

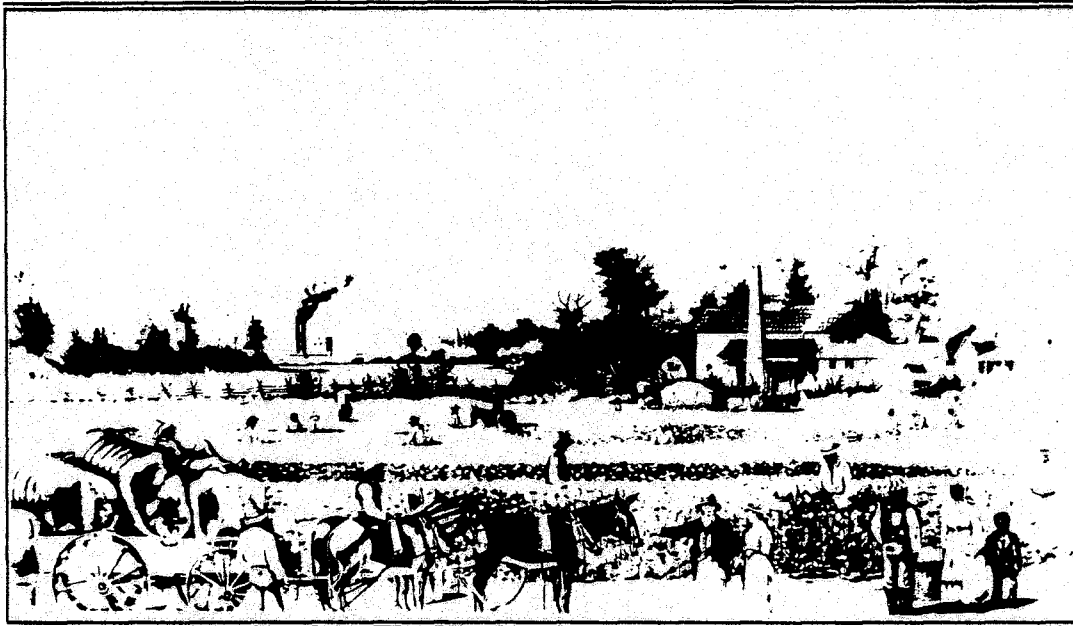
A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

**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 4:
Georgia and Florida**



UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF AMERICA

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A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

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

General Editor: Kenneth M. Stampp

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**Associate Editors
Randolph Boehm and Martin Schipper**

**Guide compiled by
Martin Schipper**

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kenneth M. Stamp
Professor Emeritus
University of California at Berkeley

NOTE ON SOURCES

The collections microfilmed in this edition are from the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection, Manuscripts Department, Academic Affairs Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The descriptions of the collections provided in this user guide are adapted from inventories compiled by the Southern Historical Collection. The inventories are included among the introductory materials on the microfilm.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTE

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

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

REEL INDEX

Reel 1

Manigault Family Papers, 1825–1897, Chatham County, Georgia; also Charleston District, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

The Manigault family owned rice plantations in Georgia and South Carolina. Consisting chiefly of plantation records, the collection also includes information on slaves, rice growing, market conditions, the weather, and other topics. Among other items, papers of Charles Manigault include a will and essays on slavery. Papers of his sons include plantation records of Louis Manigault and a manuscript autobiography by Gabriel Edward Manigault, detailing family history, studies (including medical school in Europe), life in Charleston, and service in the Confederate army.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Plantation Records; Series 2. Other Materials—Subseries 2.1. Charles Manigault Papers, Subseries 2.2. Gabriel Edward Manigault Autobiography, and Subseries 2.3. Louis Manigault Album (microfilm only) [not included].

Biographical Note

Charles Manigault (1795–1874) was born in Charleston, South Carolina, and spent his early life in New York and Philadelphia. By 1814, he was a student at the University of Pennsylvania and as a member of the Philadelphia militia, he was called out in that year to defend the city from the British. Charles became a merchant and travelled widely, visiting Asia, Australia, and South America. In 1823 or 1824, he returned to South Carolina and in 1825, Manigault married a second cousin, Elizabeth Heyward (b. 1808). Through this connection, in 1827, he reacquired the Manigault family estate, Silk Hope plantation, upon the headwaters of the Eastern Branch of the Cooper River, from an uncle, Nathaniel Heyward, who was one of the richest planters in South Carolina. In 1833, Charles bought rice lands on Argyle Island in the Savannah River, about eight miles upstream from the port of Savannah, Georgia, in Chatham County, near the South Carolina border. This island property, known as Gowrie, was expanded to include an adjoining estate, named East Hermitage, in 1849. Charles also purchased the Camp plantation that was inland from the river in Georgia. The family maintained a residence in Charleston. Charles and Elizabeth (Heyward) Manigault had six children, of whom only the second and third sons are germane to the collection.

The second son, Louis Manigault (b. 1829), helped manage the Georgia properties for his father, after studying at Yale University and travelling. The plantation records in this collection were compiled by both Charles and Louis. Like many other planters, the Manigaults only visited the plantations after frost had lessened the risk of disease. Thus, family residence on the plantations was generally limited to the November through March period. Overseers and slave drivers managed the estates during the warm weather seasons. Louis married Frances Habersham and lived with his family in Charleston until the Civil War, when he moved to Augusta and Macon, Georgia, from where he continued to make visits to the Savannah River plantations.

Louis also served as secretary to Dr. Joseph Jones, a surgeon for the Confederate States of America (CSA) and professor at the Medical College of Georgia in Augusta.

Gabriel Edward Manigault (1833–1899), Charles's third son, was educated as a physician and zoologist. He studied at the College of Charleston and the Medical College of South Carolina, from which he was graduated in 1854. Following medical school, he studied and travelled extensively in Europe and the Middle East for two years. Gabriel never practiced medicine but assumed the management of Silk Hope upon his return to South Carolina, visiting the plantation during the winter and spring months. During the Civil War, Gabriel served as private and adjutant in the 4th South Carolina Cavalry under B. H. Rutledge. In 1873, he became curator of the Museum of Natural History at the College of Charleston. He was also a lecturer at the college and president of the Carolina Art Association.

Series 1. Plantation Records (1833–1887)

Although some of the volumes include information on Manigault plantations in both Georgia and South Carolina, the bulk of the series relates to the Savannah River, Georgia, estates. The first record book, 1833–1834, includes slave records. These records illuminate the purchase of Gowrie and the transfer of slaves from Silk Hope. Slave lists record births, deaths, diseases, family relations, and occupations, as well as notations regarding the characters of slaves as perceived, probably, by Charles Manigault. There is also mention of the operation of a tidal mill used to grind rice on the plantation.

The second record book, 1833–1855, includes slave records similar to those in the prior volume as well as planting records. Records in this volume note the routes and stages of slaves who walked from Silk Hope to Gowrie, a distance of over one hundred miles. Also included are the names of overseers with their production records and notes regarding rice growing, the regulation of water, and the construction of flood gates and ditches. Notations regarding medicinal recipes and a handwritten copy of Heyward's directions for planting, 1821, are also found in the volume.

The third record book, 1833–1876, includes slave lists and the names of overseers with production records and salaries. Some mention of runaways is made. Descriptions of rice growing and of the destructive freshets on the Savannah River are also included. Directions from the Silk Hope overseer consist of recommendations for ridding Gowrie of volunteer rice. Crop records during and after the Civil War illustrate the transition from slave to free labor at Gowrie. Also included are enclosures found loose in the volume.

The fourth record book, 1833–1877, similar to the volumes described above, includes a wide range of material. Some items relate to slave auctions including a broadside from an Alonzo White auction dated January 13, 1859. Included are miscellaneous accounts for purchases and supplies for the plantation and shipments of rice and sales data. Detailed yearly resumes of plantation operations by Louis Manigault show relations with overseers and chronicle disastrous seasons when cholera epidemics and freshets struck the estates. Also included are memoranda on many topics, including an 1855 description of agriculture in Scotland. An 1860 list of all rice plantations on the Savannah River and a map of Argyle Island are particularly noteworthy. Descriptions of the Gowrie settlement and buildings before, during, and after the Civil War include their destruction by CSA troops to prevent northern use of the plantation. The coming of the war and its effect on the Georgia slaves are fully related. One item is a photograph and descriptive advertisement of a woman slave who ran away from the Augusta home of Louis Manigault during the Civil War. Relations with freedmen and the hiring of Irishmen to work on ditching on the plantations after the war are also noted. Debts incurred in 1876 and Louis's hopes for repaying them are described. A folder of enclosures found loose within the volume includes clippings of advertisements for the sale of various plantations including some owned by the Manigaults.

The fifth record book, 1875–1887, also consists of Gowrie plantation records. Miscellaneous accounts for labor, supplies, and equipment on the plantation are augmented by business correspondence, copies of legal documents, tax receipts, and other records. Items include mortgages placed on the land during 1876 and 1877. Letters to Louis Manigault from a cousin, James B. Heyward, detail agricultural operations at Gowrie, which Heyward ran for Manigault as an overseer and partner. In 1877 Henry E. Young was named as trustee for the creditors of

Manigault in an attempt to work out the debts on the land. C. A. Williams leased the property in the 1880s until James B. Heyward resumed renting it. Throughout this period there occurred a succession of freshets, hurricanes, and gales, which, in the wake of the wartime devastation along the Savannah, crippled agricultural production in the area. Included are newsclippings about floods in 1887 and 1888.

Series 2. Other Materials (1825–1897 and undated)

Subseries 2.1. Charles Manigault Papers (1825–1872 and undated) Papers include correspondence and notes relating to business affairs and undated writings on family history and other topics. An 1825 letter from Joel R. Poinsett relates to the possible nomination of General George Izard as territorial governor of Arkansas. Postbellum letters concern the payment of bills and, in one case, farm tenants. Miscellaneous notes relate to family papers, memoranda, and toasts. Writings on family history include an account of Manigault's father's move to the north and his own move back, as well as autobiographical accounts of his mother helping him choose a career, his early life in Philadelphia, and his travels as a merchant in the Orient. A description of a hurricane striking Sullivan's Island in 1822 includes an account of the tragic death of his sister, Elizabeth (Manigault) Morris, in that disaster. One item entitled "The Close of the War—The Negro, etc." discusses the northern occupation of South Carolina and Manigault's perceptions of African-American culture. A preliminary draft of his will and instructions relating to the disposition of his estate are also included.

Subseries 2.2. Gabriel Edward Manigault Autobiography (1887–1897) This autobiographical account was written in Charleston between 1887 and 1897. Included are details of Gabriel's life and his family's history. His recollections include excellent descriptions of elite South Carolina social life, manners, and customs in the 1840s and 1850s. Items include his education, travels in the United States, Europe, and the Middle East, and a brief career as a planter before service in the CSA army. Much of the volume relates to his wartime experiences in South Carolina and Virginia under B. H. Rutledge in the 4th South Carolina Cavalry. Postbellum recollections include descriptions of the freeing of the slaves and reconstruction, particularly agents of the Freedmen's Bureau interceding with blacks on behalf of the Manigaults. The autobiography is thoughtful, introspective, and sheds light on the motivations and feelings of Manigault over a sixty-year period.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Manigault Family Papers is provided on reel 2, frame 0092, and includes Subseries 2.3, a microfilm copy of a one-volume album of Louis Manigault, 1861–1868.

N.B. Manigault Family Papers also exist among the holdings of Duke University, the South Carolina State Archives, and the South Carolina Historical Society. Holdings of the Duke University Library are available in UPA's microfilm edition of *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series F, Part 2*. Letters of Charles Manigault's mother Margaret (Izard) Manigault and his sisters are also in the Manigault, Morris, and Grimball Family Papers among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection, available in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series J, Part 3*. For other Manigault family plantation documents, see also *Life and Labor on Argyle Island: Letters and Documents of a Savannah River Rice Plantation, 1833–1867* (Savannah, Georgia: The Beehive Press, 1978).

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 13 frames.

Series 1. Plantation Records, 1833–1887

0014 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.
0015 Folder 1, Record Book, 1833–1834. 20 frames.
0035 Folder 2, Record Book, 1833–1855. 54 frames.
0089 Folder 3, Record Book, 1833–1876. 32 frames.

- 0121 Folder 4, Enclosures to Record Book, 1833–1876. 22 frames.
- 0143 Folder 5, Record Book, 1833–1877. 168 frames.
- 0311 Folder 6, Enclosures to Record Book, 1833–1877. 6 frames.
- 0317 Folder 7, Record Book, 1875–1887. 157 frames.

Series 2. Other Materials, 1825–1897 and Undated

Subseries 2.1: Charles Manigault Papers, 1825–1872 and Undated

- 0474 Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.
- 0475 Folder 8, Letters and Notes, 1825–1872. 14 frames.
- 0489 Folder 9, Writings, Undated. 64 frames.

Subseries 2.2: Gabriel Edward Manigault Autobiography, 1887–1897

- 0553 Description of Subseries 2.2. 1 frame.
- 0554 Folder 10, Pages 1–170. 183 frames.
- 0737 Folder 11, Pages 171–348. 194 frames.
- 0931 Folder 12, Pages 349–456. 112 frames.

Reel 2

Manigault Family Papers cont.

Series 2. Other Materials, 1825–1897 and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.2: Gabriel Edward Manigault Autobiography, 1887–1897 cont.

- 0001 Folder 13, Pages 457–544. 91 frames.

Omissions

- 0092 List of Omissions from the Manigault Family Papers. 3 frames.

George J. Kollock Plantation Books, 1837–1861, Chatham and Habersham Counties, Georgia

Description of the Collection

George Jones Kollock (1810–1894) of Savannah, Ossabaw Island, and Clarkesville, Georgia, was a lawyer and cotton planter. The collection consists entirely of plantation journals for Kollock's three plantations, Retreat, Rosedew, and Ossabaw Island, 1837–1861, with most of the journals devoted to Ossabaw Island. The journals contain detailed information on plantation management, overseers, and slave labor. Kollock planted Sea Island cotton and corn. The journals also provide a record of the lives of slaves on the Kollock plantations, including mortality and morbidity records as well as daily work routines.

The arrangement scheme is as follows: Series 1. Retreat Plantation; Series 2. Rosedew Plantation; Series 3. Ossabaw Island Plantation; Series 4. Slave Clothing List.

Biographical Note

George Jones Kollock (1810–1894) was born April 20, 1810, in Savannah, Georgia, the son of Dr. Lemuel and Maria Campbell Kollock. He attended schools in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and Northampton, Massachusetts, and went to Yale University although he had no known degrees. He married Priscilla Augusta Johnston (d. 1836) in 1836 and had one child, Augusta Johnston. In 1840 he married Susan Marion Johnston and had seven children: George Jones, John Fenwick, William Waring, Susan Marion, Mary Fenwick, Annie Houstoun, and Louisa Belle.

George Kollock practiced law in Savannah from 1832 to 1836. After the death of his first wife, Priscilla, he moved to Retreat Plantation, located near Savannah on the Little Ogeechee River at Coffee Bluff. Retreat was a 309-acre tract that his infant daughter, Augusta, had inherited from

her aunt, Priscilla Houstoun. Kollock purchased thirteen slaves and hired six, and also hired an overseer to commence planting Sea Island cotton at this site. The following year (1838), Kollock came into possession of Rose Dhu (Rosedew), an adjoining 550-acre tract that, like Retreat, was land originally granted to Priscilla Houstoun's grandfather, Sir Patrick Houstoun. In 1848 Kollock sold the Coffee Bluff and Rose Dhu tracts. He then purchased 800 acres on the south end of Ossabaw Island and moved his slaves to this new site, where they again cultivated Sea Island cotton. Kollock estimated the value of his cotton crop for the year 1850 at six thousand dollars. Kollock's slave population had increased to seventy-two. By 1860 Kollock, as a slaveholding planter of coastal Georgia, was an absentee owner who visited his plantation on Ossabaw Island at regular intervals. However, most of his time was spent at his permanent home, Woodlands, near Clarkesville, Habersham County, Georgia, where his family resided. He made regular trips to Savannah and his plantation to appraise the value of his crops and the condition of his slaves and to check over the journals kept by his overseers.

The staple crops produced on Kollock's plantation were cotton and corn. Rice, sugar cane, peas, potatoes, and oranges were grown as subsistence crops for his slaves; also cattle and hogs were raised for this purpose. A portion of these foods was sent to the Kollock family for home use in Habersham County.

N.B. Biographical information was excerpted from the *Dictionary of Georgia Biography*, pp. 585-586.

Series 1. Retreat Plantation (1837-1840)

The first journal begins with the day Kollock took possession of the property. He describes in narrative form his daily activities on the estate. There are descriptions of the work accomplished by the slaves; the progress of the cotton, corn and other crops; and purchases of animals and equipment for the plantation. In later entries, he describes storm damage to the cotton in August and September 1837. The first volume includes a slave list showing the names of slaves purchased and hired by Kollock. The other two journals include more detailed slave lists. There are lists of births, deaths, and illnesses of slaves, supplies given to the slaves, purchases made for the plantations and sales made from it. The rest of these volumes consist of daily entries showing the work done on the plantation, the number of slaves assigned to each task, and the degree to which the tasks were completed.

Series 2. Rosedew Plantation (1840-1849)

These journals are organized similarly to the two journals described above. There are lists of slave births, deaths, and sick days, articles received and delivered at the plantation, allowance lists, and lists of daily work. Slave lists also show whether an individual was classed as a full hand or a half hand according to age or physical ability. Other lists show the beginning and completion dates for planting various crops. Volumes 4 and 5 include rules that regulated life on the plantation. In 1840-1841, for example, a slave could not receive more than ten lashes in the absence of the master. Slaves had to be at work by sunrise and were allowed an hour for lunch in the winter and two hours in the summer. In 1842-1843 a slave could receive 20 lashes in the absence of the master. Entries for daily work in these volumes are very brief. Each task is listed with the number of slaves assigned to perform it. References to a runaway slave appear in entries between January 29 and March 2, 1840.

Series 3. Ossabaw Island Plantation (1849-1861)

As in the earlier series, the majority of these volumes were compiled by overseers. The journal for 1849 follows the same format for the previous ones with slave lists and daily work records compiled by overseer J. W. Gilliam until July 12, 1849. The next entry, dated July 13, 1849, is in a different hand and states that Gilliam was in custody of the Savannah Police. After this date all journals are in chart format to illustrate the daily work. Charts show work done by the hands and jobbers. Hands primarily worked at planting and harvesting the crops. Jobbers did various tasks around the plantation, including rolling and burning logs, clearing brush, and listing, ditching, ploughing, grubbing, planting, and hoeing crop land. Other tasks included picking, whipping, and ginning cotton. These journals also contain slave lists showing morbidity and mortality, tools given

out, and articles received and delivered at the plantation. Cotton was the major crop on the estate and charts show the amounts of cotton picked and packed per hand. Corn was a vital adjunct to cotton culture at Ossabaw Island.

Series 4. Slave Clothing List (1846–1861)

This volume lists amounts of clothes, shoes, and blankets given to the slaves at Retreat, Rosedew, and Ossabaw Island Plantations. Also included is an undated list of slave families with children.

Introductory Materials

0095 Introductory Materials. 10 frames.

Series 1. Retreat Plantation, 1837–1840

0105 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.
0106 Volume 1, April 8, 1837–June 30, 1838. 16 frames.
0122 Volume 2, February 5–November 23, 1838. 48 frames.
0170 Volume 3, January 1, 1839–January 9, 1840. 36 frames.

Series 2. Rosedew Plantation, 1840–1849

0206 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
0207 Volume 4, 1840–1841. 56 frames.
0263 Volume 5, 1842–1843. 74 frames.
0337 Volume 6, 1844–1849. 205 frames.

Series 3. Ossabaw Island Plantation, 1849–1861

0542 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
0543 Volume 7, 1849. 50 frames.
0593 Volume 8, January 21, 1850–March 4, 1852. 63 frames.
0656 Volume 9, January 1, 1851–January 21, 1852. 75 frames.
0731 Volume 10, 1852–1853. 139 frames.
0870 Volume 11, 1854. 97 frames.

Reel 3

George J. Kollock Plantation Books cont.

Series 3. Ossabaw Island Plantation, 1849–1861 cont.

0001 Volume 12, 1855. 103 frames.
0104 Volume 13, 1856. 80 frames.
0184 Volume 14, 1857. 84 frames.
0268 Volume 15, 1858. 86 frames.
0354 Volume 16, January–November 11, 1859. 67 frames.
0421 Volume 17, November 12–December 1859. 20 frames.
0441 Volume 18, 1860. 116 frames.
0557 Volume 19, 1861. 128 frames.

Series 4. Slave Clothing List, 1846–1861

0685 Description of Series 4. 1 frame.
0686 Volume 20, 1846–1861. 52 frames.

Mackay and Stiles Family Papers, 1790–1861, Chatham and Cass [now Bartow] Counties, Georgia

Description of the Collection

The Mackay and Stiles families were merchants and plantation owners of Savannah, Georgia. Volumes in this collection detail the business and plantation activities of the families and reflect general economic and plantation activities in the rice growing regions along the Savannah River. Through these volumes researchers can track purchases and sales made by hundreds of planters, as well as credit arrangements made with merchants. Items document slave sales, slave hires, shipping arrangements, and material culture in Georgia during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The volumes also concern trade with other Atlantic ports, such as Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Newport and the international markets in which Savannah merchants operated, particularly in London, Liverpool, Nassau, Barbados, and Kingston. Robert Mackay also seems to have had an interest in a sloop, *Two Friends*, that traded in various ports.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series A. Family Papers [not included]; Series B. John Mackay Papers [not included]; Series C. William Henry Stiles Papers [not included]; Series D. Robert Mackay Papers [not included]; Series E. Volumes—Subseries E.1. Account Books (volumes 1-31), Subseries E.2. Plantation and Slave Records (volumes 32-34), Subseries E.3. Lettercopy Books (volumes 35-37), Subseries E.4. Memoranda Books (volumes 38-41), Subseries E.5. Commonplace Book (volume 42), Subseries E.6. Estate Records (volumes 43-44), Subseries E.7. Other Volumes (volumes 45-48) [not included].

Biographical Note

The chief figures in the collection are Robert Mackay (1772–1816), a prominent merchant of Savannah and Liverpool, his wife, Eliza McQueen Mackay (1778–1862), and their children. The Mackay family lived for a few years in England, 1806–1811, but generally the collection concerns Savannah. Among the Mackay children were William Mein Mackay (1804–1859), merchant of Savannah; John Mackay (1805–1849), officer in the U.S. Engineer Corps; Mary Anne Mackay (1803–1862), who in 1825 married Benjamin Edward Stiles (fl. 1819–1852), merchant of Savannah; and Elizabeth Mackay (1809–1867), who in 1832 married William Henry Stiles (1810–1865), U.S. Congressman, 1843–1845, chargé d'affaires in Austria, 1845–1849, and planter in upper Georgia. Benjamin Edward Stiles and William Henry Stiles were brothers.

Eliza McQueen Mackay was the granddaughter of John Smith, a prominent South Carolina planter, and the daughter of John McQueen (1751–1807) of Georgia and East Florida. Her aunt, Mary Smith (fl. 1700s), married Basil Cowper who lived in Jamaica after the American Revolution. The Cowpers had two daughters, Mary Anne (1776–1856) and Margaret (b. 1777) who married John McQueen, Jr. (1773–1822).

The Couper family is connected through Margaret Couper, the daughter of James Hamilton Couper (1794–1866), who married Robert Mackay Stiles (1836–1874), son of Elizabeth Mackay and William Henry Stiles.

Series E. Volumes (1790–1975)

Subseries E.1. Account Books (1790–1865) Volumes include account books, day books, rice books, ledgers, inventories of stock, shipping accounts, and personal accounts of Robert Mackay, William Mackay, and Benjamin E. Stiles, merchants of Savannah, and of Eliza McQueen Mackay. Also included are day books of Charles Roberts & Co. regarding sales of general merchandise. The relationship of Charles Roberts & Co. to the Mackay and Stiles families is not known precisely, but Robert Mackay signed on as a clerk with the company on October 23, 1792, and he bought a sizable inventory of goods from the firm in January 1794. Many volumes in the account book series include scattered memorandums of agreements and personal notations. Scattered entries also refer to slave sales.

Volumes 1 through 20, dated 1790–1795, are chiefly account books for Robert Mackay's businesses in Savannah. Included are ledger and day books on sales of general merchandise, rice books, inventories of stock, and general accounts. Also included during this period are the day books on sales of general merchandise for Charles Roberts & Co. and entries concerning the sloop *Two Friends*.

Volumes 21 through 24, from 1807–1818, are chiefly for Robert Mackay's businesses in Savannah. They include personal, miscellaneous, and shipping accounts, as well as an invoice book. Volume 22 is an invoice book for Robert Mackay's business in Savannah. Volumes 23 and 24 include Robert Mackay's shipping accounts for his West Indies trade.

Volumes 25 through 31, dated 1828–1865, belonged chiefly to William Mackay. Included are personal cash account books, ledgers, and balance sheets between William Mackay and his agents, P. Minis and A. A. Solomons, for his businesses in Savannah. Volume 26 is an account book, dated 1828–1865, that belonged to Eliza McQueen Mackay, of accounts of money handled for soldiers' families. Volume 27 is a ledger, dated 1838–1852, that belonged to Benjamin E. Stiles and was used for his business in Savannah.

Subseries E.2. Plantation and Slave Records (1814–1861) These are chiefly records of slaves at Grange and Sedgebank plantations. Items relate to the health, age, activities, diet, family life, and occupations of numerous slaves. It is not known to whom these plantations belonged, but it is believed that they were owned by the Mackay family. Volume 32 is a record for Grange plantation that contains lists of clothes and other supplies given to slaves, and lists of births and deaths of slaves. Also included in this volume is a plantation journal for 1814 and 1815, lists of crops and livestock produced by the plantation, and several pages written on sugar planting.

Volume 33 is a record for Sedgebank plantation that contains a list of births and deaths of slaves and lists of clothing and supplies given to them. Volume 34, also a record for Sedgebank plantation, contains notations on rice taken to the mill and records of the planting and flooding of rice fields.

Subseries E.3. Lettercopy Books (1797–1855) Included are lettercopy books of Robert Mackay, John Mackay, and William Mackay. Volume 35, dated 1797–1817, contains copies of letters written by Robert Mackay. A section in the beginning of the volume appears to be an account of money paid or owed to various individuals. The letters concern international trade in rice, cotton, madeira, and other articles. Mackay's letters shed particular light on the Savannah rice market and the requirements of area planters. Letters also discuss ships, shipping arrangements, fees, charges, and insurance rates. Among the topics mentioned is the arrival of ships carrying small pox and other diseases. Recipients of letters include merchants and ships' captains in many ports. One letter to Pierce Butler discusses arrangements for the purchase of land. An index of correspondents appears in the front of the volume. Chief correspondents include Captain John Brown; Pierce Butler; Davison & Simpson; Simpson, Davison & Co.; Roswell King; Lenox, Maitland & Co.; and John Oliviera.

Volume 36 is a lettercopy book, dated 1835–1836, that belonged to Lieutenant John Mackay during the period he spent directing improvements to the Savannah River. The letters are written to Lieutenant J. K. F. Mansfield of the U.S. Corps of Engineers, who was apparently Mackay's supervisor. The letters concern activities such as receiving and discharging ballast and operating a dredge boat.

Volume 37 is a lettercopy book, dated 1851–1855, of William Mackay, containing letters to friends and family.

Subseries E.4. Memoranda Books (1802–1810) Volumes contain memoranda of voyages, purchases, travel, and daily activities. Volume 38, dated 1802–1804, is a memoranda book containing several accounts of ship voyages. It also contains what appear to be notations of requests for slaves from various trading ships. Other notations for purchases of miscellaneous goods are included. Volume 39, 1804–1806, also contains accounts of ship voyages and memoranda on purchases of goods.

Included in Volume 40, 1806–1808, are entries, beginning August 1806, recording daily activities during a visit to London, Manchester, and Liverpool. The entries continue after the owner returned to the United States. Volume 41 is a daily calendar, dated 1810, that belonged to Robert Mackay.

Subseries E.5. Commonplace Book (1847–1868) This subseries consists of a commonplace book, 1847–1868, that belonged to Kitty Stiles. It contains poems copied from newspapers and other sources in several different hands; some of the poems appear to be original compositions.

Subseries E.6. Estate Records (1816–1850) This subseries includes two volumes that are primarily estate records of Basil Cowper. Volume 43, 1816–1819, and the first part of volume 44, starting in 1817, list accounts of the estate of Basil Cowper of Jamaica. His wife, Mary Cowper, was executrix with her son-in-law, John McQueen. There are accounts of bills, debts, shipments of sugar, lumber, and other items.

The second part of volume 44 contains the accounts of Mary Anne Cowper beginning in 1847. Included are entries such as money received and paid out, sums from slaves who hired their own time, and personal and household transactions. Also included are entries noting visitors and letters received and sent.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Mackay and Stiles Family Papers is provided on reel 7, frame 0693, and includes Series A, Family Papers; Series B, John Mackay Papers; Series C, William Henry Stiles Papers; Series D, Robert Mackay Papers; and Subseries E.7, Other volumes, 1775–1975.

N.B. Certain omitted papers will be included in another UPA title, *Southern Women and Their Families in the 19th Century: Papers and Diaries*. For more information on the people involved in the collection, see Walter C. Hartridge, *The Letters of Don Juan McQueen to His Family* and *The Letters of Robert Mackay to His Family*. The letters edited by Mr. Hartridge were chosen chiefly from papers owned by the Georgia Society of Colonial Dames and deposited with the Georgia Historical Society. Other Stiles letters are at the University of Georgia.

Additional material relating to Basil Cowper may be found in the Alexander Telfair Papers, Duke University Library. This collection appears in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series F, Part 2*.

Introductory Materials

0738 Introductory Materials. 30 frames.

Series E. Volumes, 1790–1975

Subseries E.1: Account Books, 1790–1865

0768 Description of Subseries E.1. 1 frame.
0769 Folder 77, Volume 1, May 1790–December 1794. 167 frames.
0936 Folder 78, Volume 2, October 1792–January 1793. 21 frames.
0957 Folder 79, Volume 3, October 1792–April 1793. 91 frames.

Reel 4

Mackay and Stiles Family Papers cont.

Series E. Volumes, 1790–1975 cont.

Subseries E.1: Account Books, 1790–1865 cont.

0001 Folder 80, Volume 4, October 1792–December 1795. 36 frames.
0037 Folder 81, Volume 5, October 1792–June 1795. 83 frames.
0120 Folder 82, Volume 6, October 1792–1799. 198 frames.
0318 Folder 83, Volume 7, November 1792–March 1795. 31 frames.
0349 Folder 84, Volume 8, 1792–1795. 13 frames.
0362 Folder 85, Volume 9, January 1793–1803. 174 frames.
0536 Folder 86, Volume 10, May–September 1793. 92 frames.
0628 Folder 87, Volume 11, October–December 1793. 87 frames.
0715 Folder 88, Volume 12, December 1793–June 1797. 89 frames.
0804 Folder 89, Volume 13, January 1794. 43 frames.
0847 Folder 90, Volume 14, January–April 1794. 92 frames.

Reel 5

Mackay and Stiles Family Papers cont.

Series E. Volumes, 1790–1975 cont.

Subseries E.1: Account Books, 1790–1865 cont.

- 0001 Folder 91, Volumes 15 and 16, January 1794–June 1798. 233 frames.
- 0234 Folder 92, Volume 17, April–September 1794. 95 frames.
- 0329 Folder 93, Volume 18, October 1794–February 1795. 96 frames.
- 0425 Folder 94, Volume 19, December 1794–May 1795. 61 frames.
- 0486 Folder 95, Volume 20, February–July 1795. 87 frames.
- 0573 Folder 96, Volume 21, 1807–1812. 18 frames.
- 0591 Folder 97, Volume 22, 1815–1816. 69 frames.
- 0660 Folder 98, Volume 23, 1815–1816. 53 frames.
- 0713 Folder 99, Volume 24, 1815–1818. 104 frames.
- 0817 Folder 100, Volumes 25–26, 1828–1865. 61 frames.
- 0878 Folder 101, Volume 27, 1838–1852. 166 frames.

Reel 6

Mackay and Stiles Family Papers cont.

Series E. Volumes, 1790–1975 cont.

Subseries E.1: Account Books, 1790–1865 cont.

- 0001 Folder 102, Volume 28, 1839–1841. 36 frames.
- 0037 Folder 103, Volume 29, 1843–1847. 76 frames.
- 0113 Folder 104, Volume 30, 1844–1852. 500 frames.
- 0613 Folder 105, Volume 31, 1849–1850. 15 frames.

Subseries E.2: Plantation and Slave Records, 1814–1861

- 0628 Description of Subseries E.2. 1 frame.
- 0629 Folder 106, Volume 32, 1814–1847. 81 frames.
- 0710 Folder 107, Volume 33, 1848–1860. 27 frames.
- 0737 Folder 108, Volume 34, 1859–1861. 26 frames.

Subseries E.3: Lettercopy Books, 1797–1855

- 0763 Description of Subseries E.3. 1 frame.
- 0764 Folder 109, Volume 35, 1797–1817. 176 frames.

Reel 7

Mackay and Stiles Family Papers cont.

Series E. Volumes, 1790–1975 cont.

Subseries E.3: Lettercopy Books, 1797–1855 cont.

- 0001 Folder 110, Volume 36, 1835–1836. 74 frames.
- 0075 Folder 111, Volume 37, 1851–1855. 84 frames.

Subseries E.4: Memoranda Books, 1802–1810

- 0159 Description of Subseries E.4. 1 frame.
- 0160 Folder 112, Volume 38, 1802–1804. 47 frames.
- 0207 Folder 113, Volume 39, 1804–1806. 56 frames.

- 0263 Folder 114, Volume 40, 1806–1808. 55 frames.
0318 Folder 115, Volume 41, 1810. 105 frames.

Subseries E.5: Commonplace Book, 1847–1868

- 0423 Description of Subseries E.5. 1 frame.
0424 Folder 116, Volume 42. 1847–1868. 117 frames.

Subseries E.6: Estate Records, 1816–1850

- 0541 Description of Subseries E.6. 1 frame.
0542 Folder 116, Volume 43, 1816–1819. 73 frames.
0615 Folder 118, Volume 44, 1817–1850. 78 frames.

