

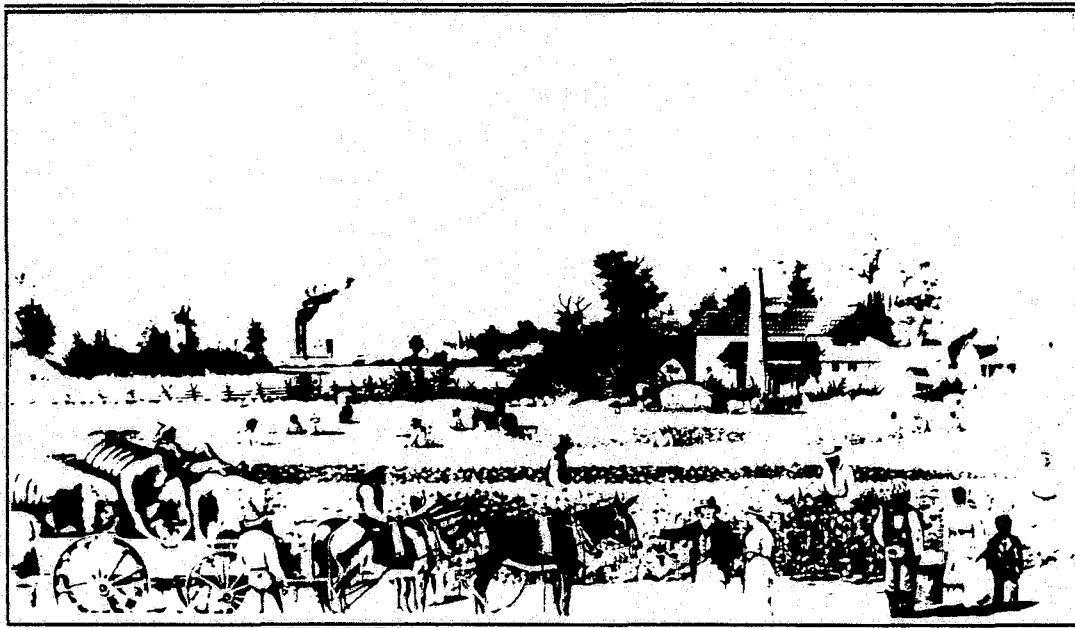
A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

**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 3:
South Carolina**



UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF AMERICA

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A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

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

General Editor: Kenneth M. Stamp

Series J

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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 also 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 black Americans 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. These research materials come mostly from the larger tobacco, cotton, sugar, and rice plantations, but a significant number survive from the more modest estates and smaller slaveholdings whose economic operations tended to be less specialized.

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

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

Kenneth M. Stamp
Professor Emeritus
University of California at Berkeley

NOTE ON SOURCES

The collections microfilmed in this edition are holdings of the Southern Historical Collection, Manuscripts Department, Academic Affairs Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599. The descriptions of the collections provided in this user guide are adapted from inventories compiled by the Southern Historical Collection. The inventories are included among the introductory materials on the microfilm.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTE

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

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

REEL INDEX

Reel 1

James Ritchie Sparkman Books, 1839–1878; 1925, Georgetown District, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

James R. Sparkman was a South Carolina rice planter and physician of the Pee Dee River area of the Georgetown District, South Carolina. He was the brother of William E. Sparkman (1813–1846), and married Mary Elizabeth Heriot, daughter of physician Edward T. Heriot.

This collection comprises four volumes consisting of four account and record books with enclosures documenting James R. Sparkman's plantation and medical activities. Entries in several of the four volumes suggest business ties with his brother, William E. Sparkman. The volumes and enclosures are arranged as follows: Folder 1. Edward Thomas Heriot and Estate; Folder 2a. The Secretary's Record of the Planters Club on Pee Dee, and Folder 2b. Enclosures; Folder 3a. Birdfield Plantation Ledger, and Folder 3b. Enclosures; and Folder 4a. Daybook and Journal, and Folder 4b. Enclosures. The volumes are arranged chronologically according to the last dated entry.

Volumes and Enclosures

The first volume (Folder 1) consists of James R. Sparkman's financial record as executor of the Edward Thomas Heriot estate. Accounts range over several years and show plantation expenses, settlement of debts, and the assets of the estate, which included Dirleton, Mont Arena, and Northampton plantations on the Pee Dee River. The volume concludes with an account of the division of the estate among seven heirs.

James R. Sparkman served as secretary of the Planters Club on Pee Dee, an agricultural club, from its founding in 1839 to 1844, when William E. Sparkman became secretary and James took over his job as treasurer. The second volume (Folders 2a and 2b) opens with an 1839 membership list of founders' names and residences; included are William E. Sparkman and Edward T. Heriot. Entries from 1839 to 1844 consist of minutes of meetings, resolutions, and copies of correspondence, including an 1842 letter to Martin Van Buren, making him an honorary member, and Van Buren's acknowledgment of same. From 1844 to 1861, entries are mostly accounts kept by James R. Sparkman as treasurer. Accounts kept by William E. Sparkman as treasurer, 1841–1842, are included at the end of the volume. (Note: Pages 24–267 are blank.) The enclosures are chiefly membership lists, 1839–1859.

The third volume (Folders 3a and 3b) records James R. Sparkman's account with factors Robertson & Blacklock, showing plantation expenses for supplies, equipment, and services credited against his rice crop. The volume includes entries by William E. Sparkman. The enclosure is a holograph copy of the will of Sextus Tertius Gaillard, planter of Black River, Georgetown District, South Carolina. An annotation dates the will 1881 and indicates that James R. Sparkman was an executor.

The fourth volume (Folders 4a and 4b) provides accounts for James R. Sparkman's medical practice, showing names of individuals treated, brief descriptions of procedures performed, and costs of treatment. Several accounts are with freedmen. The enclosures are chiefly medical

accounts, including some with freedmen, and requests for physician's services. There is also an 1873 schedule of the Exchange Beef Club in Plantersville, South Carolina, showing "dates of killing."

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the William Ervine Sparkman Plantation Journal, which is included in this edition. Another collection of James Ritchie Sparkman Papers among the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, is included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series A, Part 2*. Another related collection among the holdings of the South Carolina Historical Society, the John Sparkman Plantation Book, is included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series B*.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 8 frames.

Volumes and Enclosures

0009 Folder 1, Edward Thomas Heriot Estate, 1854–1859. 107 frames.
0116 Folder 2a, The Secretary's Record of the Planters Club on Pee Dee, 1839–1861. 34 frames.
0150 Folder 2b, Enclosures from Record of the Planters Club on Pee Dee. 7 frames.
0157 Folder 3a, Birdfield Plantation Ledger, 1844–1863; 1925. 89 frames.
0246 Folder 3b, Enclosures from Birdfield Plantation Ledger. 7 frames.
0253 Folder 4a, Daybook and Journal, 1871–1878. 112 frames.
0465 Folder 4b, Enclosures from Daybook and Journal. 28 frames.

