speeches as delegate to the convention. A folder of ordinances presented to the convention consists chiefly of those introduced by Pettigrew. The last folder relating to the convention includes notes, 1861–1862, stemming from his candidacy and from his activities at the convention.

Other Civil War era writings of William S. Pettigrew include speeches, a journal relating to his service with a reserve battalion, and narratives of the death of family members. The narrative of the death of Ann Blount (Shepard) Pettigrew, who died in childbirth in 1830, was copied from a memorandum written by Ebenezer Pettigrew at the time of his wife's death. Narratives of the death of Ann B. S. (Pettigrew) McKay, who died in childbirth in 1864, mention the advice and activities of

a black midwife at the scene and include poetry compiled by William and dreams relating to his sister after her death. Biographical sketches and other material relating to James Johnston Pettigrew date from 1863 to 1899.

Miscellaneous hymns, poems, and notes, 1830s–ca. 1865, include many items marked with the names of Henry and Moses, slaves owned by William S. Pettigrew, who at times served as overseers of his plantations. These items may have been favorite hymns of Henry and Moses.

Post-bellum writings include the testimony in 1866 of William S. Pettigrew in a will probate case centering on the mental state of James Cathcart Johnston. A journal, 1867, is a chronicle of Bishop Thomas Atkinson's visit in March 1867 and Pettigrew's decision to become a minister. An autobiographical speech of William S. Pettigrew, ca. 1890, is also included. Obituaries of Charles Lockhart Pettigrew are dated 1873. Miscellaneous short writings of William S. Pettigrew, 1873–1893, are chiefly obituaries of nonfamily members.

Other writings of William S. Pettigrew that relate to his activities after the war as a priest in the Episcopal Church are in series 6 of the collection and are not included in this edition.

Writings of Pettigrew and Allston Family Children, 1870. Subseries 3.6. These are handwritten copies of the "Bonarva Intelligencer," a newspaper written by children at Bonarva plantation. They wrote about the comings and goings of family members, current events, and theological issues. Also included are short stories and poems.

Writings of Others, 1780–1866. Subseries 3.7. These items are arranged alphabetically by author. Prayers set forth by Bishop Thomas Atkinson in June 1861 mention the impending conflict. John H. Bryan wrote an essay in 1844 on Columbus and the effects of his discoveries on indigenous populations. A sermon by Reverend Arthur Buist, a Presbyterian minister of Charleston, South Carolina, was delivered in 1822. An undated short story written in French by Jean Claudel is titled "Trois Pattes" and concerns the life of a crippled dog in France. Two speeches by Richard Benbury Creecy in 1834 concern activities of the Philanthropic Society at the University of North Carolina. Creecy was a contemporary of Charles Lockhart and William S. Pettigrew, who were both members of the Philanthropic Society. Poetry by George Moses Horton, 1836 and undated, also documents life at Chapel Hill, where Horton, a self-taught black poet, wrote poetry and acrostics on commission for students. (For more on Horton, see Joan R. Sherman, *Invisible Poets: Afro American of the Nineteenth Century* [2nd ed.; Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1989].) A flyleaf inscribed by Henry Pattillo to Charles Pettigrew was passed on to John Pettigrew by his father in 1780. A journal kept by H. G. Spruill in 1862 documents life in Plymouth, North Carolina, during its occupation by federal forces. This volume and another similar diary, also possibly kept by Spruill, contain discussions of events of the period; class conflict and dissension among tarheels over the war; activities of blacks; seizures of horses, mules, cotton, and other items by military forces; and activities of "Buffaloes" (Southern men who claimed Union feelings). A typescript of the first volume, made in 1967 by Paul Lucas, is included. A poem by George M. Whiting, 1865, was written at the grave of James Johnston Pettigrew. A sermon by an unknown author, ca. 1833, was written after the death at sea of James Pettigrew. An undated sermon was presented to Ebenezer Pettigrew, a brother of Reverend Charles Pettigrew who lived in the District of 96, South Carolina. Other miscellaneous short writings, 1831–1866 and undated, include poetry and sermons.

School Materials

School materials, the fourth series in the collection, include notebooks and other materials relating to Pettigrew family members' studies. Items are dated 1792–1867 and are arranged by author. Subseries relate to Ann B. S. Pettigrew, Ebenezer Pettigrew, James Johnston Pettigrew, Jane Pettigrew, John Pettigrew, William S. Pettigrew, and others.

School Materials of Ann B. S. Pettigrew, 1846. Subseries 4.1. This series comprises two volumes of essays written by Ann B. S. Pettigrew (1830–1864) in 1846, as a student at St. Mary's School in Raleigh. Both composition books include comments and corrections made by instructors at the school. The first volume includes a copy of a letter to Ann's sister, Mary B. Pettigrew, about a student who had died at the school.

School Materials of Ebenezer Pettigrew, 1792–1802. Subseries 4.2. The ciphering book includes solutions to arithmetic problems. The music book consists chiefly of

musical scores. A speech on Lacedaemon and Athens was presented at the University of North Carolina. A speech book is a book of historical speeches written at the Edenton Academy.

School Materials of James Johnston Pettigrew, 1840s–1850s. Subseries 4.3. Miscellaneous school addresses and notes document activities of the Polemic Society of the Hillsborough Academy and the Philanthropic Society of the University of North Carolina. Miscellaneous school writings and notes concern his education in history, math, and other subjects. A notebook includes notes, drafts of essays, poems, and letters. Materials from his studies in Germany in the 1850s include grade reports and certificates. Legal notes, 1853–1859, were written while studying law in Charleston. Notes concern methods of executing writs, a draft of a marriage settlement, and various cases, 1855–1859. A folder of notes on a South Carolina robbery trial concerns a case known as the *State v. Wiley Morris and Nancy Lay* in the 1850s. Testimony in this case details events in a Charleston tavern involving two girls, one white and one mulatto, in an alleged theft of a pocket watch and an extortion scheme.

School Materials of Jane Pettigrew, 1867. Subseries 4.4. Jane Pettigrew was a daughter of Charles Lockhart and Carey (North) Pettigrew. These documents are awards of merit presented to her in 1867.

School Materials of John Pettigrew, 1795–1817. Subseries 4.5. This subseries includes some notations made by others after the death of John Pettigrew (1779–1799). A copybook, 1795–1797, lists laws and regulations of the University of North Carolina and includes a note telling of Charles Pettigrew's move to Tyrrell County in 1797. A certificate from the Philanthropic Society of the University of North Carolina is dated 1797. A copybook, 1798, includes a note about beginning studies under Andrew Knox in Nixonton and other materials dating 1797–1817, including a note, probably by Ebenezer Pettigrew, about the death of Charles Pettigrew in 1807. A medical notebook, 1798, includes notes on medical subjects, such as the treatments for various diseases. An undated copybook contains copies of letters from a courtier to his king.