Omissions

- 0693 List of Omissions from the Mackay and Stiles Family Papers. 1 frame.

***Arnold and Screven Family Papers, 1758–1915,
Bryan and Chatham Counties, Georgia;
also Rhode Island and South Carolina***

Description of the Collection

These papers document the Arnold family of Providence, Rhode Island, and Bryan County, Georgia, and Screven family of Savannah, Georgia. The Arnold and Screven families were united in 1870 by the marriage of John and Mary Screven's daughter, Elizabeth Woodbridge Screven (b. 1852) to Richard and Louisa Arnold's son, Thomas Clay Arnold (1836–1875).

This collection is composed of two distinct subcollections. Items in the first subcollection deal almost exclusively with the plantations of Richard James Arnold and contain little information about personal or family matters. In contrast, materials in the second and larger subcollection document both family and business concerns of three generations of the Screven family. Nevertheless Major John Screven, and his father John, remain shadowy figures at best; his son, James Proctor Screven, and grandson, John, are the principal creators of these papers. Correspondence and financial and legal papers in this subcollection have been arranged chronologically with subseries determined by dates of events significant enough to signal a change in the cast of characters and/or subjects treated.

The arrangement of this collection is as follows:

Subcollection 1. Richard James Arnold Papers

- Series 1.1. Correspondence
- Series 1.2. Financial and Legal Papers
- Series 1.3. Other Items

Subcollection 2. Screven Family Papers

- Series 2.1. Correspondence
 - Subseries 2.1.1.–2.1.6. 1785–1865
 - Subseries 2.1.7. 1866–1883 [not included]
 - Subseries 2.1.8. 1884–1900 [not included]
 - Subseries 2.1.9. Letterpress Copybooks 1872–1887 [not included]
 - Subseries 2.1.10. Undated
- Series 2.2. Financial and Legal Items
 - Subseries 2.2.1.–2.2.2. 1762–1866
 - Subseries 2.2.3. 1867–1900 [not included]
 - Subseries 2.2.4. Financial and Legal Volumes 1879–1896 [not included]
 - Subseries 2.2.5. Undated

Series 2.3. Other Items

Subseries 2.3.1. Journals 1831–1900

Subseries 2.3.2. Writings 1850–1899

Subseries 2.3.3. Genealogy and Family History [not included]

Subseries 2.3.4. Railroad Materials 1874–1877 [not included]

Subseries 2.3.5. School Reports 1814–1841

Subseries 2.3.6. Miscellaneous 1865–1898 [not included]

Series 2.4. Pictures

Biographical Note

Members of the Arnold and Screven families included Richard James Arnold (1796–1873), husband of Louisa Caroline Gindrat and native of Providence, Rhode Island, who owned several plantations in Georgia; James Proctor Screven (1799–1859), rice planter, Savannah physician, mayor, and railroad builder, and his wife, Hannah Georgia; her father, Joseph Bryan (1773–1812), Georgia planter and United States representative, 1803–1806; and James and Hannah Georgia Screven's son, John Screven (1827–1900), husband of Mary White Footman, rice planter, Confederate officer, mayor of Savannah, and president of the Atlantic & Gulf Railway.

Richard James Arnold (1796–1873) of Rhode Island married Louisa Caroline Gindrat of South Carolina and Georgia in 1824. They alternated residence between Arnold's home in Providence and White Hall Plantation in Bryan County, Georgia, which Louisa had inherited from her maternal great-grandfather, Captain James McKay. Arnold spent much of his time in the South accumulating land, and when the Civil War started he owned several plantations in Georgia and South Carolina. During the war, Richard James Arnold apparently returned to Providence while his sons remained in Georgia to manage the plantations.

The Arnolds had nine children. Seven lived to adulthood, including Thomas Clay Arnold, who married Elizabeth Woodbridge Screven in 1870. Prior to this marriage, the Arnold and Screven families had mutual business interests in the Savannah, Albany & Gulf Railway (later the Atlantic & Gulf Railway), a segment of which was constructed through Arnold land.

Three generations of the Screven family were civic leaders of Savannah, Georgia, and rice planters in the marshy lands surrounding the city: Major John Screven, his son James Proctor Screven, and his grandson John Screven. While each generation was nurtured by productive and feisty women, three men in particular emerge as focal points of the family's history. John Screven (d. 1830) was the son of Elizabeth Pendarvis Bryan (widow of Josiah Bryan) and John Screven. He married Hannah Proctor and they had three children who lived to adulthood, including a son, James Proctor Screven (1799–1859). When Hannah died, John married her sister, Sarah Proctor; most of their children did not survive infancy. Sarah and her widowed sister, Martha Proctor Richardson together ran the Screven household in Savannah.

James Proctor Screven attended Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1820. He continued his studies for several months in Europe, but had returned permanently to Savannah by 1823. His marriage to his cousin, Hannah Georgia Bryan, in 1826 reunited the Screven and Bryan clans. During the early years of their marriage, James Proctor and his wife, who was known as Georgia, lived in Savannah, where he entered into a medical partnership with Dr. William C. Daniell in 1828. Early in the 1830s James Proctor gave up his medical practice and moved his wife and their two children, John (b. 1827) and Ada (b. 1831), to the Bryan estate, Nonchalance, on Wilmington Island near Savannah. There the Screvens grew rice, had two more children, Thomas Forman (b. 1834) and George Proctor (b. 1839), and began to enlarge the family's landholdings. In the 1840s James Proctor bought Ceylon and Brewton Hill plantations on the Georgia mainland, and by 1859 the Screven family also owned Union Ferry and Proctor's plantations as well as land on Tybee Island. In 1849, Screven's interests took yet another turn when he was elected an alderman of Savannah and the family returned to the city. In this same year, John Screven married Mary White Footman.

The 1850s were a decade of political and commercial successes for James Proctor Screven and his son John. James Proctor was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Georgia Senate, where he used his influence to inaugurate the Savannah, Albany & Gulf Railway in a scheme to connect the Atlantic seaboard at Savannah with the Gulf of Mexico at Mobile. James Proctor

Screven was the president of this company until his death in 1859. Screven was also very active in Savannah commerce and politics as an investor in the new Savannah Hotel Company, superintendent of Savannah Water Works (1855), commander of the Savannah Volunteer Guard, and mayor of Savannah (elected in 1856). John Screven, a lawyer, assisted his father in many of his business ventures and managed the family's plantations.

John Screven followed in his father's footsteps as president of the railroad, commander of the Savannah Volunteer Guard during the Civil War, and mayor of Savannah during Reconstruction. His wife died during the war (ca. 1863), leaving him with several young children. John married Mary Eleanor Nesbitt Brown shortly after the war and they had two daughters before her death in 1883. Screven's daughter, Elizabeth ("Bessie") Woodbridge (b. 1852), was married to Thomas Clay Arnold from 1870 until his death in 1875. Screven's Arnold family grandchildren seem to have lived much of their lives away from Savannah.

N.B. For additional biographical information on Richard James Arnold, see Charles Hoffman, *North by South: The Two Lives of Richard James Arnold* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1988). Detailed biographical information about the Screven and related families is included in Series 2.1, which has been organized and described according to significant events in family history.

Subcollection 1. Richard James Arnold Papers

Correspondence, financial and legal papers, and a farm journal document Arnold's acquisition and development of several plantations, located primarily in Bryan County, Georgia.

Series 1.1. Correspondence (1832–1868)

This series contains mostly business correspondence related to Richard James Arnold's plantation building activities in Georgia. Letters show that Arnold lived at White Hall Plantation in Bryan County, Georgia, usually during spring and autumn months. Included in this series are detailed instructions Arnold left for his overseers to follow during his months in Providence, Rhode Island. These instructions cover crop maintenance, building construction, labor assignments for field and household workers, disease management among the slave population, and a variety of other topics. Chief correspondents include Samuel A. Wales and Richard W. Habersham of Clarksville, Georgia, in Habersham County, both of whom acted as business agents in Arnold's land dealings.

From 1832 to 1839 letters document Arnold's activities regarding his two major plantations, White Hall and Cherry Hill. From 1840 to 1844, letters show that Arnold had acquired additional land in Georgia, including Silk Hope Plantation. During this period he also investigated several technological improvements for his farming operation, such as a steam engine and equipment for an "eleven pestal" rice mill, which he ordered from companies in Providence. Two letters from L. Allen in December 1843 about the installation and operation of the steam engine provide the only glimpse of Arnold's Rhode Island community. Allen offered news from Providence, ruminated about the tariff, and complained about the demand for good machinists in Providence. From 1845 to 1853, Arnold acquired additional land, including Mulberry Hill and Sedgfield plantations; and became entangled in land disputes with George McAllister and William Way. There are no letters from 1854 to 1860, and none document Arnold family experiences in the Civil War. A few letters in 1861 represent the first contact between the Arnold and Screven families. Richard James Arnold and John Screven corresponded about problems in the construction of the Atlantic & Gulf (or Savannah, Albany, & Gulf) Railroad through Arnold's property. Letters from 1866 to 1868 continue to document Arnold family involvement in the Atlantic & Gulf Railway, and show Thomas Clay Arnold's responsibility for a variety of business matters.

Series 1.2. Financial and Legal Papers (1811–1869 and undated)

This series consists of legal documents relating to Richard James Arnold's plantations in Georgia. Indentures, deeds, bills of sale, and mortgages, together with Arnold's own memoranda, provide ownership histories for his many landholdings. Depositions and other papers document

Arnold's property disputes, especially his disagreement with William Way over the boundary between the Sedgfield and Silk Hope plantations (1850–1853).

Documents show that, in addition to the White Hall and Cherry Hill plantations, Arnold acquired Silk Hope in 1840, Sedgfield in 1848, Mulberry Hill in 1849, and Orange Grove in 1857, along with various other tracts of land before the Civil War. He deeded all of these holdings to his son Thomas Clay Arnold on May 7, 1861.

Labor arrangements, chiefly for White Hall and Cherry Hill plantations, are documented by overseers' contracts and slave lists, which usually show food allowances and sometimes ages of individual slaves or numbers of field hands and household servants. Cash accounts for 1867 document the amount of wages and provisions paid to contract laborers.

Also of note in this series are documents related to Richard James Arnold's position as trustee of the Neck River Church in Bryan County, Georgia (1838 and 1853); a proposal for a steam engine (1843); Thomas Clay Arnold's Federal pardon (1865); a deed for land sold in Providence, Rhode Island (1868); and a copy of Richard James Arnold's tax return (1869).

Although Arnold's major cash crop was rice, few crop lists show the variety of agricultural products or amount of income his plantations generated. Furthermore, there are no personal accounts documenting family or household expenses and none showing direct participation in the Civil War.

Series 1.3. Other Items (1847–1903)

This series provides provides genealogical information and a farm journal documenting Richard J. Arnold's supervision of his plantations while in Georgia. Entries follow a pattern revealing Arnold's residence in Georgia from January through April and October through December of the three years, 1847–1849, covered in the volume. Arnold commented particularly on farming activities at Cherry Hill, but also mentioned White Hall, Sedgfield, and Mulberry Hill plantations. In addition, he recorded occasional family movements.

Subcollection 2. Screven Family Papers

This subcollection presents family and business correspondence, financial and legal papers, writings, journals, school reports, genealogical information, pictures, and other materials of the Screven and related families.

Series 2.1. Correspondence (1785–1901 and undated)

This series contains business and family correspondence of the Screven and related families. Subseries divisions are based on dates of events significant enough to signal a change in the cast of characters and/or the subjects treated during a specific time span. This series also includes several letterpress copybooks (Subseries 2.1.9) of John Screven's outgoing correspondence. Undated correspondence (Subseries 2.1.10) is arranged by family.

Subseries 2.1.1. (1785–1808) This subseries consists mostly of letters to Joseph Bryan (1773–1812), whose plantation on Wilmington Island, near Savannah, Georgia, was named Nonchalance. Frequent correspondents include his London factors, Simpson & Davison, who referred often to the market for Sea Island cotton; Robert Gregorie, Charleston, South Carolina merchant and friend who provided current Charleston gossip; and Obadiah Jones, an anti-Federalist whose letters contain many observations about backcountry politics and the response to Bryan's candidacy for Congress. Bryan served as U.S. representative from 1803 to 1806. Also of note for this period are a few letters from Caesar A. Rodney, political colleague and friend who named his son for Bryan. Rodney wrote about his own congressional campaign and Bryan's prospects in his impending marriage to Delia Forman in 1805.

Because most letters for this period are from Bryan's business and political associates, this subseries offers only a limited view of the familial ties between the Bryans and the Screvens. Much of this information is contained in a few letters from John Screven, who wrote to William Bryan about his children's education and the Bryan estate.

Subseries 2.1.2. (1811–1822) This subseries is composed mainly of letters to James Proctor Screven from his aunt Martha Proctor Richardson and his stepmother Sarah Proctor Screven. During this period James Proctor Screven was away from Savannah, first at school in

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and later in Europe, continuing his medical studies and touring the continent. These letters reveal little of James Proctor's activities, but are rich in details of Savannah and Screven family news.

Martha Proctor Richardson was a widow living in Savannah with her sister Sarah Proctor Screven, second wife of Major John Screven. Martha wrote her nephew especially long letters containing information about a family dispute over the estate of her husband, George Richardson; vivid details of urban social life, including a description of a theater curtain painted by Benjamin West and her opinion of a recent duel in town (December 19, 1818); an account of a devastating fire in Savannah (January 18, 1820); and many other interesting subjects.

In April 1820, several letters of introduction to various European physicians signal James Proctor Screven's preparations to travel abroad. During 1821 and 1822, Screven visited Liverpool, London, Paris, Rome, and elsewhere in France and Italy. A rare letter from James Proctor (September 8, 1822) reveals his plans to return to Savannah. Letters from Martha Richardson and Sarah Screven follow him throughout his European expedition. There are no letters to him from his father, Major John Screven.

Also during this period a few letters mark the beginning of an extended correspondence between Georgia Bryan at Nonchalance on Wilmington Island, Georgia, and her grandfather, Thomas Marsh Forman, at his Rose Hill Plantation in Maryland. Several letters exchanged between Delia Forman Bryan (Georgia Bryan's mother) and Sarah Proctor Screven document the continuing relationship between the Bryan and Screven families.

Subseries 2.1.3. (1823–1831) This subseries consists primarily of Bryan family correspondence, especially correspondence of Georgia Bryan, and some Screven family correspondence. With James Proctor Screven at home in Savannah, Georgia, Bryan family correspondence supersedes Screven family correspondence for this period. Georgia Bryan, attending school at D. Greland's in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, wrote her grandfather and her mother about her problems and her progress. Delia Bryan, a widow managing Nonchalance and her sons' education, wrote her daughter of the difficulties she encountered. After her death (ca. 1826), Major John Screven and Thomas Marsh Forman communicated about the Bryan estate and the education of Jonathan Randolph Bryan and Joseph Bryan. Georgia Bryan went to live with the Screvens in Savannah.

Correspondence for this period indicates an interval of adjustment for James Proctor Screven, who had returned to Savannah to practice medicine by 1823. He received several letters written in French (1823–1825) from Adele and Adrienne Dobry in Paris, whom he had met during his European tour. But by November 1826, Screven was engaged to his cousin Georgia Bryan. They were married in December 1826 and had their first child, John, in 1827, and their second, Ada, by 1831. No correspondence documents the relationship between Georgia and James Proctor Screven. Although he served as the health officer of Savannah in 1825 and entered into partnership with Dr. William C. Daniell in 1828, details of Screven's medical practice are rare, and in December 1831, Georgia wrote her grandfather from Nonchalance that her husband had given up medicine and moved to the farm.

Subseries 2.1.4. (1832–1849) This subseries contains chiefly correspondence of James Proctor Screven and other Screven family members, and a small amount of Bryan family correspondence. James Proctor Screven's agricultural pursuits and political activities, the education of his son, John Screven, and family legal disputes and estate matters comprise the chief topics of correspondence for this period. Probably because James Proctor Screven spent most of his time at Nonchalance, there are few letters here from him to other family members; his activities are primarily revealed through the letters he received from relatives and business associates. These letters show that Dr. Screven was an unsuccessful states' rights candidate for Senate in 1834, and that he enlarged his landholdings in 1847 by buying Proctor's plantation in South Carolina, through the legal services of Petigru and Lesesne of Charleston.

Considerable correspondence for this period deals with James Proctor Screven's involvement in the legal and financial difficulties of his brother-in-law, Samuel M. Bond. In 1833, Screven's sister Emily died in childbirth; thereafter, Samuel M. Bond often wrote James Proctor Screven of the family's repeated crop failures and their worsening financial situation. Matters were complicated by a dispute between Martha Richardson and her niece, Emily Bond, over sixty

slaves. James Proctor appears to have served as arbiter in these family disputes and benefactor of his sister's surviving children.

Correspondence between Georgia Bryan Screven and her grandfather, Thomas Marsh Forman, ends during this period. Their last letters here document the trip Georgia and her children took in 1833 to visit the children's great-grandparents at Rose Hill Plantation in Maryland. No letters document the relationship between Georgia and James Proctor Screven. Georgia had two more children during this period, Thomas Forman Screven (b. 1834) and George Proctor (b. 1839).

In 1839, John Screven was sent to John S. Hart's Edgehill School in Princeton, New Jersey. Many letters for this period revolve around John's education, including several from John Screven to his parents; letters to him from his mother, Georgia, and sister, Ada; and periodic reports to James Proctor Screven from John S. Hart. In 1848, letters of introduction signal John's plans to travel to Europe, where he studied law and modern languages in London, Heidelberg, and elsewhere. Most of the letters from James Proctor Screven that survive for this period were written from Brewton Hill to his son in Europe. John had returned to Savannah by 1849, when he married Mary White Footman.

Also of interest for this period are several letters (1842–1843) from Francis Markoe to James Proctor about fossils, geological research, American science, and Screven's membership in the National Institution for the Promotion of Science. Limited Bryan family letters include several written by J. Bryan, navy purser on the USS *Potomac* in Pensacola Bay, about trouble with his captain and requests for transfer (1846); and a few 1849 letters to John Screven from John Randolph Bryan discussing, among other things, northern attitudes toward slavery.

Subseries 2.1.5. (1850–1859) This subseries contains family and business correspondence, chiefly of John Screven, and some correspondence of James Proctor Screven. James Proctor Screven returned to live in Savannah, Georgia, and John Screven became his father's partner, diversifying the family's business interests during this period. Because of the extensive travel required of John and James Proctor by this expansion, this subseries contains the most substantial husband-wife exchange and plantation-related correspondence in the entire collection. Although James Proctor Screven became heavily involved in state and local politics as alderman of Savannah (elected 1849), state senator (1855), and mayor of Savannah (elected 1856), surviving letters provide only a limited view of these political activities. Instead, John Screven becomes the major correspondent in this subseries. (For an informative exception to this general pattern, see letter of October 15, 1856 for discussion of James Proctor's mayoral campaign, including activities of the Know-Nothing party in Savannah.)

John Screven's business trips, especially in 1851 and 1859, provided the occasion for long, diary-like letters to his wife, Mary Footman Screven. In addition to accounts of his activities, Screven wrote detailed descriptions of the places he visited, including Richmond and Charlottesville, Virginia; Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tennessee; and several resort springs in Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia.

In 1853, letters show that James Proctor and John Screven helped form the Savannah Hotel Company. Scattered correspondence throughout the decade documents political arrangements, construction plans, and business relationships necessary to build and operate the hotel. James Proctor Screven was president of the hotel company.

The most important business development during this period, however, was the creation of the Savannah, Albany & Gulf Railroad Company. As president, James Proctor hoped to build a railway network linking the South Atlantic seaboard at Savannah, Georgia with the Gulf of Mexico at Mobile, Alabama. This venture took him back to Europe in 1855 with his son, Thomas Forman Screven. James Proctor wrote John (July 13, 1855) that their activities in Europe included "business, sightseeing, racing and excursions to which I may add dining out..."

In spite of these increasingly demanding business and political concerns, the family's fortunes continued to depend heavily on their plantations, and during this period the Screvens expanded their landholdings by purchasing part of Tybee Island, Georgia. James Proctor's extended absences from his plantations, often with his son Thomas Forman, left John Screven to manage the family's planting interests. John wrote many long letters to his father describing his agricultural activities and seeking advice about rice culture and plantation maintenance. This correspondence

continues through 1859 when James Proctor, seriously ill at the Virginia Springs, dictated his last letters in this collection to Thomas Forman. During this time, John Screven took over his father's responsibilities as acting president of the Savannah, Albany & Gulf Railroad, and kept him informed with detailed letters about personal inspections of the line and the financial condition of the business. Thomas Forman informed John of James Proctor's death at the Virginia resort on July 16, 1859. Screven was not buried in Savannah until several months later.

Also of interest during this period are a series of letters (1856-1858) to James Proctor by and about an Irish immigrant who married James Proctor's ward, Elizabeth Richardson. William Gabbett, a civil engineer, left Ireland around 1857 and settled in Atlanta, Georgia. Letters document his financial prospects.

Subseries 2.1.6. (1860-1865) This subseries is chiefly Civil War correspondence of John Screven and the Woodbridge brothers, Robert W. and Henry H. ("Harry"), nephews of Mary Footman Screven. When the Civil War started, John Screven was captain of the Volunteer Guard in Savannah; he was soon promoted to major of Artillery (*see also* Subseries 2.3.1). In 1861 his letters to Mary Footman Screven indicate that he was stationed at Green Island, Georgia. John's Civil War letters are informative. He wrote to his wife about a variety of subjects including aid to indigent families of volunteers, defense preparations at Fort Screven, a description of General Lee and his inspection of the fort (November 21, 1861); and his increasingly futile efforts to maintain the railroad in addition to his military duties. His continuing inspections of the railroad took him to a variety of places in Georgia during the war. In September 1862, John moved all of the family slaves from Ferry and Proctor's plantations to Brewton Hill to stop the flow of runaways behind Union lines. In 1863, pleading that his civilian role maintaining the railroad was more useful to the Confederacy than his office as major of artillery in the Savannah Volunteer Guard, John Screven was released from his military obligations.

Robert W. and Henry H. Woodbridge wrote interesting letters from the front lines in the Sea Islands of Georgia and South Carolina. Some of these letters include detailed maps of battle positions; descriptions of skirmishes and evacuations; complaints of the expense of quartering in Charleston; and an eyewitness account (August 29, 1863) of the sinking of a submarine-like "torpedo boat" drawn by the letter writer. By 1864, Henry was writing from the trenches at Chaffin's Farm in Virginia about Confederate deserters, Negro troops, conversing with Yankee soldiers, and trading tobacco across enemy lines for everything from newspapers and paper collars to whiskey.

Mary Footman Screven spent much of the war with her children, Georgia, Elizabeth Woodbridge ("Bessie"), and James Proctor, in Athens, Georgia, at the home of George Proctor Screven, her brother-in-law. There the children attended school and corresponded with John Screven about their education. Around 1863 Mary apparently left the children in Athens to return to Savannah, and they exchanged many letters before her death that same year.

Also of note for this period are a letter (June 19, 1863) from a woman in Athens, Georgia, describing war conditions in town, including the use of homespun and servants' shoes made from carpet, and a letter to Georgia Screven (May 1865) from E. Lamb in England declaring sympathy for the South from "almost all classes" in Great Britain.

John, Thomas Forman, and George Proctor Screven received federal pardons in 1865. Several letters document John's attempts to secure this status for himself and his brothers.

Subseries 2.1.10. (Undated) Undated letters and letter fragments of Arnold, Screven, and related families are contained in this subseries. The letters, which chiefly relate to family matters, are arranged by family name. Arnold family correspondence relates to the family of Bessie Woodbridge Screven Arnold.

Series 2.2. Financial and Legal Items (1762-1900 and undated)

This series presents financial and legal papers and volumes. Subseries for the unbound papers are divided according to dates which indicate significant changes in the content and/or creators of the documents.

Subseries 2.2.1. (1762-1826) Financial and legal papers of Joseph Bryan and John Screven are included in this subseries. The earliest papers for this period consist of deeds and indentures, which provide ownership histories of land eventually purchased by the Screvens. Other

documents in this subseries include personal and household sundries accounts of Joseph Bryan; medical bills, often listing slave names and procedures performed; information regarding the Joseph Bryan estate for which John Screven served as executor; and school bills for Georgia Bryan and John Randolph Bryan. Among the many legal materials relating to Screven landholdings are several plats of plantations and tracts purchased. Because there are no slave lists for this period, documentation of Bryan family slaves is scattered in deeds, medical bills, and other papers. Although there are no crop lists, an 1820 account for Delia Bryan indicates that she used cotton to pay for corn, blankets, bagging, and other plantation items.

Subseries 2.2.2. (1827–1866) This subseries consists of financial and legal papers of James Proctor Screven and his son John. This period opens with the marriage settlement of James Proctor Screven. The subseries mainly documents Screven family landholdings—both plantations and town lots. It was during this period that the Screvens purchased Brewton Hill, Ceylon Plantation, part of Tybee Island, and other properties. This accumulation of land is recorded in deeds, indentures, insurance policies, bills, receipts, plats, and other legal documents.

John Screven first appears in this subseries in bills for Edgehill School. His application for admission to practice law in Georgia was submitted in 1849, and although there are no records of fees charged for his services, Screven's legal career is documented by various certificates and commissions scattered through the period.

Papers for the 1850s show Screven family involvement in the Savannah Hotel Company and the Savannah, Albany & Gulf Railroad. Of particular note is an 1859 inventory of the James Proctor Screven estate summarizing Screven family holdings accumulated during much of this period.

Financial support of the Confederacy is revealed by receipts for slaves hired to the government, Confederate bonds, and other papers. The subseries ends with the presidential pardons of the Screven brothers and documents showing restoration of their lands following the Civil War.

Subseries 2.2.5. (Undated) The papers in this subseries are similar to other financial and legal materials in this series.

Series 2.3. Other Items (1814–1900 and undated)

This series presents farm journals, writings, genealogical notes and family histories, railroad materials, school reports and other papers relating chiefly to John Screven.

Subseries 2.3.1. Journals (1831–1900) This subseries includes mostly farm journals written by John Screven. These plantation volumes contain Screven's notes about agricultural activities performed, lists of laborers, ditching tables, crop lists, tool lists, slave births and deaths, and a variety of other information, primarily about Proctor's and Union Ferry plantations.

There are also two volumes kept by John Screven unrelated to plantation work. One (Folder 179) contains notes on military affairs and was probably made while Screven commanded the Savannah Volunteer Guard in the Civil War. This volume also contains a brief diary of Screven's trip to New York immediately following the war and an 1895 list of books in Screven's library. A Reconstruction-era volume (Folder 180) is chiefly related to business concerns but opens with an account of Screven's trip to Montgomery, Alabama, and includes entries from a trip to Europe.

The author of the 1831 journal is unidentified. It contains brief entries about farm activities and weather conditions, mentioning in particular the "W. F. place" and "Bond's."

Subseries 2.3.2. Writings (1850–1899 and undated) Writings in this subseries include "History of the Florida or Seminole War," by John Screven, handwritten, 44 pages, a discussion of events in 1835 and 1836 in the Second Seminole War, and "The Wreck of the Pulaski," which according to a note by John Screven was copied from the original, written by Mrs. McLeod (Miss Rebecca Lamar). Virginia Bryan MacKay, daughter of Joseph and Delia Bryan, was drowned with her two children in the wreck of the *Pulaski* in 1838. The volume is initialed "L.M.S.," 31 January 1886.

Speeches and other writings by John Screven on historical subjects, and a eulogy for General Andrew Jackson by Thomas F. Screven are also included.

Subseries 2.3.5. School Reports (1814–1841) This subseries contains grade reports of John Screven (1814) at Chatham Academy; Joseph Bryan (1828) at St. Mary's College of Baltimore; and John Screven (1839–1841) at Edgehill School, Princeton, New Jersey.

Series 2.4. Pictures (ca. 1865–1910 with photos of paintings dated earlier)

This series consists mostly of pictures of family and friends, with a few of unidentified children. Also included are pictures of the United Confederate Veterans Officers' reunion, 1899; the unveiling of the monument to Revolutionary War hero Sgt. William Jasper, Savannah, Georgia; and a view of the front hall of the Screven home in Savannah, with information concerning the house on the reverse side. Of special interest is a picture of "The Late General Hood's Family," which is a photograph of Hood's ten orphaned children. The picture was commercially distributed to raise money for the support of the Confederate hero's children.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Arnold and Screven Family Papers is provided on reel 11, frame 0850, and includes Subseries 2.1.7–2.1.8, Correspondence, 1866–1900; Subseries 2.1.9, Letterpress Copybooks, 1872–1887; Subseries 2.2.3–2.2.4, Financial and Legal Items, 1868–1900; Subseries 2.2.5, Financial and Legal Volumes, 1879–1896; Subseries 2.3.3, Genealogy and Family History, 1887–1890; Subseries 2.3.4, Railroad Materials, 1876–1877; and Subseries 2.3.6, Miscellaneous, 1865–1898.

N.B. Related collections at the Southern Historical Collection include the Arnold-Appleton Papers and H. S. Haines Books. The bulk of each of those collections is postbellum.

Introductory Materials

0694 Introductory Materials. 36 frames.

Subcollection 1. Richard James Arnold Papers

Series 1.1. Correspondence, 1832–1868

0730 Description of Series 1.1. 1 frame.
0731 Folder 1, 1832; 1834. 27 frames.
0758 Folder 2, 1835; 1837. 29 frames.
0787 Folder 3, 1838–1839. 19 frames.
0806 Folder 4, 1840–1841. 39 frames.
0845 Folder 5, 1842–1843. 23 frames.
0868 Folder 6, 1844. 18 frames.
0886 Folder 7, 1845. 31 frames.
0917 Folder 8, 1846–1849. 19 frames.
0936 Folder 9, 1850–1851. 28 frames.
0964 Folder 10, 1852–1853. 14 frames.
0978 Folder 11, 1861; 1866–1868. 41 frames.

Reel 8

Arnold and Screven Family Papers cont.

Subcollection 1. Richard James Arnold Papers cont.

Series 1.2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1811–1869 and Undated

0001 Description of Series 1.2. 1 frame.
0002 Folder 12, 1811; 1819–1829. 32 frames.
0034 Folder 13, 1832–1839. 41 frames.
0075 Folder 14, 1840–1845. 44 frames.
0119 Folder 15, 1846–1849. 36 frames.
0145 Folder 16, 1850–1851. 54 frames.

- 0199 Folder 17, 1852. 34 frames.
- 0233 Folder 18, 1853. 32 frames.
- 0265 Folder 19, 1857. 15 frames.
- 0280 Folder 20, 1861–1865. 24 frames.
- 0304 Folder 21, 1866–1869. 30 frames.
- 0334 Folder 22, Undated. 18 frames.

Series 1.3. Other Items, 1847–1903

- 0352 Description of Series 1.3. 1 frame.
- 0353 Folder 23, Journal, 1847–1849. 55 frames.
- 0408 Folder 24, Biographical Sketch and Genealogy, 1874–1903. 8 frames.

Subcollection 2. Screven Family Papers

Series 2.1. Correspondence, 1785–1901 and Undated

Subseries 2.1.1: 1785–1808

- 0415 Description of Subseries 2.1.1. 1 frame.
- 0416 Folder 25, 1785–1800. 21 frames.
- 0437 Folder 26, 1801–1802. 28 frames.
- 0465 Folder 27, 1803–1804. 41 frames.
- 0506 Folder 28, 1805–1808. 19 frames.

Subseries 2.1.2: 1811–1822

- 0525 Description of Subseries 2.1.2. 1 frame.
- 0526 Folder 29, 1811; 1817. 19 frames.
- 0545 Folder 30, 1818. 11 frames.
- 0556 Folder 31, 1819. 36 frames.
- 0592 Folder 32, 1820. 24 frames.
- 0616 Folder 33, 1821. 37 frames.
- 0653 Folder 34, January–August 1822. 41 frames.
- 0694 Folder 35, September–December 1822. 41 frames.

Subseries 2.1.3: 1823–1831

- 0735 Description of Subseries 2.1.3. 1 frame.
- 0736 Folder 36, January–May 1823. 24 frames.
- 0760 Folder 37, June–December 1823. 26 frames.
- 0786 Folder 38, 1824. 35 frames.
- 0821 Folder 39, 1825–1826. 22 frames.
- 0843 Folder 40, 1827–1828. 17 frames.
- 0860 Folder 41, 1829–1831. 17 frames.

Subseries 2.1.4: 1832–1849

- 0877 Description of Series 2.1.4. 2 frames.
- 0879 Folder 42, 1832–1833. 54 frames.
- 0933 Folder 43, 1834–1835. 17 frames.
- 0950 Folder 44, 1839. 21 frames.
- 0971 Folder 45, January–April 1840. 25 frames.

Reel 9

Arnold and Screven Family Papers cont.
Subcollection 2. Screven Family Papers cont.
Series 2.1. Correspondence, 1785–1901 and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.1.4: 1832–1849 cont.

- 0001 Folder 46, May–December 1840. 24 frames.
- 0025 Folder 47, January–May 1841. 20 frames.
- 0045 Folder 48, June–December 1841. 27 frames.
- 0072 Folder 49, 1842. 26 frames.
- 0098 Folder 50, January–April 1843. 19 frames.
- 0117 Folder 51, May–December 1843. 22 frames.
- 0139 Folder 52, 1844–1845. 19 frames.
- 0158 Folder 53, 1846–1847. 33 frames.
- 0191 Folder 54, February 1848. 36 frames.
- 0227 Folder 55, March 1848. 32 frames.
- 0259 Folder 56, April–May 1848. 32 frames.
- 0291 Folder 57, June–July 1848. 33 frames.
- 0324 Folder 58, 1849. 21 frames.

Subseries 2.1.5: 1850–1859

- 0345 Description of Subseries 2.1.5. 2 frames.
- 0347 Folder 59, 1850. 23 frames.
- 0370 Folder 60, January–July 1851. 35 frames.
- 0405 Folder 61, August–September 1851. 51 frames [Frame 0455 repeated].
- 0455 Folder 62, 1852. 29 frames [Frame 0455 repeated].
- 0484 Folder 63, 1853. 28 frames.
- 0512 Folder 64, 1854. 22 frames.
- 0534 Folder 65, June 1855. 46 frames.
- 0580 Folder 66, July–December 1855. 69 frames.
- 0649 Folder 67, 1856. 57 frames.
- 0706 Folder 68, 1857–1858. 58 frames.
- 0764 Folder 69, April–June 1859. 50 frames.
- 0814 Folder 70, July 1859. 41 frames.
- 0855 Folder 71, August–December 1859. 33 frames.