William Ervine Sparkman Plantation Journal, 1833–1866; 1888, Georgetown and Williamsburg Districts, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

William E. Sparkman (1813–1846), South Carolina rice planter of the Georgetown and Williamsburg districts on the Black River, married M. A. E. Burgess in December 1836. He was the brother of James R. Sparkman (1815–1897). This collection consists of one volume containing William E. Sparkman's plantation journal with a wide variety of entries relating to the Cottage and Springwood plantations on the Black River in South Carolina. Entries can be classified according to three basic types of information. First, most entries are brief statements about agricultural activities on the plantations, especially Springwood, often distinguishing work performed by male and female slaves. William E. Sparkman made these entries daily from March 1844 through January 1846. After his death on February 1, 1846, entries of this type continue, although less frequently, and were probably made by James R. Sparkman, who had power of attorney over his brother's estate, or by M. A. E. Burgess Sparkman, or possibly by an overseer.

Many entries are of a second type, consisting essentially of scattered inventories of slaves, farm animals, equipment, and crops. Slave lists include birth and death records or dates and circumstances of purchase, accounts of blankets and clothing distributed, and work details. Inventories show that among the farm animals were horses, hogs, hound dogs, cattle, sheep, and poultry.

The third and most infrequent type of entry consists of brief narratives of legal arrangements or personal events. Among these are a discussion of William E. Sparkman's acquisition of the two Black River plantations from his wife's family and friends, and an entry briefly describing efforts to maintain the plantations against incursions of Yankee invaders during the Civil War.

Also included is a copy of an 1888 lease of pine trees on the Cottage Plantation for turpentine farming.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the James Ritchie Sparkman Papers, which is included in this edition. Another related collection is the W. E. Sparkman Account Book (typed) among the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina.

Introductory Materials

0493 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

Volume

0498 Folder 1, Plantation Journal, 1833–1866; 1888. 109 frames.

Ben Sparkman Plantation Journal, 1848; 1853–1859, Georgetown District, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

Ben Sparkman (fl. 1853–1859) was a rice planter who owned or managed at least three plantations, probably in the Georgetown District of South Carolina.

This collection consists of one volume containing Ben Sparkman's plantation journal, recording slave tasks and weather conditions, in addition to describing the planting, cultivating, and processing of rice and food crops such as potatoes and corn for local consumption. Places mentioned include "Wilson's Place," "Black Ground," and "Home Place," all presumably in South Carolina's Georgetown District.

Most of this journal is devoted to a Memorandum of Planting (1853–1859), noting slave tasks in planting, cultivating, harvesting crops, and in various other farm-related duties. Brief descriptions of these activities usually distinguish labor performed by male and female slaves. Shorter entries include a Memorandum of the Weather and accounts showing the rice crop for 1853 through 1858.

One page of an account labelled "George Town, April 25, 1848" has survived. About twenty other pages that apparently bore a "George Town" heading have been cut out of the volume.

Introductory Materials

0607 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

Volume

0612 Folder 1, Ben Sparkman, Plantation Journal, 1848; 1853–1859. 79 frames.

***Francis Withers Account Book, 1833–1840,
Georgetown District, South Carolina***

Description of the Collection

Francis Withers (fl. 1830s–1840s) was a rice planter of the Georgetown District, South Carolina.

This collection consists of one volume containing Francis Withers's account book, showing accounts with his Charleston factors, expenditures for plantation and personal goods, contributions to churches and charities, payments of taxes, and proceeds and disbursements from sales and purchases of slaves and bank stocks. Withers's representative in Charleston was Lewis & Robertson, which became Lewis, Robertson & Thurston in 1838 and Robertson & Thurston in 1839. Some pages in the volume were later used as a scrapbook by members of the Forster family.

Introductory Materials

0691 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

Volume

0695 Folder 1, Francis Withers, Account Book, 1833–1840. 75 frames.

***John Ball and Keating Simons Ball Books, 1779–1871,
Charleston District, South Carolina***

Description of the Collection

John Ball (1760–1817) and Keating Simons Ball (1818–1891) were planters of Charleston District, South Carolina.

This collection comprises five volumes of various records of Comingtee Plantation on the Cooper River in Charleston District (later Berkeley County), South Carolina, and of other rice plantations of the Ball family, including Stoke, Kensington, and Midway. These volumes contain slave records listing supplies issued, births and deaths, names, and other data, 1780–1833; and shipping receipts for crops, 1841–1851. They also include diaries and notebooks of Keating Simons Ball, 1849–1850 and 1874–1884, that record weather, planting, and neighborhood and personal activities. Included in one volume are two pages headed "Orderly Book for the Regiment of Light Dragoons," 1779. The volumes are arranged chronologically.

Biographical Note

Elias Ball (fl. 1675–1751) of Devonshire, England, came to South Carolina around 1695 at the invitation of his uncle, John Coming. Materials in this collection relate to Elias Ball's descendants, particularly his grandson, John Ball (1760–1817), his great-grandson, John Ball (1782–1834), and his great-great-grandson, Keating Simons Ball (1818–1891). An extensive genealogy of the Ball family, beginning with Elias Ball in the late 17th century and continuing through the early 1900s, may be found on pages 83–119 in Volume 5 of this collection.

Series 1. Plantation Record Books (1779–1871, 1884, and 1911)

The first volume (Folder 1a. Vol. 1, 1779–1817) is mainly a register of the names and dates of birth of slaves born on Ball family plantations, 1780–ca. 1813, and lists of slaves who received clothing and blankets, 1782–1817, at the following locations: Midway, Marshland Farm, Belle Isle, Pamlico, Kensington, Hyde Park, and Garden Lot. Also included is a register of colts, fillies, and mules belonging to John Ball, 1783–1802, and an "Orderly Book for the Regiment of Light Dragoons, Commanded by Colonel Daniel Horry," listing regimental orders and a roster dated March–April 1779. The enclosure (Folder 1b) is a small piece of paper with notations of names and dates.

The second volume (Folder 2a. Vol. 2, 1803–1834) has inscribed on the inside, front cover: "John Ball, Comingtee, 23 November 1819." The first eight pages serve as a register of slave names and descriptions of how the slaves were acquired by John Ball. One such heading reads: "Names of the Negroes of children at Comingtee Plantation in May 1803 belonging to Elias Ball and conveyed by will to his nephew John Ball in 1810 together with the increase of the females." The remainder of the volume lists the dates of birth and death of slaves at Comingtee and Stoke Plantations. Entries begin in 1803, and most continue through the 1830s. The enclosures (Folder 2b) include a list of slave children belonging to John Coming, dated 1836; a fragment, dated January 13, 1880; and a letter of invitation to attend the second Annual Address of Harmony Circle Association at St. James R. E. Church, Comingtee, dated December 15, 1884.