School Materials of William S. Pettigrew, 1827–1830s. Subseries 4.6. A copybook, 1827–1829, consists of penmanship exercises, homilies, and definitions of words. A certificate and meeting notice from the Philanthropic Society of the University of North Carolina are both dated in the 1830s.

School Materials of Others, ca. 1836–ca. 1846. Subseries 4.7. These items consist of notebooks and other materials of colleagues of Ebenezer Pettigrew and his sons, Charles Lockhart, William S., and James Johnston Pettigrew, at the University of North Carolina. A speech by Mr. Marlow on states rights was copied by James E. Crichton, ca. 1836. Two essays by John Napoleon Daniel include "Genius and Writings of E. Lytton Bulwer" and "Robert Emmett," ca. 1846. A list of geometry and trigonometry exercises with applications to surveying was written by W. Hill, ca. 1836. Reuben Clark Shorter wrote an essay in 1844 entitled "The Influence of Physical Circumstances on the Formation of Character." Two items written by Richard S. Simms, ca. 1836, are trigonometry notebooks. An undated poem addressed to Ebenezer Pettigrew from James Somervell concerned the punishment of students at the University of North Carolina following an altercation.

Commonplace Books and Other Collected Materials

This series, the fifth series in the collection, includes advertisements, cures and recipes, poetry, political material, and religious material accumulated in the Pettigrew family. Commonplace books were assembled by Mary B. Pettigrew and William S. Pettigrew between the 1850s and 1880s and are arranged by the name of the compiler. Other collected materials are arranged by subject matter.

Commonplace Books, 1851–1888. Subseries 5.1. The subseries includes three commonplace books of Mary B. Pettigrew and William S. Pettigrew. The first, ca. 1857, includes poems, recipes, needlework patterns, and addresses compiled by Mary B. Pettigrew. Another volume compiled by her, 1862–1867, consists of newspaper clippings, recipes and remedies, and copies of political correspondence pasted over a French copybook and household account book. The commonplace book of William S. Pettigrew, 1851–1888, includes handwritten extracts from religious tracts, newspapers, and books, as well as copies of letters.

Other Collected Materials, 1831–1876. Subseries 5.2. Items are divided into folders by type of document. Cures and recipes including handwritten notes and newspaper clippings concerning medical and veterinary cures; notes on horse training, livestock handling, and agricultural methods; and recipes for food preparation. Two folders of literary clippings from the 1850s and 1860s were probably compiled by William S. Pettigrew. These poems and essays are chiefly religious or didactic in tone and are largely clipped from the *Raleigh Church Intelligencer* and the *New York American Messenger*. Two folders of political clippings, 1831–1860s, include *New York Herald* articles describing the reaction of the Southern states to Lincoln's cabinet appointments in March 1861, an undated defense of the Ku Klux Klan that originally appeared in the *Cincinnati Commercial*, and a post-bellum list of rules and regulations for farm hands. A folder of miscellaneous advertisements, 1851–1876 and undated, documents the availability of merchandise such as plows, fertilizers, and razors, and services, including hotels, spas, schools, and a circus.

Genealogy and Family History

Genealogy and family history, the seventh series in the collection, includes notes, narratives, and printed materials about the Pettigrew and related families. Much of this material was collected or written by William S. Pettigrew. Similar autobiographical and biographical writings of William S. Pettigrew appear in subseries 3.5.

Pettigrew Family, 1830s–1927, Subseries 7.1. Narratives include Pettigrew family history, a history of Magnolia plantation, a narrative of William S. Pettigrew, and copies of correspondence with Irish relatives. Notes include a disposition of family history by Mary (Lockhart) Pettigrew, photocopies of notes from a family bible, other genealogical notes, notes written by John Percival Pettigrew about the Canadian and European branches of the family, a note on the founding of Bonarva plantation, and extracts of letters of Charles Pettigrew. A folder of printed matter relating to the Pettigrew family, 1835–1938, includes an article on the development of Pettigrew State Park in 1938. Clippings of printed matter, 1862–1927, relating to James Johnston Pettigrew includes obituaries, a letter to the editor about Pettigrew's brigade at the battle of Gettysburg, and biographical sketches. Other printed matter of James Johnston Pettigrew includes a series of articles entitled "Memories of Spain" written for the *New Orleans Picayune* by John Sidney Thasher, a friend and correspondent of Pettigrew's. James Johnston Pettigrew may have contributed to the writing of these articles in the 1850s. Printed matter relating to James L. Pettigrew consists of obituaries, 1863. Printed matter relating to Thomas Pettigrew, 1855–1856, relates to the controversy surrounding his dismissal from the U.S. Navy in 1855.

Related Families, 1890. Subseries 7.2. Three folders consist of notes on the Blount, Shepard, Pagett, Vail, Lillington, Lockhart, Bond, and Baker families.

Other Papers

Other papers, the eighth series in the collection, include a variety of items arranged by type of document.

Other Papers, 1830s–1893. Series 8. A passport and two travel permits of James Johnston Pettigrew, 1850–1859, document his travels in Europe and the Caribbean. Notes, 1835–1893, includes tallies of votes, temperature readings, and lists of books. Calling cards and addresses are from 1858 and undated. Miscellaneous items include a phrenological study of Ebenezer Pettigrew, done by James Hooper, phrenologist to the Baltimore Museum and Academy of Fine Arts, in the 1830s or 1840s. Other miscellaneous items include the constitution of the North Carolina Bible Society, ca. 1830s–ca. 1840s; the rules of the Strawberry Club, ca. 1851; a blank certificate of discharge from the Confederate Army in the 1860s; and an undated certificate documenting William S. Pettigrew's contribution to the erection of the Washington National Monument. Typed transcriptions of selected plantation letters, 1855–1860, consist mostly of letters between William S. Pettigrew and his slave overseers Moses and Henry. The transcriptions were prepared in 1938 with an introduction by J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton.

N.B. Omissions from the microfilm are listed below and in the Editorial Note.

Subseries 1.10, Correspondence, 1866–1869.

Subseries 1.11, Correspondence, 1870–1887.

Subseries 1.12, Correspondence, 1888–1926.

Subseries 1.13, Photocopies, 1880–1908.

Subseries 6.1–6.5, William S. Pettigrew Church Materials, 1845–1900.

Series 9, Pictures, 1866 and Undated.

Reel 1

Introductory Materials

Inventory to the Pettigrew Family Papers, compiled by Roslyn Holdzkorn and
Lisa Tolbert with the assistance of Mark Beasley. 52 frames.

List of omissions from the microfilm edition. 1 frame.