Subseries 2.1.6: 1860–1865

- 0878 Description of Subseries 2.1.6. 1 frame.
- 0879 Folder 72, 1860–1861. 33 frames.
- 0912 Folder 73, 1862. 82 frames.

Reel 10

Arnold and Screven Family Papers cont.
Subcollection 2. Screven Family Papers cont.
Series 2.1. Correspondence, 1785–1901 and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.1.6: 1860–1865 cont.

- 0001 Folder 74, January–May 1863. 33 frames.
- 0034 Folder 75, June–December 1863. 59 frames.
- 0093 Folder 76, Undated, ca. 1863. 36 frames.
- 0129 Folder 77, Undated, ca. 1863. 56 frames.

0185 Folder 78, 1864. 24 frames.
0209 Folder 79, 1865. 43 frames.

Subseries 2.1.10: Undated

0252 Description of Subseries 2.1.10. 1 frame.
0253 Folder 134, Arnold Family. 55 frames.
0308 Folder 135, Arnold Family. 56 frames.
0364 Folder 136, Screven Family. 44 frames.
0408 Folder 137, Screven Family. 22 frames.
0430 Folder 138, Related Families and Unknown. 34 frames.

Series 2.2. Financial and Legal Items, 1762–1900 and Undated

Subseries 2.2.1: 1762–1826

0464 Description of Subseries 2.2.1. 1 frame.
0465 Folder 139, 1762. 7 frames.
0472 Folder 140, 1770–1797. 24 frames [Frame 0495 repeated].
0495 Folder 141, 1799–1800. 22 frames [Frame 0495 repeated].
0517 Folder 142, 1801–1805. 32 frames.
0549 Folder 143, 1808–1813. 12 frames.
0561 Folder 144, 1815. 53 frames.
0614 Folder 145, 1817–1818. 19 frames.
0633 Folder 146, 1819–1826. 22 frames.

Subseries 2.2.2: 1827–1866

0655 Description of Subseries 2.2.2. 1 frame.
0656 Folder 147, 1827–1828. 45 frames.
0701 Folder 148, 1829–1830. 17 frames.
0718 Folder 149, 1832–1838. 40 frames.
0758 Folder 150, 1841–1842. 43 frames.
0801 Folder 151, 1843–1847. 44 frames.
0845 Folder 152, 1848–1849. 50 frames.
0895 Folder 153, 1851–1855. 45 frames.
0940 Folder 154, 1857. 36 frames.
0976 Folder 155, 1858–1859. 30 frames.

Reel 11

Arnold and Screven Family Papers cont.
Subcollection 2. Screven Family Papers cont.

Series 2.2. Financial and Legal Items, 1762–1900 and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.2.2: 1827–1866 cont.

0001 Folder 156, 1860–1861. 26 frames.
0027 Folder 157, 1862–1863. 62 frames.
0089 Folder 158, 1864–1866. 37 frames.

Subseries 2.2.5: Undated

0126 Description of Subseries 2.2.5. 1 frame.
0127 Folder 176. Undated. 10 frames.

Series 2.3. Other Items, 1814–1900

Subseries 2.3.1: Journals, 1831–1900

- 0137 Description of Subseries 2.3.1. 1 frame.
- 0138 Folder 177, Farm Journal, 1831. 20 frames.
- 0158 Folder 178, Farm Journal, 1849–1851. 161 frames.
- 0319 Folder 179, Journal, 1864, 1866, 1895. 22 frames.
- 0341 Folder 180, Journal, 1873–1877. 146 frames.
- 0487 Folder 181, Farm Journal, 1891–1900. 133 frames.

Subseries 2.3.2: Writings, 1850–1899 and Undated

- 0620 Description of Subseries 2.3.2. 1 frame.
- 0621 Folder 182, History of the Florida or Seminole War [1835–1836], ca. 1896. 45 frames.
- 0666 Folder 183, The Wreck of the Steamer Pulaski [1838], 1886. 51 frames.
- 0717 Folder 184, Speeches and Other Writings, 1850–1899 and Undated. 48 frames.

Subseries 2.3.5: School Reports, 1814–1841

- 0765 Description of Subseries 2.3.5. 1 frame.
- 0766 Folder 192, 1814–1841. 33 frames.

Series 2.4. Pictures, ca. 1865–ca. 1910

- 0799 Description of Series 2.4. 3 frames.
- 0802 Folder P. 3419/ 1–12. 24 frames.
- 0826 Folder P. 3419/13–19. 17 frames.
- 0841 Folder P. 3419/20–23. 9 frames.

Omissions

- 0850 List of Omissions from the Arnold and Screven Family Papers. 1 frame.

Alexander and Hillhouse Family Papers, 1758–1915, Liberty County, Georgia; also Connecticut and Massachusetts

Description of the Collection

Adam Alexander (1758–1812), a Scottish physician, emigrated to Liberty County, Georgia, in 1776. There he acquired land and married Louisa Frederika Schmidt (1777–1846). The Alexanders' son, Adam Leopold (1803–1882), graduated from Yale and became a successful planter in Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia.

David Hillhouse (1756–1804) of Connecticut married Sarah Porter of Massachusetts and settled in Georgia in 1787. His daughter, Sarah Hillhouse (1782–1808) married Felix H. Gilbert in 1804.

The Alexander and Hillhouse families were united in 1823, when Adam Leopold Alexander married Felix H. Gilbert's daughter, Sarah Hillhouse Gilbert (1805–1855). This collection documents the Alexander and Hillhouse families and is divided into two distinct subcollections.

Papers consist of extensive family and personal correspondence, business correspondence, plantation accounts, physician's accounts, estate papers, travel journals, and genealogical materials. They document the family, political, and religious life in Washington and Savannah, Georgia, and in Connecticut and New York.

The Alexander correspondence focuses mostly on family and religion, though some information appears on business dealings. Sarah Alexander's correspondence illuminates the relationship between Northern and Southern women and documents the lives of friends and family in Georgia, Connecticut, and New York. Educated in New Haven, she maintained ties with friends and relatives who remained there, many of whom participated actively in New Haven's religious life. The correspondence of Adam Leopold Alexander gives only limited information on his financial affairs, but provides interesting insights into his relationship with his slaves and with

free blacks. Evidence appears that Alexander gave legal and economic aid to at least two free black men, and that he maintained closer than usual ties with former slaves.

The financial and legal papers of the Alexander family provide information chiefly concerning the estate of Adam Alexander, including financial accounts and land acquisitions. Papers for Adam Leopold Alexander's plantations consist primarily of legal agreements with other planters. A significant amount of material appears for Anthony Porter, but documents mostly his personal finances.

Other papers provide interesting information on how late eighteenth-century immigrants to America brought with them their own ways of life, including cooking habits and medicinal remedies. It also provides insights into ante-bellum family life and travel.

The Hillhouse personal correspondence belongs mostly to David P. Hillhouse, though significant correspondence also appears for Felix H. Gilbert, Sarah (Gilbert) Alexander before her marriage, and other Hillhouse family members. The correspondence is most useful for the study of Georgia politics and family life. Business affairs are discussed, but little detail is available. The correspondence of Margaret P. Hillhouse provides a large amount of information on the genealogy of the Hillhouse, Porter, Baldwin, and other New England and Georgia families.

The financial and legal papers of David P. Hillhouse (and others) provide some details of his plantation's value and income, but shed little light on his other business ventures. These papers offer most information on Sarah (Gilbert) Alexander's inheritance.

Pictures of individuals in both the Alexander and Hillhouse families are included. Most of the individuals and scenes are identified, and photographs, though mostly undated, are in good condition. One museum item, a lead pencil (ca. 1835), has been filmed at the conclusion of the collection.

Biographical Note

Adam Alexander (1758–1812), a Scottish physician, emigrated to Liberty County, Georgia, in 1776, where he bought land and in 1802 married Louisa Frederika Schmidt (1777–1846). Frederika was the daughter of Egydius Heinrich Schmidt, German immigrant and cotton merchant in Savannah, Georgia. Adam and Frederika's son, Adam Leopold Alexander (1803–1882), graduated from Yale and became a successful planter in Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia.

David Hillhouse (1756–1804) was born in Connecticut. He married Sarah Porter of Massachusetts and settled in Georgia in 1787. After Hillhouse's death in 1804, Sarah remained in Washington, Georgia, where she raised their three children. Their son, David P. Hillhouse (1790–1851), acquired property and business interests in New England, South Carolina, and Georgia, and lived at various times in each of these places. His daughter, Sarah Hillhouse, married Felix H. Gilbert, a planter and member of the Georgia legislature in 1807 and 1808.

In 1823 Adam Alexander's son, Adam Leopold Alexander, married Sarah Gilbert, the daughter of Felix H. Gilbert and Sarah (Hillhouse) Gilbert. Sarah was educated in New Haven, Connecticut, by her grandmother, Sarah (Porter) Hillhouse, between 1817 and 1820. Adam L. and Sarah had ten children, among whom were Edward Porter, Sarah, Harriet, and Louisa Alexander. Edward Porter Alexander became a cadet at West Point in 1853 and served as a Confederate brigadier general in the Civil War. Sarah married Alexander Robert Lawton in 1845, and Harriet married Wallace Cumming in 1853. Another daughter, Louisa (later Mrs. Jeremy Francis Gilmer), was raised by Adam L. Alexander's sister, Louisa, and her husband Anthony Porter. Porter was a Savannah planter and businessman, who in his youth served as secretary to Georgia governor David Brydie Mitchell. The Porter household also included Mrs. Louisa (Schmidt) Alexander, until her death in 1846, and Mrs. Dorothea (Schmidt) VanYeveren.

Other children of Adam Leopold and Sarah (Gilbert) Alexander were Mary Clifford, who married George G. Hull in 1882; William Felix; Charles Atwood; James Hillhouse; Marion Brackett, who married William Ellison Boggs in 1870; and Alice VanYeveren, who married Alexander Cheves Haskell in 1870.

Ten years after his first wife's death, Adam Leopold Alexander married Jane Marian (Dunwody) Glenn (1821–1885).

Subcollection 1. Alexander Family Papers

Series 1. Correspondence (1798–1915 and undated)

This subseries consists mostly of personal correspondence, with some business letters, of the Alexander family. Most of the correspondence belongs to Adam Leopold Alexander and his wife, Sarah (Gilbert) Alexander. Other significant correspondents are their children, Louisa, Harriet, Sarah, and Edward P.; Adam L. Alexander's mother, Louisa (Schmidt) Alexander; his sister, Louisa, and her husband, Anthony Porter; and the Alexanders' in-laws and several of their grandchildren.

Subseries 1.1. (1798–1851) Only one eighteenth-century item appears—a September 24, 1798, letter (an apparent handwritten copy) from Benjamin Rush to M. VanYeveren of Albany—and concerns the death of Henry L. Schmidt. Two letters, dated 1810 and 1811, appear from Anthony Porter to Governor David Brydie Mitchell (1776–1837), written while Porter was serving as the governor's secretary. No letters appear from 1811 to 1818. Between 1819 and 1823 several letters appear addressed to Alexander family members, including Adam Leopold Alexander.

From 1823 to 1851 much of the correspondence consists of letters written to Sarah (Gilbert) Alexander in Washington, Georgia, by friends and family. Frequent correspondents are her cousin Mary L. Hillhouse in New Haven, Connecticut, and her friends Harriet (Staples) Douglass Smith (New Haven and later New York) and Bell Taylor in New Haven. Letters discuss the social and religious life of the Alexanders and their Northern connections. Of note are a September 26, 1836, letter from Bell Taylor soliciting funds for the Durand Society (a charitable New Haven, Connecticut, woman's organization) and an April 1, 1834, letter from Harriet discussing the role of emancipation in splits among Presbyterians in New Haven.

Adam Leopold Alexander's most frequent correspondent was his wife, Sarah, though he also exchanged letters with a number of other friends and relatives. Many of the earlier letters between Adam and Sarah, especially 1825 to 1832, discuss family news, personal feelings, plantation and other financial affairs, and Adam's travels. Their later letters focus on religion and education. Of note is a August 13, 1835, letter Adam wrote Sarah about the establishment of a Methodist academy in Washington, Georgia. Topics of interest in Adam L. Alexander's other correspondence include life at Yale and Dartmouth in the 1820s, free blacks, Georgia politics, and education. Of interest are several 1843 letters from Robert Toombs discussing Georgia elections; an April 30, 1839, letter from a former slave requesting that Alexander buy her back; a September 13, 1848, letter from W. Baud discussing the establishment of a school for women in Savannah; and a August 4, 1849, letter from William Bostwick concerning a free black man Alexander had asked Bostwick to give employment.

Both Adam and Sarah Alexander maintained correspondence with their children and a number of relatives throughout the 1830s and 1840s. Letters to and from Sarah and Louisa at boarding school in Savannah chiefly discuss school life. Letters from Adam's sister, Louisa Porter, and to and from other relatives mostly discuss family matters.

Other correspondence of note is that of Anthony Porter and Dorothea VanYeveren. Most of Porter's correspondence appears after 1827 and is business related. Dorothea VanYeveren received scattered letters from relatives in Germany (letters are written in German).

Subseries 1.2. Undated (ca. 1798–1851) This subseries includes mostly letters received by Louisa Alexander before her marriage in 1850. Many letters are from her mother, Sarah (Gilbert) Alexander, and concern family. Louisa also received several letters from friends. Other correspondence belongs to Adam L. Alexander, Dorothea VanYeveren, and Louisa (Alexander) Porter. Of note is a letter from "Sally" offering funds to an abolitionist; a letter from the Alexander's nurse Cynthia [a slave?] to Louisa Alexander; a recommendation written by Adam L. Alexander for Mary Moseley; and a letter to "Miss B." from the Trustees of Washington Female Seminary listing the resolutions of the Board.

Subseries 1.3. (1852–1870) This subseries mainly consists of correspondence of the Alexanders with their children and new in-laws, together with a significant number of letters their children exchanged with friends and relatives. A large number of ardent love letters exchanged between Harriet Alexander and Wallace Cumming appear for 1852. Of note are letters from

Edward P. Alexander while he attended West Point (1859–1860), discussing school life and plans, and letters from him during the Civil War. The Civil War letters are written from Richmond in 1861; from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Richmond, and near Rapidan Station in 1862; from near Fredericksburg, Caroline County, near Culpeper, near Bunker's Hills, and near Chattanooga in 1863; and Petersburg in 1864. These letters often discuss troops and strategies. Letters, ca. 1852–1860, to Anthony Porter and Adam L. Alexander from Jeremy F. Gilmer concern projects Gilmer was involved with in the Army Corps of Engineers. There are also letters from Gilmer in Richmond during the Civil War. Letters exchanged among other family members frequently discuss religion and slavery, secession, wartime preparations and hardships, and family news. No letters appear between 1871 and 1875.

Subseries 1.4. (1876–1915) This subseries is composed mostly of letters received by the Alexander children and Mrs. Anthony Porter of Savannah, Georgia. Included are a few letters to the family of Mary Clifford (Alexander) Hull. Topics of interest are estate matters, family news, and World War I medical care. Two letters, dated January 3 and 16, 1915, from Elizabeth Nourse, an American nurse serving in France, to her friend Lucy Baldwin, provide information on hospital conditions and wartime refugees.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers (1758–1888 and undated)

This series presents plantation papers of Dr. Adam Alexander and his heirs, with scattered plantation and business papers of Anthony Porter. Papers between 1758 and 1818 consist mostly of deeds and other papers relating to lands at Sunbury, Liberty County, Georgia, acquired by Dr. Adam Alexander and inherited by his widow, Louisa (Schmidt) Alexander. Persons involved in the various property transfers were John and William Peacock, Thomas Chalmers, Joseph Jones, Jesse McCall, John Lawson, and others. Other items include receipts, indentures, wills, and various legal documents relating to the division of the estate. Dr. Alexander's physician's accounts for 1804 to 1806, contained in an eighty-nine page daybook, are also included.

Material from 1820 to 1882 pertains to Adam Alexander's estate and to the plantation and business interests of Adam Leopold Alexander and Anthony Porter. One volume, dated 1824–1858, lists accounts for Adam Alexander's estate, divided among his widow Louisa, his son, Adam Leopold, his son-in-law, Anthony Porter, and his daughter, Dorothea VanYeveren. A number of agreements entered into by Adam Leopold Alexander appear concerning the hiring of slaves and use of lands. A memorandum book for 1851 to 1864 lists clothing and cloth given out to slaves on one plantation in Washington, Georgia. Lists of winter clothes and shoes given out to slaves on Adam L. Alexander's Hopewell Plantation in 1860 also appear.

Of particular interest are two items concerning Alexander Brown, a free black man. A document, dated October 2, 1843, appears appointing Adam Leopold Alexander as Brown's guardian for legal purposes. An August 24, 1843, receipt appears for Brown's corporation tax in Washington, Georgia.

Anthony Porter's plantation and business papers are scattered across the years 1820 to 1868. They include bonds, bank notes, indentures, tax receipts, deeds, and slave bills of sale.

Miscellaneous papers after 1868 include Adam Leopold Alexander's and Louisa (Alexander) Porter's wills and an 1879 affidavit for a land grant given to David Hillhouse in 1778. Undated material includes an article of agreement between Adam L. Alexander and Dr. Robertson; a schedule of lands belonging to the estate of John Hardy; a plat of land bought by Thomas Peacock from William Peacock; and a receipt belonging to John Lawson.

Series 3. Other Papers (1763–1910 and undated)

This series presents genealogical material and miscellaneous items related to family and politics.

Subseries 3.1. Genealogical Material (1803, 1847, 1869, 1882, 1899, 1910, and undated) Clippings, notes, and other material related to the Alexander family are provided in this subseries. Of note is a memorandum of the baptism of Adam Leopold Alexander, dated July 30, 1803 (actual baptism July 29), made by his father.

Subseries 3.2. Clippings (1859, 1865?, and undated) This subseries contains clippings concerning politics and Confederate currency. Three clippings are 1859 letters to the editor of the *New York Evening Express* by "A.B.C." (probably Jeremy F. Gilmer) defending the United States

Army Corps of Engineers from attacks levied by the paper and others. One clipping (probably 1865) lists the value of Confederate money. A final clipping appears only as a fragment and contains several advertisements.

Subseries 3.3. Miscellaneous Items (1763, 1770, 1801, 1833, 1842, 1888, and undated)

This subseries includes personal writings, recipes, and other miscellaneous items collected by members of the Alexander family. Included are childhood and later compositions and poems by Sarah R. Alexander and Sarah (Gilbert) Alexander. Of interest is a brief dramatic sketch (undated, author unknown) describing a scene around the Adam Leopold Alexander dinner table.

Volumes include two undated recipe books. The first contains recipes in German and in English for cooking and curing diseases. The second is a ninety-page, pocket-sized volume containing recipes for cooking and medicines. An 1801 travel journal of Dr. Adam Alexander appears and describes a trip he took with William Peacock to the North, including various stops in New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington City (D.C.), Virginia, and North and South Carolina.

Several loose pages also appear from a German sketch and notebook (1759–1763), belonging to Egydius Heinrich Schmidt, which includes verses in German and several watercolors. Translations of three items from the volume are filed with it.

Subcollection 2. Hillhouse Family Papers

Series 4. Correspondence (1775–1849, 1874–1923, and undated)

This series presents family and business correspondence of the Hillhouse family of New England and Georgia.

Subseries 4.1. (1775–1849) This subseries contains mostly correspondence of David P. Hillhouse, including significant correspondence with his brother-in-law, Felix H. Gilbert; his parents, David Hillhouse and Sarah (Porter) Hillhouse; his two sisters, Sarah (Hillhouse) Gilbert and Mary (Hillhouse) Shepherd; and his niece Sarah (Gilbert) Alexander. Also included are scattered letters received by three generations of the Porter family of Hadley, Massachusetts.

The letters to the Porter family were received 1775–1848 and are chiefly from their connections in Washington, Georgia. There are two letters to Colonel Elisha Porter “in the American Camp Before Boston” in June 1775; one from Samuel Hopkins at Hadley poignantly reports the death of Porter’s son; and one from D. Jewett in New London; four letters to Elisha Porter from his daughter Sarah after her marriage; and about a dozen letters scattered between 1804 and 1848 to Samuel, Abigail, and Elisha Porter from relatives in Georgia.

Letters addressed to David P. Hillhouse begin in 1808. His most frequent correspondents were David Buel, Jr. (Troy, New York), Oliver H. Prince (d. 1837), and Adam Leopold Alexander. Their correspondence (mostly 1820s–1840s) discusses politics and current events, including conflicts between whites and Cherokee Indians in 1836, the Nullification crisis, abolitionism, and the rise of the Whig party in Georgia. Letters to Hillhouse also deal with business and family affairs.

Between 1802 and 1813 personal correspondence of Felix H. Gilbert includes a number of letters to and from his wife and mother-in-law while he was traveling and attending the legislature at Milledgeville, 1807–1808. These letters discuss family and politics. Gilbert also frequently wrote to David P. Hillhouse and other relatives concerning political affairs. Of interest are letters discussing the proceedings of the Georgia legislature (1808–1809) and the outbreak of the War of 1812 (including the invasion of Canada, 1812–1813).

Sarah (Gilbert) Alexander’s correspondence appears primarily between 1813 and 1823. Of note are two letters, probably written in 1822, from educator and antisuffragist Catharine Beecher, which comment on social news and Sarah’s engagement to Adam L. Alexander. Several letters from Mary L. Hillhouse in 1823 discuss Catharine Beecher’s emotional state after the sudden death of her fiancé, Professor Alexander Metcalf Fisher of Yale College. One letter, dated July 12, 1822, quotes Beecher on her feelings about Fisher’s death.

Subseries 4.2. (Undated [ca. 1775–1849]) This subseries includes mostly letters of Felix H. Gilbert to his wife while he was traveling. Letters discuss his travels through the Southeast and New England, family and financial matters, and news of friends. Miscellaneous family letters to Felix H. Gilbert and Sarah (Gilbert) Alexander also appear and focus on family news.

Series 5. Financial and Legal Papers (1759, 1775–1851, and undated)

The earliest item in the series is a 1759 record of the expenditures of Sarah Taylor, a Hillhouse relative. Other early items include the commission of Elisha Porter as sheriff of Hampshire County, Massachusetts Bay, 1775, and Captain Josiah Lyman's account with Elisha Porter, including such items as "Billeting Roll" and "Recruiting," March–July 1776.

Most other items are legal papers of David P. Hillhouse. From 1798 to 1823 almost all legal and financial items pertain to the inheritance of Sarah (Gilbert) Alexander, which was managed by her uncles, David P. Hillhouse and William G. Gilbert. These papers include wills, deeds, receipts, accounts, and affidavits. Of note are two pages from David P. Hillhouse's journal as her guardian, written between 1823 and 1828.

From 1823 to 1851, almost all items relate to Hillhouse's plantation and business affairs. Included are a copy of his will; his passport (1845); his bank book with the Augusta Branch of the Bank of Georgia (1846–1851); lists of bonds and notes owned by him (1847–1848); and a memorandum book for 1835–1849, which includes an inventory of his plantation, household, and personal property. This volume lists notes paid off, letters received, and other memoranda. A typed transcript of six pages, listing household and other property, is filed with the volume.

Series 6. Other Papers (1770–1976 and undated)

This series presents travel journals of David P. Hillhouse, genealogical material pertaining to the Hillhouse and other families, and miscellaneous items.

Subseries 6.1. Travel Journals (1826 and ca. 1826–1828) Two travel journals of David P. Hillhouse are included in this subseries. The first journal (two volumes) is dated April 29, 1826, to January 16, 1827, but appears to be an account written at a later time, probably from detailed notes. The journal describes, in significant detail, a trip Hillhouse took to visit relatives and tour in New York State, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. Among places described are a Jewish synagogue in Charleston, South Carolina; the Connecticut legislature; a school for the hearing impaired in Hartford, Connecticut; a penitentiary in Auburn, New York; Round Hill School; New York City High School; the Erie Canal; and the University of Virginia. The second volume ends with a summary of the contents of the two volumes, keyed to page numbers. A loose sketch of "the country around the Falls of Niagara" is included.

The second journal, written sometime between 1826 and 1828, documents a trip Hillhouse took to Washington, D.C. and then to New England. Jotted down hurriedly, the journal gives little detail, but offers general information on his travels through South and North Carolina and Virginia; proceedings of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Supreme Court; and several industries (including clock and button factories) he saw in Connecticut.

Subseries 6.3. Miscellaneous Items (1770, 1811, 1812, 1902, and undated) The earliest item contained in this subseries is an astronomical almanac by Nathaniel Ames, printed in Boston in 1770. Interleaved pages include manuscript entries, presumably by a member of the Porter family of (North) Hadley, Massachusetts (perhaps by Sarah [Porter] Hillhouse's father or grandfather, Elisha Porter). Three entries include references to Bible verses, sermons, family comings and goings, and a list of births and deaths, presumably of citizens of the town for the year. Other miscellaneous items are verses copied by Felix Gilbert in 1811; a prayer copied by Gilbert in 1812; a printed address entitled "The Confederate Veteran" made by General Edward Porter Alexander on Alumni Day (June 9, 1902) at West Point's Centennial; a handwritten transcription of the lines Catharine Beecher had inscribed on the gravestone of Professor Fisher of Yale College, her fiancé; and an undated handwritten poem (author unknown).

Series 7. Pictures (1840–ca. 1918 and undated)

This series provides photographs mainly of Alexander and Hillhouse family members, with a few photographs of homes and landscapes.

Series 8. Museum Item (ca. 1835)

This series depicts one lead pencil, manufactured ca. 1835, taken from a volume with a built-in holder (see David P. Hillhouse Memorandum Book in Series 5, dated 1835–1849).

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Alexander and Hillhouse Family Papers is provided on reel 16, frame 0573, and includes Series 4.3, Hillhouse Family, Correspondence, 1874–1923 and Series 6.2, Hillhouse Family, Genealogical Material, 1836–1976.

N.B. Correspondence of Louisa (Alexander) Gilmer, Edward Porter Alexander, and Sarah (Alexander) Lawton that is dated after their marriages or after their leaving home appears in other collections in the Southern Historical Collection.

Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include: Edward Porter Alexander Papers; John Rose Ficklen Papers; Jeremy Francis Gilmer Papers; Alexander Cheves Haskell Papers; Alexander Robert Lawton Papers; and Minis Family Papers. Of these, the Alexander Robert Lawton Papers are included in *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series J, Part 3*. The bulk of the other collections are postbellum.

Introductory Materials

0851 Introductory Materials. 27 frames.

Subcollection 1. Alexander Family Papers Series 1. Correspondence, 1798–1915 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1798–1851

0878 Description of Subseries 1.1. 2 frames.
0880 Folder 1, 1798; 1810–1811; 1819–1820; and 1822–1823. 48 frames.
0928 Folder 2, 1824–1826. 66 frames.

Reel 12

***Alexander and Hillhouse Family Papers cont.* Subcollection 1. Alexander Family Papers cont. Series 1. Correspondence, 1798–1915 and Undated cont.**

Subseries 1.1: 1798–1851 cont.

0001 Folder 3, 1827–1831. 94 frames.
0095 Folder 4, 1832–1833. 64 frames.
0159 Folder 5, 1834–1835. 98 frames.
0257 Folder 6, 1836. 60 frames.
0317 Folder 7, 1837–1838. 105 frames.
0422 Folder 8, 1839–1841. 124 frames.
0546 Folder 9, 1842–1843. 100 frames.
0646 Folder 10, 1844–1846. 155 frames.
0801 Folder 11, 1847–1849. 144 frames.
0945 Folder 12, 1850–1851. 86 frames.

Reel 13

Alexander and Hillhouse Family Papers cont.
Subcollection 1. Alexander Family Papers cont.
Series 1. Correspondence, 1798–1915 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.2: Undated (ca. 1798–1851)

- 0001 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
- 0002 Folder 13, Undated (ca. 1798–1851). 89 frames.
- 0091 Folder 14, Undated (ca. 1798–1851). 94 frames.

Subseries 1.3: 1852–1870

- 0185 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
- 0186 Folder 15, April–August 1852. 107 frames.
- 0293 Folder 16, September–December 1852. 167 frames.
- 0460 Folder 17, 1853–1854. 97 frames.
- 0557 Folder 18, 1855–1857. 119 frames.
- 0676 Folder 19, 1859–1860. 170 frames.
- 0846 Folder 20, 1861. 64 frames.
- 0910 Folder 21, 1862. 76 frames.

Reel 14

Alexander and Hillhouse Family Papers cont.
Subcollection 1. Alexander Family Papers cont.
Series 1. Correspondence, 1798–1915 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.3: 1852–1870 cont.

- 0001 Folder 22, 1863–1864. 123 frames.
- 0124 Folder 23, 1865–1870. 78 frames.

Subseries 1.4: 1876–1915

- 0202 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
- 0203 Folder 24, 1876–1915. 106 frames.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1758–1888 and Undated

- 0309 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
- 0310 Folder 25, 1758–1806. 46 frames.
- 0356 Folder 26, 1804–1806, Physician's Accounts of Adam Alexander. 47 frames.
- 0403 Folder 27, 1807–1811. 73 frames.
- 0476 Folder 28, 1812–1818. 27 frames.
- 0503 Folder 29, 1820–1827. 21 frames.
- 0524 Folder 30, 1828–1849. 85 frames.
- 0609 Folder 31, 1824–1858, Memorandum Book for Estate of Adam Alexander. 91 frames.
- 0700 Folder 32, 1850–1858. 42 frames.
- 0742 Folder 33, 1851–1864, Plantation Book. 56 frames.
- 0798 Folder 34, 1859–1864. 12 frames.
- 0810 Folder 35, 1865–1888. 32 frames.
- 0842 Folder 36, Undated. 8 frames.

Series 3. Other Papers, 1763–1910 and Undated

Subseries 3.1: Genealogical Material, 1803, 1847, 1869, 1882, 1899, 1910, and Undated

- 0850 Description of Subseries 3.1. 1 frame.
- 0851 Folder 37, 1803–1910 and Undated. 79 frames.

Subseries 3.2: Clippings, 1859, 1865?, and Undated

- 0930 Description of Subseries 3.2. 1 frame.
- 0931 Folder 38, 1859, 1865?, and Undated. 11 frames.

Subseries 3.3: Miscellaneous Items, 1763, 1770, 1801, 1833, 1842, 1888, and Undated

- 0942 Description of Subseries 3.3. 1 frame.
- 0943 Folder 39, Pages from German Sketch/Notebook of Egydius Schmidt, 1759–1763. 12 frames.
- 0955 Folder 40, Travel Journal of Adam Alexander, 1801. 61 frames.

Reel 15

Alexander and Hillhouse Family Papers cont.
Subcollection 1. Alexander Family Papers cont.

Series 3. Other Papers, 1763–1910 and Undated cont.

Subseries 3.3: Miscellaneous Items, 1763, 1770, 1801, 1833, 1842, 1888, and Undated cont.

- 0001 Folder 41, Other Papers, 1833, 1842. 6 frames.
- 0007 Folder 42, Other Papers, 1888 and Undated. 11 frames.
- 0018 Folder 43, Recipe Book (in German and English), Undated. 76 frames.
- 0094 Folder 44, Recipe Book, Undated. 42 frames.

Subcollection 2. Hillhouse Family Papers

Series 4. Correspondence, 1775–1849, 1874–1923, and Undated

Subseries 4.1: 1775–1849

- 0136 Description of Subseries 4.1. 1 frame.
- 0137 Folder 45, 1775–1792. 22 frames.
- 0159 Folder 46, 1802–1805. 48 frames.
- 0207 Folder 47, 1806. 65 frames.
- 0272 Folder 48, 1807–1808. 58 frames.
- 0330 Folder 49, 1809–1811. 82 frames.
- 0412 Folder 50, 1812. 53 frames.
- 0465 Folder 51, 1813–1814. 17 frames.
- 0482 Folder 52, 1815–1816. 55 frames.
- 0537 Folder 53, 1817–1818. 55 frames.
- 0592 Folder 54, 1819. 58 frames.
- 0650 Folder 55, 1820–1821. 73 frames.
- 0723 Folder 56, 1822–1823; 1825–1827. 79 frames.
- 0802 Folder 57, 1828–1833. 76 frames.
- 0878 Folder 58, 1834–1837. 51 frames.
- 0929 Folder 59, 1838–1842. 52 frames.
- 0981 Folder 60, 1843–1845. 40 frames.

Reel 16

Alexander and Hillhouse Family Papers cont. **Subcollection 2. Hillhouse Family Papers cont.**

Series 4. Correspondence, 1775–1849, 1874–1923, and Undated cont.

Subseries 4.1: 1775–1849 cont.