The third volume (Folder 3. Vol. 3, 1818–1833) is a "blanket book," by John Ball, listing slaves who received blankets annually from 1818 through 1833 at Comingtee, Stoke, Backriver, Kensington, and Midway plantations. This volume also contains an account book of supplies, wages, and crops by John Ball, Jr., dated 1813–1818.

The fourth volume (Folder 4. Vol. 4, 1841–1851) is a receipt book used to record bushels of rough rice shipped by Keating Simons Ball on board the schooner *Nancy* and received at various Charleston wharfs and South Carolina mills. Receipts are signed by Keating Simons Ball and others.

The fifth volume (Folder 5a. Vol. 5, 1849–1871) is a plantation daybook used by Keating Simons Ball of Comingtee Plantation. Included are entries that were made regularly, 1849–1850, and scattered entries and miscellaneous records of 1852, 1869, and 1871. Entries mainly concern the planting and care of rice, corn, and oat crops; weather conditions; work progress of slaves; trips to Charleston for the sale of rice; hunting; and community activities. Also included is an extensive Ball family genealogy, beginning with Elias Ball and continuing through the early 1900s, and a copy of a memorial concerning tracts of land owned by Elias Ball in 1752. The enclosures (Folder 5b) consist of an unsigned letter to Frederic Bancroft, Washington, D.C., dated April 19, 1911, about the deaths of Hugh and Anna Ball due to an explosion aboard the steamer *Pulaski* in 1838, and two genealogical notes.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the John Ball and Keating Simons Ball Books is provided on reel 2, frame 0145, and consists of Series 2, Pocket Diaries and Notebooks.

N.B. Related collections include the John Ball, Sr., and John Ball, Jr., Papers and Keating Simons Ball Plantation Journal among the holdings of the Duke University Library, which are included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series F, Part 2*. Ball Family Papers also exist among the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, and the South Carolina Historical Society.

Introductory Materials

0770 Introductory Materials. 10 frames.

Series 1. Plantation Record Books, 1779–1871, 1884, and 1911

0780 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.
0781 Folder 1a, Volume 1, 1779–1817. 103 frames.
0884 Folder 1b, Enclosure from Volume 1. 3 frames.
0887 Folder 2a, Volume 2, 1803–1834. 31 frames.
0918 Folder 2b, Enclosures from Volume 2. 6 frames.
0924 Folder 3, Volume 3, 1818–1833. 42 frames.
0966 Folder 4, Volume 4, 1841–1851. 22 frames.

Reel 2

John Ball and Keating Simons Ball Books cont.

Series 1. Plantation Record Books, 1779–1871, 1884, and 1911 cont.

- 0001 Folder 5a, Volume 5, 1849–1871. 136 frames.
0137 Folder 5b, Enclosures from Volume 5. 8 frames.

Omissions

- 0145 List of Omissions from the John Ball and Keating Simons Ball Books. 1 frame.

Cheves and Wagner Family Papers, 1914–1919, Charleston District, South Carolina; also Georgia, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island

Description of the Collection

The information in this collection concerns the Cheves and Wagner families of South Carolina and Georgia. Prominent family members include Ann Hrabowska Wagner (fl. 1814–1818) of Charleston, South Carolina; Langdon Cheves (1776–1857) of South Carolina, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives (1814–1815) and president of the Bank of the United States (1819–1822); Mrs. Charles West (fl. 1879–1919) of Baltimore, Maryland, Langdon Cheves Jr.'s daughter; and Charlotte McCord Cheves (fl. 1853–1878) of Savannah, Georgia, granddaughter of Langdon Cheves, daughter of Louisa Cheves McCord.

The collection is principally composed of family correspondence; however, also included are financial and legal papers, genealogical materials, newspaper clippings, and other papers of the Cheves, Wagner, and related families. The collection includes letters from Ann Hrabowska Wagner of Charleston while she was traveling in New York, Pennsylvania, and New England, 1814 and 1818; correspondence about the Cheves family and plantation affairs, 1819–1846; transcriptions of letters from members of the Dulles family, in-laws of Langdon Cheves; and personal correspondence of Langdon Cheves's daughter-in-law and daughter, 1853–1919, including letters from Mary Custis Lee. There is little political material. Other topics include the War of 1812, members of a slave family who had been separated from each other, conditions around Charleston during the Civil War, the Charleston earthquake of 1886, and activities of the American Expeditionary Forces during and after World War I. Correspondence is from four rather distinct periods.

Correspondence from 1814 to 1818 (Folder 1) consists entirely of Wagner family correspondence and is essentially letters from Ann Hrabowska Wagner to her children, particularly to her son, Effingham Wagner, of Charleston, South Carolina, but also to her son, George, and daughter, Emmaline McCord. Ann wrote during two separate trips to New York, Pennsylvania, and New England, giving details of her travel experiences; sending household instructions, particularly concerning her garden; advising her sons about family business; and discussing the care of her young children in South Carolina. In October 1814, Ann was visiting a son who was stationed near New York City as a commissioned surgeon's mate in the army, and who wrote briefly to his brother Effingham about the life of a soldier during the War of 1812.

Correspondence from 1819 to 1846 (Folder 2) consists mainly of Cheves family correspondence and the majority of letters are from Langdon Cheves in Pennsylvania to William Jones of Lincoln County, Georgia, about negotiations to unite a Cheves household slave, Harry, with his wife, who was owned by Jones. Cheves also wrote family news to be communicated to Harry. Included in this period are two letters from Cheves's sons: one from Langdon Cheves, Jr., about plantation matters (1846); the other from Charles in New York on the eve of his marriage (1846). Handwritten transcriptions of several Dulles family letters document relatives of Mary Elizabeth Dulles Cheves, Langdon Cheves's wife.

Correspondence from 1853 to 1878 (Folders 3–5) are for the most part letters written to Charlotte McCord Cheves (Langdon Cheves's granddaughter) of Savannah, Georgia, from friends and relatives. Among the correspondents are her father, D. L. McCord; her sister, Julia Feilder; her brother-in-law, H. W. Feilder; and Francis and Matilda Leiber of New York. Two Civil War-era letters discuss conditions in and around Charleston, South Carolina. Postwar letters document family adjustments rather than political concerns. Of particular interest are several notes and letters from Mary Custis Lee. A few letters, beginning in 1872, are to "Mamie," Mrs. Charles West of Baltimore, Maryland, presumably Langdon Cheves Jr.'s daughter.

Correspondence from 1879 to 1919 (Folder 6) contains mostly letters to Mrs. Charles West of Baltimore, Maryland, from family members. The majority of these, from Mrs. West's aunt, Mary Anna Parker, and her sister, Emma Wilkins, tell of family and household affairs. Of particular interest are a letter signed "Alice," describing at length the writer's firsthand experience in the Charleston earthquake of 1886; and three letters, dated 1918–1919, from Charles West, with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, discussing battles and activities of his regiment following the armistice.

Undated letters and letter fragments (Folder 7) are items addressed to Charlotte McCord Cheves and Mrs. Charles West.