Maps of North Carolina and South Carolina. 4 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence

Subseries 1.1: Correspondence, 1776–1784 (Folders 1–2)

0001 1776–1779. 11 frames.

0012 1780–1784. 34 frames.

Subseries 1.2: Correspondence, 1785–1794 (Folders 3–4)

0046 1785–1789. 47 frames.

0093 1790–1794. 44 frames.

Subseries 1.3: Correspondence, 1795–1804 (Folders 4–8)

0137 1795. 57 frames.

0194 1796–1797. 43 frames.

0237 1798–1799. 50 frames.

0287 1800–1804. 72 frames.

Subseries 1.4: Correspondence, 1805–1814 (Folders 9–13)

0369 1805–1806. 35 frames.

0404 1807–1809. 23 frames.

0427 1810. 41 frames.

0468 1811–1812. 27 frames.

0495 1814. 29 frames.

Subseries 1.5: Correspondence, 1815–1830 (Folders 14–36)

0524 1815. 50 frames.

0574 January–April 1816. 36 frames.

0610 May–December 1816. 20 frames.

0630 January–April 1817. 46 frames.

0676 May–December 1817. 57 frames.

0713 January–June 1818. 70 frames.

0783 July–December 1818. 54 frames.

0837 January–June 1819. 79 frames.

0916 July–December 1819. 37 frames.

0953 1820–1821. 67 frames.

Reel 2

Series 1. Correspondence cont.

Subseries 1.5: Correspondence, 1815–1830 (Folders 14–36) cont.

0001 1822. 62 frames.

0063 1823–1824. 59 frames.

0122 1825. 56 frames.

0178 January–August 1826. 30 frames.

Frame

0208 September–December 1826. 41 frames.
0249 1827. 43 frames.
0292 January–June 1828. 51 frames.
0343 July–December 1828. 43 frames.
0386 January–August 1829. 51 frames.
0437 September–December 1829. 37 frames.
0474 January–June 1830. 86 frames.
0560 July–September 1830. 56 frames.
0616 October–December 1830. 54 frames.

Subseries 1.6: Correspondence, 1831–1848 (Folders 37–130)

0670 January–March 1831. 39 frames.
0709 April–June 1831. 43 frames.
0752 July–September 1831. 45 frames.
0797 October–December 1831. 55 frames.
0852 January–June 1832. 56 frames.
0908 July–December 1832. 72 frames.

Reel 3

Series 1. Correspondence cont.

Subseries 1.6: Correspondence, 1831–1848 (Folders 37–130) cont.

0001 January–March 1833. 36 frames.
0037 April–June 1833. 54 frames.
0091 July–August 1833. 50 frames.
0141 September–October 1833. 49 frames.
0190 November–December 1833. 61 frames.
0251 January–April 1834. 54 frames.
0305 May–July 1834. 38 frames.
0343 August–October 1834. 52 frames.
0395 November–December 1834. 48 frames.
0443 January–May 1835. 52 frames.
0495 June–August 1835. 48 frames.
0543 September–October 1835. 34 frames.
0577 November–December 1835. 45 frames.
0622 January 1836. 46 frames.
0668 February 1836. 37 frames.
0705 March–April 1836. 60 frames.
0765 May–June 1836. 58 frames.
0823 July–August 1836. 32 frames.
0855 September–October 1836. 49 frames.
0904 November–December 1836. 62 frames.

Reel 4

Series 1. Correspondence cont.

Subseries 1.6: Correspondence, 1831–1848 (Folders 37–130) cont.

0001 January 1837. 45 frames.
0046 February 1837. 45 frames.
0091 March–April 1837. 40 frames.
0131 May–June 1837. 50 frames.

Frame

0181	July–August 1837. 72 frames.
0253	September–October 1837. 52 frames.
0305	November–December 1837. 24 frames.
0329	January–March 1838. 37 frames.
0366	April–June 1838. 45 frames.
0411	July–September 1838. 87 frames.
0498	October–December 1838. 46 frames.
0544	January–May 1839. 52 frames.
0596	June–August 1839. 62 frames.
0658	September–December 1839. 85 frames.
0743	January–February 1840. 39 frames.
0782	March–May 1840. 54 frames.
0836	June–July 1840. 32 frames.
0868	August–October 1840. 36 frames.
0904	November–December 1840. 46 frames.
0950	January–March 1841. 60 frames.
1010	April–June 1841. 71 frames.

Reel 5

Series 1. Correspondence cont.

Subseries 1.6: Correspondence, 1831–1848 (Folders 37–130) cont.

0001	July–September 1841. 80 frames.
0081	October–December 1841. 100 frames.
0181	January–March 1842. 73 frames.
0254	April–May 1842. 51 frames.
0305	June–July 1842. 87 frames.
0392	August–September 1842. 73 frames.
0465	October 1842. 47 frames.
0512	November–December 1842. 47 frames.
0559	January–February 1843. 87 frames.
0646	March–April 1843. 74 frames.
0720	May–June 1843. 85 frames.
0805	July–August 1843. 63 frames.
0868	September–October 1843. 85 frames.
0953	November–December 1843. 78 frames.

Reel 6

Series 1. Correspondence cont.

Subseries 1.6: Correspondence, 1831–1848 (Folders 37–130) cont.

0001	January–February 1844. 88 frames.
0089	March–April 1844. 66 frames.
0155	May–June 1844. 92 frames.
0247	July–August 1844. 59 frames.
0306	September–October 1844. 84 frames.
0390	November–December 1844. 69 frames.
0460	January–February 1845. 89 frames.
0549	March–April 1845. 48 frames.
0597	May–June 1845. 94 frames.
0691	July–August 1845. 67 frames.

Frame

0758 September–October 1845. 77 frames.
0835 November–December 1845. 89 frames.
0924 January–March 1846. 136 frames.

Reel 7

Series 1. Correspondence cont.

Subseries 1.6: Correspondence, 1831–1848 (Folders 37–130) cont.

0001 April–June 1846. 105 frames.
0106 July–August 1846. 71 frames.
0177 September–October 1846. 68 frames.
0245 November–December 1846. 81 frames.
0326 January 1847. 52 frames.
0378 February 1847. 80 frames.
0458 March 1847. 62 frames.
0520 April–May 1847. 102 frames.
0622 June–July 1847. 98 frames.
0720 August–September 1847. 93 frames.
0813 October–November 1847. 93 frames.
0920 December 1847. 48 frames.
0968 January–February 1848. 90 frames.

Reel 8

Series 1. Correspondence cont.

Subseries 1.6: Correspondence, 1831–1848 (Folders 37–130) cont.

0001 March 1848. 76 frames.
0077 April 1848. 54 frames.
0131 May 1848. 63 frames.
0194 June 1848. 69 frames.
0263 July 1848. 82 frames.
0345 August–September 1848. 68 frames.
0413 October–December 1848. 102 frames.