0001 Folder 61, 1846–1849. 77 frames.

Subseries 4.2: Undated (ca. 1775–1849)

0078 Description of Subseries 4.2. 1 frame.

0079 Folder 62, Undated. 54 frames.

Series 5. Financial and Legal Papers, 1759, 1775–1851, and Undated

0133 Description of Series 5. 1 frame.

0134 Folder 69, 1759, 1775–1813. 83 frames.

0217 Folder 70, 1814–1828. 56 frames.

0273 Folder 71, 1833–1845. 13 frames.

0286 Folder 72, 1847–1851 and Undated. 9 frames.

0303 Folder 73, 1835–1849, Memorandum Book of David P. Hillhouse. 17 frames.

0343 Folder 74, 1846–1851, Bank Book of David P. Hillhouse. 40 frames.

Series 6. Other Papers, 1770–1976 and Undated

Subseries 6.1: Travel Journals, 1826 and ca. 1826–1828

0352 Description of Subseries 6.1. 1 frame.

0353 Folder 75, Travel Journal of David P. Hillhouse, 1826. 39 frames.

0392 Folder 76, Travel Journal of David P. Hillhouse, 1826. 97 frames.

0489 Folder 77, Travel Journal of David P. Hillhouse, ca. 1826–1828. 10 frames.

Subseries 6.3: Miscellaneous Items, 1770, 1811, 1812, 1902 and Undated

0499 Description of Subseries 6.3. 1 frame.

0500 Folder 81, Astronomical Almanac with Manuscript Entries, 1770. 22 frames.

0522 Folder 82, Other Miscellaneous Items, 1811, 1812, 1902, and Undated. 17 frames.

Series 7. Pictures, 1840–ca. 1918 and Undated

0539 Description of Series 7. 1 frame.

0540 Folder P-11/1–32, 1840–ca. 1918 and Undated. 31 frames.

Series 8. Museum Item, ca. 1835

0571 Description of Series 8. 1 frame.

0572 M-11/1, ca. 1835. 1 frame.

Omissions

0573 List of Omissions from the Alexander and Hillhouse Family Papers. 1 frame.

***James Hamilton Couper Plantation Records, 1818–1854,
Glynn County, Georgia***

Description of the Collection

James Hamilton Couper (1794–1866), manager and part owner of Hopeton, Altama, and Elizafield plantations in Glynn County, Georgia, was a noted scientific agriculturalist. This collection consists of four volumes from Hopeton plantation: a ledger of personal and plantation accounts, 1826–1853; a journal of similar accounts, 1838–1854; crop records, chiefly for cotton, rice, sugar cane, corn, and peas, 1818–1831; and “Notes on Agricultural and Rural Economy,” containing extracts from agricultural journals, information from friends, and notes of Couper’s own experiences. Among additional subjects noted or discussed in these volumes are expenses for slaves, the estate of James Hamilton (d. ca. 1837), orchards, canal excavation, and voltaic batteries.

Biographical Note

James Hamilton Couper was born March 4, 1794, the son of John and Rebecca Maxwell Couper. His father emigrated from Scotland to Georgia and established Hopeton Plantation along the Altamaha River in Glynn County in 1804.

James Hamilton Couper graduated from Yale University in 1814, and then studied methods of water control and land reclamation in Holland. He returned to Hopeton in 1827 and took over the management of that plantation, as well as of Altama and Elizafield plantations, which he either added to or carved from Hopeton.

James Hamilton Couper was a prominent seaboard planter, but is primarily remembered for his application of the scientific method to agriculture. He studied the culture of a number of crops that he wished to introduce to the area or to improve. These ranged from such southern staples as cotton and rice to more exotic possibilities like olives. He was apparently among the first producers of cottonseed oil.

Hopeton was all but destroyed during the Civil War, when lack of attention to the plantation’s dikes led to major flooding. Couper died June 3, 1866.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Couper Family Papers; William Audley Couper Papers; and Elizafield Plantation Record. Each of these collections is included in this edition.

Introductory Materials

0574 Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

Volumes

0581 Volume 1, Ledger A, 1826–1853. 400 frames.

Reel 17

James Hamilton Couper Plantation Records cont.

Volumes cont.

0001 Volume 2, Journal No. 2, 1838–1854. 529 frames.
0530 Volume 3, Account of Cotton Picked at Hopeton, 1818–1831 and 1874–1876.
 70 frames.
0600 Volume 4, Notes on Agricultural and Rural Economy, 1824–1840s. 83 frames.

Couper Family Papers, 1828, Glynn County, Georgia

Description of the Collection

The Couper family of Glynn County, Georgia, included John Couper (1759–1850), his sons, William Audley Couper (1817–1898) and noted agricultural researcher James Hamilton Couper (1794–1866), and grandson, planter and Confederate officer, James Maxwell Couper (fl. 1865). Their plantations included Altama, Hopeton, and Elizafield. This collection consists of three distinct parts, of which only one (Series 1) is included in this edition. Series 1 contains a manuscript letter from John Couper, 1828, describing to James Couper the loss of his plantation to James Hamilton. Series 2 contains Couper and Maxwell genealogical material. Series 3 consists of prints of microfilmed Couper material, 1827–1923 (chiefly 1866–1886). The last part includes personal correspondence and financial material relating to the family plantations, their crops, and their workers and slaves. There are letters about life in Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the early 1860s; material about the Wyly family of Virginia; and 1861 photographs of Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island, and Fort Sumter, South Carolina.

Biographical Note

John Couper and James Hamilton, both originally from Scotland, settled in Glynn County, Georgia, in 1804.

James Hamilton Couper, son of John and Rebecca Maxwell Couper, was born in 1794. He studied at Yale and in Holland, where he investigated Dutch techniques in water control. Returning, he took control of his father's plantation, Hopeton. James Hamilton Couper was an agricultural innovator and introduced a number of new crops to the coastal Georgia area. He died in 1866, by which time Hopeton was almost destroyed by flooding.

James Maxwell Couper, son of James Hamilton Couper, returned after the Civil War and supervised rice production on the plantation.

Series 1. (1828)

This series consists of one letter, dated May 24, 1828, from John Couper, at St. Simons Island, Georgia, to his brother James Couper in Scotland, concerning the plantation and family. He explains the problems that led him to sign over the Hopeton plantation to James Hamilton, who sold a half interest in it to Couper's son James Hamilton Couper. He explains that the War of 1812, a hurricane, pests, and other problems contributed to his financial ruin.

The letter appears to be a draft copy.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Couper Family Papers is provided on reel 17, frame 0699, and includes Series 2, Genealogical Materials, 1950 and Series 3, Papers (Microfilm only), 1827–1923.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the James Hamilton Couper Papers; William Audley Couper Papers; and Elizafield Plantation Record. Each of these collections is included in this edition.

Introductory Materials

0683 Introductory Materials. 10 frames.

Series 1. 1828

0693 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.

0694 Folder 1, John Couper, Letter, 1828. 5 frames.

Omissions

0699 List of Omissions from the Couper Family Papers. 1 frame.

William Audley Couper Papers, 1795–1865, Glynn County, Georgia

Description of the Collection

William Audley Couper, son of John Couper (1759–1850) and younger brother of James Hamilton Couper (1794–1866), married Hannah Page King (d. 1896), daughter of Thomas Butler King (1800–1864) and Anna Matilda Page King (d. 1859). Couper managed Hamilton, a plantation on St. Simons Island, Georgia, from the early 1840s until 1861, and later lived at Carteret's Point and in Ware County, Georgia.

This collection is composed mostly of correspondence of William and Hannah Couper. Early correspondence, 1804–ca. 1820, consists largely of scattered letters received by William Page (d. 1827), maternal grandfather of Hannah Page King Couper. There is scattered correspondence of Anna Matilda Page King in the 1830s. The bulk of the correspondence consists of family letters from the 1840s and 1850s between Hannah Page King Couper and her King relatives, especially her mother at Retreat Plantation. There are also letters in this period to William Audley Couper from his father, and from Henry Lord Page King, a student at Yale University, 1849–1852. In addition, there are letters from members of the King family in the Confederate army in Virginia. Post–Civil War letters are chiefly from Hannah Couper's sisters and from the children of Hannah and William Audley Couper.

Financial and legal material consists of bills, deeds, receipts, and account books, and dates largely from the last half of the nineteenth century. Pre-1865 material pertains chiefly to the purchase of land and shipping of goods to and from St. Simon's, but also includes an 1858 packing list of Anna King Couper; an 1866 estate inventory of Anna Matilda King, including an itemized list of slaves noting age and value; and material regarding the estate of Mary Scott. Post–Civil War material includes several late nineteenth-century account books relating to personal and business expenses of the Couper family.

Other material includes items related to Couper family history; miscellaneous domestic writings, including poems and children's stories as well as recipes and household advice; three diaries from the first half of the twentieth century; and six photographs dating from 1860 to 1920.

Biographical Note

William Audley Couper was born in 1817, the youngest child of John and Rebecca Maxwell Couper, and brother of James Hamilton Couper (1794–1866). In 1845, Couper married Hannah Page King. From the time of his marriage or earlier, Couper managed Hamilton, a plantation on St. Simon's Island, Georgia, owned by Isabella Corbin. Couper's wife was the daughter of Thomas Butler King (1800–1864) and Anna Matilda Page King (d. 1859) of Retreat Plantation, also on St. Simon's Island. The Couper's children were Anna, King, Butler, William Page, John Audley, and Rosalie.

The Coupers lived at Hamilton Plantation until 1856, when they moved to Savannah for approximately two years. In Savannah, Couper was in business with his nephew, John Fraser. The family then returned to Hamilton and stayed there until 1861, when St. Simon's Island was taken over by federal troops. They moved, with their relatives the Kings, to Carteret's Point and then to Ware County, both in Georgia. After the war, the Coupers returned to Carteret's Point and later lived in Marietta, Georgia. William Audley Couper died in 1888, Hannah Page King Couper in 1896.

In 1871, the Coupers' daughter Anna married Charles MacLean Marshall (1847–1911). Marshall was born in Danzig, then located in Prussia, of British parents. The Marshalls apparently lived abroad until 1883 when they moved to Rome, Georgia. The Marshalls' children were William Audley, Helen, and Percy. William Audley Marshall and Helen Marshall did not marry. Percy Marshall was the father of MacLean Marshall, the donor of these papers.

Series 1. Correspondence (1806–1945 and undated)

Subseries 1.1. (1806–1839) This subseries consists chiefly of correspondence of William Page, father of Anna Matilda Page King, including several letters relating to the marketing of Sea Island cotton. Other letters discuss plantation management and the effect of political events on cotton prices. Family correspondence in this period includes letters to Anna Matilda Page King from sisters Caroline and Catherine and a number of letters from Anna Matilda Page King to Jane Johnston discussing the deaths of children and acquaintances, illnesses, family finances, and other plantation, family, and neighborhood news.

Subseries 1.2. (1840–1851) Correspondence of William Audley Couper begins in this subseries and includes several letters to Hannah Page King during their courtship. Letters from John Couper to John Cunningham discuss the purchase of various household and farm items, as well as social life on St. Simon's. Of particular interest is a letter, dated April 7, 1846, written by John Couper in a Scottish dialect. Other letters of John Couper, largely to his son William, describe horse racing, cotton production, and various planting and farming methods, including the raising of strawberries, olives, oranges, and other fruit trees. Family news in these letters includes lively discussions of various social events and courtships, other neighborhood gossip, and some genial commentary on Couper's aging.

In 1849, Henry Lord Page King wrote William Audley Couper of his difficulties as a freshman at Yale University. Letters from Anna Matilda Page King to Hannah Page King Couper discuss details of plantation life, especially illnesses, and make scattered comments regarding political affairs, including Thomas Butler King's campaigning for Zachary Taylor. Of particular interest is a March 3, 1842, letter from Anna Matilda Page King to her trustee, James Hamilton Couper, requesting protection of property willed to her by her father, including fifty slaves, as creditors were seizing the property of her husband.

Subseries 1.3. (1852–1859) During this period, correspondence consists largely of letters from members of the King family to the Coupers, especially from Anna Matilda Page King to her daughter, Hannah Page King Couper, often called "Tootee" by her parents. A voluminous correspondence between Anna and her daughter began during Anna's summer 1852 trip north for her health, and continued until Anna's death in 1859. These letters, largely from Anna to Hannah, discuss Anna's travels, including her stays in various northern boarding houses; encounters with black servants there; descriptions of various cities and towns, such as New Haven, Connecticut (including the 1852 graduation ceremony at Yale University), Allentown, Pennsylvania, and New York City; illnesses and medical treatments; the effects of a fire on a ship docked at the Couper's plantation; social life in the ante-bellum North; and miscellaneous business affairs, including the possible purchase of Hamilton Plantation. Several letters describe trips to dressmakers, shopping for clothing and accoutrements, and the contents of trunks King requested shipped from home. Over the course of her letters, Anna King revealed a growing desire to leave the South, first suggesting that her family join her in the North, and then urging her husband to move the family permanently to California, as she was anxious to cease holding slave property.

Frequent and detailed correspondence between Anna and Hannah upon Anna's return home documents the daily routine of the plantation, the care of black children, and the relationship between slaves and the Couper family. Hannah and William lost a child during this period, and they received several letters of condolence; William Audley Couper also seems to have been sickly, as Anna expressed a great deal of concern for her daughter, whose life is "wrapped up in his" (December 25, 1856). Other letters in this subseries are chiefly from Thomas Butler King, Jr., and describe his experiences in San Francisco, where he was working in the office of his father, then a customs collector, and attending college.

Subseries 1.4. (Undated, ca. 1840s and 1850s) This subseries contains general correspondence from various family members, datable to roughly the 1840s and 1850s, including many letters to Hannah Couper from her parents.

Subseries 1.5. (1860–1865) This subseries consists of letters to Hannah Couper from her brother, Lord, in New York, chiefly giving family news; letters to Hannah from her father; and correspondence relating to the Civil War experiences of the Couper family. Included are spring 1862 letters from Thomas Butler King in Richmond, Virginia, on business with Confederate

president Jefferson Davis, mentioning difficulties in getting constructive action from Congress; and letters from Lord King, then on the staff of General Lafayette McLaws, while stationed at camps near Richmond, Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, and Savannah, Georgia. Other letters announce Lord's 1862 death at Fredericksburg and Thomas Butler King's death in 1864.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials (1795–1935)

This series presents bills, receipts, deeds, account books, and other financial and legal material relating to William Audley Couper and his family, chiefly 1870–1900. Included are several account books relating to the family's expenses with various merchants. Also included are items relating to the estates of Mary Scott and Anna Matilda Page King, and to expenses at Harvard University, 1894.

Material consists typically of receipts for loans and purchases, bills of lading, deeds, listings of accounts paid, and estate inventories. The account books mainly record expenses for household and farming supplies.

Subseries 2.1. (1795–1872) This subseries contains scattered receipts of William Page, some dealing with cotton sales or shipments; deeds from the 1840s of William Audley Couper and Thomas Butler King; an inventory of the estate of Anna Matilda King (1860); Confederate bonds; papers dealing with a lawsuit "for the recovery of Mr. Abraham's Negroes willed to Mrs. Mary Scott," Wayne County, Georgia, 1832–1866; account books (1869–1870) of William Audley Couper and M. P. King, "in account with [probably D. H. B.] House" and other merchants, and other items.

Series 3. Other Papers (ca. 1841–1944 and undated)

Material related to Couper family history, poems and stories, clippings, and other material relating to William Audley Couper and his relatives, chiefly 1890–1925 are included in this series. Also included are late nineteenth century remembrances of John Couper (d. 1850) written by various friends and relatives; school material, chiefly of Helen Marshall; Anna Couper Marshall's diaries, 1925–1927; an 1848 annotated almanac; and a diary of an American soldier's passage to Europe, 1944.

Subseries 3.1. Family History Materials (ca. 1860–1911 and undated) This subseries consists of clippings, including obituaries, death notices, and a number of articles on the decline and sale of the Couper plantation, the history of St. Simon's Island and plantations there, and the history of churches; a group of anecdotal remembrances written by relatives and acquaintances of John Couper some years after his death in 1850; lists of births, deaths, and marriage dates; discussions of John Floyd King, members of the Maxwell family, and Coupers in Lochwinnoch Parish, Scotland; and other genealogical materials. (For other genealogical information, see subseries 1.6. [not included in this edition]).

Subseries 3.2. Domestic Writings (ca. 1841–1892 and undated) This subseries contains dated and undated poems, most probably copied, but some perhaps composed, by various members of the Couper family; stories for children (authors unknown) based partially on recollections of St. Simon's Island; and household tips, including recipes, descriptions of illnesses and cures, and advice on the planting and canning of vegetables.

Subseries 3.4. Miscellaneous Materials (1848–1929 and undated) This subseries includes a variety of manuscript and printed materials. The first item is an 1848 almanac that has been lightly annotated. Also included are a Charles Marshall diploma and naturalization papers, 1862–1868. "Notes on English Literature" is an essay, presumably by William Audley Marshall, 1894. Another item is by N. A. Pratt, "The Story of the Geological Surveys of Georgia," 1897. Also included are William and Percy Marshall's school material, 1888–1908, and Helen Marshall's school material, 1888, 1898, and undated. Another folder consists of World War I relief material, 1917–1919. Other miscellaneous items include "St. Simon's Histrionic Corps" program, 1855; memorandum of Anna Couper's clothing, 1858; wedding announcements; calling cards; "A Pilgrimage to Historic St. Simon's Island," by Margaret Davis Cate, 1929 (pamphlet); "List of books lent by Jno. A. Couper"; an undated plan for a two-story house; a map showing 160 acre squares and indicating mineral deposits, location unspecified; and other items.

Series 4. Pictures (1860–1920 and undated)

This series contains six photographs dating from 1860 to 1920: H. Lord King; Carkie Harrison, a schoolmate of Butler Couper at the University of the South; W. G. Marshall and "Joe" Sibley Couper; an unidentified man, probably William Audley Marshall, posing with the paraphernalia of a natural scientist; P. M. Marshall; and an unidentified victorian house.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the William Audley Couper Papers is provided on reel 20, frame 0675, and includes Subseries 1.6, Correspondence, 1871–1955; Subseries 2.2, Financial and Legal Material, 1878–1935; and Subseries 3.3, Diary Material, 1871–1944.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Couper Family Papers; James Hamilton Couper Plantation Records; William Page Papers; and Thomas Butler King Papers. Each of these collections is included in this edition except the Thomas Butler King Papers, which is open to researchers on site at the Southern Historical Collection.

Introductory Materials

0700 Introductory Materials. 18 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1806–1945 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1806–1839

0718 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0719 Folder 1, 1806–1809. 17 frames.
0736 Folder 2, 1810–1814. 38 frames.
0774 Folder 3, 1815–1818. 41 frames.
0815 Folder 4, 1819–1831. 15 frames.
0830 Folder 5, 1832–1839. 18 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1840–1851

0848 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
0849 Folder 6, 1840–1844. 59 frames.
0908 Folder 7, 1845. 31 frames.
0939 Folder 8, 1846. 64 frames.

Reel 18

William Audley Couper Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1806–1945 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.2: 1840–1851 cont.

0001 Folder 9, 1847–1848. 48 frames.
0049 Folder 10, 1850–1851. 70 frames.

Subseries 1.3: 1852–1859

0119 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
0120 Folder 11, January–May 1852. 56 frames.
0176 Folder 12, June 1852. 38 frames.
0214 Folder 13, July–August 1852. 84 frames.
0298 Folder 14, September 1852. 57 frames.
0355 Folder 15, October–December 1852. 74 frames.
0429 Folder 16, 1853–1855. 48 frames.
0477 Folder 17, January 1856. 46 frames.

0523 Folder 18, February 1856. 57 frames.
 0580 Folder 19, March–April 1856. 86 frames.
 0666 Folder 20, May–December 1856. 83 frames.
 0749 Folder 21, Unknown Month, 1856. 62 frames.
 0811 Folder 22, Undated, ca. 1856 or 1857. 51 frames.
 0862 Folder 23, January 1857. 38 frames.
 0900 Folder 24, February 1857. 68 frames.
 0968 Folder 25, March 1857. 58 frames.

Reel 19

William Audley Couper Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1806–1945 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.3: 1852–1859 cont.

0001 Folder 26, April 1857. 71 frames.
 0072 Folder 27, May 1857. 57 frames.
 0129 Folder 28, June–December 1857. 36 frames.
 0165 Folder 29, 1858–1859. 26 frames.
 0191 Folder 30, 1859. (Undated to Month or Day). 95 frames.

Subseries 1.4: Undated (ca. 1840s–1850s)

0286 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
 0287 Folder 31, Undated (ca. 1840s–1850s). 111 frames.
 0398 Folder 32, Undated (ca. 1840s–1850s). 125 frames.
 0523 Folder 33, Undated (ca. 1840s–1850s). 137 frames.

Subseries 1.5: 1860–1865

0630 Description of Subseries 1.5. 1 frame.
 0631 Folder 34, 1860–1865. 64 frames.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1795–1935

Subseries 2.1: 1795–1872

0695 Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.
 0696 Folder 59, 1795–1830. 40 frames.
 0736 Folder 60, 1831–1840. 12 frames.
 0748 Folder 61, Abraham/Scott Lawsuit, 1832–1866. 55 frames.
 0803 Folder 62, 1841–1859. 5 frames.
 0808 Folder 63, 1860–1865. 6 frames.
 0814 Folder 64, Anna M. Page King Estate Material, 1861–1872. 47 frames.
 0861 Folder 65, 1866–1872. 17 frames.
 0878 Folder 66, Account Book, 1869–1870. 18 frames.
 0896 Folder 67, Account Book, 1870. 42 frames.

Series 3. Other Papers, ca. 1841–1944 and Undated

Subseries 3.1: Family History Materials, ca. 1860–1911 and Undated

0938 Description of Subseries 3.1. 1 frame.
 0939 Folder 78, Obituaries and Death Notices. 10 frames.
 0949 Folder 79, Miscellaneous Clippings. 10 frames.

Reel 20

William Audley Couper Papers cont.

Series 3. Other Papers, ca. 1841–1944 and Undated cont.

Subseries 3.1: Family History Materials, ca. 1860–1911 and Undated cont.

- 0001 Folder 80, Family Remembrances regarding John Couper. 36 frames.
- 0037 Folder 81, Other Genealogical Material [Couper, King, Page, Maxwell, Stevens, and Marshall families]. 84 frames.

Subseries 3.2: Domestic Writings, ca. 1841–1892 and Undated

- 0121 Description of Subseries 3.2. 1 frame.
- 0122 Folder 82, Poems. 57 frames.
- 0179 Folder 83, Children's Stories. 74 frames.
- 0253 Folder 84, Farming Directions, Recipes, and Cures. 89 frames.

Subseries 3.4: Miscellaneous Materials, 1848–1929 and Undated

- 0342 Description of Subseries 3.4. 1 frame.
- 0343 Folder 89, Almanac, 1848 [lightly annotated]. 41 frames.
- 0384 Folder 90, Charles Marshall Diploma and Naturalization Papers, 1862–1868. 7 frames.
- 0391 Folder 91, Notes on English Literature, Presumably by William Audley Marshall, 1894. 108 frames.
- 0499 Folder 92, N. A. Pratt, "The Story of the Geological Surveys of Georgia," 1897. 31 frames.
- 0530 Folder 93, William and Percy Marshall School Material, 1888–1908. 22 frames.
- 0552 Folder 94, Helen Marshall School Material, 1888, 1898, and Undated. 60 frames.
- 0612 Folder 95, World War I Relief Material, 1917–1919. 15 frames.
- 0627 Folder 96, Other Miscellaneous Items, 1855–1929 and Undated. 40 frames.

Series 4. Pictures, 1860–1920 and Undated

- 0667 Description of Series 4. 1 frame.
- 0668 P-3687/1–6, 1860–1920 and Undated. 7 frames.

Omissions

- 0675 List of Omissions from the William Audley Couper Papers. 1 frame.

Elizafield Plantation Record, 1834–1861, Glynn County, Georgia

Description of the Collection

Hugh Fraser Grant (d. 1873) was a rice planter and the owner of Elizafield Plantation on the Altamaha River in Glynn County, Georgia. The record consists of a plantation journal with entries dated chiefly between 1838 and 1858. Included are journal entries on planting and farming, accounts with factors, tax return information, miscellaneous crop records, records for slaves, and a few notes on family events and activities.

Biographical Note

Hugh Fraser Grant (d. 1873) came into possession of Elizafield Plantation on the Altamaha River in Glynn County, Georgia, upon the retirement of his father, Robert Grant (d. 1843) in 1833.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Couper Family Papers and James Hamilton Couper Papers. Each of these collections is included in this edition.

A study of this volume may be found in *Planter Management and Capitalism in Ante-Bellum Georgia: The Journal of Hugh Fraser Grant, Ricegrower*, edited and with introductory chapters by Albert Virgil House (New York: Columbia University Press, 1954).

Introductory Materials

0676 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

Volume

0681 Elizafield Plantation Record, 1834–1861. 293 frames.

Reel 21

William Page Papers, 1786–1825, Glynn County, Georgia

Description of the Collection

William Page (1764–1827) of Retreat Plantation, St. Simons Island, Glynn County, Georgia, grew rice and Sea Island cotton. Page also owned Colonel's Island, Georgia. This collection consists primarily of business papers of Page related to ownership of land; purchase of articles for plantation and personal use; purchase and hire of slaves; settlement of estates of John Timmons, Thomas Cater, and Joseph Dopson; the upbringing of Thomas Cater's son, Benjamin Cater; shipment and marketing of cotton; and accounts of commission merchant Hugh Ross in Savannah, other merchants in Savannah, Darien, and Brunswick, Georgia, and the firms of B. & I. Gray & Co. and William Christie in Liverpool, England.

Only a few items in this collection document Page's family and personal life, the actual cultivation of crops on his plantation, or the lives or work of slaves or overseers on the plantation.

The papers are arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1786–1812, Subseries 1.2. 1813–1815, Subseries 1.3. 1816–1825, Subseries 1.4. Undated; Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers; and Series 3. Other Papers.

Biographical Note

Major William Page was a native of South Carolina. His title came from militia service with General Frances Marion in the American Revolution. Page and his wife, Hannah Timmons Page, moved to Georgia in the 1790s. They lived first in Bryan County and then moved to St. Simons Island. Page managed plantations belonging to Pierce Butler until 1802, when Butler found a replacement in Roswell King. The Pages then bought and began development of James Spalding's plantation on the southern end of St. Simons. This plantation, which they named "Retreat," was eventually passed on to Page's only child, Anna Matilda Page (d. 1859), who in 1824 married Thomas Butler King. Page also bought other land in Georgia, including Colonel's Island.

Series 1. Correspondence (1786–1825 and undated)

Subseries 1.1. (1786–1812) This subseries consists mostly of business correspondence of William Page from merchants, neighbors, and relatives. The earliest letters are in 1786 and 1787 from James Belcher, Savannah, Georgia to John Scott, Charleston, South Carolina, about ownership of Colonel's Island. In the 1790s there are letters of Joseph R. Dopson and Thomas Cater to William Page. Page later became executor of the estates of both Dopson and Cater.

The major correspondents in the years before 1813 were Hugh Ross, commission merchant of Savannah, who wrote about the sale of Page's crops and purchase of supplies for Page; Joseph Clark of Sapelo Island, who wrote about the estate of Thomas Cater; and William Timmons of Charleston, a cousin of Page's wife, who wrote to Page about business in South Carolina.

Beginning in 1809, there is considerable correspondence about shipping and marketing cotton. Much of this correspondence deals with the embargo law and the difficulty of trade between England and the United States. A letter from Harrison and Latham Co. of Liverpool dated May 1,

1809, for example, expresses the hope that the non-intercourse bill would be repealed and direct trade between the United States and Great Britain would be reopened. During the years 1809–1811 there is correspondence indicating that Page shipped his cotton to England by way of Amelia Island, Florida. Letters from Harrison and Latham and from B. & I. Gray Co. of Liverpool advised Page of the prices of cotton and other American produce in Great Britain. A letter from Rudolphus Bogert, a New York merchant from whom Page purchased goods, advised Page in December 1811 that New York was not a good market for Sea Island cotton.

Letters from Joseph Clark to William Page in 1804 concern the estate of Thomas Cater. In 1805, Page agreed to manage the plantation belonging to the estate of Cater. There are a few letters in 1810–1812 concerning the education of Benjamin F. Cater, for whom Page was appointed guardian late in 1811.

Subseries 1.2. (1813–1815) This subseries primarily contains letters concerning William Page's ward, Benjamin F. Cater. Cater had been sent to school in New Jersey in 1810, first at Bordenton, then at Morristown. Before 1813, a few letters about Cater were mixed in with Page's business correspondence. During the years 1813–1815, there is little business correspondence and much correspondence concerning the education, expenses, and problems of Benjamin Cater. In one notable letter dated May 12, 1813, William Page advised Cater of the importance of education to his future and advised him on the course of his career. Letters in 1814 and 1815 document the difficulty of finding a position in a mercantile business during the war years. From September 1814 through 1815, the majority of the letters deal with Benjamin Cater's problems arising from a paternity case against him.

Subseries 1.3. (1816–1825) This subseries includes mostly business correspondence, along with limited personal correspondence, of William Page. Following the end of the War of 1812, Page's business correspondence resumed. The major correspondents are John McNish, merchant of Savannah, Georgia, and William Christie of Liverpool, England. The main subjects of the correspondence are the purchase of supplies and the price and shipping of cotton from Georgia to England.

Three notable letters dated June 19, August 1, and August 14, 1817, from Samuel Boyd, Page's overseer on Colonel's Island, to Page in New York report on the weather, the health of the slaves, and the crops at Colonel's Island and at St. Simons.

Letters and a copy of an advertisement of a reward in 1818 and 1819 document Page's efforts to recover two runaway slaves.

Correspondence between Anna Matilda Page and B. King and Co. of Darien, Georgia, in 1822 and 1823 about lumber and other supplies for the plantation is also included. At the time these letters were written William Page was apparently in New York and Newport, Rhode Island. Additional correspondence of Anna Matilda Page King and letters of William Page to her from New York and Newport may be found in the Thomas Butler King Papers, Series 1, at the Southern Historical Collection. Additional correspondence of William Page is in the William Audley Couper Papers included in this edition.

Subseries 1.4. (Undated) Undated letters and fragments are contained in this subseries, including a short letter from Anna Matilda Page to her mother and others concerning purchases of a coat and a machine and problems with mail service to and from St. Simons and Jekyll Island.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers (1790–1825 and undated)

This series presents accounts, invoices, bills, receipts, other financial papers, and legal papers of William Page and of the estates that he administered. These papers are filed chronologically by the latest date on them. Business correspondence, including correspondence with accounts or other financial material enclosed, is filed in Series 1, Correspondence.

Nearly all of the papers for the period 1790–1800 are papers of the estate of Joseph R. Dopson in the Beaufort District of South Carolina. These include accounts for sales of rice in Charleston; an inventory of the estate dated July 8, 1796; a bill for jailing a runaway slave; tax receipts; and other papers. A few papers of the Dopson estate may be found in later years.

A few papers concerning the estate of John Timmons are in files for the late 1790s, including an "appraisement of Negroes belonging to the estate of John Timmons at the request of William Page, one of the executors," dated April 19, 1798.

Financial and legal papers relating to the estate of Thomas Cater and to Page's guardianship of Benjamin Cater begin in 1804 and continue until 1818. Benjamin Cater's release to Page as executor and administrator of the estate is dated March 23, 1818. Page's dismissal from executorship is dated May 1, 1818.

Bills from Hugh Ross for household and plantation supplies are found in files from 1801 through 1816. Page purchased tools, blankets, gunpowder, medicine, toys, brandy, shoes, boots, and other goods through Ross. Although Page did business primarily with Hugh Ross, there are also bills for supplies bought from other merchants, including George Harral in Darien, Andrew Low in Savannah, George Abbott in Frederica, Alexander Habersham in Savannah, Isaac Abrahams in Brunswick, Small & McNish in Savannah, Andrew Manson in Brunswick, and Rudolphus Bogert in New York. After 1816, Page did business primarily with John McNish of Savannah.

Ross's account of May 4, 1803, shows that he sold cotton for Page in Liverpool and rice in London. The majority of Ross's accounts with Page show sales of cotton on Page's behalf or on behalf of the estate of Thomas Cater, which Page administered. There are also some accounts of British firms for cotton sold for Page & Ross. There are accounts with Harrison Nephew & Co. in Manchester, England in 1805 and 1806, and with various merchants in Liverpool, including Harrison & Latham, B. & I. Gray, Gray and Wilson, and William Christie, for sales of cotton. Receipts for cotton from masters of ships sailing to England are also filed with financial and legal papers.

Throughout the financial and legal papers are bills, receipts, and accounts of Page as treasurer of the Academy of Glynn County.

Page's tax returns for 1804–1806 filed in 1806, and for 1809, and his return for himself and those for whom he acted as agent in 1811, indicate the amount and value of the property Page owned and managed.

Page's purchase of Colonel's Island and his payments are documented by a memorandum of agreement between Page and Leighton Wilson dated May 31, 1811, and by receipts for payments to Wilson in later years. Also included is a memorandum of agreement between Page and Samuel Boyd in 1812 in which Boyd agreed to manage Page's Colonel's Island planting concerns.

An advertisement of November 17, 1818, offered a reward of \$350 for return of a runaway slave.

Undated financial and legal papers include bills, receipts, and accounts, legal papers related to the Cater estate, a few bills of Miss Page and Mrs. Page, a list of house expenses and Negro expenses, and a paper titled "Estimated Value of Hampton & Butlers Island."

Series 3. Other Papers (Undated)

This series consists of a description of boats' sprit sails, instructions for painting the roofs of houses, and a list of stops on the northern route to Milledgeville, Georgia.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the William Audley Couper Papers included in this edition. Another related collection is the Thomas Butler King Papers, open to researchers on site at the Southern Historical Collection.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 11 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1786–1825 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1786–1812

0012 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0013 Folder 1, 1786–1802. 38 frames.
0051 Folder 2, 1803–1804. 27 frames.
0078 Folder 3, 1805. 25 frames.
0103 Folder 4, 1806. 70 frames.

0173	Folder 5, January–April 1807. 44 frames.
0217	Folder 6, May–December 1807. 43 frames.
0260	Folder 7, January–June 1808. 41
0301	Folder 8, July–December 1808. 40 frames.
0341	Folder 9, January–March 1809. 63 frames.
0404	Folder 10, April 1809. 32 frames.
0436	Folder 11, May–June 1809. 32 frames.
0468	Folder 12, July–September 1809. 41 frames.
0509	Folder 13, October–December 1809. 53 frames.
0562	Folder 14, January–February 1810. 43 frames.
0605	Folder 15, March 1810. 38 frames.
0643	Folder 16, April–June 1810. 45 frames.
0688	Folder 17, July–August 1810. 43 frames.
0731	Folder 18, September–December 1810. 40 frames.
0771	Folder 19, January–April 1811. 37 frames.
0808	Folder 20, May–September 1811. 42 frames.
0850	Folder 21, October–December 1811. 31 frames.
0881	Folder 22, January 1812. 22 frames.
0903	Folder 23, February–April 1812. 31 frames.
0934	Folder 24, May–July 1812. 39 frames.
0973	Folder 25, August–December 1812. 16 frames.