Financial and legal papers (Folder 8) relate particularly to Cheves family land in South Carolina; they include plats, deeds, and indentures. Genealogical and biographical materials (Folder 9) relate chiefly to Langdon Cheves, but include some information about family history. Other papers (Folder 10) consist of such items as a calling card of General Robert E. Lee, a plan with explanations for building a floodgate, poetry, and newspaper clippings (obituaries of various Cheves family members).

N.B. There are extensive related collections of Langdon Cheves I and of Langdon Cheves III Papers in the South Carolina Historical Society as well as David McCord Papers in the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina.

Introductory Materials

0146 Introductory Materials. 12 frames.

Papers

0158 Folder 1, Correspondence, 1814, 1818. 47 frames.
0205 Folder 2, Correspondence, 1819–1846. 51 frames.
0256 Folder 3, Correspondence, 1853–1869. 47 frames.
0303 Folder 4, Correspondence, 1870–1872. 36 frames.
0339 Folder 5, Correspondence, 1873–1878. 43 frames.
0382 Folder 6, Correspondence, 1879–1919. 80 frames.
0462 Folder 7, Correspondence and Letter Fragments, Undated. 81 frames.
0543 Folder 8, Financial and Legal Papers, 1821–1899 and Undated. 77 frames.
0620 Folder 9, Genealogy and Biographical Information. 47 frames.
0667 Folder 10, Other Papers, 1854–1915. 42 frames.

Horlbeck Family Inventory Book, 1853–1854; ca. 1920, Charleston District, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

This one-volume collection contains the family inventory book of the Horlbeck family of Charleston, South Carolina. The volume was first used by the Horlbeck brothers—John, Henry, Daniel, and Edward—in 1853–1854 as an inventory of slave and real estate holdings.

The collection is arranged beginning with an inventory of John Horlbeck's assets and liabilities, including a list of real estate held in Charleston and Mount Pleasant, and a record of slaves held and their monetary value. This is followed by bookkeeping information on accounts and

properties, which are presented under the following headings: Stock Account; Boone Hall; Expense Account; James Merrill; Adolph and Rose; Three Story Building East Side of King Street; House and Lot West Side of King Street; House and Lot: Residence at Mount Pleasant; House and Lot in Mount Pleasant, adjoining residence; Lots in Hilliardville; Negroes; and Cash. Only one or two entries, dated 1853 or 1854, appear under each heading. Further information, all relating to the Horlbeck brothers, is presented in the following order: List of real estate holdings, dated January 1, 1854; inventory of about 225 slaves held, dated January 1, 1854, including names, ages, how acquired, monetary values, and some notations of dates of death; stocks and accounts, dated January 1854; profits and losses of real estate holdings, dated January 1854; accounts paid and received, dated January 1853–January 1854; inventory of assets and liabilities, dated January 1, 1854; bookkeeping information entitled "Stock"; profits and losses, dated January 1, 1854; and a list of debits and credits, dated January 1, 1854. The volume concludes with pages used as a scrapbook (ca. 1920) of baseball cards, pictures, cartoons, and articles cut from magazines and newspapers dealing with baseball and returning World War I soldiers.

Biographical Note

Around 1817, brothers John and Henry Horlbeck (fl. ca 1817) purchased a tract of land known as Boone Hall in Christ Church Parish, Charleston District, South Carolina. A brickyard and probably other business enterprises were conducted on the property. The Horlbeck family owned real estate in Charleston, Mount Pleasant, and throughout Charleston District, and owned more than two hundred slaves. In the mid-1800s, the Boone Hall property was turned over to four of Henry Horlbeck's eleven children: John, Henry, Daniel, and Edward (all fl. 1853–1854). The property remained in the Horlbeck family until the 1930s.

N.B. There are related Horlbeck Family Papers at the South Carolina Historical Society.

Introductory Materials

0709 Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

Volume

0716 Horlbeck Family, Inventory Book, 1853–1854; ca. 1920. 85 frames.

Samuel Cram Jackson Diary, 1832–1833, Charleston and Richland Districts, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

This one-volume collection presents the diary of Samuel Cram Jackson (1803–1878), Congregational clergyman of Andover, Massachusetts. Jackson's diary covers the period of October 11, 1832–May 9, 1833.

Jackson began a leave of absence from his parish in Andover, Massachusetts, on October 11, 1832. He left his wife Caroline and two daughters (one of whom was born in his absence) behind while he journeyed to South Carolina for the purpose of recovering his health, which had been threatened by an attack of consumption. Jackson's diary begins with his embarkation at Boston aboard the *Liverpool*, bound for Charleston, South Carolina.

Jackson recorded that, upon his arrival in Charleston, he lodged at the Planters' Hotel, then boarded with a Mr. Smith on Meeting Street. His attention was quickly drawn to the nullification controversy, which was raging at the time. He frequently referred to the activities and statements of such leaders of the debate as William Drayton (1766–1846), Robert Y. Hayne (1791–1839), and Joel R. Poinsett (1779–1851). Jackson wrote a detailed description of Hayne's November 29, 1832, speech on nullification at the Circus, and also outlined the fears and plans of the Union faction with which Jackson sympathized.

While in Charleston, Jackson mingled with and wrote about reformer Thomas S. Grimke (1786–1834), missionary J. W. Barr (1802–1832), president of the College of Charleston Jasper

Adams (1793–1841), and other prominent men. In his diary, Jackson also documented the social and clerical activities in which he participated during his visit.

On December 8, 1832, Jackson traveled by rail to Columbia where he lodged with a Professor Howe on Camden Street. During his stay, he wrote numerous diary entries having to do with slavery, including one about a Muslim slave belonging to Thomas Goulding, president of the board of trustees of Oglethorpe University. Jackson took advantage of his sojourn in the state capital to familiarize himself with the workings of South Carolina politics. The diary shows that he became a regular visitor to the state house and that he attended several sessions of the nullification convention.

Jackson left Columbia for two days on January 12, 1833, for Camden, where he was the guest of Judge Henry W. DeSaussure (1764–1839). After returning to Columbia, he preached occasionally over the next few weeks at the First Presbyterian Church. During this time, he also visited with Irish artist William Leigh (1811–1833), recording biographical information about Leigh in the diary. In March 1833, Jackson attended several nullification meetings, and, in April, attended the annual Presbytery in Salem, South Carolina, where he stayed with planter and Democratic congressman Robert Witherspoon (1767–1837).

Jackson began his journey back to Massachusetts on May 2, 1833, recording in his diary brief comments on the parts of North Carolina and Virginia through which he traveled. The diary ends on May 9, 1833, with Jackson's arrival in Warrenton, Virginia.