Subseries 1.7: Correspondence, 1849–1853 (Folders 131–168)

0515 January–February 1849. 132 frames.
0647 March 1849. 84 frames.
0731 April 1849. 48 frames.
0779 May 1849. 63 frames.
0842 June 1849. 65 frames.
0907 July–August 1849. 102 frames.
1009 September–October 1849. 72 frames.

Reel 9

Series 1. Correspondence cont.

Subseries 1.7: Correspondence, 1849–1853 (Folders 131–168) cont.

0001 November 1849. 58 frames.
0059 December 1849. 65 frames.

Frame

0124	January 1850. 55 frames.
0179	February 1850. 40 frames.
0219	March 1850. 74 frames.
0293	April–May 1850. 71 frames.
0364	June–July 1850. 77 frames.
0441	August–September 1850. 75 frames.
0516	October–December 1850. 74 frames.
0590	January–February 1851. 57 frames.
0647	March–April 1851. 54 frames.
0701	May–July 1851. 54 frames.
0755	August–September 1851. 56 frames.
0811	October–December 1851. 87 frames.
0898	January–February 1852. 87 frames.
0985	March–April 1852. 43 frames.
1028	May–June 1852. 83 frames.

Reel 10

Series 1. Correspondence cont.

Subseries 1.7: Correspondence, 1849–1853 (Folders 131–168) cont.

0001	July 1852. 59 frames.
0060	August 1852. 44 frames.
0104	September–October 1852. 71 frames.
0175	November 1852. 43 frames.
0218	December 1852. 70 frames.
0288	January 1853. 61 frames.
0349	February 1853. 72 frames.
0421	March 1853. 82 frames.
0503	April 1853. 50 frames.
0553	May 1853. 80 frames.
0633	June 1853. 58 frames.
0691	July–August 1853. 118 frames.
0809	September–October 1853. 99 frames.
0908	November–December 1853. 92 frames.

Reel 11

Series 1. Correspondence cont.

Subseries 1.8: Correspondence, 1854–1860 (Folders 169–237)

0001	January 1854. 79 frames.
0080	February–March 1854. 63 frames.
0143	April–May 1854. 82 frames.
0225	June 1854. 107 frames.
0332	July 1854. 58 frames.
0390	August 1854. 63 frames.
0453	September 1854. 43 frames.
0496	October 1854. 38 frames.
0534	November 1854. 63 frames.
0597	December 1854. 60 frames.
0657	January 1855. 60 frames.
0717	February 1855. 37 frames.

Frame

0754	March 1855. 47 frames.
0801	April 1855. 61 frames.
0862	May–June 1855. 64 frames.
0926	July–August 1855. 95 frames.
1021	September 1855. 44 frames.
1065	October 1855. 44 frames.

Reel 12

Series 1. Correspondence cont.

Subseries 1.8: Correspondence, 1854–1860 (Folders 169–237) cont.

0001	November–December 1855. 73 frames.
0074	January 1856. 33 frames.
0107	February 1856. 28 frames.
0135	March 1856. 53 frames.
0188	April–May 1856. 59 frames.
0247	June 1856. 97 frames.
0344	July 1856. 93 frames.
0437	August 1856. 48 frames.
0485	September 1856. 57 frames.
0542	October 1856. 66 frames.
0608	November–December 1856. 90 frames.
0698	January 1857. 47 frames.
0745	February 1857. 61 frames.
0806	March 1857. 71 frames.
0877	April–May 1857. 99 frames.

Reel 13

Series 1. Correspondence cont.

Subseries 1.8: Correspondence, 1854–1860 (Folders 169–237) cont.

0001	June 1857. 72 frames.
0073	July 1857. 89 frames.
0162	August–September 1857. 78 frames.
0240	October 1857. 64 frames.
0304	November 1857. 82 frames.
0386	December 1857. 123 frames.
0509	January 1858. 85 frames.
0594	February 1858. 71 frames.
0665	March 1858. 60 frames.
0725	April 1858. 66 frames.
0791	May 1858. 61 frames.
0852	June–July 1858. 102 frames.

Reel 14

Series 1. Correspondence cont.

Subseries 1.8: Correspondence, 1854–1860 (Folders 169–237) cont.

0001	August 1858. 71 frames.
0072	September 1858. 65 frames.
0137	October 1858. 93 frames.
0230	November 1858. 75 frames.
0305	December 1858. 49 frames.
0354	January–February 1859. 65 frames.
0419	March 1859. 85 frames.
0504	April 1859. 132 frames.
0636	May–June 1859. 95 frames.
0731	July 1859. 83 frames.
0814	August 1859. 87 frames.
0901	September–October 1859. 83 frames.

Reel 15

Series 1. Correspondence cont.

Subseries 1.8: Correspondence, 1854–1860 (Folders 169–237) cont.

0001	November 1859. 72 frames.
0073	December 1859. 39 frames.
0112	January–February 1860. 78 frames.
0190	March–April 1860. 83 frames.
0273	May 1860. 76 frames.
0349	June 1860. 75 frames.
0424	July 1860. 48 frames.
0472	August 1860. 81 frames.
0553	September 1860. 72 frames.
0625	October 1860. 38 frames.
0663	November 1860. 118 frames.
0781	December 1860. 82 frames.

Subseries 1.9: Correspondence, 1861–1865 (Folders 238–273)

0853	January 1861. 86 frames.
0939	February 1861. 55 frames.

Reel 16

Series 1. Correspondence cont.

Subseries 1.9: Correspondence, 1861–1865 (Folders 238–273) cont.

0001	March 1861. 51 frames.
0052	April 1861. 85 frames.
0137	May 1861. 109 frames.
0246	June 1861. 98 frames.
0344	July 1861. 62 frames.
0406	August 1861. 52 frames.
0458	September 1861. 61 frames.

Frame

0519	October 1861. 76 frames.
0595	November 1861. 75 frames.
0670	December 1861. 66 frames.
0736	January 1862. 74 frames.
0810	February 1862. 62 frames.
0872	March 1862. 76 frames.
0948	April–May 1862. 82 frames.

Reel 17

Series 1. Correspondence cont.

Subseries 1.9: Correspondence, 1861–1865 (Folders 238–273) cont.

0001	June 1862. 110 frames.
0111	July 1862. 69 frames.
0180	August 1862. 69 frames.
0249	September 1862. 63 frames.
0312	October 1862. 117 frames.
0429	November 1862. 73 frames.
0502	December 1862. 54 frames.
0556	January–February 1863. 109 frames.
0665	March–April 1863. 109 frames.
0774	May–June 1863. 121 frames.
0895	July 1863. 114 frames.

Reel 18

Series 1. Correspondence cont.