Reel 22

William Page Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1786–1825 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.2: 1813–1815

0001	Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
0002	Folder 26, January–June 1813. 40 frames.
0042	Folder 27, July–December 1813. 37 frames.
0079	Folder 28, January–June 1814. 37 frames.
0116	Folder 29, July–December 1814. 36 frames.
0152	Folder 30, January–February 1815. 24 frames.
0176	Folder 31, March–April 1815. 45 frames.
0221	Folder 32, May 1815. 25 frames.
0246	Folder 33, June–July 1815. 32 frames.
0278	Folder 34, August–September 1815. 30 frames.
0308	Folder 35, October–December 1815. 22 frames.

Subseries 1.3: 1816–1825

0330	Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
0331	Folder 36, January 1816. 27 frames.
0358	Folder 37, February 1816. 26 frames.
0384	Folder 38, March 1816. 37 frames.
0421	Folder 39, April–August 1816. 31 frames.
0452	Folder 40, September–December 1816. 27 frames.
0479	Folder 41, January–March 1817. 19 frames.
0498	Folder 42, April–July 1817. 34 frames.
0532	Folder 43, August–December 1817. 28 frames.
0560	Folder 44, January–February 1818. 20 frames.
0580	Folder 45, March–December 1818. 40 frames.
0620	Folder 46, 1819. 27 frames.
0647	Folder 47, 1820–1821. 29 frames.

0676 Folder 48, 1822. 46 frames.
0722 Folder 49, 1823. 44 frames.
0766 Folder 50, 1824–1825. 16 frames.

Subseries 1.4: Undated

0782 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
0783 Folder 51, Undated. 16 frames.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1790–1825 and Undated

0799 Description of Series 2. 2 frames.
0801 Folder 52, 1790–1794. 9 frames.
0810 Folder 53, 1795–1796. 47 frames.
0857 Folder 54, 1797–1798. 28 frames.
0885 Folder 55, 1799–1800. 30 frames.
0915 Folder 56, 1801–1802. 36 frames.
0951 Folder 57, 1803–1804. 53 frames.
1004 Folder 58, 1805. 22 frames.

Reel 23

William Page Papers cont.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1790–1825 and Undated cont.

0001 Folder 59, January–June 1806. 68 frames.
0069 Folder 60, July–December 1806. 30 frames.
0099 Folder 61, 1807. 56 frames.
0155 Folder 62, 1808. 29 frames.
0194 Folder 63, January–March 1809. 36 frames.
0230 Folder 64, April 1809. 19 frames.
0249 Folder 65, May 1809. 44 frames.
0293 Folder 66, June 1809. 37 frames.
0330 Folder 67, July–September 1809. 33 frames.
0363 Folder 68, October 1809. 37 frames.
0400 Folder 69, November–December 1809. 16 frames.
0416 Folder 70, January–February 1810. 23 frames.
0439 Folder 71, March–April 1810. 29 frames.
0468 Folder 72, May–June 1810. 28 frames.
0496 Folder 73, July–September 1810. 29 frames.
0525 Folder 74, October 1810. 26 frames.
0551 Folder 75, November–December 1810. 40 frames.
0591 Folder 76, January–February 1811. 33 frames.
0624 Folder 77, March–April 1811. 35 frames.
0659 Folder 78, May 1811. 28 frames.
0687 Folder 79, June–July 1811. 26 frames.
0713 Folder 80, August–December 1811. 34 frames.
0747 Folder 81, January 1812. 24 frames.
0771 Folder 82, February–March 1812. 43 frames.
0814 Folder 83, April 1812. 39 frames [Frame 0851 repeated].
0851 Folder 84, May 1812. 22 frames [Frame 0851 repeated].
0873 Folder 85, June–August 1812. 22 frames.
0895 Folder 86, September–October 1812. 29 frames.
0924 Folder 87, November–December 1812. 21 frames.
0945 Folder 88, January–February 1813. 29 frames.

0974 Folder 89, March–May 1813. 41 frames.

Reel 24

William Page Papers cont.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1790–1825 and Undated cont.

0001 Folder 90, June–September 1813. 28 frames.
0029 Folder 91, October–December 1813. 43 frames.
0072 Folder 92, January–February 1814. 39 frames.
0111 Folder 93, March–May 1814. 22 frames.
0133 Folder 94, June–July 1814. 42 frames.
0175 Folder 95, August–December 1814. 24 frames.
0199 Folder 96, January–February 1815. 21 frames.
0220 Folder 97, March–April 1815. 29 frames.
0249 Folder 98, May–July 1815. 31 frames.
0280 Folder 99, August–October 1815. 37 frames.
0317 Folder 100, November 1815. 57 frames.
0374 Folder 101, December 1815. 22 frames.
0396 Folder 102, January–February 1816. 33 frames.
0429 Folder 103, March–April 1816. 33 frames.
0462 Folder 104, May–December 1816. 54 frames.
0516 Folder 105, January–July 1817. 49 frames.
0565 Folder 106, August–December 1817. 30 frames.
0595 Folder 107, January–February 1818. 25 frames.
0620 Folder 108, March 1–15, 1818. 27 frames.
0647 Folder 109, March 16–31, 1818. 27 frames.
0674 Folder 110, April–May 1818. 28 frames.
0702 Folder 111, June–December 1818. 54 frames.
0756 Folder 112, 1819. 26 frames.
0782 Folder 113, January–May 1820. 54 frames.
0836 Folder 114, June–December 1820. 63 frames.
0899 Folder 115, 1821. 54 frames.
0953 Folder 116, January–May 1822. 48 frames.

Reel 25

William Page Papers cont.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1790–1825 and Undated cont.

0001 Folder 117, June–August 1822. 31 frames.
0032 Folder 118, September–December 1822. 38 frames.
0070 Folder 119, 1823. 53 frames.
0123 Folder 120, 1824–1825. 9 frames.
0132 Folder 121, Undated. 40 frames.
0172 Folder 122, Undated. 51 frames.

Series 3. Other Papers, Undated

0223 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
0224 Folder 123, Undated. 6 frames.

***Woolley Family Papers, 1788–1869; 1917,
Glynn County, Georgia***

Description of the Collection

Vardey Woolley, planter of Brunswick, Glynn County, Georgia, married the daughter of Mary Scott, Elvira Amanda F. Scott, in 1832. This collection consists exclusively of financial and legal papers of Vardey Woolley and others. Papers from 1788 to the late 1820s are chiefly indentures related to land in Glynn County or Camden County, Georgia, and bills of sale for slaves to Mary Scott and others. There are also a few documents concerning land in New York.

Starting with the 1832 marriage settlement of Vardey Woolley and Elvira Amanda F. Scott, papers are more explicitly related to the Woolley family. There are many receipts for state and county taxes, for taxes on a town lot in Brunswick, and, after the mid-1850s, Savannah city taxes. The bulk of the collection consists of papers from 1832 to 1869, including deeds, slave bills of sale, and the wills of Mary Scott, Eliza Abraham (sister of Mary Scott), and other members of Elvira Amanda F. Scott Woolley's family. Starting in the mid-1850s, papers document Vardey Woolley's guardianship of Miss M. E. Barnard, especially insurance and improvements to her home in Savannah.

There is also a typed copy of a memorial to Major William Page Couper of Georgia and north Louisiana by William A. Gordon. Among the undated papers are two holograph advertisements of land for sale, which list the improvements and distinguishing characteristics of the properties.

Introductory Materials

0230 Introductory Materials. 6 frames.

Papers

0236 Folder 1, 1788–1918. 13 frames.
0249 Folder 2, 1801–1839. 29 frames.
0278 Folder 3, 1840–1849. 42 frames.
0320 Folder 4, 1850–1859. 53 frames.
0373 Folder 5, 1860–1861. 22 frames.
0395 Folder 6, 1862–1869. 25 frames.
0420 Folder 7, 1917 and Undated. 15 frames.

***Jackson and Prince Family Papers, 1784–1880,
Baker, Bibb, and Clarke Counties, Georgia;
also Alabama and Virginia***

Description of the Collection

The Rootes family of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and the Cobb, Jackson, and Prince families of Athens, Macon, and other locations in Georgia belonged to the elite of the Southern planter aristocracy. Henry Jackson (1778–1840), served as U.S. chargé d'affaires in France (1812–1818) and taught at Franklin College in Athens, Georgia (1811–1813 and 1819–1828). His wife, Martha Jacquelin Rootes Cobb Jackson (1786–1853), operated her husband's Halscot Plantation outside Athens, Georgia, and Cookshay Plantation in Chambers County, Alabama, for over a decade after his death. Jackson's son, Henry Rootes Jackson, a brigadier general in the Confederate Army, also served as minister to Austria (1853–1858) and to Mexico (1885–1886). Oliver Hillhouse Prince, Jr. (1823–1875), Jackson's son-in-law, was a Democratic newspaper editor deeply involved in Georgia politics in the 1840s, who became a large landholder and planter in Bibb and Baker Counties.

This collection documents the Jackson and Prince families and is accordingly divided into two distinct subcollections. The Jackson subcollection includes the papers of the widely connected Rootes, Cobb, and Jackson families, and the Prince subcollection contains the papers of Oliver Hillhouse Prince and other members of the Prince, Hillhouse, and related families. Within the

subcollections, divisions appear between correspondence, financial and legal papers, diaries, pictures, and other papers.

The arrangement of this collection is as follows:

- Subcollection 1. Jackson Family Papers
 - Series 1. Correspondence
 - Subseries 1.1.–1.7. 1784–1880
 - Series 2. Financial Volumes and Papers
 - Subseries 2.1. Chargé d'Affaires Accounts
 - Subseries 2.2. Personal Accounts
 - Subseries 2.3. Plantation Accounts
 - Series 3. Legal Papers
 - Series 4. Diaries
 - Series 5. Other Papers
 - Series 6. Pictures
- Subcollection 2. Prince Family Papers
 - Series 7. Correspondence
 - Subseries 7.1.–7.2. 1830–1873
 - Subseries 7.3. 1874–1926 [not included]
 - Series 8. Financial and Legal Papers
 - Series 9. Other Papers
 - Subseries 9.1. Genealogical Material
 - Subseries 9.1.1. Notes and Notebooks
 - Subseries 9.1.2. Clippings and Publications [not included]
 - Subseries 9.2. Miscellaneous Items.

Biographical Note

Henry Jackson, American educator, diplomat, and planter, was born in Moretonhampstead, Devonshire, England, in 1778, the youngest son of James and Mary Webber Jackson. He emigrated to America with his family in 1790 and later took up the study of medicine, graduating from the Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1802. Unhappy as a physician, he pursued an academic career and became professor of sciences and mathematics at Franklin College (later the University of Georgia) in 1811. In 1813 Jackson interrupted his teaching to accompany William H. Crawford to France as secretary to the American legation. He remained in Paris as chargé d'affaires until 1818, when he returned to Franklin College. In 1828 Jackson resigned his teaching post and moved to Halscot (also called Henry's Mount Farm), his plantation near Athens.

Henry Jackson's older brother, James Jackson (1757–1806), a Revolutionary War general and political protégé of William H. Crawford, served as a U.S. congressman from Georgia in the early 1790s, as governor of Georgia from 1798 to 1801, and as a U.S. senator from that state from 1801 until his death. Henry's older brother Abraham also lived in Georgia in the 1790s and served in the Georgia House of Representatives ca. 1803.

In 1819 Henry Jackson married Martha Jacquelin Rootes Cobb, the widow of Captain Howell Cobb (1772–1818). Martha was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1776, the daughter of Thomas Reade and Sarah Ryng Battaile Rootes. Before she married in 1810, she lived with her family in Fredericksburg. She then moved with her husband first to Washington, D.C., then in 1812 to his plantation outside Louisville, Georgia. One year after Cobb's death she married Henry Jackson and moved with him to Athens, then later to his Halscot Plantation, where she lived until around 1850 or 1851. She died in 1853.

Martha's sister, Sarah Robinson Rootes (1792–1867), married Howell Cobb's brother, John Addison Cobb, and Henry Jackson's nephew, William Henry Jackson, married Howell Cobb's sister, Mildred Lewis Cobb.

Henry and Martha Jackson had three children. Their son, Henry Rootes Jackson (1820–1898), became active in politics, serving as judge and minister to Austria, 1853–1858, and to Mexico, 1885–1886. He also served as a Confederate general in the Civil War. One of their daughters, Martha, married Col. Hezekiah F. Erwin, and another, Sarah Maria Rootes Jackson, married Oliver Hillhouse Prince, Jr.

A Georgia planter and newspaper editor, Oliver Hillhouse Prince, Jr., was born March 6, 1823, in Bibb County, the son of Oliver Hillhouse Prince, Sr., and Mary Ross Norman Prince. The elder Prince, a founder of the city of Macon, died, along with his wife, in a shipwreck off the coast of North Carolina in 1837. Orphaned, the young Prince became a ward of his uncle, Washington Poe of Macon.

Prince received most of his education at Dr. Beaman's School in Milledgeville, Georgia, and at Yale College in New Haven, Connecticut. Around 1844 he began editing the *Georgia Telegraph*, an organ of the Democratic party. He left the paper in 1847 to serve as a lieutenant with the 13th U.S. Cavalry in the Mexican War. Following the war, Prince became a prominent planter, operating several large Georgia plantations. In 1852 he married Sarah Jackson. During the Civil War he served as a volunteer aide-de-camp, receiving a captain's commission and helping conscript soldiers in Baker County, Georgia. His wife and children (Basiline, Henry, Marie Jacqueline, and Oliver) resided in Bath, Georgia, during the war and for several years afterward while Prince stayed on his plantation in Baker County. Prince died in 1875.

N.B. Much of the information for the biographical note came from the genealogical material contained in Subseries 9.1 of Subcollection 2. Sketches of James Jackson and Henry Rootes Jackson can be found in the *Dictionary of American Biography*.

Subcollection 1. Jackson Family Papers

Series 1. Correspondence (1784–1880 and undated)

Personal letters exchanged between members of the Rootes, Cobb, and Jackson families, or between members of these families and their friends, and business correspondence of Henry Jackson are presented in this series. A considerable amount of the correspondence belongs to the women of these families. A small portion was received by the Southern Historical Collection already having suffered significant mold or physical damage or having deteriorated to fragments. These items have been interfiled chronologically whenever possible. Most appear in Subseries 1.1–1.4.

Subseries 1.1. (1784–1811) This subseries primarily contains correspondence of Henry Jackson and Martha Jacquelin (Rootes) Cobb Jackson, with some correspondence of other members of their families.

Between 1784 and 1811, correspondence consists mostly of letters received by Martha Rootes from women in her family, including her aunt, Lucy Thornton, who lived in Caroline County, Virginia; her cousin, Martha M. J. Robinson of Winchester, Virginia; and her friends, Mary Cooke and E. Marion. Of interest are references to courtship, friendship, religious devotion and missionary efforts, plantation life, the treatment of slaves, and the difficulties women encountered in operating a plantation.

Correspondence of Abraham Jackson (Henry's brother) is dated 1782 to 1805 and consists mostly of letters to or from his mother and brothers. These letters contain primarily family news, but have scattered references to Georgia and national politics. Of interest is a fragment, ca. 1789, from Abraham to his brother, Samuel, discussing the adoption of the U.S. Constitution. (For additional correspondence of Abraham and other Jackson family members, see Subseries 9.1.1.)

Henry Jackson's correspondence for this period is scattered. Of note is a series of letters from mid-1811 to early 1812 concerning the settlement of Joseph Webber's (his grandfather's) English estate. Correspondents include his brothers, Joseph and Samuel, and his sister, Eliza.

Subseries 1.2. (1812–1818) Correspondence in this subseries is about equally divided between Martha's family correspondence and Henry Jackson's personal and business correspondence. Letters to Martha from Lucy Thornton note church happenings, including splits occurring in the Baptist church in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Letters from Martha's father mostly discuss the education and rearing of Martha's sisters, Laura and Sarah, who lived with Martha from 1814 to 1817 and possibly afterward while her parents resided on their White Marsh Plantation in Gloucester County, Virginia. These letters illuminate the expected role of women in the church and family. Martha's father's letters also describe the difficulties he and other planters around White Marsh experienced during the War of 1812.

Jackson's correspondence from 1812 to 1818 is mostly correspondence with the members of his family in England and his correspondence as chargé d'affaires. His most frequent correspondent was his nephew, Jabez (in London and later the U.S.). They wrote about family, Jabez's career, and politics (including the War of 1812 and various U.S. political figures). The most useful of Jackson's chargé d'affaires papers are copies of letters to the French government (contained in one letter copy book, dated 1815–1816). These chiefly concern American shipping rights and difficulties encountered by American citizens in France. Other official correspondence includes letters of introduction, invitations, thank-you notes, financial correspondence, and pleas for help from American citizens.

Subseries 1.3. (1819–1828) This subseries predominantly contains Henry Jackson's business correspondence, much of which relates to Franklin College. This correspondence concerns the acquisition of laboratory and other materials, students, and the governance of the college. Jackson's personal correspondence consists mostly of letters with his family, especially his nephews, Joseph Webber Jackson and William Henry Jackson, and with old acquaintances in Paris. These letters frequently discuss politics. There is also correspondence relating to Jackson's land acquisitions.

Letters to Martha from her father, from Lucy Thornton, and from other family members concern family news and events, camp meetings and other church news, and her marriage to Henry Jackson. Of interest is a first-person account of an interracial camp meeting in an August 12, 1819, letter to Martha from Mrs. Sherwood. A series of letters Martha and Henry wrote each other during their courtship appears for 1819. Also included is another series of letters they wrote each other in 1827 and 1828, while separated during illness of family members that required Martha's presence in Athens. These letters contain detailed information on daily life at Halscot.

Subseries 1.4. (1829–1840) This subseries consists chiefly of personal correspondence of Henry and Martha Jackson and their children, Henry Rootes Jackson, Sarah Rootes Jackson, and Martha Rootes Jackson. Henry's letters discuss a broad range of topics, including Georgia politics, land acquisitions, Franklin College, financial difficulties, and the education of his son, Henry Rootes Jackson. Among his most frequent correspondents were his nephews Jabez and Joseph Webber Jackson. Martha expanded her correspondence to include an ever-widening network of relatives and friends, including her sister, Serena (Rootes) Lea, wife of Henry C. Lea of Alabama; Elizabeth Schley, wife of Georgia governor William Schley; and a number of nieces and nephews. Of note among the children's correspondence are letters by Henry Rootes Jackson to his family while he was studying at Edgehill Seminary in New Jersey (1834–1835) and at Yale College in New Haven (1836–1839), primarily discussing his social life and campus events.

Subseries 1.5. (Undated, ca. 1784–1840) This subseries includes letters that do not bear dates, but that can be placed in this period. They include a few letters to and by Henry Jackson while in France, a large number of letters exchanged between Henry and Martha Jackson during separations (probably late 1820s and early 1830s), letters to Martha from Mary Ann Lamar, Sarah (Rootes) Cobb, Sarah (Jackson) Prince, and other family members. Letters between Henry and Martha and correspondence with other family members provide information mostly on family matters and life at Halscot. Correspondence with Henry Smith, overseer at Cookshay, provides information on the operation of the plantation.

Subseries 1.6. (1841–1859) This subseries contains mostly correspondence of Martha (Rootes) Cobb Jackson and her children. Much of this correspondence documents Martha Jackson's operation of the Halscot Plantation outside Athens, Georgia, and the Cookshay Plantation in Chambers County, Alabama, for over a decade after her husband's death in 1840. A considerable number of letters with the overseers on the Cookshay Plantation discuss operations there in detail. Numerous letters from Henry Rootes Jackson and from Henry Jackson's nephew Joseph Webber Jackson also concern plantation matters and finances. Martha's correspondence with her daughters and with other family members often discusses the status of her crops and livestock.

Letters exchanged among Henry Rootes Jackson, Sarah Rootes Jackson (later Prince), Martha Rootes Jackson (later Erwin), and their mother discuss mostly personal news. Sarah and Martha's letters with a number of cousins, including Mary Ann Lamar and Laura Battaile Cobb,

discuss religion, including missions to Africa, family, and society news. Several letters in the 1840s pertain to Henry Rootes Jackson's service in the Mexican War.

Subseries 1.7. (1860–1880) This subseries consists primarily of Civil War correspondence of Henry Rootes Jackson. Included are two letters by Jackson concerning the retreat before Sherman's army, one to Henry Rootes Jackson concerning his orders recalling the 1st Georgia Regiment to duty, and one to Jackson from 1st Lieutenant Samuel Dawson reporting an exchange of prisoners and other military matters. Miscellaneous items, dated 1861, 1868, 1879, and 1880 are addressed to Mary Ann Cobb and General and Mrs. Jackson and concern family matters.

Series 2. Financial Volumes and Papers (1812–1869 and undated)

Financial papers of Henry and Martha (Rootes) Cobb Jackson and their children are presented in this series. The papers include personal accounts, records of Jackson's service as chargé d'affaires to France (1812–1818), and plantation accounts.

Subseries 2.1. Chargé d'Affaires Accounts (1812–1818) Financial records of Henry Jackson while secretary to the American legation and later chargé d'affaires for the United States in France are provided in this subseries. Personal accounts consist mostly of bills and receipts for living expenses. American legation accounts consist of bills, receipts, and records kept for postage, stationery, printing, salary, and miscellaneous expenses. Correspondence related to Jackson's financial affairs in Paris may be found in Subseries 1.2.

Subseries 2.2. Personal Accounts (1796–1820 and undated) Mostly Henry Jackson's personal accounts while attending medical school in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (one volume dated 1796–1797), and while working as a doctor (one volume dated 1809–1810 and five receipts for personal goods) are contained in this subseries. There are also other miscellaneous receipts for 1817 through 1820. A personal account book belonging to Henry and Martha Jackson appears for 1819–1820. There are plantation accounts for 1850–1851 contained in the back of this volume. One undated item may relate to a commission received by Jackson to buy scientific supplies from France for the University of Georgia.

Subseries 2.3. Plantation Accounts (1816–1869 and undated) Plantation papers of Henry and Martha Jackson and of their son Henry Rootes Jackson are provided in this subseries. The earliest papers appear for the Louisville, Georgia, plantation owned by Howell and Martha (Rootes) Cobb (later Jackson) and dated 1816–1818. Subsequent papers concern the Halscot Plantation of Henry and Martha Jackson, outside Athens (1818–1850s); the Cookshay Plantation (Chambers County, Alabama) owned by the Jacksons (1838?–1852), and a plantation (location unknown) owned by Henry Rootes Jackson.

Papers include household and plantation account books, livestock records, plantation day books, receipts, accounts with cotton factors, slave lists and value assessments, and tax records.

Series 3. Legal Papers (1818–1868 and undated)

This series presents primarily papers of Dr. Henry Jackson, Martha Rootes Cobb Jackson, and Henry Rootes Jackson. Papers include land grants, deeds, indentures (loan and property), bills of sale for slaves, employment agreements with overseers, bonds, and other legal items related to the operation of the Jackson plantations. A considerable portion of the papers pertain to the settlement of Jackson's estate after his death in 1840.

Series 4. Diaries (1801–1854 and undated)

Diaries kept by Jackson family members, mostly focusing on religion and daily life are presented in this series. There is one undated diary probably belonging to Martha's father, Thomas Reade Rootes. Entries for Martha Jacquelin (Rootes) Cobb Jackson provide insight into the religious life of an upper class Baptist woman. She commented extensively on sermons, the Bible, and her relationship to God. Childhood diaries by Henry Rootes, Martha, and Sarah Jackson describe the family's farm and social activities on their Halscot Plantation in the early 1830s. Henry Jackson's diaries contain ideas on scientific matters. Thomas Reade Rootes's diary offers opinions on a variety of social and ethical topics.

Series 5. Other Papers (1787–1901 and undated)

Scientific notes and miscellaneous items collected by the Jackson and Rootes families are provided in this series. Notes on lectures Henry Jackson attended in France in 1816 and 1817 and on medical school and other classes Henry and James Jackson and others attended (around 1787–1788 and 1793–1794) cover the fields of medicine, botany, optics, physics, mathematics, and economics. Other items of scientific interest are articles and prospecti for medical journals and schools, Henry Jackson's notes on homeopathic medical remedies, and lectures and examinations he used in his teaching at Franklin College.

A variety of miscellaneous items appear, including writings, addresses, school materials, and clippings. Among the literary materials are a number of poems, manuscript and printed, by Thomas Reade Rootes Cobb, Henry Rootes Jackson, Martha (Jackson) Erwin, and others; a copy of the sheet music for "The Red Old Hills of Georgia," with lyrics by Henry Rootes Jackson; and a sketch by an unknown author entitled "Sentimental Journey Through the Pine Woods in Carolina." Several public addresses appear. Of interest is a July 4, 1832, presentation made by T. H. Guenebault before the Phi Kappa Society of Athens, probably at Franklin College.

School and other educational materials include French exercise books for Henry Rootes Jackson (1832) and Martha J. Jackson (1836); Henry Jackson's undated translation of *Corinne*; and Martha (Rootes) Cobb Jackson's undated, handwritten copy of a Roman history. Other miscellaneous items include prints of the Lucy Cobb Institute in Athens, Georgia; line drawings of family members; word derivations; an art school advertisement; a recipe; an 1842 school report for Lucy Lea (niece of Martha Jackson); an 1870 description of an invention; a ticket to a lecture on animal magnetism; and a card for Miss Jane E. Terry. Nine broadsides appear, and include announce-ments of concerts, business circulars, campaign posters for Henry Lea (1843), and a circular of the American Baptist Society for Evangelizing the Jews (1845). A copy of *La Patria Illustria* (1885, Mexico) with a picture of Henry Jackson, minister of the United States in Mexico, on the front (oversize) and an undated handwritten copy of the "Rules of Procedures in the Senate and House of Representatives of the U.S., Remarks" also appear.

Among documents illuminating religious life are the constitution of the Female Mite Society of Athens and Vicinity (ca. 1818, Georgia), the minutes of the Trail Creek Sunday School Society (1819, Georgia), and an account of a split within the Baptist Church of Savannah (1846).

Clippings are all obituaries, except for an 1886 letter to the editor of an unidentified paper by Henry Rootes Jackson thanking the Americans in Mexico for a tribute they had paid him.

Series 6. Pictures (Undated)

Thirteen photographs of unidentified family members and one picture of the home of Thomas Reede Rootes II at Federal Hill, Fredericksburg, Virginia, are included in this series.

Subcollection 2. Prince Family Papers

Series 7. Correspondence (1830–1926)

Personal and business correspondence of Oliver Hillhouse Prince, family correspondence of his wife Sarah Jackson Prince, and personal correspondence of his children, especially his daughter Basiline, and of Basiline's cousin Margaret P. Hillhouse are presented in this series.

Subseries 7.1. (1830–1849) This subseries is comprised of personal and business correspondence of Oliver Hillhouse Prince from his youth through his editorship of the *Georgia Telegraph* and his service in the Mexican War. Prince's primary correspondent between 1830 and 1843 was his uncle and guardian, Washington Poe. Letters exchanged while Prince was a student at Dr. Beaman's School, Milledgeville, Georgia, and Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, often concern his education, finances, and career plans. Prince also received scattered letters from friends.

Most of the correspondence for 1844 through early 1847 concerns state and national politics. As a newspaper editor, Prince received frequent reports regarding the issues of the day, including James K. Polk's defeat of Henry Clay, the annexation of Texas, and the onset of the Mexican War. Letters from friends and contacts often comment on the political climate of various regions, provide results of local elections, and give personal insights into local and national politics. Prince

also received routine office and scattered personal correspondence during these years, most often from John B. Lamar and Sam Ray. Of note for the year 1845 are two letters (May 5 and June 5) concerning Prince's hiring of a slave named Jefferson to work in his print shop.

No correspondence appears for 1846, and only five letters appear for the years 1847 to 1849. These concern family, Prince's role in the army, and politics. No letters appear for 1850 through 1851. Undated correspondence for this period includes discussion of Oliver's education, politics, and family news.

Subseries 7.2. (1852–1873) Family correspondence with scattered business letters are included in this subseries. Between 1852 and 1858 the bulk of the correspondence belongs to Sarah (Jackson) Prince. Frequent writers were her cousins Mary Ann Cobb and Laura Battaile Cobb, her mother Martha (Rootes) Cobb Jackson, and her nephew Joseph Jackson. Topics include Sarah's marriage, family news and events, religious happenings, and daily plantation life. The handful of letters received by Oliver Hillhouse Prince for this period concern politics, family news, and plantation affairs.

A gap appears in the correspondence for 1859 and for 1861 and 1862, followed by scattered letters for 1863 and 1864. These include correspondence between Prince and his wife and children, especially his daughter Basiline, while he worked conscripting soldiers in Baker County and his family resided in Bath (outside Augusta). The letters express Prince's anxiety about his family's safety and report developments of the war. Several business letters also appear.

For the late 1860s through the mid-1870s most of the letters are those exchanged between Oliver, Sarah, and Basiline, while Oliver lived on his plantation in Macon and his family resided in Bath, and later while Basiline and Marie Jacqueline lived in Atlanta. These letters often concern religion, farming, education, freedmen, and postwar fears and hardships. Of special note is a September 24, 1869, letter to Prince from W. H. Sparks concerning the circumstances surrounding the 1825 Georgia gubernatorial election.

Series 8. Financial and Legal Papers (1808–1897)

The financial and legal papers of Oliver H. Prince, including scattered legal papers of his father and of Washington Poe, are presented in this series. The financial papers consist mostly of bills and receipts. They include Prince's personal accounts with clothiers, sundries merchants, and others for the periods 1841 through 1843, 1847 through 1849, and 1863 through 1871. (Those for 1847 through 1849 reflect Prince's participation in the Mexican War.) Also included are business accounts for the *Georgia Telegraph*, 1844–1847, and Prince's plantation accounts with merchants and cotton factors, 1850–1858. For additional information on Prince's plantation finances, see Subcollection 1, Series 2, which documents his dealings with Martha (Rootes) Cobb Jackson. Some documents belonging to Prince may have also been filed there, since ownership was not clear.

Legal documents include deeds, legal agreements, loan papers, and other items pertaining primarily to Prince. Of note is a prenuptial property agreement made between Prince and his future wife, Sarah Jackson, in 1852. A few papers belong to Prince's father (also named Oliver H. Prince), and to Washington Poe, who served as executor of the elder Prince's will.

Series 9. Other Papers (1784–1947 and undated)

Genealogical notes and materials, clippings, magazines, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items collected by Prince family members are included in this series.

Subseries 9.1. Genealogical Material (1784–1947 and undated) This subseries consists of notes, clippings, and publications related to the genealogy of the Cobb, Jackson, Jacqueline, Prince, Hillhouse, King, Thornton, Thomas, Green, Rutherford, Barrington, Griswold, Cary, and other related Virginia and Georgia families.

Subseries 9.1.1. Notes and Notebooks (1784–1940 and undated) This subseries contains copious data and notes on family genealogy compiled principally by Basiline Prince and Margaret Hillhouse. Included are detailed genealogical charts, biographical information, and family anecdotes. Considerable additional genealogical information can be found in the correspondence of these two women in Subseries 7.3 (which is not included in this collection, but is available at the Southern Historical Collection).

Of particular value is a notebook by Basiline Prince containing genealogical data and handwritten transcriptions of letters and legal documents dating from 1784 to 1814. The transcriptions include the will of Joseph Webber, Henry Jackson's maternal grandfather; correspondence of Henry Jackson with his family; and letters written to Henry's brother Abraham, mostly from family members. Topics of interest are Tom Paine in England, Indian wars in Georgia, an 1803 treaty with the Creek Indians, the issue of paper money, the War of 1812, and Georgia politics. A few of the transcriptions duplicate letters filed in the collection, which are in a state of rapid deterioration.

Subseries 9.2. Miscellaneous Items (1812–1924 and undated) Miscellaneous political and family items are included in this subseries. Of interest is a scrapbook kept by Oliver Hillhouse Prince, which contains copies of letters, genealogical charts, original letters, clippings, pictures, and other miscellaneous items. In addition to the scrapbook, several items clipped from newspapers, most likely by Oliver Prince, appear concerning political issues. Of note is a series of 1845 clippings from the *Daily Georgian* about the slavery issue, and an 1862 clipping of a letter Prince sent to an unidentified newspaper concerning the 1825 George M. Troup-John Clark contest for governor. Other clippings pertain to politics in the Reconstruction period.

Additional items of political significance are election returns for the 8th district (Baker County, Georgia) probably from the year 1857; a U.S. Senate speech on the tariff issue (1844) delivered by Mr. McDuffie; and an undated handwritten editorial entitled "The State of Government," possibly for use in the *Georgia Telegraph*.

Other papers include the Prince childrens' school reports and Basiline's early compositions, cards (post, greeting, and calling), and travel maps, brochures, and souvenir ribbons Basiline collected on trips to Virginia (for the Jamestown Exposition of 1907), to Florida (for the Key West Over-the-Sea Railroad Celebration in 1912), to Moretonhampstead, England, and to Wales. Materials from the eulogy presented for Basiline Prince upon her death in 1924 also appear. Also included are Marie Jacqueline (Prince) Thomas's catechism book (1868) and marriage license (1884), and an undated typescript description by Jordan S. Thomas of two Glynn County plantations, Altama and Hopeton, being considered for development as a sportsman's retreat.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Jackson and Prince Family Papers is provided on reel 36, frame 1105, and includes Series 7.3, Prince Family, Correspondence, 1874–1926 and Subseries 9.1.2, Genealogical Material, Clippings and Publications, 1839–1947.

N.B. A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection, the Alexander and Hillhouse Family Papers, is included in this edition.

Introductory Materials

0435 Introductory Materials. 34 frames.

Subcollection 1. Jackson Family Papers

Series 1. Correspondence, 1784–1880 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1784–1811

0469 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0470 Folder 1, Correspondence, 1784–1785. 44 frames.
0514 Folder 2, 1786–1798. 45 frames.
0559 Folder 3, 1799–1804. 50 frames.
0609 Folder 4, 1805–1807. 56 frames.
0665 Folder 5, 1808–1810. 77 frames.
0742 Folder 6, 1811. 73 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1812–1818

0815 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
0816 Folder 7, 1812. 57 frames.

- 0873 Folder 8, 1813. 71 frames.
- 0944 Folder 9, 1814. 94 frames.

Reel 26

Jackson and Prince Family Papers cont.
Subcollection 1. Jackson Family Papers cont.
Series 1. Correspondence, 1784–1880 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.2: 1812–1818 cont.