Introductory Materials

0801 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

Volume

0806 Samuel Cram Jackson, Diary, 1832–1833. 42 frames.

Mitchell King Papers, 1801–1876, Charleston District, South Carolina; also Georgia and North Carolina

Description of the Collection

Mitchell King (1783–1862) of Charleston, South Carolina, and Flat Rock, North Carolina, was a schoolteacher, lawyer, and judge of the Charleston City Court. This collection consists chiefly of correspondence of Mitchell King, financial and legal papers relating to his properties in North and South Carolina, and King's diaries for the years 1845–1861. The emphasis in these papers is on business affairs, family matters, friends, and church affairs, rather than on King's professional life as a lawyer and judge; however, there is some material on King's legal practice, on politics, especially the 1848 presidential election, and on a few of King's intellectual interests, such as word usage. The bulk of the collection falls between the years 1816 and 1862. The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1816–1823, Subseries 1.2. 1829–1844, Subseries 1.3. 1845–1857, Subseries 1.4. 1858–1862, Subseries 1.5. Undated, Subseries 1.6. Letter Copy Books; Series 2. Legal and Financial Material; Series 3. Diaries; and Series 4. Other Materials.

Biographical Note

Mitchell King was born June 8, 1783, in Craill, Fife Shire, Scotland, and maintained connections with Great Britain. He married twice, first to Susanna Campbell (1791–1828) on February 23, 1811, and then to Margaret Campbell (1800–1857), younger sister of Susanna, on August 14, 1830.

Children of Mitchell and Susanna King who survived infancy were McMillan Campbell King (1811–1880), Mitchell Campbell King (b. 1815), Henry Campbell King (1819–1862), George Kirkwood King (1821–1907), Margaret Campbell King (1824–1916), Henrietta Campbell King (1825–1909), and Susanna Campbell King (1827–1910). Children of Mitchell and Margaret King

who survived infancy were John Gadsden King (1831–1906), Louisa Preston King (1833–1920), Ellen Milliken King (1834–1914), and Alexander Campbell King (1836–1914).

Mitchell King owned property in Charleston, South Carolina, on the Savannah River, presumably in Chatham County, Georgia, and at Flat Rock, Buncombe (later Henderson) County, North Carolina, where he had a summer home, "Argyle". King was active in business, cultural, social, civic, and church affairs in both Charleston and Flat Rock.

King supported both the Charleston Library Society and the College of Charleston, of which he was a trustee, and was involved in various clubs and movements toward the betterment of both localities where he had homes. He was also a member of both the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches in Charleston and North Carolina and took an active interest in their management and affairs. King died at Argyle on November 12, 1862.

Series 1. Correspondence (1816–1862 and undated)

Subseries 1.1. (1816–1823) King's legal practice is the main topic of correspondence during this period. Most letters deal with a case in which King represented the executors of the estate of Joseph Smith. Smith was a British subject, and his executors were apparently trying to claim ownership of his property in the United States. A few letters relating to King's business affairs, particularly the management of his properties in North and South Carolina, are included.

Fever, presumably Yellow Fever, is mentioned in some of the letters. King was apparently ill with fever during this time. When King's oldest daughter died of fever, Ben Savage offered him consolation in a letter dated June 17, 1817. Letters in 1819 from George Champion and Ben Savage mention fever in Charleston.

The principal correspondents in this subseries were involved in the *Smith* case. They include Ben Savage; Sarah, Brooke, Edmund, and Orton Smith; George Champion; and Ben Bineham.

Subseries 1.2. (1829–1844) Correspondence during this period is almost entirely about Mitchell King's business affairs, with a few letters on legal matters. There are frequent letters from individuals who were apparently managers or tenants at King's properties in North Carolina about decisions to be made about the properties. William Murray, for instance, wrote from 1831 to 1834 about King's property that he rented at Flat Rock (then in Buncombe County, North Carolina, but beginning in 1838 in Henderson County)—problems he encountered in supervising the construction of buildings and disputes over rights of access to the property. Other managers or tenants who corresponded with King are Frederick Rutledge, C. Barnett, Elisha and Benjamin King, and Charles Baring.

There are numerous letters in this subseries from Col. Benjamin Richardson to King. Their relationship is described in a letter dated April 12, 1834. King lent \$3,000 to Richardson in 1832 and was never repaid. Although initially lenient in requiring payment, in 1838 King evicted him from his property at Mud Creek, which was apparently in Henderson County. There are letters from this period that describe taking possession of Richardson's property and making arrangements to get it in order.

Other correspondence about King's properties include a letter dated September 9, 1839, from King to Samuel Lyle, a contractor, describing the house he wanted to build, Argyle, near Flat Rock, and proposing a meeting to see if it were possible for Lyle to build it. Also included are letters from January 1844 about a property, believed to be a tavern owned by King, which burned down in Flat Rock.

Scattered letters concerning King's legal business appear in this subseries. In 1844 there are letters from H. Bailey over the "Bank case" in which King was involved. A few letters also appear on Episcopal and Presbyterian church matters.

There is little family correspondence in this subseries. King's wife, Margaret Campbell King, wrote on August 18, 1839, describing a carriage accident in which she and some of their children were involved. Among personal events mentioned in letters is the death of King's mother-in-law, Henrietta Dickie Campbell, in 1835.

Other correspondents in this subseries include Charles Edmonston, Count de Choiseul, and James Walker.

Subseries 1.3. (1845–1857) This subseries contains family correspondence (a larger percentage than in earlier subseries) and letters on Mitchell King's business and legal affairs. In

1845 King's son, Henry Campbell King, wrote numerous letters from Charleston, South Carolina, where he was apparently taking care of his father's affairs, to his father at Flat Rock, North Carolina. His letters describe the progress of repairs to King's house and other minor events in Charleston. Included is a letter dated September 4, 1845, describing a whipping received by his younger brother, John Gadsden, from the schoolmaster for not knowing his lessons. Henry apparently felt the punishment was unnecessarily harsh and requested his father's intervention.

Letters from King's other children continue throughout the subseries. In June 1846, Kirkwood wrote his father from Paris while traveling in Europe. Kirkwood returned to Paris a second time in 1856, against his father's will. In a letter dated October 25, 1856, King refused to advance his son any more money and strongly entreated him to begin a suitable profession. (See Subseries 1.6 for other letters from King to Kirkwood.) Also included are letters from King's daughters Henrietta, Margaret, and Susan, and from his other sons McMillan and Mitchell. Letters of 1849 concern Springfield and other Savannah River, Georgia, plantations superintended by McMillan King.

A. B. Williman, a physician who married King's daughter, Henrietta, wrote to King in 1848 about a trip to Boston he made with Henrietta and Susan. In 1857 Williman wrote frequently from Norfolk, Virginia, describing a visit from Susan and Ellen, mentioning Henrietta's miscarriage, and discussing other family and financial matters.

There are several letters in 1848 discussing national politics, especially the presidential election and South Carolina representatives in Congress. Included is a letter dated July 13, 1848, from U.S. Representative Isaac Edward Holmes discussing the growing danger to the South from abolitionists.