Subseries 1.9: Correspondence, 1861–1865 (Folders 238–273) cont.

0001	August–October 1863. 134 frames.
0135	November–December 1863. 116 frames.
0251	January–March 1864. 79 frames.
0330	April–June 1864. 63 frames.
0393	July–September 1864. 80 frames.
0473	October–December 1864. 107 frames.
0580	January–March 1865. 53 frames.
0633	April–August 1865. 61 frames.
0694	September–December 1865. 60 frames.

Subseries 1.14: Correspondence, Undated (Folders 335–351)

0754	Ann B. S. Pettigrew. 24 frames.
0779	Charles Pettigrew. 8 frames.
0787	Charles Lockhart Pettigrew. 51 frames.
0838	Ebenezer Pettigrew. 40 frames.
0878	Ebenezer Pettigrew. 45 frames.
0923	Ebenezer Pettigrew (Fragments). 23 frames.
0946	Mary B. Pettigrew. 28 frames.

Reel 19

Series 1. Correspondence cont.

Subseries 1.14: Correspondence, Undated (Folders 335–351) cont.

0001	James Johnston Pettigrew. 85 frames.
0086	Jane Caroline (North) Pettigrew. 165 frames.
0251	Jane Caroline (North) Pettigrew. 141 frames.
0392	Jane Caroline (North) Pettigrew. 140 frames.
0532	Jane Caroline (North) Pettigrew (Fragment). 49 frames.
0581	William S. Pettigrew. 82 frames.
0663	William S. Pettigrew. 59 frames.
0722	William S. Pettigrew (Fragments). 14 frames.
0736	Other Family Members. 37 frames.
0773	Unknown and Unidentified (Fragments). 99 frames.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials

Subseries 2.1.1: Financial and Legal Papers of Charles Pettigrew, Ebenezer Pettigrew, and Others, 1685–1849 (Folders 352–437)

0872	1685–1773. 16 frames.
0889	1775–1783. 11 frames.
0900	1785–1795. 30 frames.
0930	1796–1805. 26 frames.

Reel 20

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials cont.

Subseries 2.1.1: Financial and Legal Papers of Charles Pettigrew, Ebenezer Pettigrew, and Others, 1685–1849 (Folders 352–437) cont.

0001	1806–1810. 33 frames.
0034	1811. 39 frames.
0073	1812–1816. 38 frames.
0111	1817–1819. 33 frames.
0144	1820–1821. 64 frames.
0208	1822. 45 frames.
0253	1823–1824. 31 frames.
0284	1825. 45 frames.
0329	1826–1827. 47 frames.
0376	1828–1829. 53 frames.
0429	January–March 1830. 27 frames.
0456	April–August 1830. 53 frames.
0509	September–December 1830. 32 frames.
0541	January–June 1831. 34 frames.
0575	July–December 1831. 36 frames.
0611	January–June 1832. 34 frames.
0645	July–September 1832. frames.
0706	October–December 1832. 38 frames.
0744	January–May 1833. 43 frames.
0787	June–September 1833. 44 frames.
0831	October–December 1833. 27 frames.
0858	January–April 1834. 30 frames.

Frame

0888 May–September 1834. 28 frames.
0916 October–December 1834. 23 frames.
0939 January–May 1835. 27 frames.

Reel 21

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials cont.

Subseries 2.1.1: Financial and Legal Papers of Charles Pettigrew, Ebenezer Pettigrew, and Others, 1685–1849 (Folders 352–437) cont.

0001 June–September 1835. 26 frames.
0027 October–December 1835. 36 frames.
0063 January–March 1836. 29 frames.
0092 April–June 1836. 29 frames.
0121 July–September 1836. 44 frames.
0165 October–December 1836. 46 frames.
0211 January–February 1837. 25 frames.
0236 March–May 1837. 29 frames.
0265 June–September 1837. 41 frames.
0306 October 1837. 45 frames.
0351 November–December 1837. 22 frames.
0373 January–May 1838. 22 frames.
0395 June–August 1838. 27 frames.
0422 September–December 1838. 37 frames.
0459 January–April 1839. 42 frames.
0501 May–June 1839. 34 frames.
0535 July–August 1839. 19 frames.
0554 September–October 1839. 27 frames.
0581 November–December 1839. 42 frames.
0623 January–March 1840. 30 frames.
0653 April–June 1840. 37 frames.
0690 July–September 1840. 35 frames.
0725 October–December 1840. 50 frames.
0775 January–February 1841. 14 frames.
0789 March 1841. 27 frames.
0816 April–May 1841. 27 frames.
0843 June–July 1841. 31 frames.
0874 August–September 1841. 30 frames.
0904 October–December 1841. 46 frames.

Reel 22

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials cont.

Subseries 2.1.1: Financial and Legal Papers of Charles Pettigrew, Ebenezer Pettigrew, and Others, 1685–1849 (Folders 352–437) cont.

0001 January–March 1842. 29 frames.
0030 April–June 1842. 32 frames.
0062 July–September 1842. 38 frames.
0100 October–December 1842. 52 frames.
0152 January–February 1843. 36 frames.
0188 March 1843. 28 frames.
0216 April–June 1843. 22 frames.

Frame

0238 July-September 1843. 35 frames.
0273 October-December 1843. 12 frames.
0285 January-June 1844. 16 frames.
0301 July-September 1844. 30 frames.
0331 October-December 1844. 24 frames.
0355 April-June 1845. 11 frames. [January-March 1845 missing in the original.]
0366 July-September 1845. 12 frames.
0378 October-December 1845. 17 frames.
0395 January-March 1846. 18 frames.
0413 April-June 1846. 24 frames.
0437 July-September 1846. 14 frames.
0451 October-December 1846. 32 frames.
0483 January-February 1847. 22 frames.
0505 March-May 1847. 26 frames.
0531 June-August 1847. 17 frames.
0548 September-December 1847. 28 frames.
0576 January-June 1848. 31 frames.
0607 July-December 1848. 17 frames.
0624 January-February 1849. 25 frames.
0649 March-September 1849. 22 frames.
0671 October-December 1849. 25 frames.

Subseries 2.1.2: Financial and Legal Papers of Descendants of Ebenezer Pettigrew and Others, 1850-1887 and Undated (Folders 438-472)

0696 1850. 48 frames.
0744 January-June 1851. 18 frames.
0762 July-December 1851. 44 frames.
0806 1852. 19 frames.
0825 1853. 38 frames.
0863 1854. 45 frames.
0908 January-March 1855. 31 frames.
0939 April-September 1855. 39 frames.
0978 October-December 1855. 17 frames.

Reel 23

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials cont.

Subseries 2.1.2: Financial and Legal Papers of Descendants of Ebenezer Pettigrew and Others, 1850-1887 and Undated (Folders 438-472) cont.