- 0001 Folder 10, 1815. 109 frames.
- 0110 Folder 11, February–July 1816. 74 frames.
- 0184 Folder 12a, August–December 1816. 66 frames.
- 0250 Folder 12b, Letter Copy Book, 1815–1816. 68 frames.
- 0318 Folder 13, January–July 1817. 78 frames.
- 0396 Folder 14, August–December 1817. 90 frames.
- 0486 Folder 15, January–April 1818. 134 frames.
- 0620 Folder 16, May–July 1818. 92 frames.
- 0712 Folder 17, August–December 1818. 67 frames.

Subseries 1.3: 1819–1828

- 0779 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
- 0780 Folder 18, January–April 1819. 107 frames.
- 0887 Folder 19, May–June 1819. 61 frames.
- 0948 Folder 20, July 1819. 74 frames.

Reel 27

Jackson and Prince Family Papers cont.
Subcollection 1. Jackson Family Papers cont.
Series 1. Correspondence, 1784–1880 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.3: 1819–1828 cont.

- 0001 Folder 21, August–September 1819. 59 frames.
- 0060 Folder 22, October 1819. 31 frames.
- 0091 Folder 23, November–December 1819. 69 frames.
- 0160 Folder 24, January–May 1820. 118 frames.
- 0278 Folder 25, June–December 1820. 94 frames.
- 0372 Folder 26, 1821. 121 frames.
- 0493 Folder 27, 1822. 79 frames.
- 0572 Folder 28, 1823. 95 frames.
- 0667 Folder 29, 1824. 81 frames.
- 0748 Folder 30, 1825–1826. 97 frames.
- 0845 Folder 31, 1827. 66 frames.
- 0911 Folder 32, January–June 1828. 64 frames.
- 0975 Folder 33, July–December 1828. 63 frames.

Subseries 1.4: 1829–1840

- 1038 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
- 1039 Folder 34, 1829. 125 frames.

Reel 28

Jackson and Prince Family Papers cont.
Subcollection 1. Jackson Family Papers cont.
Series 1. Correspondence, 1784–1880 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.4: 1829–1840 cont.

- 0001 Folder 35, 1830. 42 frames.
- 0043 Folder 36, 1831. 59 frames.
- 0102 Folder 37, 1832. 53 frames.
- 0155 Folder 38, January–May 1833. 57 frames.
- 0212 Folder 39, June–August 1833. 59 frames.
- 0271 Folder 40, September–December 1833. 71 frames.
- 0342 Folder 41, 1834. 57 frames.
- 0399 Folder 42, January–June 1835. 54 frames.
- 0453 Folder 43, July–December 1835. 68 frames.
- 0521 Folder 44, 1836. 57 frames.
- 0578 Folder 45, January–May 1837. 102 frames.
- 0680 Folder 46, June–December 1837. 75 frames.
- 0755 Folder 47, January–September 1838. 108 frames.
- 0863 Folder 48, October 1838–1839. 93 frames.
- 0956 Folder 49, January–June 1840. 75 frames.
- 1031 Folder 50, July–December 1840. 90 frames.

Reel 29

Jackson and Prince Family Papers cont.
Subcollection 1. Jackson Family Papers cont.
Series 1. Correspondence, 1784–1880 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.5: Undated (ca. 1784–1840)

- 0001 Description of Subseries 1.5. 1 frame.
- 0002 Folder 51, Undated (ca. 1784–1840). 37 frames.
- 0039 Folder 52, Undated (ca. 1784–1840). 34 frames.
- 0073 Folder 53, Undated (ca. 1784–1840). 26 frames.
- 0099 Folder 54, Undated (ca. 1784–1840). 128 frames.
- 0227 Folder 55, Undated (ca. 1784–1840). 89 frames.
- 0316 Folder 56, Undated (ca. 1784–1840). 83 frames.
- 0399 Folder 57, Undated (ca. 1784–1840). 96 frames.
- 0495 Folder 58, Undated (ca. 1784–1840). 100 frames.

Subseries 1.6: 1841–1859

- 0595 Description of Subseries 1.6. 1 frame.
- 0595 Folder 59, 1841. 90 frames [Frame 0595 repeated].
- 0685 Folder 60, January–May 1842. 53 frames.
- 0738 Folder 61, June–December 1842. 70 frames.
- 0808 Folder 62, 1843. 78 frames.
- 0886 Folder 63, 1844. 81 frames.

Reel 30

Jackson and Prince Family Papers cont.
Subcollection 1. Jackson Family Papers cont.
Series 1. Correspondence, 1784–1880 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.6: 1841–1859 cont.

- 0001 Folder 64, 1845. 112 frames.
- 0113 Folder 65, January–July 1846. 81 frames.
- 0194 Folder 66, August–October 1846. 80 frames.
- 0274 Folder 67, November–December 1846. 97 frames.
- 0371 Folder 68, 1847. 97 frames.
- 0468 Folder 69, 1848. 109 frames.
- 0577 Folder 70, January–March 1849. 92 frames.
- 0669 Folder 71, April–June 1849. 67 frames.
- 0736 Folder 72, July–December 1849. 66 frames.
- 0802 Folder 73, 1850–1851. 59 frames.
- 0861 Folder 74, January–May 1852. 65 frames.
- 0926 Folder 75, June–December 1852. 90 frames.

Reel 31

Jackson and Prince Family Papers cont.
Subcollection 1. Jackson Family Papers cont.
Series 1. Correspondence, 1784–1880 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.6: 1841–1859 cont.

- 0001 Folder 76, 1853. 96 frames.
- 0097 Folder 77, 1854–1859. 59 frames.

Subseries 1.7: 1860–1880

- 0156 Description of Subseries 1.7. 1 frame.
- 0157 Folder 78, 1860–1880. 32 frames.

Series 2. Financial Volumes and Papers, 1812–1869 and Undated

Subseries 2.1: Chargé d'Affaires Accounts, 1812–1818

- 0189 Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.
- 0190 Folder 79, 1812–1815. 123 frames.
- 0313 Folder 80, 1815–1816. 109 frames.
- 0422 Folder 81, 1816–1818. 51 frames.

Subseries 2.2: Personal Accounts, 1796–1820 and Undated

- 0473 Description of Subseries 2.2. 1 frame.
- 0474 Folder 82, Personal Account Book, Henry Jackson, 1796–1797. 20 frames.
- 0494 Folder 83, Personal Account Book, Henry Jackson, 1809–1810. 43 frames.
- 0527 Folder 84, Personal Accounts, Henry Jackson, 1812–1820 and Undated. 25 frames.
- 0552 Folder 85, Personal Account Book, Henry and Martha Jackson, 1819–1820 and Plantation Account Book, 1850–1851 (in same volume). 152 frames.

Subseries 2.3: Plantation Accounts, 1816–1869 and Undated

- 0704 Description of Subseries 2.3. 1 frame.
- 0705 Folder 86, Plantation Account Book, 1816–1818 and 1817–1818. 179 frames.
- 0884 Folder 87, Plantation Account Book, 1819–1820. 47 frames.

- 0931 Folder 88, Plantation Account Book, 1823–1824. 50 frames.
- 0981 Folder 89, Plantation Accounts, 1824–1834, and Memorandum Book, 1824–1826. 42 frames.
- 1023 Folder 90, Plantation Account Book, 1833–1834, and Day Book, 1835–1837. 80 frames.

Reel 32

Jackson and Prince Family Papers cont. **Subcollection 1. Jackson Family Papers cont.**

Series 2. Financial Volumes and Papers, 1812–1869 and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.3: Plantation Accounts, 1816–1869 and Undated cont.

- 0001 Folder 91, Plantation Accounts, 1835–1838. 71 frames.
- 0072 Folder 92, Plantation Account Book, 1839. 17 frames.
- 0089 Folder 93, Plantation Accounts, 1839–1840. 99 frames.
- 0188 Folder 94, Plantation Account Book, 1841. 13 frames.
- 0201 Folder 95, Plantation Accounts, 1841–1842. 99 frames.
- 0300 Folder 96, Plantation Accounts, 1843–1844. 109 frames.
- 0409 Folder 97, Plantation Accounts, 1845–1850. 124 frames.
- 0533 Folder 98, Plantation Day Book, 1847 and 1849. 32 frames. [See also accounts for 1850 and 1851 in the volume in folder 85.]
- 0565 Folder 99, Plantation Day Book, 1851. 24 frames.
- 0589 Folder 100, Plantation Accounts, 1851–1852. 141 frames.
- 0730 Folder 101, Plantation Account Book, 1852–1853. 16 frames.
- 0746 Folder 102, Plantation Accounts, 1852–1869 and Undated. 76 frames.

Series 3. Legal Papers, 1818–1868 and Undated

- 0822 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
- 0823 Folder 103, 1818–1842. 39 frames.
- 0862 Folder 104, 1843–1847. 55 frames.
- 0917 Folder 105, 1848–1868 and Undated. 82 frames.

Reel 33

Jackson and Prince Family Papers cont. **Subcollection 1. Jackson Family Papers cont.**

Series 4. Diaries, 1801–1854 and Undated

- 0001 Description of Series 4. 2 frames.
- 0003 Folder 106, Diaries, 1801–1821. 176 frames.
- 0179 Folder 107, Diaries, 1830–1835. 129 frames.
- 0308 Folder 108, Diaries, 1837 and 1854. 86 frames.
- 0394 Folder 109, Diaries, 1834–1845 and Undated. 57 frames.

Series 5. Other Papers, 1787–1901 and Undated

- 0451 Description of Series 5. 1 frame.
- 0452 Folder 110, Addresses, 1844, 1872, and Undated. 27 frames.
- 0479 Folder 111, Broad-sides, 1842, 1843, 1845, and Undated. 16 frames.
- 0495 Folder 112, Calling Cards, Dr. Henry Jackson, Henry Rootes Jackson, Sarah M. Jackson, Undated. 4 frames.
- 0499 Folder 113, Class Examinations, Dr. Henry Jackson, Undated. 157 frames.

- 0656 Folder 114, Class Notes, Dr. Henry Jackson, ca. 1800, 1801, and Undated. 57 frames.
- 0713 Folder 115, Class Notes, Dr. Henry Jackson, 1816. 133 frames.
- 0846 Folder 116, Class Notes, Dr. Henry Jackson, 1817. 74 frames.
- 0920 Folder 117a, Class Notes, Dr. Henry Jackson, 1817. 97 frames.
- 1017 Folder 117b, Class Notes, Dr. Henry Jackson, 1817. 65 frames.

Reel 34

Jackson and Prince Family Papers cont.
Subcollection 1. Jackson Family Papers cont.
Series 5. Other Papers, 1787–1901 and Undated cont.

- 0001 Folder 118, Class Notes, Dr. Henry Jackson, 1817. 88 frames.
- 0089 Folder 119, Class Notes, Dr. Henry Jackson, 1817. 98 frames.
- 0187 Folder 120, Class Notes, Dr. Henry Jackson, 1817, 1819, 1826, 1827. 105 frames.
- 0292 Folder 121, Class Notes, Dr. Henry Jackson, Undated. 89 frames.
- 0381 Folder 122, Class Notes, Dr. Henry Jackson, Undated. 76 frames.
- 0457 Folder 123, Class Notes, Dr. Henry Jackson, Undated. 129 frames.
- 0586 Folder 124a, Class Notes, Henry or James Jackson, 1793–1794. 132 frames.
- 0718 Folder 124b, Class Notes, Unidentified, 1787–1788. 48 frames.
- 0766 Folder 124c, Clippings, 1855, 1866, 1868, 1886, and Undated. 12 frames.
- 0778 Folder 125, Miscellaneous, 1832, 1836, 1842, 1870, 1885, 1901. 71 frames.
- 0849 Folder 126, Miscellaneous, Undated. 172 frames.

Reel 35

Jackson and Prince Family Papers cont.
Subcollection 1. Jackson Family Papers cont.
Series 5. Other Papers, 1787–1901 and Undated cont.

- 0001 Folder 127, Poems, Printed and Manuscript. 54 frames.
- 0055 Folder 128, Prints and Drawings. 10 frames.
- 0065 Folder 129, Religious Material, ca. 1818, 1819, 1850, and Undated. 50 frames.
- 0115 Folder 130, Scientific and Medical Material, Printed, 1808, 1814, 1832, 1837, 1845 and Undated. 28 frames.

Series 6. Pictures, Undated

- 0143 Description of Series 6. 1 frame.
- 0144 Folder 131, P-371/1–13, Undated. 10 frames.

Subcollection 2. Prince Family Papers

Series 7. Correspondence, 1830–1926

Subseries 7.1: 1830–1849

- 0154 Description of Subseries 7.1. 1 frame.
- 0155 Folder 132, 1830–1843. 94 frames.
- 0249 Folder 133, 1844. 92 frames.
- 0341 Description of Series 7.2 [filmed out of order]. 1 frame.
- 0342 Folder 134, January–June 1845 [incorrectly labelled Subseries 7.2]. 62 frames.
- 0404 Folder 135, July 1845, 1847–1849 [incorrectly labelled Subseries 7.2]. 60 frames.

Subseries 7.2: 1852–1873 [see Description of Series 7.2. at Frame 0341.]

- 0464 Folder 136, 1852–1853. 148 frames.
- 0612 Folder 137, 1854. 154 frames.
- 0776 Folder 138, 1855–ca. 1860. 101 frames.
- 0877 Folder 139, 1862–1864. 91 frames.
- 0968 Folder 140, 1866–1873. 113 frames.

Reel 36

Jackson and Prince Family Papers cont.
Subcollection 2. Prince Family Papers cont.

Series 8. Financial and Legal Papers, 1808–1897

- 0001 Description of Series 8. 1 frame.
- 0002 Folder 147, 1808, 1841–1845. 92 frames.
- 0094 Folder 148, 1846–1854. 113 frames.
- 0207 Folder 149, 1855–1871; 1888–1897. 130 frames.

Series 9. Other Papers, 1784–1947 and Undated

Subseries 9.1.1: Genealogical Material—Notes and Notebooks, 1784–1940 and Undated

- 0337 Description of Subseries 9.1.1. 1 frame.
- 0338 Folder 150, Genealogical Notes, 1889–1940. 35 frames.
- 0373 Folder 151, Genealogical Notes, Undated. 121 frames.
- 0494 Folder 152, Genealogical Notes, Undated. 67 frames.
- 0561 Folder 153, Genealogical Notebooks, 1784–1814 and Undated. 172 frames.
- 0733 Folder 154, Genealogical Notebooks, 1784–1814 and Undated. 43 frames.

Subseries 9.2: Miscellaneous Items, 1812–1924 and Undated

- 0776 Description of Subseries 9.2. 1 frame.
- 0777 Folder 162a, Cards (Calling, Post, and Greeting), 1901–1909 and Undated. 29 frames.
- 0806 Folder 162b, Clippings, 1839, 1841, 1845, 1862, and Undated. 24 frames.
- 0830 Folder 163, Miscellaneous Items, 1812–1900. 110 frames.
- 0940 Folder 164, Miscellaneous Items, 1901–1912. 35 frames.
- 0975 Folder 165, Miscellaneous Items, 1917–1924 and Undated. 36 frames.
- 1011 Folder 166, Travel Maps and Brochures, Undated. 104 frames.

Omissions

- 1105 List of Omissions from the Jackson and Prince Family Papers. 1 frame.

Reel 37

Iveson Lewis Brookes Papers, 1785–1868,
Jasper and Jones Counties, Georgia;
also South Carolina and North Carolina

Description of the Collection

Iveson Lewis Brookes was a teacher, Baptist minister, and planter, born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, with plantations in Jasper and Jones counties, Georgia, and Edgefield County and other locations in South Carolina.

Correspondence, financial and legal materials, and other items presented in this collection relate to Iveson Lewis Brookes's activities as teacher, Baptist preacher, and plantation owner, and

to activities of his family. Brookes, an 1819 graduate of the University of North Carolina, amassed, through marriage and purchase, considerable holdings of land and slaves in Georgia and South Carolina. He also worked in schools for much of his life: in 1819 as a teacher at the Greensboro Academy in Greensboro, North Carolina; in the 1820s as rector of the Eatonton Academy in Eatonton, Georgia; and in the 1840s as principal of the Penfield Female Academy in Penfield, Georgia. Brookes employed overseers to manage his plantations while he pursued his teaching career and preached at various Baptist churches. He was also active in national and local Baptist affairs and was a staunch defender of slavery. Also included are the papers and financial and legal materials of Jesse Rountree (d. 1814) and James Myers (d. ca. 1829) of Edgefield County, South Carolina.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1816–1819, Subseries 1.2. 1820–1842, Subseries 1.3. 1843–1864, Subseries 1.4. 1865–1868; Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials—Subseries 2.1. Rountree-Myers Financial and Legal Materials, Subseries 2.2. Brookes Financial and Legal Materials; and Series 3. Other Materials.

Biographical Note

Iveson Lewis Brookes was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, in 1793, one of five sons of Jonathan and Annie Lewis Brookes.

At some unknown point, Brookes's parents moved to Caswell County, North Carolina. Brookes began his studies at the University of North Carolina in 1816 and received an A.B. degree in 1819. While in school, he preached in local Baptist churches, particularly at the Mount Carmel Baptist Church near Chapel Hill. After graduation, Brookes taught briefly at Greensboro Academy in Greensboro, North Carolina, and then, employed by the Itinerant Board of the Baptist Church, left North Carolina for a domestic mission tour through South Carolina.

In 1821, Brookes became rector of Eatonton Academy in Eatonton, Georgia. On September 22, 1822, he married Lucine Walker. In 1831, their son, Walker I. Brookes, inherited plantation land and slaves in Jasper and Jones counties, Georgia, from his mother's family. Brookes managed this property as guardian for his son until 1846. Sometime in the late 1820s or early 1830s, presumably following the death of his first wife, Brookes took a second wife, Sarah J. Myers, widow of James Myers. Sarah brought to the marriage plantation property in Edgefield County, South Carolina. About 1831, Brookes seems to have moved to Woodville, located just outside Hamburg in Aiken County, South Carolina, where he lived when not visiting his plantations.

In 1842, Brookes was named principal of the Penfield Female Academy in Penfield, Georgia. By 1845, however, he was back in Woodville, contemplating opening an academy there. These plans never came to fruition, and Brookes spent the rest of his life managing various properties and preaching in various churches. His plantation holdings must have been considerable; an 1861 list includes the names of sixty-six slaves who appear to have been employed at one of his properties.

Brookes was active in local and national Baptist affairs and vocal in defending the institution of slavery. In 1850, he published "A Defense of the South against the Reproaches and Incroachments of the North: In Which Slavery Is Shown to Be an Institution of God" (available in the Southern Pamphlets Collection, Rare Book Collection, of the Academic Affairs Library of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), a pamphlet that justifies slavery on Biblical grounds.

Besides his son Walker, Brookes appears to have fathered at least four daughters. Evidence of their activities is sketchy in these papers, as is information on the fate of his wives. Brookes died in 1865.

Series 1. Correspondence (1816–1868 and undated)

Correspondence of Iveson Lewis Brookes, business associates and friends, and members of the Brookes family are presented in this series. Many letters bear annotations written by Brookes that describe their contents or clarify the circumstances under which they were written. Several letters from Brookes to various people are identified as copies in these annotations.

Subseries 1.1. (1816–1819) This subseries consists chiefly of letters from Brookes, a student in Chapel Hill at the University of North Carolina, to his father, Jonathan Brookes, in Caswell County, North Carolina. These letters center around descriptions of student life, including the rebellion in 1816 over freedom of speech that resulted in the suspension of twenty-seven students. In these letters, Brookes often expressed his religious fervor and told of the enjoyment he derived from preaching. Also included are letters from Brookes to other family members and several letters to Brookes from various acquaintances. Brookes's teaching position at Greensboro Academy and his work at Mount Carmel Baptist Church near Chapel Hill are documented. At the end of this period, under the sponsorship of the Itinerant Board of the Baptist Church, Brookes set off on a domestic mission to South Carolina.

Subseries 1.2. (1820–1842) A few letters relating to Brookes's travels and, starting in 1821, his position as rector of the Eatonton Academy in Eatonton, Jasper County, Georgia, are included in this subseries. The October 12, 1821 letter offering him the rectorship also details the preaching duties that came with the job. In a letter of October 25, 1822, Brookes informed his father that he had married Lucine Walker on September 22. The scattered letters between 1823 and 1839 are about Brookes's attempts to help his brother William secure employment; general family news passed among family members in Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia; preaching and other church-related activities; and property deals, including Brookes's management of his son Walker's inheritance.

There is no material relating to his school work, which he seems to have abandoned in favor of managing his burgeoning property holdings. In 1831, he began managing his son Walker's property in Jasper and Jones counties, Georgia. Letters indicate that, around the same time, he moved to Woodville, South Carolina. Brookes appears to have married Sarah J. Myers, the widow of James Myers (see Subseries 2.1) in the early 1830s and taken charge of her property in Edgefield County, South Carolina. From 1839 through 1841, there are materials relating to the newly founded Mercer University. A letter dated December 13, 1842, announces the engagement of Brookes as principal of the Penfield Female Seminary.

Subseries 1.3. (1843–1864 and undated) This subseries contains a scattering of letters about Penfield Female Academy affairs and the teaching profession in general, but chiefly letters relating to Brookes's continuing responsibilities as preacher and plantation owner. Letters in 1845 indicate that Brookes had moved back to Woodville, where he was contemplating opening a school, but this scheme appears to have gone nowhere. Whether in Woodville or in residence at the Edgefield plantations, he received letters from overseers at other properties.

Starting in 1846 and continuing at infrequent intervals into 1855, there are letters from Brookes's overseer at his Tranquila, Georgia, plantation, who discussed slaves and supplies. A letter dated April 17, 1850, from an overseer gives details of the death of a slave. Letters from overseers reporting on the conditions of the slaves appear in 1863 and 1864, and there is an October 20, 1863, letter from a former overseer requesting help with obtaining an exemption from army service.

In 1848, Walker appears to be in residence at the Jasper and Jones counties, Georgia, plantations from which he wrote letters about his planting activities, the slaves, and the weather. Letters in 1849 document Brookes's desire to publish an account of the South's view of slavery ("A Defense of the South against the Reproaches and Incroachments of the North: In Which Slavery Is Shown to Be an Institution of God," 1850, in the Southern Pamphlet Collection, Rare Book Collection of the Academic Affairs Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill).

From 1852 on, letters chiefly relate to family matters, although Brookes's pastoral duties continue to be in evidence. Letters starting in 1853 hint at his work with the Southern Baptist Convention and with national movements aimed at revising and interpreting the Bible. He also seems to have assumed the role of adviser to local Baptist societies. Undated letters that were written before 1864 are also included.

Subseries 1.4. (1865–1868) This subseries contains correspondence relating to Brookes's estate and to his widow.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials (1787–1867 and undated)

Deeds, receipts, bills, accounts, etc., of Iveson Lewis Brookes and other family members. are included in this series. Papers beginning in 1787 relate to Jesse Rountree, then, starting in 1814, to Rountree's executor, James Myers. These papers continue through the early 1830s when Brookes married James Myers's widow, Sarah J. Myers.

Subseries 2.1. Rountree-Myers Materials (1787–1832) This subseries includes deeds, bills, receipts, etc., of Jesse Rountree and, after 1814, James Myers as Rountree's executor. Early papers chiefly deal with the sale and purchase of Jesse Rountree's slaves and lands. Rountree appears to have died around 1814, and materials after that date relate to the handling of his estate by James Myers. Myers died in 1828 or 1829, and documents dated 1829 or later bear Sarah J. Myers's name.

Subseries 2.2. Brookes Materials (1816–1867 and undated) This subseries consists of deeds, bills, receipts, etc., of Iveson Brooks and other family members, beginning in 1816 with bills relating to Brookes's years at the University of North Carolina. A document dated December 6, 1831, gives Brookes the right to manage property—plantation land and slaves in Jasper and Jones counties, Georgia—that his son Walker, a minor, inherited from his mother's family. Beginning in the mid-1830s, most items relate to management of Walker's land and to Brookes's own properties in Georgia and in South Carolina. The Edgefield County, South Carolina, plantation came to Brookes through his marriage to Sarah J. Myers, widow of James Myers (see Subseries 2.1).

In the 1840s, there are tuition bills for Brookes's children and materials relating to the plantations, including an overseer's contract dated December 30, 1848. Receipts from cotton factors begin around 1848. In 1844, there are a few receipts for students' tuition at the Penfield Female Academy. In 1861, a document entitled "Taxables Subject to War Tax, Oct. 1, 1861" lists valuable household items and sixty-six slaves owned by Brookes. Undated materials, including a few slave lists that were executed prior to 1864 are also included in this subseries. The last scattered papers relate to Brookes's estate.

Series 3. Other Materials (1816–1840s and undated)

Six fragments of sermons and notes for sermons written in Brookes's hand; a copy of the University of North Carolina commencement speech for 1819; and compositions by students, probably at Penfield Female Academy, are presented in this series.

N.B. Additional collections of Iveson Lewis Brookes Papers exist in other archives including Duke University and the University of Alabama.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 18 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1816–1868 and Undated**Subseries 1.1: 1816–1819**

0019 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0020 Folder 1, 1816–1817. 28 frames.
0048 Folder 2, 1818–1819. 67 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1820–1842

0115 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
0116 Folder 3, 1820–1822. 39 frames.
0155 Folder 4, 1823–1838. 55 frames.
0210 Folder 5, 1839–1842. 51 frames.

Subseries 1.3: 1843–1864 and Undated

0261 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
0262 Folder 6, 1843–1846. 74 frames.

- 0336 Folder 7, 1847–1848. 33 frames.
- 0369 Folder 8, 1849. 30 frames.
- 0399 Folder 9, 1850–1851. 65 frames.
- 0464 Folder 10, 1852. 47 frames.
- 0511 Folder 11, 1853. 75 frames.
- 0586 Folder 12, 1854–1855. 47 frames.
- 0633 Folder 13, 1856–1857. 42 frames.
- 0675 Folder 14, 1858–1859. 69 frames.
- 0744 Folder 15, 1860–1864. 76 frames.
- 0820 Folder 16, Undated Letters Written Prior to 1865. 18 frames.

Subseries 1.4: 1865–1868

- 0838 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
- 0839 Folder 17, 1865–1868. 9 frames.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1787–1867 and Undated

Series 2.1: Rountree-Myers Materials, 1787–1832

- 0848 Description of Series 2.1. 1 frame.
- 0849 Folder 18, 1787–1816. 59 frames.
- 0906 Folder 19, 1817–1832. 52 frames.

Reel 38

Iveson Lewis Brookes Papers cont.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1787–1867 and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.2: Brookes Materials, 1816–1867 and Undated

- 0001 Description of Subseries 2.2. 1 frame.
- 0002 Folder 20, 1816–1830. 15 frames.
- 0017 Folder 21, 1831–1842. 65 frames.
- 0082 Folder 22, 1843–1849. 54 frames.
- 0136 Folder 23, 1850–1861 and Undated Materials Executed Prior to 1864. 76 frames.
- 0212 Folder 24, 1865–1867. 5 frames.

Series 3. Other Materials, 1816–1840s and Undated

- 0217 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
- 0218 Folder 25, Sermon Fragments and Notes, 1840s. 13 frames.
- 0231 Folder 26, University of North Carolina Commencement Speech, 1819. 5 frames.
- 0236 Folder 27, Student Compositions, 1816 and Undated. 19 frames.

***Douglas Watson Porter Papers, 1819–1862,
Morgan County, Georgia***

Description of the Collection

Douglas Watson Porter (1786–1823) was a planter in Morgan County, Georgia. His wife was Annabella Burwell Dawson Watson (1785–1835). These papers are chiefly bills, receipts, estate inventories, and other financial papers of the Porter family and their plantation, presumably Poplar Grove, 1819–1834. Also included is a letter, dated April 20, 1862, from Otis Smith, serving in the Confederate army near Richmond, Virginia.

Introductory Materials

- 0255 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

Papers

0260	Folder 1, 1819–1823. 7 frames.
0267	Folder 2, 1824. 34 frames.
0301	Folder 3, 1825. 12 frames.
0313	Folder 4, 1826. 37 frames.
0350	Folder 5, 1827. 36 frames.
0386	Folder 6, 1828–1829. 30 frames.
0416	Folder 7, 1830–1831. 22 frames.
0438	Folder 8, 1832–1834. 19 frames.
0457	Folder 9, 1862 and Undated. 12 frames.

Farish Carter Papers, 1794; 1806–1868, Baldwin and Murray Counties, Georgia; also Florida, Louisiana, and Tennessee

Description of the Collection

Farish Carter (1780–1861) was a planter, land speculator, and entrepreneur of Scottsborough Plantation, near Milledgeville, Baldwin County, Georgia, and also owned a plantation at Coosawattee, Murray County, Georgia. Carter married Eliza McDonald, sister of Charles J. McDonald (1793–1860), and had five children: Mary Ann (d. 1844), Catherine (d. 1851), James Farish (b. 1821), Samuel McDonald, and Benjamin Franklin (d. 1856).

The collection consists primarily of Farish Carter's business papers, 1830–1860, and some family correspondence. Most papers relate to Carter's buying, selling, and renting land in Georgia, Florida, and Tennessee; his financial interest in New Hope, a sugar plantation in Louisiana; his part ownership of the Coweta Falls Manufacturing Company, a textile mill in Columbus, Georgia; his buying, selling, and hiring out slaves; his investments in railroads, banks, gold mining, steamboats, toll bridges, ferries, mills, and other ventures; and his and his sons' operations of plantations in Georgia and Alabama.

The papers are arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1812–1829, Subseries 1.2. 1830–1850, Subseries 1.3. 1851–1864, Subseries 1.4. Undated; Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials—Subseries 2.1. Financial and Legal Papers, Subseries 2.1.1. 1794, 1806–1812, Subseries 2.1.2. 1813–1829, Subseries 2.1.3. 1830–1835, Subseries 2.1.4. 1836–1842, Subseries 2.1.5. 1843–1859, Subseries 2.1.6. 1861–1868, Subseries 2.1.7. Undated, Subseries 2.2. Account Books; and Series 3. Picture.

Biographical Note

Farish Carter was born in South Carolina on November 24, 1780, the son of James and Letitia Martin Carter. James Carter was killed by the British during the siege of Augusta in September 1780, two months before his son was born.

Farish Carter attended the academy of the Reverend Hope Hull in Washington, Georgia. He became a merchant in Sandersville and during the War of 1812 served as United States Army contractor for Georgia. With the resulting profits, he bought a plantation at Scottsboro, four miles south of Milledgeville, and another estate, Bonavista, on the Oconee River. By 1845, he owned 33,293 acres and 426 slaves in Baldwin County alone. Rock Spring or Coosawattee, his north Georgia plantation and summer home (in Murray and Gilmer counties), purchased during the Cherokee removal, encompassed over 15,000 acres and produced a wide range of goods—tobacco, wool, livestock, grains, and other foodstuffs. Carter also controlled a Louisiana sugar plantation for several years, ca. 1830–1835.

With many partners and companies, Carter conducted extensive land speculations, shifting westward with the frontier, and including the acquisition of former Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw possessions, and eventually holdings in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indiana, and Illinois.

Carter invested the income from agricultural and land ventures in a variety of enterprises. He owned interests in grist mills, marble quarries, and a woolen mill in northern Georgia; a cigar

factory with slave children as laborers; toll bridges and ferries throughout Georgia; and steamboats on the Ocmulgee, Oconee, Altamaha, Tennessee, and Mississippi rivers. He held large blocks of stock in Georgia banks and railroads and financed gold mining in northern Georgia and North Carolina. His slaves were leased to railroads and to individuals.

Carter tried to develop textile mills to utilize the cotton produced on his plantation, especially during the 1840s when cotton prices were low. He helped to establish a short-lived mill at Tom's Shoal on the Oconee in the 1830s and became part owner of the Coweta Falls Factory (1844), the first textile mill within the city of Columbus. There, in 1845, Carter began constructing another six-story factory, where he planned to use slave labor; however, disputes over water rights, the near failure of Coweta Falls, and rising cotton prices led him to keep his slaves in the field, and the Carter Factory remained empty until the Civil War began and its first owner died.

Farish Carter married Eliza McDonald on April 26, 1811. Mrs. Carter was the sister of Charles J. McDonald (1793–1860), who was governor of Georgia from 1839 to 1843. Eliza McDonald and Farish Carter had five children: Mary Ann (d. 1844), Catherine (d. 1851), James Farish (b. 1821), Samuel McDonald, and Benjamin Franklin (d. 1856). Mary Ann married a Mr. Davis in 1844 and died a few months later. Catherine married a Dr. Furman, had two sons, and died in 1851. Her two sons, John and Farish, were raised for the next six years by her parents, and then returned to live with their father. James married Mary [Powell?] and had one child, Mary. James's first wife apparently died in the early 1850s and he married Bettie [surname unknown] in about 1855. Samuel married Emily Colquitt, daughter of Walter Terry Colquitt (1799–1855), and had several children. Benjamin did not marry and died in 1856.

Farish Carter died on July 2, 1861.

N.B. Biographical information is adapted from John S. Lupold, "Farish Carter," *Dictionary of Georgia Biography*, vol. 1, Kenneth Coleman and Charles Stephen Gurr, eds., (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1983)

Series 1. Correspondence (1812–1864 and undated)

Subseries 1.1. (1812–1829) This subseries consists chiefly of business correspondence of Farish Carter. The earliest items are business letters, 1812–1824. Letters of 1825 include four letters from Joel Crawford about family matters and mutual business. To one of Crawford's letters is attached a letter from Peter F. Jaillet who was distressed over the brutality of a Mr. Moran to one of Jaillet's slaves and asked advice. Other notable letters are from Josiah B. Furman, Charleston, South Carolina, dated July 18, 1825, about buying the ship *Maid of Orleans* and fitting her out for the cotton trade, and several from Simon Whitaker, Coopers Bridge, Georgia, about Carter's toll bridge, livestock, and crops there.

A number of letters during this period and extending into the 1830s relate to the company formed by Farish Carter, Dr. Charles Williamson of Tallahassee, Florida, and Seaton Grantland of Milledgeville, Georgia, to purchase, claim, or preempt lands in Florida and Georgia. Richard Keith Call was one of the agents for this company. There are also letters from James Webb and from Thomas Baltzell of Webbville, Florida, to Williamson about lands in Florida.