An 1849 exchange with V. G. Audubon relates to King's purchase of the third volume of *Quadrupeds of North America* (by John James Audubon, 1846). The relationship of V. G. Audubon to John James Audubon is not known. In a letter of March 8, 1856, Caroline Gilman asked King to critique a poem and noted her role as "a lady writer."

Also included are letters about King's various properties, law practice, and church affairs. Other correspondents from this series include Count de Choiseul, James Walker, L. Molyneux, David Ravenel, and G. A. Trenholm.

Beginning in 1855 there is a set of lettercopy pages for each year, filed at the end of that year's correspondence. These are copies of letters King wrote from Argyle. For copies of letters by King from Charleston, see the letter copy books in Subseries 1.6.

Subseries 1.4. (1858-1862) This subseries consists of letters to Mitchell King, mainly from friends and associates, including such prominent Charlestonians as Alfred Huger, rather than family members. Sets of copies of letters written from Argyle continue through 1861.

Included are letters relating to some of the organizations with which King was involved. In 1859 a letter was sent to King indicating that the treasurer of the Board of Supervisors of the High School of Charleston had died and that King, as chairman, should look into finding a replacement. Correspondence of 1860 discusses finances of the College of Charleston.

An 1860 letter from King to Henry Dana of Woodstock, Vermont, discusses word definitions and the purchase of butter for King's Charleston house.

A few letters from 1861 and 1862 mention the Civil War. A letter dated July 24, 1861, asks King for money to help fit out a ship to attack the enemy's blockade. There is also evidence here that King allowed the Confederacy to use one of his houses as a Depot for Commissary Stores. Letters from 1862 offer condolence on the death of King's son, Henry, who was killed at Secessionville on James Island on June 16, 1862.

Subseries 1.5. (Undated) This subseries includes letters to King on various topics from his second wife, Margaret Campbell King, and from Benjamin Richardson, C. Barnett, Thomas E. Justice, Stephen Lee, D. Johnson, Charles Fraser, William Hayne, Thomas Willikin, Charles Baring, Sam Barkey, and others. Letters from McMillan King discuss the illness and death of slaves at Springfield Plantation.

Subseries 1.6. Letter Copy Books (1853-1862) This subseries contains copies of letters Mitchell King wrote from Charleston, South Carolina, with a few from Argyle in 1862. The two volumes total almost twelve hundred pages (with about one hundred unused), and hold one thousand or more letters.

There are letters to family and friends and numerous business letters. Correspondence of 1855 details the organization of the Charleston, Cumberland Gap, and Cincinnati Railroad. Other letters in the volumes concern history, literature, language, natural history, and prominent travelers to South Carolina. Correspondents on these topics include George Bancroft, Louis Agassiz, and Francis Lieber. Some letters relate to Charleston institutions such as the Museum of Natural History at the College of Charleston and the Charleston Library Society. Business correspondents include Robert Habersham and Son of Savannah, and Baring Brothers and Co. of London. There are also occasional letters to prominent South Carolina plantation owners, many of whom were King's clients.

There are many letters to King's children. Among these are frequent letters to Kirkwood in Europe, consistently bemoaning what King perceived as his son's desertion of the family. There also are many to McMillan at Springfield Plantation, discussing crops, sicknesses, and other plantation matters.

Series 2. Legal and Financial Material (1801–1862, 1876, and undated)

This series is basically composed of legal forms such as writs and subpoenas; legal documents, apparently drawn up by Mitchell King, such as suits and agreements; and receipts, bills for goods and services, bills of sale for slaves, lists of receipts and expenditures, and lists of bonds.

From 1801 to 1828 there are numerous bills of sale for slaves that King purchased. These bills of sale appear only occasionally throughout the rest of the series. Also included is a document dated March 8, 1850, apparently prepared by King for Daniel Macaulay, emancipating two slaves left to Macaulay by his late sister.

From 1809 to 1822 there are legal and financial documents relating to the *Champion/Smith* case in which King was attorney for the executors of Joseph Smith.

There are numerous legal and financial documents relating to work performed, or money expended, at King's various properties. These are dated primarily between 1830 and 1848, with a few from other years. Included is an agreement, dated 1830, between King and Samuel Waldrop stipulating that the latter would build ditches around King's property in Flat Rock, North Carolina. Also included from 1830 is a copy of an agreement between King and William Murray for Murray to rent the Tavern at Flat Rock. In 1831 there is a list of charges for workmen that were boarded by C. Barnett. Also included is part of a sale agreement dated October 17, 1835, between King and George Summer for "King's Tavern or Establishment commonly called Flat Rock." It is not clear whether this agreement was ever finalized. The papers from 1841 to 1844 include an agreement to have C. Barnett build a stable for King, an estimate by Barnett for building a mill, and an agreement between King and L. Fullman to pull down an old dam and build a new one in a different place. King also kept accounts and statements of money expended at various properties and receipts for payments made to workmen.

Scattered documents from King's legal practice appear. A list of receipts for King's law firm, King & Barker, for the years 1826 to 1828 is included. In 1832 there is a Writ of Fi Fa to be served on Samuel Cades, defendant in a case in which King was the plaintiff's attorney. Also included are other writs, subpoenas, depositions, legal bills, and estate papers.

Beginning in 1851, numerous fire insurance policies and premium receipts are included for the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company. They were primarily taken out by King and his son, Henry Campbell King. Also included are receipts from 1839 to 1858 for purchases of shares of stock in the Louisville, Cincinnati, & Charleston Railroad (reorganized as the South Carolina Railroad Company in 1842) chiefly for Elisha and Benjamin King. The relationship between Elisha and Benjamin King and Mitchell King is not clear, but it appears to be one of employee/employer rather than of family members.

Memoranda of 1852 show the fluctuations in valuation among King's properties in Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina between 1840 and 1852. Legal notes of 1876 concern the successive deeds to King's plantations on Hutchinson Island, Georgia.

Series 3. Diaries (1845–1861)

These diaries provide detailed descriptions of Mitchell King's business, church, social, civic, and family affairs. They were written in Charleston, South Carolina, and at Argyle, Flat Rock, North Carolina. The almost daily entries tell of King's law practice, business affairs, social engagements, meetings of cultural organizations, planting and other activities at his summer home in North Carolina, and other activities and affairs of his family and friends. King often mentioned members of the following families: Baring, de Choiseul, Drayton, Girardeau, Grimke, Hamilton, Hayne, Huger, Johnstone, Lowndes, Mazyck, Memminger, Middleton, Miles, Molyneaux, Petigru, Pinckney, Porcher, Ravenel, Rutledge, and Waites.

King also mentioned in his diaries the Charleston Library Society, the College of Charleston, of which he was a trustee, and Presbyterian and Episcopal churches in Charleston and in North Carolina. He was apparently a regular attendant at services, particularly of the Episcopal Church, and recorded comments on sermons he heard. He noted a meeting with William Makepeace Thackeray during Thackeray's visit to Charleston in March 1853.

Some of the diary volumes also contain poems and stories by others copied by King. A few of the entries are in someone else's hand.