0001 January-March 1856. 25 frames.
0026 April-September 1856. 24 frames.
0050 October-December 1856. 37 frames.
0087 January-June 1857. 44 frames.
0131 July-September 1857. 34 frames.
0165 October-December 1857. 41 frames.
0206 January-February 1858. 37 frames.
0243 March-June 1858. 37 frames.
0280 July-September 1858. 44 frames.
0324 October-December 1858. 41 frames.
0365 January-May 1859. 45 frames.
0410 June-September 1859. 36 frames.
0446 October-December 1859. 61 frames.
0507 1860. 131 frames.

Frame

0638	1861. 74 frames.
0712	1862. 51 frames.
0763	1863. 69 frames.
0832	1864. 46 frames.
0878	1865. 24 frames.
0902	1866. 79 frames.

Reel 24

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials cont.

Subseries 2.1.2: Financial and Legal Papers of Descendants of Ebenezer Pettigrew and Others, 1850–1887 and Undated (Folders 438–472) cont.

0001	1867. 95 frames.
0096	1868–1869. 26 frames.
0122	1870–1887. 35 frames.
0157	Undated—Financial Papers. 62 frames.
0219	Undated—Financial Papers. 62 frames.
0281	Undated—Legal Papers. 27 frames.

Subseries 2.2.1: Financial and Legal Volumes of Charles Pettigrew, Ebenezer Pettigrew and Others, 1807–1845 (Folders 473–486)

0308	Ebenezer Pettigrew, Accounts with Various Individuals for Goods and Services, 1807–1817. 21 frames.
0329	Ann Blount Pettigrew, Miscellaneous Bonarva and New Bern Accounts, Including Inventory of Linens, Bedding, Dishes, and Furniture; Slave Lists; Notes on Religious Devotions, Books, Remedies, and Cures; and Mathematical Problems, 1817–1819. 43 frames.
0372	Ebenezer Pettigrew, Accounts with Various Individuals for Goods and Services, and a List of Slaves Given Blankets, 1812–1820. 26 frames.
0398	Ebenezer Pettigrew, Accounts as Executor of the Estate of Nathaniel Phelps, 1829–1832. 21 frames.
0419	Ebenezer Pettigrew, Travel, Persona, and Medical Expenses, 1833. 12 frames.
0431	Ebenezer Pettigrew, Accounts as Executor of the Estate of Nathaniel Phelps, 1828–1834. 48 frames.
0479	Ebenezer Pettigrew, List of Work Done, Chiefly by Slaves, Possibly Relating to the Laying of Planking over a Bridge, ca. 1834. 4 frames.
0483	Ebenezer Pettigrew, Personal and Travel Expenses, Laundry Lists, and Other Accounts Kept during His Congressional Tenure, 1835–1836. 31 frames.
0514	Ebenezer Pettigrew, Plantation Records for Bonarva and Belgrade, Including Cash Receipts and Payments, Sales, Wine Made, Post Office Account, and a Slave List, 1830–1837. 48 frames.
0562	Ebenezer Pettigrew, Slave Accounts, Chiefly for Tobacco, Molasses, and Other Items, 1831–1837. 47 frames.
0609	Ebenezer Pettigrew, Accounts relating to Education of Mary Blount Pettigrew (An Unrelated Bank Account for Arch Henderson with the Bank of Metropolis for 1834–1835 Is Included in This Volume), 1842. 10 frames.
0619	Ebenezer Pettigrew, Bonarva and Belgrade Crop and Livestock Records, Accounts with Individuals, and a List of Slaves in 1830, 1816–1843. 153 frames.
0772	Ebenezer Pettigrew, Magnolia Crop and Livestock Records, Tally of Shingles and Other Building Materials Produced, and Corn Paid Out for Work, 1843. 18 frames.
0790	Ebenezer Pettigrew, Magnolia Lumber Tallies, Slave Lists, Household Accounts, and Excerpt from Letter to William James Bingham on October 39, 1845, That Discusses Ebenezer Pettigrew's Starting Anew at Magnolia, 1845. 17 frames.

Subseries 2.2.2: Financial and Legal Volumes of Descendants of Ebenezer Pettigrew and Others, 1839–1885 (Folders 487–500)

- 0807 William S. Pettigrew, Magnolia Slave Lists and Accounts with Slaves, 1848–1853.
91 frames.
- 0898 William S. Pettigrew, Belgrade Slave Lists and Accounts with Slaves, 1849–1853.
84 frames.

Reel 25

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials cont.

Subseries 2.2.2: Financial and Legal Volumes of Descendants of Ebenezer Pettigrew and Others, 1839–1885 (Folders 487–500) cont.

- 0001 William S. Pettigrew, Belgrade Slave Lists and Crop and Livestock Records, 1839–1856. 114 frames.
- 0115 William S. Pettigrew, Magnolia and Belgrade Crop and Livestock Records, 1851–1857. 52 frames.
- 0167 William S. Pettigrew, Magnolia Slave Lists and Accounts with Slaves, 1853–1860. 32 frames.
- 0199 James Johnston Pettigrew, Income and Expense Accounts, 1853–1860. 62 frames.
- 0261 William S. Pettigrew, Belgrade Slave Lists, Accounts with Slaves, and Crop and Livestock Records, 1846–1861. 26 frames.
- 0287 James Johnston Pettigrew, Lists of Income, Personal Expenses, and Investments, 1847–1861. 12 frames.
- 0299 William S. Pettigrew, List of Taxable Property in Washington County, Personal Expenses and Assets, and Some Plantation Records, 1848–1861. 146 frames.
- 0445 William S. Pettigrew, Magnolia and Belgrade Crop and Livestock Records, 1848–1861. 124 frames.
- 0569 William S. Pettigrew, Belgrade Crop and Livestock Records, 1851–1861. 45 frames.
- 0614 William S. Pettigrew, Accounts with James Johnston Pettigrew, Mary B. Pettigrew, and Ann B. S. Pettigrew relating to William S. Pettigrew's Management of Their Inheritance from Ebenezer Pettigrew, 1848–1863. 72 frames.
- 0686 William S. Pettigrew, Statement of Indebtedness and Accounts with Various Vendors, 1854–1867. 51 frames.
- 0737 Jane Caroline (North) Pettigrew, Wartime and Postbellum Records including Expenses in Hillsborough and Cherry Hill, Bonarva Dairy and House Accounts, Food Accounts, and Smoke House Records, 1860–1885. 16 frames.