Letters from Thomas Butler & Co., commission and general merchants of Savannah, Georgia, concern the selling of Carter's cotton and Carter's purchases of groceries and general merchandise.

Subseries 1.2. (1830–1850) This subseries includes primarily business correspondence of Farish Carter along with a few family letters of Carter and his wife. There are letters about management of New Hope Plantation, Bayou Salle, Franklin, Louisiana. Many letters discuss purchase, sale, and rental of land in Florida, Georgia, and Tennessee. Other letters concern Carter's gold mining interests; management of his north Georgia plantation at Coosawattee; a lawsuit in which Carter was involved in Florida; management of the Coweta Falls Manufacturing Company; and other aspects of Carter's business.

In 1830 through 1835 are letters concerning New Hope Plantation. Carter's partner in ownership of New Hope, John Sherwood Thomas, wrote to Carter from New Hope about conditions and planting there. Letters from Littleton Atkison in 1833 reporting on the sale in Franklin, Louisiana, of Negroes and land owned by Carter are included. In a letter of June 5,

1833, Martin Thomas (brother of John Sherwood Thomas), wrote about his management of New Hope Plantation.

Letters from J. H. Walker of Webbville, Florida, to his uncle Farish Carter concern his management and rental of Carter's lands in Florida and his efforts to sell Carter's company's Chattahoochee lands and other Florida properties. Letters from Seaton Grantland in 1836 discuss a private bill introduced by Grantland in the U.S. House of Representatives that would allow Carter and Grantland to enter lands in Florida. Letters from Richard H. Long of Marianna, county seat of Jackson County, Florida, about Carter's Florida properties and legal affairs in Florida begin in 1835 and continue throughout the subseries.

Letters from Littleton Atkison in 1833 and 1834 informed Carter about properties of interest to Carter, especially in Louisiana, Alabama, and Cherokee and Choctaw lands. Letters from Stephen Harriman Long (1784-1864) from Decatur, Allatoona, and Marietta, Georgia, and from Thomas R. Huson of Marietta between 1838 and 1843 concern their association in purchasing Cherokee lands in Georgia and Tennessee.

In 1836 begin letters from LeRoy M. Wiley of Charleston, South Carolina, one of the principals of Wiley, Baxter, and Carter, a company apparently formed to pursue land and mining interests. A few letters from Wiley to Carter appear in the papers in nearly every year between 1836 and 1856, the later letters written from New York. In a long letter of May 29, 1837, Wiley described his ideas about the U.S. Bank, money, and gold mining in Georgia and North Carolina. Other letters discuss railroads, banks, and other business ventures, as well as buying and selling land.

After 1839, there are also letters about the business of the land speculating partnership of Boyce, Carter, and Hines. Ker Boyce of Charleston, South Carolina, and Richard K. Hines of Milledgeville, Georgia, wrote to Carter as did Samuel Williams of Chattanooga, Tennessee, who worked as an agent for the firm.

A letter from Caleb Gurz, apparently an overseer on Carter's north Georgia plantation, dated January 20, 1838, reports on planting and conditions at Coosawattee. From this time forward, letters frequently appear from various tenants or overseers of Coosawattee, Rock Spring, or Spring Place. Letters from A. M. Turner at Coosawattee to Carter continue intermittently from 1839 until 1859. Benjamin Poore, who wrote from Coosawattee on April 21, 1840, had written to Carter from Indian Hill Farm, Newburyport, Massachusetts on December 13 and 21, 1839, about sending skilled white workmen to Georgia and joining Carter in business there.

Beginning in 1843, there are many letters about lawsuits over land and Negroes in Florida in addition to continuing letters about land and other business. A. T. Bennett was Carter's opponent in the cases. Letters about these lawsuits continue until 1855. These letters came from Richard Long of Marianna; Reuben Thornton of Tallahassee; George Baltzell, William A. Kain, Caraway Smith, and William A. Long of Apalachicola, Florida; Hines Holt of Columbus, Georgia; J. A. L. Lee, and others. Legal papers related to the cases are filed in Series 2, Financial and Legal Material.

James A. Whiteside wrote to Carter from Milledgeville, Decatur, and Nashville, Tennessee, in 1845 about Carter's steamboat, which operated on the Tennessee River; about the railroad in Tennessee; and about other business. In 1846, Whiteside wrote to Carter from Nashville, Tennessee, and from Augusta, Georgia, about the progress of the railroad to Chattanooga and about securing mail contracts for the railroad.

Throughout the 1840s, Carter received letters from his nephew, John B. Baird, who was apparently managing Carter's business interests in Columbus, Georgia. In the early 1840s, the letters generally concern collecting money owed Carter. Beginning in 1845, most of the letters are about the Coweta Falls Manufacturing Company, a small cotton mill of which Carter was part owner. There are also letters from John H. Howard; J. C. Leitner, manager of the Coweta Falls Company; and from others to Carter about the company.

A letter dated April 8, 1846, from Mary Carter and Carter's son, James F. Carter, in Union Springs, Alabama, to Farish Carter in Milledgeville reports on their life in Alabama. Beginning in 1849, there are letters from James Carter to Farish Carter that describe the planting and management of his plantation. These letters report in detail on the status of the crops and always mention the health of the people on the plantation. These letters do not refer to his wife but do

report on "little Mary Carter," apparently James's daughter who seems to have lived near James with her grandparents, the Powells.

Scattered throughout the subseries are letters concerning the buying and selling of slaves and the problems of managing slaves. Carter's lawsuit in Florida, for example, involved slaves. Thomas Butler wrote from Savannah, June 2, 1832, and LeRoy M. Wiley wrote from New York, November 11, 1844, about runaway slaves. Between 1850 and 1853, N. B. Powell wrote several letters about selling slaves, hiring them out, moving them from one place to another, and the problem of "ungovernable" slaves.

Also found throughout the subseries are a few letters about prices and sale of cotton. Among these are letters that Charles Hartridge of Savannah wrote to Carter between 1837 and 1859 and a letter dated February 6, 1840, from Ker Boyce in Charleston, South Carolina, which described problems involved in shipping cotton to Liverpool, England.

Other items of particular interest in this subseries include letters throughout the period from Carter's brother-in-law, Charles J. McDonald, on business and family matters; some letters in 1836 about the bank at Milledgeville, Georgia; a letter of June 11, 1836, from Littleton Atkison about Indian attacks in Walker County; an account dated 1845 of a robbery of Farish Carter's home in Murray County written by a convict in the State Penitentiary; and an agreement dated December 14, 1849, between Bedney McDonald and his uncle, Farish Carter, as to his moral conduct while in the California gold fields (although there is no indication in the papers of whether McDonald actually went to California).

Subseries 1.3. (1851-1864) Business and family correspondence of Farish Carter, his wife Eliza Carter, and his sons James, Samuel, and Benjamin Carter. There are only three letters of 1859, one of 1860, three of 1861, and one of 1864; the bulk of the letters in the subseries are dated 1851-1858. During these years Mrs. Carter wrote frequently to her husband while he was away from the plantation. She copied and sent to him letters others had sent him and she kept him informed of plantation activities, including news of house servants and field hands. There are also letters from Samuel McDonald Carter and his wife, Emily Colquitt Carter (daughter of Walter Terry Colquitt), who were living at Coosawattee, about their family and about the plantation they were managing. Benjamin F. Carter also lived at Coosawattee during some of this period and wrote from there to his parents. James Carter wrote from Chunennugger, Alabama, reporting on his plantation there.

In addition to family letters, letters about Carter's business interests, old and new, continue to appear in this subseries. There are letters in 1851, for example, from James A. Whiteside in Chattanooga, Tennessee, about selling Carter's and Ker Boyce's lands there. There are also letters from John B. Baird and others about the financial problems of the Coweta Falls Manufacturing Company and copies of two letters from Farish Carter in 1851 to the directors of the company with instructions on the course of action to follow to regain solvency. Throughout the subseries, there are letters about buying and selling land, buying and selling slaves, and borrowing and lending money. Many of Carter's business associates who wrote the letters in Subseries 1.2 also wrote letters found in this subseries: LeRoy M. Wiley, Ker Boyce, Charles James McDonald, Thomas R. Huson, Hines Holt, J. A. L. Lee, Charles Hartridge, William A. Long, Richard H. Long, and J. H. Howard, for example.

Between 1851 and 1855, there are letters from Richard H. Long and others about the lawsuit filed by A. T. Bennett against Carter in Florida. Bennett had left Florida by 1852 and was in New Orleans.

New business interests in this period include the Water Lot Company and Variety Works of Columbus, Georgia. Letters from Walter Terry Colquitt, Columbus, in 1851-1853, deal with these companies and other business matters between Colquitt and Carter.

Additional items of particular interest in this subseries are a letter dated March 18, 1851, from John H. Gresham of Macon about starting up a steam powered mill there; a letter dated February 27, 1852, from J. E. Evans, presiding elder (no denomination mentioned) desiring to send a missionary to the mill workers; a letter dated February 15, 1853, from Benjamin F. Carter at Coosawattee describing his plantation work and the hiring of child labor for work in his tobacco factory; a letter dated February 13, 1854, from Andrew J. Hansell, Marietta, Georgia, about the effects of an ordinance passed at Marietta "against Negroes hiring their own time" or living on lots

to themselves; a letter dated December 25, 1854, from Charles James McDonald, Marietta, about marriage customs among his slaves and family and business matters; and letters of 1855 from Nicholas A. Long and Richard H. Long of Marianna describing conditions in their part of Florida.

Subseries 1.4. (Undated) This subseries includes undated family and business correspondence, including some fragments of letters of Farish Carter, Eliza Carter, Benjamin Carter, and Samuel Carter.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials (1794, 1806–1868, and undated)

Subseries 2.1. Financial and Legal Papers (1794, 1806–1868) This subseries includes unbound financial and legal materials. Letters that are essentially receipts are filed here. Other business letters are filed in Series 1, Correspondence.

Subseries 2.1.1. (1794, 1806–1812) This subseries consists of bills for purchases and other business dealings between Farish Carter and James Rousseau, Seaton Grantland, Charles Williamson, and others. Included are receipts and accounts of the firms of Carter and Norris, Carter and McDougald, and Carter and Kendrick. Notable items include a bill of sale for a slave sold by James Rousseau to Farish Carter, July 20, 1812, and a list of bills of four suppliers to the contractor of Baldwin Volunteers, dated 1812.

Subseries 2.1.2. (1813–1829) This subseries contains bills, receipts, accounts, and legal papers of Farish Carter and a few bills and receipts of James, Samuel, and Charles McDonald. Throughout the subseries are bills for supplies, and items related to borrowing and lending money. Also included are slave bills of sale, September 16, 1821, and September 24, 1821; suggestions for changes in the deed of John Sherwood Thomas to Farish Carter for land in Louisiana, February 24, 1821; an agreement between Farish Carter and David Bowen for Bowen to manage Carter's plantation in Baldwin County on the Oconee River, December 4, 1828; and an agreement between Farish Carter and John Sherwood Thomas concerning ownership and management of New Hope Plantation, Louisiana, October 1, 1829.

Subseries 2.1.3. (1830–1835) This subseries consists of bills, receipts, accounts, and legal papers of Farish Carter and of the firms of Wiley, Baxter, and Carter and Carter, Grantland, and Williamson. There are many bills for groceries and other supplies purchased from Thomas Butler, from G. Champlain & Co., from John Manning, from the Penitentiary, and from others in Georgia as well as a "Copy of bills of sundry goods purchased by G. B. Thomas for the use of the New Hope Plantation, 1828–1833."

Other papers relate to the business of New Hope Plantation. In a legal document dated January 9, 1830, John Sherwood Thomas swore that a certificate of character for a slave was genuine and that the slave introduced into the parish was the same for which the certificate was given. In the file for 1833 are found some bills of New Hope Plantation. In 1835 are legal papers relating to arbitration of a difference between Carter and John Sherwood Thomas. There are accounts with Littleton Atkison, who apparently was acting as Carter's agent in many of his business interests, including New Hope Plantation.

This subseries also contains materials that relate to Carter's land dealings in Florida. There is, for example, an advertisement dated July 17, 1830, for sale of land in Florida by Carter and Seaton Grantland as survivors of Carter, Williamson and Grantland. There is also a tax receipt dated June 15, 1830, for Carter, Grantland, and the estate of Williamson for taxes in Jackson County, Florida.

Also included in this subseries are accounts with Thomas Butler of Savannah, with William Gaston, and others for sales of cotton.

Subseries 2.1.4. (1836–1842) Bills and receipts for supplies and for hire of slaves, accounts between Carter and his business associates, papers relating to legal disputes, and other financial and legal papers of Farish Carter are included in this subseries. Notable among these are a bill from Carter to a boat company dated May 15, 1840, for the hire of eleven slaves; an invoice dated July 1840 of real estate purchased for and on account of Carter, Boyce, Long, and Huson; bills of the Penitentiary to Carter for supplies and repair work; and an agreement between Carter and Shadrick Tootle dated November 1, 1841, for Tootle to live on and be overseer at the house, near Coosawattee, known as Martin's Stand.

Subseries 2.1.5. (1843–1859) This subseries is composed of bills, receipts, accounts, and legal papers of Farish Carter, of his business associates, and of companies in which Carter had an interest.

From 1843 to 1857, there are many papers relating to the administration by Carter and M. I. Kenan of the estate of George W. Murray. These include bills and receipts of the estate and later papers reflecting a legal controversy over the estate.

During this period, Carter had several business interests in Columbus, Georgia. Although there is considerable correspondence in Series 1 about the Coweta Falls Manufacturing Company, there are only a few papers here of that company. The most notable of these is a copy dated March 5, 1845, of the "Rules and Regulations to be observed by all persons in the employment of the Coweta Falls Manufacturing Company."

There are more papers here of the Water Lot Company and the Variety Works in Columbus. There are legal papers, receipts, and accounts showing sales of the Water Lots. There is also an account for 1847 of the Water Lot Company with each of its members—Carter, J. H. Howard, John B. Baird, and Walter Terry Colquitt. There is a division of Variety Works and Alabama lands among Baird, Carter, Colquitt, Spencer, and Brooks, dated 1854.

A few papers document Carter's business with railroads in Georgia. Papers of August 5 and August 15, 1846, show freight rates on the Central and Macon and Western Railroads. A paper of November 2, 1850, gives Carter's terms for hiring slaves to work on the Milledgeville and Gordon Rail Road. Also included is a certificate dated July 12, 1854, of Carter's railroad bonds in the Agency Marine Bank.

The financial and legal papers for these years clearly document the variety of Carter's business interests: In an agreement of November 1, 1843, Carter contracted with William Moran to superintend the ferry across the Oconee River adjoining Milledgeville; J. A. Whiteside gave Carter a receipt in 1845 for \$1,000 to be used to purchase and run a steam boat on the Tennessee River above Muscle Shoals; and Carter agreed on December 29, 1847, to allow the firm of Tate, Atkison, and Roberts to quarry marble on his land in Gilmer County in return for a share of the profit.

A few legal papers relating to Carter's Florida suits appear here. Among these are interrogatories and responses in the cases of *Carter v. A. T. Bennett* (1845) and *A. T. Bennett v. Carter* (1847). Papers relating to Carter's suit against the estate of Brockenbrough, also in Florida, appear in 1851.

Subseries 2.1.6. (1861–1868) A few bills and receipts of Mrs. Eliza Carter, James Carter, and Samuel Carter are included in this subseries.

Subseries 2.1.7. Undated Financial and Legal Papers Undated bills, receipts, accounts, legal papers, and maps of Farish Carter and Mrs. Farish Carter are included in this subseries.

Items that are clearly legal papers are filed together. These include papers related to the Murray estate and a fragment of Farish Carter's will.

Three undated maps are included: a map of the Ocilla Country showing township and range numbers and with lots marked and numbered; a map of land between the Appalacheicola [sic] River on the east and the Choctahachee River on the west showing as far north as Marianna and as far south as Cape St. Blass, with townships and ranges numbered; and a map of the west bank of the Oconee River from head of Carter's Islands to Barrow's Ferry.

Subseries 2.2. Account Books (1839–1865) This subseries contains two account books. One account book, dated 1839–1841, documents intermittent accounts of Carter, Boyce, and Huson with S. H. Long. Also includes a copy of a deed of Jacob Early to Farish Carter and Seaton Grantland.

The second account book, dated 1860–1865, lists expenditures, mostly for groceries but also for other expenses, and receipts. Also included are recipes and remedies.

Series 3. Picture (Undated)

This series contains one picture of a two-story frame house with three unidentifiable people in front of it.

Introductory Materials

0469 Introductory Materials. 23 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1812–1864 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1812–1829

0492 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0493 Folder 1, 1812–1824. 19 frames.
0512 Folder 2, 1825–1826. 36 frames.
0548 Folder 3, 1827. 12 frames.
0560 Folder 4, 1828–1829. 24 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1830–1850

0584 Description of Subseries 1.2. 3 frames.
0587 Folder 5, 1830. 34 frames.
0621 Folder 6, January–May 1831. 24 frames.
0645 Folder 7, June–September 1831. 26 frames.
0671 Folder 8, 1832. 45 frames.
0716 Folder 9, 1833. 54 frames.
0770 Folder 10, 1834. 22 frames.
0792 Folder 11, 1835. 22 frames.
0814 Folder 12, 1836. 36 frames.
0850 Folder 13, 1837. 42 frames.
0892 Folder 14, January–April 1838. 42 frames.
0934 Folder 15, May–December 1838. 22 frames.
0956 Folder 16, January–September 1839. 21 frames.
0977 Folder 17, October–December 1839. 60 frames.

Reel 39

Farish Carter Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1812–1864 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.2: 1830–1850 cont.

0001 Folder 18, January–May 1840. 40 frames.
0041 Folder 19, June–November 1840. 33 frames.
0074 Folder 20, 1841. 18 frames.
0092 Folder 21, January–May 1842. 28 frames.
0120 Folder 22, June–December 1842. 24 frames.
0144 Folder 23, January–April 1843. 77 frames.
0221 Folder 24, May–December 1843. 73 frames.
0294 Folder 25, 1844. 34 frames.
0328 Folder 26, January–April 1845. 37 frames.
0365 Folder 27, May–August 1845. 41 frames.
0406 Folder 28, September–December 1845. 77 frames.
0483 Folder 29, January–April 1846. 90 frames.
0573 Folder 30, May–July 1846. 68 frames.
0641 Folder 31, August–December 1846. 21 frames.
0662 Folder 32, 1847. 31 frames.
0693 Folder 33, 1848. 53 frames.
0746 Folder 34a, January–February 1849. 58 frames.
0804 Folder 34b, March–April 1849. 41 frames.
0845 Folder 35, May–July 1849. 66 frames.
0911 Folder 36, August–September 1849. 38 frames.

0949	Folder 37, October–December 1849. 39 frames.
0988	Folder 38, January–April 1850. 43 frames.
1031	Folder 39, May–July 1850. 52 frames.
1083	Folder 40, August–December 1850. 29 frames.

Reel 40

Farish Carter Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1812–1864 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.3: 1851–1864

0001	Description of Subseries 1.3. 2 frames.
0003	Folder 41, January 1851. 62 frames.
0065	Folder 42, February–March 1851. 76 frames.
0141	Folder 43, April–June 1851. 76 frames.
0217	Folder 44, July–September 1851. 47 frames.
0264	Folder 45, October–December 1851. 51 frames.
0315	Folder 46, January–March 1852. 61 frames.
0376	Folder 47, April–June 1852. 48 frames.
0424	Folder 48, July–September 1852. 83 frames.
0507	Folder 49, October–December 1852. 81 frames.
0588	Folder 50, January–February 1853. 60 frames.
0648	Folder 51, March–April 1853. 53 frames.
0701	Folder 52, May–June 1853. 111 frames.
0812	Folder 53, July–September 1853. 21 frames.
0843	Folder 54, October–December 1853. 87 frames.
0930	Folder 55a, January–April 1854. 67 frames.
0997	Folder 55b, May–September 1854. 66 frames.

Reel 41

Farish Carter Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1812–1864 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.3: 1851–1864 cont.

0001	Folder 56, October–December 1854. 105 frames.
0106	Folder 57, 1855. 70 frames.
0176	Folder 58, 1856. 83 frames.
0259	Folder 59, 1857. 56 frames.
0315	Folder 60, 1858. 66 frames.
0381	Folder 61, 1859–1864. 17 frames.

Subseries 1.4: Undated

0398	Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
0399	Folder 62, Undated. 52 frames.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1794, 1806–1868, and Undated

Subseries 2.1.1: 1794, 1806–1812

0451	Description of Subseries 2.1.1. 1 frame.
0452	Folder 63, 1794, 1806–1812. 40 frames.

Subseries 2.1.2: 1813–1829

- 0492 Description of Subseries 2.1.2. 1 frame.
- 0493 Folder 64, 1813–1816. 28 frames.
- 0521 Folder 65, 1817–1823. 36 frames.
- 0557 Folder 66, 1824. 9 frames.
- 0566 Folder 67, 1825. 35 frames.
- 0601 Folder 68, 1826. 8 frames.
- 0609 Folder 69, 1827. 21 frames.
- 0630 Folder 70, 1828. 18 frames.
- 0648 Folder 71, 1829. 41 frames.

Subseries 2.1.3: 1830–1835

- 0689 Description of Subseries 2.1.3. 1 frame.
- 0690 Folder 72, January–May 1830. 31 frames.
- 0721 Folder 73, June–November 1830. 22 frames.
- 0743 Folder 74, January–May 1831. 43 frames.
- 0786 Folder 75, June–December 1831. 41 frames.
- 0827 Folder 76, January–April 1832. 21 frames.
- 0848 Folder 77, May–December 1832. 27 frames.
- 0875 Folder 78, 1833. 79 frames.
- 0954 Folder 79, 1834. 30 frames.
- 0984 Folder 80, 1835. 31 frames.

Reel 42

Farish Carter Papers cont.**Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1794, 1806–1868, and Undated cont.****Subseries 2.1.4: 1836–1842**

- 0001 Description of Subseries 2.1.4. 1 frame.
- 0002 Folder 81, 1836. 28 frames.
- 0030 Folder 82, January–July 1837. 61 frames.
- 0091 Folder 83, August–December 1837. 59 frames.
- 0150 Folder 84, 1838. 37 frames.
- 0187 Folder 85, 1839. 35 frames.
- 0222 Folder 86, January–May 1840. 17 frames.
- 0239 Folder 87, June–December 1840. 18 frames.
- 0257 Folder 88, 1841. 54 frames.
- 0311 Folder 89, January–May 1842. 40 frames.
- 0351 Folder 90, June–December 1842. 23 frames.

Subseries 2.1.5: 1843–1859

- 0374 Description of Subseries 2.1.5. 1 frame.
- 0375 Folder 91, January–May 1843. 15 frames.
- 0390 Folder 92, June–December 1843. 27 frames.
- 0417 Folder 93, 1844. 40 frames.
- 0457 Folder 94, January–April 1845. 26 frames.
- 0483 Folder 95, May–December 1845. 52 frames.
- 0535 Folder 96, 1846. 39 frames.
- 0574 Folder 97, January–March 1847. 59 frames.
- 0633 Folder 98, May–December 1847. 32 frames.
- 0665 Folder 99, 1848. 43 frames.
- 0708 Folder 100a, 1849. 30 frames.
- 0738 Folder 100b, 1850. 29 frames.
- 0767 Folder 101, 1851. 48 frames.

- 0815 Folder 102, 1852. 30 frames.
- 0845 Folder 103, January–April 1853. 38 frames.
- 0883 Folder 104, May–December 1853. 14 frames.
- 0897 Folder 105, 1854. 16 frames.
- 0913 Folder 106, 1855. 17 frames.
- 0930 Folder 107, 1856. 18 frames.
- 0948 Folder 108, 1857. 16 frames.
- 0964 Folder 109, 1858–1859. 13 frames.

Subseries 2.1.6: 1861–1868

- 0977 Description of Subseries 2.1.6. 1 frame.
- 0978 Folder 110, 1861–1868. 20 frames.

Subseries 2.1.7: Undated Financial and Legal Papers

- 0998 Description of Subseries 2.1.7. 1 frame.
- 0999 Folder 111, Financial Papers, Undated. 55 frames.

Reel 43

Farish Carter Papers cont.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1794, 1806–1868, and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.1.7: Undated Financial and Legal Papers cont.

- 0001 Folder 112, Financial Papers, Undated. 33 frames.
- 0034 Folder 113, Legal Papers, Undated. 18 frames.
- 0052 Folder 114, Maps, Undated. 7 frames.

Subseries 2.2: Account Books, 1839–1865

- 0059 Description of Subseries 2.2. 1 frame.
- 0060 Folder 114, Account Book, 1839–1841. 33 frames.
- 0093 Folder 115, Account Book, 1860–1865. 33 frames.

Series 3. Picture, Undated

- 0126 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
- 0127 P-2230/1, Undated. 2 frames.

George Scarborough Barnsley Papers, 1837–1918, Cass [now Bartow] County, Georgia; also Brazil

Description of the Collection

George Scarborough Barnsley (1837–1918), of Woodlands Plantation, Cass County, Georgia, and São Paulo, Brazil, was a Confederate soldier, hospital steward, medical student, and assistant surgeon in the 8th Georgia Regiment. He emigrated to Brazil after the Civil War. Members of Barnsley's family included his father, Godfrey Barnsley (1805–1873), his brother, Lucien Barnsley (1840–1892), and his sister, Julia Bernard Barnsley (b. 1836).

Correspondence, reminiscences, scrapbooks, printed pamphlets, and other materials, chiefly 1846–1873, relating to George Barnsley's years at school and at Oglethorpe University, his service during the Civil War, and his emigration to Brazil are presented in this collection. Included are letters from Godfrey and Lucien Barnsley and reflections on life in Brazil in the late nineteenth century.

The arrangement scheme is as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1838–1845, Subseries 1.2. 1846–1860, Subseries 1.3. 1861–1865, Subseries 1.4. 1866–1914; Series 2. Financial and Legal Items; Series 3. Other Items—Subseries 3.1. Reminiscences, Plantation

Journal, Diaries, and Other Bound Items, Subseries 3.2. Newspaper Clippings and Pamphlets, Subseries 3.3. Miscellaneous Materials; and Series 4. Microfilm [not included].

Biographical Note

George Scarborough Barnsley (1837–1918) of Woodlands Plantation, Cass County, Georgia, and São Paulo, Brazil, was the son of Godfrey Barnsley (1805–1873), a cotton exporter of Savannah, Georgia, and New Orleans, Louisiana, and Julia Scarborough Barnsley (1810–1845). He was educated at Oglethorpe University at Midway, Georgia, from 1854 through 1857. During the Civil War he served as a private in the 8th Georgia Regiment, and later as a hospital steward, medical student, and assistant surgeon. In 1866 he emigrated with his brother, Lucien, to Brazil as part of a group under the leadership of Frank McMullen. Except for the period 1890–1896, when he returned to the United States, he remained in Brazil, where he practiced medicine, for the rest of his life. He married Mary Lamira Emerson in 1869.

George Barnsley had five brothers and sisters who survived infancy. Anna Goodwin Barnsley (b. 1829) married Thomas Corse Gilmour of the Isle of Man, England, in New Orleans in 1850. Gilmour died in England in 1865. The Gilmours had two children, Murray Barnsley (b. 1850) and Julia Eliza (b. 1852). Harold Barnsley (1832–1862) was an adventurer who died in Shanghai in 1862. Adelaide Barnsley (1834–1858) married John Kelso Reid of Ireland in New Orleans in 1857, and had one child, Godfrey Forrest Reid (b. 1858). Julia Bernard Barnsley (b. 1836) married James Peter Baltzell (d. 1868) in 1864. The Baltzells had one child, Adelaide (1864–1942). In 1872 Julia Barnsley married a second time, to Charles H. Von Schwartz (d. 1885). Lucien Barnsley (1840–1892) married Martha H. Grady in Brazil in 1871.

George Barnsley had five children, Mary Adelaide Barnsley (b. 1870), who married Manoel Guedes in 1885, Julia Henrietta (1872–1875), Godfrey Emerson (b. 1874), George Scarborough (b. 1877), and Harold, who died as an infant.

Series 1. Correspondence (1838–1914 and undated)

Subseries 1.1. (1838–1845) This subseries contains letters to Godfrey Barnsley from Julia Scarborough Barnsley, his wife, and John Connolly, his overseer at his plantation, Woodlands, in Cass County, Georgia. Letters from John Connolly begin in 1843. He referred to the financial troubles of a neighbor, the affairs of William Henry Stiles, another neighbor, plans for an elaborate garden, and plans for building a cottage for himself. In 1844 both Julia S. Barnsley and John Connolly corresponded from Woodlands with Godfrey Barnsley who was in Savannah. Julia described her health, family news, the Stiles family, Bishop Stephen Elliott, and schools for the children. Connolly referred to his plans to marry and a wish for the ceremony to be performed by a Catholic priest. Julia died in 1845, but Connolly continued to write during this year about the plantation, gardening, farming, family news, and the building of a new plantation house.

Also included during this period are letters from Julia Barnsley's sister, Lucy Scarborough, and her mother, Julia Scarborough. Lucy wrote in 1838 from New York giving news of their acquaintances there and clothes. Mrs. Julia Scarborough wrote in 1845 from Woodlands where she was staying, to Julia Barnsley in Savannah, giving news of the family, the plantation, and the children's tutor. In March Mrs. Scarborough wrote to Godfrey about the death of Julia Barnsley. Later in the year she wrote to him again about personal finances and family news.

Subseries 1.2. (1846–1860) This subseries consists chiefly of letters from Godfrey Barnsley and his daughter Julia B. Barnsley to his sons George S. and Lucien Barnsley who were attending a school run by Charles W. Greene, in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. Julia, with her sister Adelaide, also attended school at Montpelier Institute, in Monroe County, Georgia. Julia's letters contain information about the family and school life.

During this period Godfrey Barnsley moved his business from Savannah to New Orleans. He was a British subject who never became an American citizen and who had connections with British merchants. His family remained at Woodlands and he usually spent the summers there. In 1850, Anna, his oldest daughter, married Thomas R. Gilmour, an English business associate of Barnsley's, and lived in New Orleans. Harold, his oldest son, went to sea and returned home ill.

Sometime in 1852 or 1853, first Adelaide, and then Julia, left school, spending their winters in New Orleans and their summers at Woodlands. In the spring of 1854 George and Lucien returned home and George entered Oglethorpe University at Midway, Georgia, which he attended from

1854 to 1857. His father, Godfrey, and his sister, Julia, continued to write to him about family news and plantation business. Also included during this period are letters from former teachers Charles W. Greene and Henry W. Brown. A letter from Brown, dated July 25, 1854, mentions George's plan to teach reading to the slaves at Woodlands. F. W. Green, a school friend of George's and nephew of Charles W. Green, wrote from Brooklyn, New York. Both he and Mrs. Charles W. Green wrote about the death of Charles W. Green. Also included are letters from George's cousins Fanny Sistare, from New York, and Alice Sistare, from a girl's school near Boston.

In 1857 Adelaide married Mr. John Kelso Reid, another English business associate, gave birth to a son, Forrest, and died in 1858. Included are letters to George about the illness of Lucien Barnsley, who first had yellow fever and then typhoid, and several more letters from F. W. Greene, including an account of a tour of Canada and of watching a tightrope walker cross Niagara Falls.

Subseries 1.3. (1861–1865) This subseries includes letters from Godfrey and Julia, who remained primarily at Woodlands, to George and Lucien, who served in the Confederate army. George and Lucien also exchanged letters. Both began their service in Company A (Rome Light Guard), 8th Georgia Regiment. In 1861 there are letters from Godfrey regarding financial, political, and military matters at the beginning of the Civil War. In November and December of 1861, there are several letters from Lucien, who was at a camp near Centerville, Georgia, to George. Also included is a letter to George, dated December 17, 1861, from W. S. Smith. Smith was near Savannah serving with the Savannah Volunteer Guards, and wrote describing Fort Screven.

In 1862 Lucien wrote George of his plans to go into the office of Dr. Gaillard, Medical Director of the 2nd Corps, Army of the Potomac, and for George to take Lucien's place as clerk to Dr. Miller, brigade surgeon, and begin the study of medicine. In a letter dated June 6, 1862, Godfrey referred to Captain Ike Dankle of the Rome Home Artillery Company, which was making guns. Letters from Woodlands contain references to neighbors, particularly the Stiles, and also to the Duncans in Marietta, and to the difficulties in getting clothing and sending supplies to the soldiers.

In 1863, in a letter dated May 19, Godfrey wrote of the death of his oldest son, Harold, in Shanghai. He also referred to General Gustavus W. Smith, president of the Etowah Iron Works, who spoke bitterly of President Davis. In May and June of this year, Lucien wrote several letters to George from Oglethorpe Barracks in Savannah, where he was stationed. Also included are letters to George from George W. Sites, a hospital steward from Lynchburg, Virginia, and from Harry C. Morris, a hospital steward from Richmond, Virginia. Letters from Woodlands continue throughout the year.

In 1864 there are letters to George from Lucien in Greensboro, Georgia, and letters regarding plans for Julia's wedding to Captain J. P. Baltzelle. In May Godfrey wrote to George of his plans to send Julia and Forrest away before the arrival of the approaching Union Army. Later letters from Julia and others describe experiences as refugees and the experiences of Godfrey and Mary Quinn who remained. A letter dated September 17, 1864, from Jane Howard describes the experiences of her family when Sherman's army overtook the area.

There are a few letters from 1865. Godfrey wrote from Woodlands in March about the shortage of food. After the end of the war a letter dated July 31, 1865, from an unknown individual discusses George's plans to emigrate. Also included is a letter from S. S. Keeling, former fellow medical student and then a physician in Virginia, giving news of other students.

Subseries 1.4. (1866–1914) This subseries contains letters received by George and Lucien Barnsley after they emigrated to Brazil in 1866. These are primarily from Godfrey Barnsley through April 14, 1873. The letters after Godfrey's death are scattered and disconnected.

In 1866 letters referring to George's efforts to sell a cotton press while still in Georgia, an accident with the press in which he suffered a broken leg, and his disappointment in the event in which he was associated with his former school friend, F. W. Greene, are included. Also included during this year are letters from Mrs. C. V. Berrien about Confederate emigration to Mexico, conditions in Georgia, and about spiritualism. Godfrey wrote of business conditions, George's and Lucien's plans to go to Brazil, spiritualism, and George's conversion to Swedenborgianism.