Series 4. Other Material (1839–1861 and undated)

This series is composed of newspaper clippings dated 1860–1861, and undated, miscellaneous other items. Included among the miscellaneous items are genealogical information on the Campbell and King families, compiled by Mitchell Campbell King; a description of a monument to be constructed for Governor David Johnson; a map of tracts of land owned by Mitchell King; calling cards; a typed version of a poem, *The Wanderer*, by Mitchell King; and copies of programs and invitations to events.

Introductory Materials

0848 Introductory Materials. 21 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1816–1862 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1816–1823

0869 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0870 Folder 1, 1816. 34 frames.
0904 Folder 2, 1817. 51 frames.
0955 Folder 3, 1818–1819. 60 frames.

Reel 3

Mitchell King Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1816–1862 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.1: 1816–1823 cont.

0001 Folder 4, 1820–1823. 49 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1829–1844

0050 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
0051 Folder 5, 1829–1830. 46 frames.
0097 Folder 6, January–July 1831. 60 frames.
0157 Folder 7, August–December 1831. 49 frames.
0206 Folder 8, 1832. 19 frames.
0225 Folder 9, 1833–1834. 43 frames.
0268 Folder 10, 1835–1836. 57 frames.
0325 Folder 11, 1837. 56 frames.
0381 Folder 12, 1838. 16 frames.

0397 Folder 13, 1839. 80 frames.
0477 Folder 14, 1840–1842. 42 frames.
0519 Folder 15, 1843. 23 frames.
0542 Folder 16, 1844. 54 frames.

Subseries 1.3: 1845–1857

0596 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
0597 Folder 17, 1845. 83 frames.
0680 Folder 18, 1846. 52 frames.
0732 Folder 19, 1847. 27 frames.
0759 Folder 20, January–July 1848. 52 frames.
0811 Folder 21, August–December 1848. 73 frames.
0884 Folder 22, 1849. 66 frames.
0950 Folder 23, 1852. 5 frames.
0955 Folder 24, 1854. 31 frames.
0986 Folder 25, 1855. 28 frames.

Reel 4

Mitchell King Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1816–1862 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.3: 1845–1857 cont.

0001 Folder 26, 1856. 45 frames.
0046 Folder 27, 1857. 103 frames.

Subseries 1.4: 1858–1862

0149 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
0150 Folder 28, 1858. 48 frames.
0198 Folder 29, 1859. 78 frames.
0276 Folder 30, 1860. 63 frames.
0339 Folder 31, 1861. 81 frames.
0420 Folder 32, 1862. 42 frames.

Subseries 1.5: Undated

0462 Description of Subseries 1.5. 1 frame.
0463 Folder 33, Undated. 40 frames.
0503 Folder 34, Undated. 70 frames.

Subseries 1.6: Letter Copy Books, 1853–1862

0573 Description of Subseries 1.6. 1 frame.
0574 Folder 35, 1853–1858. 544 frames.

Reel 5

Mitchell King Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1816–1862 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.6: Letter Copy Books, 1853–1862 cont.

0001 Folder 36, 1859–1862. 447 frames.

Series 2. Legal and Financial Material, 1801–1862, 1876, and Undated

- 0448 Description of Series 2. 2 frames.
- 0450 Folder 37, 1801–1816. 29 frames.
- 0479 Folder 38, 1817. 19 frames.
- 0498 Folder 39, 1818–1819. 30 frames.
- 0528 Folder 40, 1820–1822. 12 frames.
- 0540 Folder 41, 1823–1828. 47 frames.
- 0587 Folder 42, 1829. 19 frames.
- 0606 Folder 43, 1830. 53 frames.
- 0659 Folder 44, January–July 1831. 18 frames.
- 0677 Folder 45, August–December 1831. 23 frames.
- 0700 Folder 46, 1832. 69 frames.
- 0769 Folder 47, 1833. 27 frames.
- 0796 Folder 48, 1835–1836. 25 frames.
- 0821 Folder 49, 1837. 41 frames.
- 0862 Folder 50, 1838. 28 frames.
- 0890 Folder 51, 1839. 27 frames.
- 0917 Folder 52, 1840. 9 frames.
- 0926 Folder 53, 1841. 15 frames.
- 0941 Folder 54, 1842. 25 frames.
- 0966 Folder 55, 1843–1844. 20 frames.
- 0986 Folder 56, 1845. 28 frames.

Reel 6

Mitchell King Papers cont.

Series 2. Legal and Financial Papers, 1801–1862, 1876, and Undated cont.

- 0001 Folder 57, 1846–1847. 11 frames.
- 0012 Folder 58, 1848–1849. 6 frames.
- 0018 Folder 59, 1850–1851. 16 frames.
- 0034 Folder 60, 1852–1854. 23 frames.
- 0057 Folder 61, 1855–1856. 16 frames.
- 0073 Folder 62, 1857. 23 frames.
- 0096 Folder 63, 1858. 15 frames.
- 0111 Folder 64, 1859. 8 frames.
- 0119 Folder 65, 1860–1861. 39 frames.
- 0158 Folder 66, 1862, 1876. 27 frames.
- 0185 Folder 67, Undated. 43 frames.
- 0228 Folder 68, Undated. 37 frames.

Series 3. Diaries, 1845–1861

- 0265 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
- 0266 Folder 69, October 27, 1845–January 31, 1852. 131 frames.
- 0397 Folder 70, July 20, 1847–May 11, 1853. 65 frames.
- 0462 Folder 71, February 1, 1852–April 8, 1855. 111 frames.
- 0573 Folder 72, February 1, 1852–June 27 1853 (typed transcription of part of volume in Folder 71). 97 frames.
- 0670 Folder 73, August 11, 1853–November 24, 1856. 72 frames.
- 0742 Folder 74, August 11, 1853–November 24, 1856 (typed transcription of volume in Folder 73). 94 frames.

- 0836 Folder 75, April 9, 1855–February 28, 1858. 119 frames.
0955 Folder 76, July 26, 1859–October 27, 1861. 61 frames.

Reel 7

Mitchell King Papers cont. **Series 3. Diaries, 1845–1861 cont.**

- 0001 Folder 77, July 11, 1861, January 9, 1862–October 13, 1862. (Typed transcription—original not in Southern Historical Collection). 70 frames.

Series 4. Other Material, 1839–1861 and Undated

- 0071 Description of Series 4. 1 frames.
0072 Folder 78, Clippings, 1860–1861 and Undated. 15 frames.
0087 Folder 79, Miscellaneous Material, 1839–1861. 44 frames.
0131 Folder 80, Miscellaneous Material, Undated. 19 frames.