Series 3. Writings

Subseries 3.1: Charles Pettigrew (Folders 501–522)

- 0753 "Some Reflections on the Birth of a Child, In Miltonic Verse," 1779, 1783. 4 frames.
- 0757 "The Love of God and the Salvation of Man," includes a Hymn and Brief Notes Relating to Ebenezer Pettigrew's Education, 1780–1792. 20 frames.
- 0777 "The Origin of Love, A Sermon on the Following Text: God Is Love," 1792–1795. 30 frames.
- 0807 "A Sermon on the Love of God: God Is Love," 1792–1804. 32 frames.
- 0839 "An Eulogium on the Day Appointed by Congress to Commemorate the Death of General Washington," 1799. 11 frames.
- 0850 "Eulogy for George Washington," Draft, 1799. 11 frames.
- 0861 "On What Is to Be Done for the Inheritance of Eternal Life," 1799–1800. 35 frames.
- 0896 "A Discourse on the Sacraments" and "For Christmas Day, On the Nativity of Christ," 1803. 20 frames.

- 0916 "The Written Letters of Our Grandfather, the Reverend Charles Pettigrew," 1780–1803, Transcribed ca. 1864. 65 frames.

Reel 26

Series 3. Writings cont.

Subseries 3.1: Charles Pettigrew (Folders 501–522) cont.

- 0001 "On Death, the Wages of Sin," 1804. 17 frames.
0018 "On the Declaration of Christ in Favor of Little Children," 1804. 28 frames.
0046 "On the Young Children Brought to Christ," 1804. 42 frames.
0088 "On the Apostolic Mission," 1805. 37 frames.
0125 "Last Advice of Charles Pettigrew to His Son, Ebenezer," ca. 1807. 7 frames.
0132 "A Discourse on the Analogy between Christ Crucified and Brazen Serpent Created on a Pole by Moses," Undated. 22 frames.
0154 "The First Draught for Some Rules for Social Meetings on Sundays for Religious Improvements, Drawn Up in South Carolina at the Request of a Presbyterian Congregation in the District of 96 by Charles Pettigrew," Undated. 3 frames.
0157 "A Funeral Thought," Undated, and John Pettigrew's Notes on Rice and Land Measure, Surveying Principles, and a Copy of the 1795 Peace Treaty between the United States and Algiers, Undated. 23 frames.
0180 "On the Apostolic Mission, Second Discourse," Undated. 40 frames.
0220 "On the Duty of Man to His Creator," Undated. 16 frames.
0236 "A Series of Letters, in Which an Attentive Perusal of Mr. Edward's Candid Reasons for Renouncing the Principles of Antipodobaptism Is Seriously Recommended and the Right of Infants to Membership in the Church of God Is Also Pleaded," Undated, and Other "Philanthropos" Related Material, Undated. 82 frames.
0318 "Verses Set Up on the Church Door at Hampton," Undated. 3 frames.
0321 Fragments, Undated. 27 frames.

Subseries 3.2: Ebenezer Pettigrew (Folders 523–524)

- 0348 Obituary of Ann Blount Pettigrew, 1830. 3 frames.
0352 Two Poems, Undated. 4 frames.

Subseries 3.3: James Johnston Pettigrew (Folders 525–530)

- 0356 Travel Diary, January 9, 1850–September 28, 1852. 123 frames.
0480 Travel Diary, December 1851–April 1852, also 1853. 52 frames.
0532 Travel Diary, 1851–1852. 22 frames.
0554 Journal of Military Reviews, 1857. 13 frames.
0567 Minority Report to the South Carolina General Assembly on the Slave Trade, 1857. 62 frames.
0629 Miscellaneous Short Writings, 1856–1857 and Undated. 43 frames.

Subseries 3.4: Jane Caroline (North) Pettigrew (Folders 531–537)

- 0672 Poems, 1845. 6 frames.
0678 "Journal of an Excursion to the Virginia Springs," July 31–August 10, 1851. 25 frames.
0703 "Journal of an Excursion to the Virginia Springs," August 12–September 13, 1851. 26 frames.
0729 "Journal of an Excursion to the Virginia Springs," September 14–October 12, 1851. 26 frames.
0755 Travel Diary, August–September 1852. 53 frames.
0808 Poem, 1857. 3 frames.
0811 Poem and Prayer, 1867–1868 and Undated. 7 frames.

Subseries 3.5: William S. Pettigrew (Folders 538–561)

- 0818 "Belgrade," 1838–1839. 7 frames.
- 0825 "For the Philadelphia Album, Friendship, A Tale by a Lady," 1843. 39 frames.
- 0864 "Journal," 1845. 16 frames.
- 0880 Death of Ebenezer Pettigrew, 1848–1849. 44 frames.
- 0924 Miscellaneous Writings, 1848–1856. 28 frames.

Reel 27

Series 3. Writings cont.

Subseries 3.5: William S. Pettigrew (Folders 538–561) cont.

- 0001 Travel Diary of Journey to the Virginia Springs, 1857–1858. 41 frames.
- 0042 North Carolina Secession Convention, Convention Journals, 1861–1862. 50 frames.
- 0092 North Carolina Secession Convention, Speeches and Notes for Speeches as Candidate for Washington County Delegate to the Convention, February–May 1861. 28 frames.
- 0120 North Carolina Secession Convention, Speeches and Notes for Speeches as Delegate to the Convention, May 1861–February 1862 and Undated. 52 frames.
- 0172 North Carolina Secession Convention, Ordinances Presented to the Convention, 1861–1862 and Undated. 24 frames.
- 0196 North Carolina Secession Convention, Candidate and Convention Notes, February 1861–1862 and Undated. 18 frames.
- 0214 "Produce Loan" Speech, ca. 1861–1864. 11 frames.
- 0225 Speech, July 1864. 17 frames.
- 0242 Journal and Notes during Service with a Reserve Battalion, October 1864–January 1865. 14 frames.
- 0256 Narratives of the Deaths of Ann Blount (Shepard) Pettigrew in 1830 and of Ann B. S. (Pettigrew) McKay in 1864, 1830–1864. 35 frames.
- 0291 Narratives of the Deaths of Ann B. S. (Pettigrew) McKay in 1864, and Other Materials relating to Ann B. S. (Pettigrew) McKay, 1863–1864. 49 frames.
- 0340 Miscellaneous Hymns, Poems, and Notes, 1830s–ca. 1865. 62 frames.
- 0402 James Cathcart Johnston Will Case, 1866. 23 frames.
- 0425 Journal 1867. 13 frames.
- 0438 Autobiographical Speech, ca. 1890. 9 frames.
- 0447 Obituaries of Charles Lockhart Pettigrew, 1873. 14 frames.
- 0461 Miscellaneous Short Writings, 1873–1893. 17 frames.
- 0478 Biographical Sketches and Other Materials relating to James Johnston Pettigrew, 1863–1899 (Folder 1 of 2). 58 frames.
- 0536 Biographical Sketches and Other Materials relating to James Johnston Pettigrew, 1863–1899 (Folder 2 of 2). 49 frames.