From 1867 through 1873 the letters are chiefly from Godfrey Barnsley in New Orleans to George and Lucien in Cuba and in Brazil about their affairs, business conditions in New Orleans, politics in Georgia and Louisiana, the plantation, the family, and conditions of former slaves. During this time George obtained a diploma as a physician in Brazil and was successful there, while Lucien operated a drug store. George married Mary Lemira Emerson, daughter of William Emerson, formerly of Mississippi, in 1869, and Lucien married Martha Grady, sister of Emerson's second wife, in 1871.

Letters from after 1873 include a few from Adelaide Barnsley, daughter of George, who married Manoel Guedes. Also included are letters to George from Lucien during the time in the 1890s when George was back in Georgia living at Woodlands. Also included are letters during the 1890s between George and Isaac W. Avery who was editing sketches of Georgians for the *National Cyclopedia of American Biography*. Avery corresponded with George about William Scarborough. (See the sketch prepared for Avery's use in Volume 5 of this collection.) There are a few scattered letters from the early 1900s between family members. Apparently George's family had moved back to Brazil. Also included is a letter in 1914 from George to *Munsey's Magazine* with a draft of an article that he sent to the magazine about his Civil War experiences.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Items (1837–1888)

Tax receipts for state and county taxes in Savannah, Georgia, and taxes for Woodlands between 1837 and 1861 are included in this series. Also included are a mortgage dated 1861 on land in Cass County, where George Barnsley was indebted to A. C. Trimble, and miscellaneous receipts.

Series 3. Other Items (1838–1918 and undated)

This series presents reminiscences, a plantation journal, diaries, and other bound items; newspaper clippings and pamphlets; and miscellaneous items.

Subseries 3.1. Reminiscences, Plantation Journal, Diaries, and Other Bound Items (1859–1915) This subseries is composed of six volumes, including scrapbooks, journals, and miscellaneous letters and notes.

Volume 1 contains a plantation journal kept by George S. Barnsley when he was managing Woodlands for his father, January 1859 through April 19, 1861, with his official Civil War papers pasted in the back. The plantation journal contains brief records of daily events at Woodlands, where the labor force included some family slaves, some hired slaves, and some hired workers. The Civil War papers, 1861–1865, are orders, passes, oaths of allegiance, etc.

Volume 2 is a scrapbook prepared by George S. Barnsley entitled, "Manassas and the Early Confederacy," including newspaper clippings on Manassas, the 8th Georgia Regiment, and Civil War miscellany, dated 1860 through 1864.

Volume 3 is a notebook that belonged to George Barnsley containing transcriptions made in 1903–1904 of miscellaneous materials dated 1866–1878. Included is a letter published in the newspapers of Havana, Cuba, in 1867, about the wreck of the ship carrying emigrants from the South to Brazil and thanking the Cubans for aid. Also included is a letter written from Cuba to the *New Orleans Times* about the wreck and the aid given by Cubans, Spanish officials, and the Portuguese consul. There is also a letter written in Houston, Texas, dated November 6, 1866, for publication in the newspaper of Rome, Georgia, about the state of Texas, its soil, climate, rainfall, and crops, and advising that Georgians not move there.

Also included in Volume 3 is a diary—dated September 11–October 21, 1878—of an attempt made by George Barnsley to re-open his previously abandoned gold mine in Brazil, and his travels on leaving the mine after failure in financing the operation.

Volume 4 is entitled, "Notes on Brazil during the Years of 1867 to 1880," by George S. Barnsley. It begins with an account of the McMullen colony, which left Galveston, Texas, on January 24, 1866, suffered a shipwreck at Cuba, went to New York, and sailed again from there for Rio de Janeiro. Also included is "Recollections of São Paulo," a geographical and social description of the area.

Volume 5 (request M-1521 microfilm available at the Southern Historical Collection), is a Civil War diary with autobiographical data and memoranda by George S. Barnsley. The manuscript of this diary is not in the Southern Historical Collection, which has only a microfilm copy. The

microfilm in the Southern Historical Collection was made from a manuscript copy of the book made by Barnsley for his son at São Paulo, Brazil, in 1915. At the time of the copying Barnsley added reminiscences supplementing the diary. There is a description of the diary on reel 44, frame 0302 of this microfilm collection.

Volume 6 is entitled, "Original of Reply to a Circular Asking for Information of the Ex-confederate Emigrants, April 1915," by George S. Barnsley. This volume contains the following: notes on individual emigrants including George and Lucien; ancestry and family history; George's impressions of Brazil; changes in the country since his arrival; notes about his return to the United States, his wish to return to Brazil, and reasons why he remained in Brazil after his return; and random notes.

Subseries 3.2. Newspaper Clippings and Pamphlets (1854–1890 and undated) This subseries includes pamphlets chiefly from Oglethorpe University, which George Barnsley attended from 1854 to 1857. Copies of the Oglethorpe University Magazine from January through July 1855, are included, as well as commencement programs, addresses, and catalogues of officers, alumni, and students at Oglethorpe. Also included are three miscellaneous pamphlets entitled, "Catalogue of the Medical College of Virginia, 1867–68"; "History, Confederate Veteran's Association, 1890"; and "Recollections of the Confederate Government." Also included are newspaper clippings, dated 1861–1864, about the Civil War.

Subseries 3.3. Miscellaneous Material (1838–1918 and undated) Included is a four-page document containing what appears to be part of a report by C. W. Howard on efforts to procure in England copies of manuscript records pertaining to the early history of Georgia. The report includes copies of Howard's correspondence with officials in England and with descendants of Charles Wesley and others, written in 1838. Also included are verses honoring John Day of Savannah, dated 1840.

This subseries also contains numerous compositions written by George Barnsley, and a grade report for him, between the years 1854 and 1857 when he was at Oglethorpe University. Other items include an account of a court-martial for charges of disobedience brought against Captain R. G. Earle ("copy of rough draft"), dated April 1863, and a comment, dated January 27, 1916, made by George Barnsley on the publication of *Indigenous Races of the Earth*, by Josiah C. Nott and George R. Gliddon, and the aid extended to them by Godfrey Barnsley.

The undated items include a list of wine in storage that belonged to Godfrey Barnsley, six pages of notes on birds' characteristics, a summary of the career of Godfrey Barnsley, "My Poetical Effusions" by George S. Barnsley, and a copy of a photostat of the Barnsley Family Register compiled in 1890 by George Barnsley.

N.B. Related collections at other archives include the Godfrey Barnsley Papers, Emory University Library; Barnsley Family Papers, Tennessee State Library and Archives; Barnsley Family Papers, Duke University Library; and Barnsley-Saylor Papers, University of Georgia Library

Introductory Materials

0129 Introductory Materials. 24 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1838–1914 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1838–1845

0153 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.

0154 Folder 1, 1838–1845. 62 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1846–1860

0216 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.

0217 Folder 2, 1846–1850. 45 frames.

0262 Folder 3, 1851–1852. 67 frames.

0329 Folder 4, 1853. 22 frames.

0351 Folder 5, 1854–1855. 37 frames.

0388 Folder 6, 1856–1860. 60 frames.

Subseries 1.3: 1861–1865

0448 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame [Frame 0449 skipped].
0450 Folder 7, 1861. 25 frames.
0475 Folder 8, 1862. 76 frames.
0551 Folder 9, 1863. 89 frames.
0640 Folder 10, 1864. 50 frames.
0690 Folder 11, 1865. 14 frames.

Subseries 1.4: 1866–1914

0704 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
0705 Folder 12, 1866. 46 frames.
0751 Folder 13, 1867–1869. 40 frames.
0791 Folder 14, Undated, late 1860s. 11 frames.
0802 Folder 15, 1870–1871. 31 frames.
0833 Folder 16, 1872–1875. 34 frames.
0867 Folder 17, 1881–1891. 43 frames.
0910 Folder 18, 1892–1914. 32 frames.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Items, 1837–1888

0942 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
0943 Folder 19, 1837–1888. 16 frames.

Series 3. Other Items, 1838–1918 and Undated

Subseries 3.1: Reminiscences, Plantation Journal, Diaries, and Other Bound Items, 1859–1915

0959 Description of Subseries 3.1. 1 frame.
0960 Folder 20. Volume 1, Relics of Our Struggle for Independence and Plantation Journal, 1859–1865. 144 frames.

Reel 44

George Scarborough Barnsley Papers cont.

Series 3. Other Items, 1838–1918 and Undated cont.

Subseries 3.1: Reminiscences, Plantation Journal, Diaries, and Other Bound Items, 1859–1915 cont.

0001 Folder 21, Volume 2, Scrapbook, Manassas and the Early Confederacy, 1860–1864. 87 frames.
0088 Folder 22, Volume 3, Notebook and Diary, 1866–1867 and 1878. 88 frames.
0176 Folder 23, Volume 4, Notes on Brazil, 1867–1880. 126 frames.
0302 Folder 24, Description of Volume 5, Civil War Diary [microfilm copy only]. 2 frames.
0304 Folder 25, Volume 6, Reply to a Circular Asking for Information of the Ex-confederate Emigrants, April 1915. 96 frames.

Subseries 3.2: Newspaper Clippings and Pamphlets, 1854–1890 and Undated

0400 Description of Subseries 3.2. 1 frame.
0401 Folder 26, Oglethorpe University, Magazine, January–April, 1855. 78 frames.
0479 Folder 27, Oglethorpe University, Magazine, May–July, 1855. 59 frames.
0538 Folder 28, Oglethorpe University, Miscellaneous, 1854. 40 frames.
0578 Folder 29, Oglethorpe University, Miscellaneous, 1855–1860. 70 frames.
0648 Folder 30, Catalogue of the Medical College of Virginia, 1867–1868. 16 frames.

- 0664 Folder 31, History, Confederate Veteran's Association, 1890. 108 frames.
- 0772 Folder 32, Recollections of the Confederate Government, Undated. 25 frames.
- 0797 Folder 33, Newspaper Clippings, 1861–1864. 27 frames.

Subseries 3.3: Miscellaneous Materials, 1838–1918 and Undated

- 0824 Description of Subseries 3.3. 1 frames.
- 0825 Folder 34, 1838–1857. 118 frames.
- 0943 Folder 35, 1863–1918 and Undated. 62 frames.

***James B. Bailey Papers, 1847–1885,
Alachua County, Florida***

Description of the Collection

James B. Bailey (1820–1864), his wife Mary N. Bailey, and their children, including their son, C. O. Bailey, moved from Hickory Bend, a plantation near Montgomery, Alabama, to Alachua County, Florida, near Gainesville, in 1852. There, Bailey became active in local politics as county treasurer (ca. 1857), candidate for commissioner of roads, and member of the county's Central Committee, which coordinated mobilization for the Civil War. During the war, Bailey served as superintendent of labor for the Engineers Department of Eastern District Florida. C. O. Bailey attended West Military Institute in Nashville, Tennessee.

This collection contains chiefly personal and business correspondence, and also financial and legal papers, school reports, and other materials. Much of the personal correspondence is from friends and relatives in Alabama. Subjects include social and economic conditions, especially near Montgomery, Alabama; family news; and the Civil War, especially activity near Tullahoma, Tennessee, reported by William H. Ogbourne in 1863 and in the letters of C. O. Bailey with the Army of Northern Virginia near Richmond in 1864. There is also some undated material at the end of this collection. Correspondence is from four rather distinct periods: 1847–1851, 1853–1859, 1860–1864, and 1872–1885.

1847–1851. Chiefly copies of James B. Bailey's outgoing business letters, written at Hickory Bend in Alabama, which offer detailed information about his financial situation. There are also two letters to William H. Ogbourne (his brother-in-law?) severing ties between the two families because of Ogbourne's attentions to Mrs. T. H. Bailey.

1853–1859. Primarily letters to Mary N. Bailey in Florida from friends and relatives in Alabama. These letters describe the exodus of her former neighbors, moving to Florida, Arkansas, and Texas; planting conditions for corn, peas, potatoes, and especially cotton; yellow fever epidemics in Montgomery; and other news of family and friends. Several of these letters are from William H. Ogbourne in Montgomery to his sister. Scattered business letters of James B. Bailey continue. Letters from James to Mary in 1859 document his trip north to Washington, D.C., New York, and Montreal.

1860–1864. Letters from C. O. Bailey attending the West Military Institute in Nashville, Tennessee on the eve of secession, and Civil War correspondence of James and his son. In 1860, C. O. Bailey wrote from school describing Union sentiment in Nashville conflicting with the widely secessionist views of students. James B. Bailey's correspondence for this period documents his activities as a member of the Central Committee of Alachua County, particularly their responsibility for supplying uniforms to newly organized regiments in the area. Bailey died in March 1864. Letters containing the most detailed information about life in the trenches are from William H. Ogbourne, camped near Tullahoma, Tennessee in 1863, and C. O. Bailey, with the Army of Northern Virginia near Richmond in 1864.

1872–1885. Correspondence of the descendants of James B. Bailey, possibly his grandchildren. These letters focus primarily on family matters and contain little information about postwar adjustment.

Undated. Correspondence documenting James B. Bailey's candidacy for commissioner of roads, including letters of his postwar descendants.

The financial and legal papers contained in this collection include deeds to land near Gainesville, Florida (Bailey's connection to these documents is unclear); tax receipts; and miscellaneous accounts. Civil War materials document Bailey's activities as superintendent of labor for the Engineers Department of Eastern District Florida, including lists of slaves assigned to the department, showing their names, ages, and owners' names. A few papers relate to Bailey's estate.

Other papers include school reports of Maggie Bailey at East Florida Seminary (1871-1872), poetry, recipes, and an undated clothing list with names and measurements possibly of Civil War soldiers.

Introductory Materials

1005 Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

Papers

1012 Folder 1, Correspondence, 1847-1855. 35 frames.
 1047 Folder 2, Correspondence, 1856-1859. 47 frames.
 1094 Folder 3, Correspondence, 1860-1861. 47 frames.
 1141 Folder 4, Correspondence, 1862-1864. 25 frames.
 1166 Folder 5, Correspondence, 1872-1885. 64 frames.

Reel 45

James B. Bailey Papers cont.

Papers cont.

0001 Folder 6, Correspondence, Undated. 36 frames.
 0037 Folder 7, Financial and Legal Papers, 1843-1883. 51 frames.
 0088 Folder 8, School Reports, 1871-1872. 14 frames.
 0102 Folder 9, Other Papers, Undated. 16 frames.

Branch Family Papers, 1788-1866, Leon County, Florida; also Georgia and North Carolina

Description of the Collection

John Branch (1782-1863) was governor of North Carolina, U.S. representative and senator, secretary of the navy, governor of the Florida Territory, and a planter in North Carolina and Florida. His son William Henry Branch (1823-1910) operated a cotton plantation in Florida and was a merchant and farmer in Georgia, as was his grandson, William Horton Branch (1858-1920).

The collection includes correspondence and legal and financial material of four generations of the Branch family. The earliest papers are deeds and legal documents relating to property in Halifax County, North Carolina. Other financial and legal material relating to John Branch includes deeds, indentures, sales receipts and other material relating to cotton production. After the 1850s, the financial and legal papers are primarily those of William Henry Branch, and document the inventory and operation of Branch's small farming operation and mercantile businesses. Similar papers of William Horton Branch, a small merchant in various southwestern Georgia towns, become a significant part of the collection by the late 1880s and continue until the end. Scattered throughout the papers of both William Henry and William Horton Branch are items relating to small mercantile businesses, the marketing of cotton and other produce, local government and politics, social life in small Georgia towns, and education at all levels.

Correspondence in the Branch family papers of the 1820s and 1830s relates largely to the political activities of John Branch but is too sporadic to reveal a full picture, with the partial

exception of Branch's involvement in the Eaton affair. There is very little information on Florida politics in the period of Branch's governorship.

After the 1840s, the focus of the correspondence shifts to the family of William Henry Branch. Papers document both family and business concerns of William H. Branch and his children and grandchildren. While there is no evidence in the papers of any participation in the Civil War by Branch men, letters contain both John and William's views on secession, as do two undated essays. Several letters reveal the effect of the war on women. Documentation of William Horton Branch is central to the collection after 1870. Documentation of women increases throughout, and is especially strong in the last decades of the nineteenth century.

Correspondence and financial and legal papers have been arranged chronologically with subseries divided by dates of events that to some degree alter the focus of the material.

The collection is arranged as follows:

- Series 1. Correspondence
 - Subseries 1.1.–1.3. 1819–1866
 - Subseries 1.4.–1.10. 1867–1916 [not included]
 - Subseries 1.11. Undated
- Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials
 - Subseries 2.1. Financial and Legal Papers
 - Subseries 2.1.1. 1788–1866
 - Subseries 2.1.2.–2.1.5. 1867–1919 [not included]
 - Subseries 2.1.6. Undated
 - Subseries 2.2. Financial and Legal Volumes
 - Subseries 2.2.1. 1835–1866
 - Subseries 2.2.2. 1867–1916 [not included]
- Series 3. Other Materials

Biographical Note

John Branch (1784–1863) was born in Halifax, North Carolina, the third child in the wealthy and prominent family of Colonel John Branch and Mary Bradford Branch. He was educated at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1801. He studied law, but never actively engaged in practice, preferring the life of a wealthy planter and politician. He became a state senator in 1811, and served again in 1813–1817, 1822, and 1834, acting as speaker of the state senate from 1815 to 1817. He served as governor of North Carolina from 1817 to 1820, United States senator from 1823 to 1829, and secretary of the navy from 1829 to 1831, when his involvement in the complications and embarrassment resulting from the marriage of John Eaton and Peggy O'Neale forced Branch to resign from the cabinet. He declined appointments to foreign missions and to the territorial governorship of Florida and severed relations with Andrew Jackson, becoming a supporter of John C. Calhoun. As a show of confidence, Branch was subsequently elected to the House of Representatives by unanimous vote, and served until 1833.

About 1833, Branch began acquiring property near Tallahassee, Florida, and was appointed governor of the Florida territory from 1843 to 1845, during which time Florida became a state. Plantations operated by Branch included Wood Lawn, Live Oak, and Whitehead Place, near Tallahassee, Florida, presumably in Leon County. (A description of Live Oak can be found in Subseries 2.2.1., Folder 107.) Upon the death of his wife, Elizabeth Foort, Branch returned to North Carolina, where he later married Mary Eliza (Jordan) Bond, with whom he had no children. He died in Enfield on January 4, 1863.

John and Elizabeth Foort Branch raised nine children. One son, John Richard, died before John Branch, leaving children who were named in Branch's will. A daughter, Mary Eliza, first married Leigh Read and later married William Bailey. She was not named in her father's will and probably died before he did, as did two other children, James Branch and Rebecca Bradford Branch (Mrs. Robert White Williams). The surviving children of John Branch included William Henry Branch of Florida and Georgia, who is the central figure through much of the period covered by these papers; Sarah (Sally), who married Dr. James Hunter of Halifax County, North Carolina; Martha (Mrs. Edward Bradford) of Florida; Susan (Mrs. Arvah Hopkins) of Florida; and

Margaret (Mrs. Daniel S. Donelson) of Tennessee. All of the daughters had children who wrote at various times, some frequently, to William Henry Branch and his children.

William Henry Branch was born October 9, 1823, and died October 20, 1910. In 1848, he married Mary Eliza Horton, daughter of R. Horton of Huntsville, Alabama. He was a licensed attorney and planter in Florida until 1866, when he moved to Georgia, where he became a small merchant and farmer. In Georgia, the William Henry Branch family lived in Baker County (Newton, Branchville); in Colquitt County (Felix), where Branch served as county commissioner and postmaster and was involved in local politics; and finally in various places in Mitchell County, including Camilla, Magnolia, Pelham, Pebble City, and Sale City, or on farms near these towns.

Branch was called William H. or W. H.; his son, William Horton Branch, called Horton by the family, signed his name W. Horton Branch and was frequently addressed as W. H. In many of the later papers, it is difficult to determine which Branch was indicated by W. H. Other children of William Henry and Mary Eliza Branch include Lucie (Mrs. Charles Munnerlyn), among whose children were Genie, Josie Elma, Lucius, and others; and Josie (Mrs. Wimberly W. Cullens), whose children were Wimberly, Jr., Willie Frank, Branch, and Plant. Mary Eliza Branch died in 1871.

William Horton Branch (1852–1920), the focus of the papers in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, was born at Live Oak, a Branch plantation in Florida. He moved to a location near Felix, Georgia, and married Sallie Thornton of Georgia in 1876. About 1888 Horton moved to a home near Magnolia (later Pelham), Georgia; he served there as overseer of roads, and became a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of Mitchell County in 1904. Children of William Horton Branch and Sallie Thornton Branch included Will [William Henry], Edward, Elbert, and James A. James A. Branch was educated at Emory University, taught briefly in Leary, Georgia, became a lawyer in Atlanta, and was the donor of most of these papers.

Series 1. Correspondence (1819–1916 and undated)

Correspondence relates to the families, businesses, and political activities of John, William Henry, and William Horton Branch. Correspondence from 1819 until about 1850 largely concerns the political career and business interests of John Branch. Beginning in 1851, letters document William Henry Branch's mercantile concerns and various forays into local politics in southwestern Georgia. The series retains its focus on William Henry Branch until about 1870, after which business and personal correspondence of the family of William Horton Branch dominate. Letters by and among Branch's wives, daughters, and other friends and acquaintances are of particular interest from 1864 to about 1871, with several describing women's postbellum entry into remunerative childcare and education. Much correspondence after 1880 involves women in the Branch family; topics are largely household chores, illnesses, financial concerns, visiting and letter-writing, and general news of children and family members. Occasional references to political and economic developments can also be found in these letters.

Subseries 1.1. (1819–1835) This subseries contains scattered correspondence relating to John Branch's political career, including an 1826 letter from Andrew Jackson regarding the current political climate and an 1832 letter from James Iredell on his opposition to Van Buren for vice-president as well as notes and letters regarding Branch's plans and policy as secretary of the navy, and several letters revealing Branch's role in the "Eaton affair." Material related to this incident includes correspondence with John Eaton, John MacPherson Berrien, Samuel Price Carson, Romulus Mitchell Saunders, and R. H. Bradford as well as an appeal from a committee of Bertie County citizens encouraging Branch to run for Congress. Of special interest is a letter, dated December 16, 1834, on horse racing.

Subseries 1.2. (1837–1850) Included is correspondence regarding Branch's political career and move to Florida, including an 1839 letter from Branch outlining his inability to support Martin Van Buren, attempts on the life of Leigh Read, and political appointments, especially Branch's appointment as territorial governor of Florida. Also included are letters from relations in Halifax County, North Carolina.

Subseries 1.3. (1851–1866) This subseries contains the business and political correspondence of John Branch, relating to his property and overseers in Florida (presumably in Leon County), and Branch's pro-secession stance. Correspondence includes an 1851 letter from

Charles Colcock favoring secession and an 1857 letter from R. B. Rhett, Jr., on the sectional crisis as well as an April 1862 letter from Margaret Donelson, wife of General Daniel S. Donelson, on her husband's transfer to Corinth, Mississippi, and her intent to follow him. Letters from John Branch to William Henry Branch express a fear of war, and give news of the blockade, and other military developments. Correspondence between women in the family reveals their anxiety over the war. Of interest is an 1866 letter from Amos Whitehead in Florida on reconstruction and race relations. Other family correspondence includes an account of the destruction of Branch's crops by boll-worm and floods, a letter from Branch's wife and mother-in-law following what appears to have been Eliza's miscarriage, letters from William Henry Branch relating to such matters as a small shoe factory he established and salt production, and letters from relatives in Halifax County, North Carolina. Letters from June 1863 begin a long correspondence with lawyer Joseph Batchelor and others regarding the settling of John Branch's estate.

Subseries 1.11. Undated Correspondence Found in this subseries are letters from Josie Branch Cullens to William Henry Branch, discussing family news, illnesses, and household business. Letters from Sarah Branch Hunter to William Henry Branch, regarding family and plantation news, including discussion of interaction with black servants/workers, the death of a Mrs. Branch, and household affairs. Correspondence of the family of William Henry Branch, including letters from William Horton Branch to his father, letters from Mary Eliza Branch to her children, and letters from Clara E. Barrow to William Henry Branch. Letters relating to business interests of the Branch family, including some correspondence regarding the settling of estates. Correspondence related to the public activities of John, William Henry, and William Horton Branch, particularly to the construction of roads in Mitchell County, and to the Mitchell County Board of Commissioners. Continued correspondence related to public activities, including drafts of letters to an editor regarding Mitchell County politics, particularly the Democratic Committee.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials (1788–1919 and undated)

This subseries contains items relating to the cotton plantations and small mercantile businesses operated by John, William Henry, and William Horton Branch, as well as material regarding the personal finances of the Branch family. Some scattered items document financial activities of women in the Branch family.

Subseries 2.1. Financial and Legal Papers (1788–1919 and undated)

Subseries 2.1.1. (1788–1866) Located here are scattered deeds to land in Halifax County, North Carolina, Mitchell County, Georgia and Leon County, Florida; documents relating to the gift, sale, and purchase of slaves (especially lists of slaves with estimated values in folder 68); and indentures, promissory notes, receipts, bills of sale, and other material relating to the Branch cotton plantation. Items of William Henry Branch begin appearing after 1850, the year Branch seems to have purchased his father's Florida plantation. John Branch's will and legal documents regarding his estate, of which William Henry Branch was executor, are included here also.

Subseries 2.1.6. (Undated) This subseries has indentures, receipts, bills of sale and some stock inventories. Of special interest are an arbitration settlement between William Henry Branch and his son-in-law and daughter Arvah Hopkins and Susan Branch Hopkins and a copy of a will written by William Henry Branch before the marriage of his daughter Josie to Wimberly Cullens.

Subseries 2.2. Financial and Legal Volumes (1835–1916 and undated) In this subseries are account books of John Branch and his son, William Henry Branch, relating to the operation of both farming and mercantile concerns, and records of farming activities on Branch plantations. Account books also contain slave lists and records of slave labor as well as personal memoranda and other miscellaneous notations. Farm journals also contain records of slave activity and maintenance.

Subseries 2.2.1. Account Books (1835–1866 and undated) Volume 1 consists of John Branch's account book with the Union Bank of Florida, 1835–1857. Also included is a sketch of a bath house, an 1864 slave list, and some miscellaneous records regarding cotton production at Wood Lawn, Whitefield Place, and Live Oak plantations. Volume 2 consists of miscellaneous farm and personal accounts, 1852–1865, including accounts for lumber, records of hog killing, and other notes regarding farming operations. Also included are "Memoranda," listing household items related to needlework, cooking and cosmetics. Volume 3 also contains miscellaneous farm and

regarding the 1850 census. Volume 4 is a farm journal and handbook for farm management, 1854 and 1865, containing an inventory of the names, ages, and values of slaves; a daily record of farm activity; records of slave births, deaths, and marriages; and a record of physicians' visits to William Branch's plantation Wood Lawn. Fairly thorough records were kept in 1854, then none until the spring of 1865, when Branch used the journal to record work absences. Some entries appear to be for Live Oak plantation. Volume 5 is a cotton-picking record book, 1856–1858, noting the amount of cotton picked and gleaned by each slave. Also included are notes on total production and some miscellaneous notes relating to other aspects of plantation operations. Volume 6 consists of miscellaneous farm and personal accounts, 1856–1866, including records of accounts paid, receipts filed, personal debts, a loan agreement with an overseer, and dealings with the Confederate States of America. About a fourth of the volume was used as a daybook. A detailed description of the plantation at Live Oak, possibly a draft of a sales notice, is included near the end. Volume 7 is a cotton-picking record book, 1860, noting the amount of cotton picked and gleaned by each slave.

Series 3. Other Materials (1819–1899 and undated)

Miscellaneous items relating largely to the public activities of John and William Henry Branch, include several messages and addresses of John Branch relating to his political career and material related to local government in Mitchell and Colquitt Counties. Items relating to the Branch family include school essays of Mary Eliza Horton and a commonplace book, 1867–1890, containing recipes and drafts of essays on various topics.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Branch Family Papers is provided on reel 47, frame 0607, and includes Subseries 1.4–1.10, Correspondence, 1867–1916; Subseries 2.1.2–2.1.5, Financial and Legal Papers, 1864–1919; and Subseries 2.2.2, Account Books, 1867–1916.

Introductory Materials

0118 Introductory Materials. 28 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1819–1916 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1819–1835

0146 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0147 Folder 1, 1819–1829. 30 frames.
0177 Folder 2, 1830–1831. 67 frames.
0243 Folder 3, 1832–1835. 46 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1837–1850

0289 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
0290 Folder 4, 1837–1846. 53 frames.
0343 Folder 5, 1847–1849. 33 frames.
0376 Folder 6, 1850. 61 frames.

Subseries 1.3: 1851–1866

0437 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
0438 Folder 7, 1851–1859. 90 frames.
0528 Folder 8, 1860–1863. 103 frames.
0631 Folder 9a, 1864–1866. 105 frames.
0736 Folder 9b, Undated, ca. 1851–1866. 107 frames.

Subseries 1.11: Undated Correspondence

0843 Description of Subseries 1.11. 1 frame.
0844 Folder 53, Letters from Josie Branch Cullens to William Henry Branch. 48 frames.
0892 Folder 54, Letters from Sarah Branch Hunter to William Henry Branch. 25 frames.
0917 Folder 55, Family Correspondence of William Henry Branch. 47 frames.

- 0917 Folder 55, Family Correspondence of William Henry Branch. 47 frames.
- 0964 Folder 56, Letters relating to Business Interests. 35 frames.

Reel 46

Branch Family Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1819–1916 cont.

Subseries 1.11: Undated cont.

- 0001 Folder 57, Correspondence relating to Public Activities. 10 frames.
- 0011 Folder 58, Correspondence relating to Public Activities. 33 frames.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1788–1919 and Undated

Subseries 2.1.1: 1788–1866

- 0044 Description of Subseries 2.1.1. 1 frame.
- 0045 Folder 59, 1788, 1791. 5 frames.
- 0050 Folder 60, 1800, 1818. 5 frames.
- 0055 Folder 61, 1823–1839. 34 frames.
- 0089 Folder 62, 1840–1849. 48 frames.
- 0137 Folder 63, 1850–1859. 72 frames.
- 0209 Folder 64, 1861–1862. 8 frames.
- 0217 Folder 65, 1863. 36 frames.
- 0253 Folder 66, 1864. 29 frames.
- 0282 Folder 67, 1865. 13 frames.
- 0295 Folder 68, 1866. 64 frames.

Subseries 2.1.6: Undated

- 0359 Description of Subseries 2.1.6. 1 frame.
- 0360 Folder 100, Undated. 108 frames.
- 0468 Folder 101, Undated. 104 frames.

Subseries 2.2.1: Account Books, 1835–1866 and Undated

- 0572 Description of Subseries 2.2.1. 1 frame.
- 0573 Folder 102, Volume 1, 1835–1857, 1864, and Undated. 24 frames.
- 0597 Folder 103, Volume 2, 1852–1865. 27 frames.
- 0624 Folder 104, Volume 3, 1854–1855. 64 frames.
- 0688 Folder 105, Volume 4, 1854 and 1865. 112 frames.

Reel 47

Branch Family Papers cont.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1788–1919 and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.2.1: Account Books, 1835–1866 and Undated cont.

- 0001 Folder 106, Volume 5, 1856–1858. 95 frames.
- 0096 Folder 107, Volume 6, 1856–1866. 221 frames.
- 0317 Folder 108, Volume 7, 1860. 21 frames.

Series 3. Other Materials, 1819–1899 and Undated

- 0338 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.

- 0357 Folder 129, Report on the Naval Yard at Pensacola, Florida, 1829. 16 frames.
- 0373 Folder 130, Message to the Legislative Council of Florida, ca. 1843. 30 frames.
- 0403 Folder 131, Minutes of Grange Meetings, 1875. 28 frames.
- 0431 Folder 132, Material relating to William H. Branch's Public Activities in Mitchell and Colquitt counties, Georgia, Undated, ca. 1870–1890. 34 frames.
- 0465 Folder 133, Material relating to the Purchase of a Church Organ for the Methodist Church in Magnolia, Georgia, 1899. 13 frames.
- 0478 Folder 134, Miscellaneous Items, 1850s and Undated. 39 frames.
- 0517 Folder 135, Commonplace book, 1867–1890. 73 frames.
- 0590 Folder 136, Lettercopy Book fragment, Undated, ca. 1855. 17 frames.

Omissions

- 0607 List of Omissions from the Branch Family Papers. 1 frame.

Absalom Benton Whitaker Papers, 1814–1845, Leon County, Florida; also North Carolina

Description of the Collection

Absalom Benton Whitaker (1787–1845?) was a cotton planter with plantations in Halifax County, North Carolina, and Leon County, Florida. The collection includes scattered letters, receipts, and accounts relating to Absalom Benton Whitaker's cotton plantations in Enfield, Halifax County, North Carolina, and Miccosukee, Leon County, Florida. Also included are items relating to the estate of John Whitaker (fl. 1800), of which Absalom Benton Whitaker was co-executor with James Whitaker (d. 1829).

Materials have been divided into two parts, each housed in a folder and arranged chronologically: Absalom Benton Whitaker, 1826–1845, and estate of John Whitaker, 1814–1829. Included in the Absalom Benton Whitaker papers are ledger sheets, receipts, letters to Whitaker, and an inventory of Whitaker's property, probably made near the time of his death. A January 11, 1841, letter is from Whitaker's son in Enfield, to his father in Miccosukie. Letters dated March 17 and August 15, 1843, from James Stamper and December 2, 1843, from Simon Partridge were sent from Miccosukie to Whitaker in Enfield. All of these letters relate to plantation activities.

Estate of John Whitaker papers relate to the settling of that estate by Absalom Benton Whitaker and his co-executor, James Whitaker.

Introductory Materials

- 0608 Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

Papers

- 0615 Folder 1, Absalom Benton Whitaker, 1826–1845. 33 frames.
- 0648 Folder 2, Estate of John Whitaker, 1814–1829. 34 frames.

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

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| SERIES | B. | Selections from the South Carolina
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| SERIES | C. | Selections from the Library of Congress |
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