Subseries 3.6: Pettigrew and Allston Children (Folder 562)

- 0585 "Bonarva Intelligencer," 1870. 37 frames.

Subseries 3.7: Writings by Others (Folders 563–575)

- 0623 Thomas Atkinson, Prayers, 1861. 5 frames.
- 0628 John H. Bryan, "Columbus," 1844. 5 frames.
- 0633 Arthur Buist, "The Lord Reigneth, Let the Earth Rejoice," 1822. 13 frames.
- 0649 Jean Claudel, "Trois Pattes," Undated. 7 frames.
- 0656 Richard Benbury Creecy, "Address on Taking the Chair" and "Anniversary Address," Philanthropic Society at the University of North Carolina, 1834. 17 frames.
- 0673 George Moses Horton, Poems, 1836 and Undated. 13 frames.

Frame

- 0686 Henry Pattillo, Flyleaf Inscribed to Charles Pettigrew with Poem, 1780. 3 frames.
0689 H. G. Spruill, "Memorandum of Interviews between H. G. Spruill, Chairman of the Commissioners of the Town of Plymouth, and the Officers of the Federal Fleet Lying in the Roanoke River Opposite the Town," ca. 1862. 169 frames.
0858 George M. Whiting, Poem, 1865. 3 frames.
0861 Unknown, "On the Occasion of the Death of Master Pettigrew," ca. 1833. 17 frames.
0880 Unknown [H. G. Spruill], Copy of Part of Civil War Diary regarding Events In and Around the Town of Plymouth during its Occupation by Union Forces, 1862. 21 frames.
0901 Unknown, "There Remaineth Therefore a Rest to the People of God," Sermon Presented to Ebenezer Pettigrew [brother of Charles Pettigrew], District of 96, South Carolina, Undated. 20 frames.
0921 Unknown, Miscellaneous Short Writings, 1831–1866 and Undated. 33 frames.

Reel 28

Series 4. School Materials

Subseries 4.1: Ann B. S. Pettigrew (Folders 576–577)

- 0001 Composition Book, ca. 1846. 10 frames.
0011 Composition Book, 1846. 20 frames.

Subseries 4.2: Ebenezer Pettigrew (Folders 578–581)

- 0031 Ciphering Book, 1792. 87 frames.
0118 Music Book, 1792. 19 frames.
0137 Speech, 1797. 3 frames.
0140 Speech Book, ca. 1802. 14 frames.

Subseries 4.3: James Johnston Pettigrew (Folders 582–587)

- 0154 Miscellaneous School Addresses and Notes, 1840s. 43 frames.
0197 Miscellaneous School Writings and Notes, 1840s. 41 frames.
0238 Notebook, 1840s. 47 frames.
0285 Materials from Studies in Germany, 1850. 11 frames.
0296 Legal Notes, 1853–1859. 59 frames.
0355 Notes on South Carolina Robbery Trial, 1850s. 10 frames.

Subseries 4.4: Jane Pettigrew (Folder 588)

- 0365 "Awards of Merit," August 2–September 27, 1867. 3 frames.

Subseries 4.5: John Pettigrew (Folders 589–593)

- 0368 Copybook, 1795–1797. 14 frames.
0382 Philanthropic Society Certificate, 1797. 3 frames.
0385 Copybook, 1798 [1797–1817]. 6 frames.
0391 Medical Notebook, 1798. 62 frames.
0453 Copybook, Undated. 19 frames.

Subseries 4.6: William S. Pettigrew (Folders 594–595)

- 0472 Copybook, 1827–1829. 165 frames.
0638 Philanthropic Society Certificate and Society Meeting Notice, 1830s. 4 frames.

Subseries 4.7: School Materials of Others (Folder 596)

- 0642 Notebooks and Other School Materials of Colleagues of Ebenezer, Charles L., James Johnston, and William S. Pettigrew at the University of North Carolina, ca. 1836–1846 and Undated. 74 frames.

Series 5. Commonplace Books and Other Collected Materials

Subseries 5.1: Commonplace Books (Folders 597–599)

- 0717 Mary B. Pettigrew, ca. 1857. 22 frames.
0739 Mary B. Pettigrew, 1862–1867. 59 frames.
0798 William S. Pettigrew, 1851–1888. 105 frames.

Reel 29

**Series 5. Commonplace Books and Other Collected Materials
cont.**

Subseries 5.2: Other Collected Materials (Folders 600–605)

- 0001 Cures and Recipes, Undated. 55 frames.
0056 Literary Clippings, 1850s–1860s. 32 frames.
0088 Literary Clippings, 1850s–1860s. 19 frames.
0107 Political Clippings, 1831–1855. 8 frames.
0115 Political Clippings, 1860s. 28 frames.
0143 Miscellaneous Advertisements, 1851–1876 and Undated. 28 frames.

Series 7. Genealogy and Family History

Subseries 7.1: Pettigrew Family (Folders 646–652)

- 0171 Narratives, Undated. 113 frames.
0285 Notes, ca. 1830s and Undated. 61 frames.
0346 Printed Matter, Pettigrew Family, 1835–1938. 10 frames.
0356 Printed Matter, James Johnston Pettigrew, General Clippings, 1862–1927. 18 frames.
0374 Printed Matter, James Johnston Pettigrew, "Memories of Spain," Undated. 21 frames.
0395 Printed Matter, James L. Petigru, 1863. 6 frames.
0401 Printed Matter, Thomas Petigru, 1855–1856. 12 frames.

Subseries 7.2: Related Families (Folders 653–655)

- 0413 Notes on the Blount, Shepard, Pagett, Vail, Lillington, Lockhart, Bond, and Baker Families, Undated. 26 frames.
0439 Notes on the Blount, Shepard, Pagett, Vail, Lillington, Lockhart, Bond, and Baker Families, Undated. 53 frames.
0492 Notes on the Blount, Shepard, Pagett, Vail, Lillington, Lockhart, Bond, and Baker Families, 1890 and Undated. 37 frames.

Series 8. Other Papers

Subseries 8: Other Papers (Folders 656–661)

- 0529 James Johnston Pettigrew, Passport and Two Travel Permits, 1850–1853 and 1859. 77 frames.
0606 Notes, 1835–1893 and Undated. 66 frames.
0672 Calling Cards and Addresses, 1858 and Undated. 4 frames.
0676 Miscellaneous Items, ca. 1830s–1878 and Undated. 30 frames.

Frame

0706 Typed Transcriptions of Selected Plantation Letters, 1855–1857. 68 frames.
0774 Typed Transcriptions of Selected Plantation Letters, 1858–1860. 48 frames.

Omissions

0822 List of Omissions from the Pettigrew Family Papers. 1 frame.

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

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