Thomas Legaré Receipt Book, 1767–1774, ***Charleston District, South Carolina***

Description of the Collection

Thomas Legaré was a commission merchant in Charleston, South Carolina, in the 1760s and 1770s. This one-volume collection contains receipts written by various South Carolina planters and others to Thomas Legaré. Most of the receipts document the years between 1768 and 1770, with only scant information available on other years. No receipts appear for 1773. The bulk of the receipts are for monies resulting from Legaré's sale of planters' crops, mostly rice and produce. Other receipts indicate that Legaré acted as a commission agent for other products such as deer skins. Two receipts, dated November 21, 1768, and January 11, 1770, show that at times Legaré sold slaves on commission.

Legaré also apparently operated as a supply merchant, buying freights of construction and other materials such as bricks, shingles, tar, and turpentine, and reselling them to local plantation owners. He also bought freights of rum and salt for resale. Freight receipts often refer to shipments on the schooner *Liberty*.

Other receipts appear for Legaré's business and personal expenses, including coopering and carpentry work, freight charges, barrels, coal, firewood, shoes, and sugar. A December 19, 1768, receipt appears for Legaré's town taxes.

Signatures most often seen on receipts are Thomas Ferguson, Henry Ballingal, Charles Elliott, Isaac McPherson, Edward Perry, Joseph Fabian, Joseph Shirving, G. Waddon Bone, Thomas Farr, Edward Wilkinson, and Vardell & Wilkes. Of interest is an April 14, 1768, receipt signed by Abraham Jackson, a free black man, for cash received upon Legaré's sale of five pounds of rice for him.

This volume of receipts illustrates the variety of goods in which early commission merchants dealt. It also illuminates the economic connections between merchants and planters and among various planters around Charleston, South Carolina. Often receipts reflect the bartering and trading off of debts common in the plantation economy. The receipts also show many of Legaré's expenses as a merchant, including the costs of shipping and supplies. Several receipts, including one for Legaré's 1768 town taxes and a few for clothing, firewood, coal, and carpentry work, offer limited information on Legaré's life outside his business affairs.

Introductory Materials

- 0150 Introductory Materials. 6 frames.

Volume

0156 Thomas Legaré, Receipt Book, 1767–1774. 108 frames.

Nathaniel Russell Middleton Papers, 1761–1908, Charleston District, South Carolina; also Rhode Island

Description of the Collection

Nathaniel Russell Middleton (1810–1890), of Charleston, South Carolina, was a plantation owner, treasurer of the Northeastern Railroad Company, treasurer of the city of Charleston, and president of the College of Charleston, 1857–1880. These papers document the lives of Nathaniel Russell Middleton, his second wife, Annie DeWolf Middleton, and their children. The collection consists chiefly of Middleton and DeWolf family letters, many of which were written by Anna and her daughters and many between family members in Bristol, Rhode Island, and Charleston, South Carolina. Only a few papers relate to Middleton's professional life, although some references are included in the family letters. In addition to standard family matters and the peculiarities of family life divided between North and South, these letters and the other papers deal with such topics as Middleton's plantation, Bolton-on-the-Stono (apparently near Charleston), an 1849 slave insurrection, the College of Charleston, supply shortages during the Civil War, and the selling of rice and phosphate fertilizer during Reconstruction. The collection also contains a small amount of financial and legal material, such as receipts and accounts; other material, such as newspaper clippings, poems, calling and business cards, and obituaries; and *Narrative of His Own Conversion* by the Reverend John Joice, Darien, Georgia, 1824. The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1779–1806, Subseries 1.2. 1827–1831, Subseries 1.3. 1832–1842, Subseries 1.4. 1843–1860, Subseries 1.5. 1861–1864, Subseries 1.6.–1.9. 1865–1919 [not included], Subseries 1.10. Undated; Series 2. Financial and Legal Material; and Series 3. Other Material.

Biographical Note

Nathaniel Russell Middleton (1810–1890) was the son of Arthur Middleton (1785–1837) and Alicia Hopton Middleton (d. 1840). He had one brother, Ralph Izard Middleton (1814–1891), and two sisters, Mary Christiana Middleton (1819–1824) and Anne Manigault Middleton (1820–1876) who, in 1841, married the Reverend William Dehon.

Nathaniel Russell Middleton's paternal ancestors were a wealthy and prominent South Carolina family. His maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Russell, a Charleston merchant, was the son of Joseph Russell who at one time was the chief justice of Rhode Island. Nathaniel thus had connections with southern planters and with New England men of business.

Middleton attended Mr. Southworth's Church school, Geneva College, New York, and the College of Charleston. After he graduated, he spent some time in Europe. In 1832 he married Margaret Emma Izard (d. 1836) and had three sons: Arthur Middleton (b. 1832), Henry Izard Middleton (b. 1833), and Walter Izard Middleton (1836–1871). In 1842 he married Anna Elizabeth DeWolf (1815–1908), daughter of Henry and Anna E. Marston DeWolf and had four daughters and one son: Maria Louisa Middleton (b. 1844) who married Thomas Waties Doar in 1873; Annie Elizabeth Middleton (b. 1847); Alicia Hopton Middleton (b. 1849); Nathaniel Russell Middleton, Jr. (1851–1896); and Charlotte Helen Middleton (b. 1854) who, in 1878, married Edward Padelford DeWolf, at Bristol, Rhode Island.

Middleton managed his plantation, Bolton-on-the-Stono, for many years, finally selling it in 1852 due to financial difficulties. He was appointed treasurer of the Northeastern Railroad Company and later served for several years as treasurer of the city of Charleston. In 1857 he was offered the presidency of the College of Charleston, becoming its fifth president. He proved to be well suited to the position. The college remained open during the Civil War except for a few months after the evacuation of Charleston by the Confederates in 1865. He instituted a policy in 1862 under which students could enter military service and perform their duties when not engaged with their studies. The college continued to operate through Reconstruction and Middleton remained the president until 1880.

Middleton's second wife, Anna DeWolf Middleton, was originally from Bristol, Rhode Island. For health reasons, she spent the summer season almost every year with her family in Rhode Island and took her children with her. In later years, Middleton also spent the summer months in Rhode Island.

N.B. Biographical information was adapted from a sketch on Nathaniel Russell Middleton by Harrison Randolph in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, vol. XII, p. 602, and an article on the Middleton Family in the *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, July 1900.

Series 1. Correspondence (1779–1919 and undated)

Subseries 1.1. (1779–1806) Correspondence includes a few scattered letters to Colonel Simeon Potter and William D'Wolfe, believed to be ancestors of the DeWolf family.

Subseries 1.2. (1827–1831) Correspondence in this subseries consists almost entirely of letters to Nathaniel Russell Middleton from Alicia Middleton, his mother, when he was away from home in Geneva, New York; New York City; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Liverpool, England. In Geneva, Middleton was studying under the Reverend Jasper Adams. His mother wrote about family events and also gave him religious and personal advice on such subjects as controlling his temper and overcoming indolence. In a letter, dated September 9, 1830, Alicia described a recent election in Charleston.

Subseries 1.3. (1832–1842) This subseries consists mainly of letters to Nathaniel Russell Middleton from friends and family.

Beginning in 1839, there are letters directed to and from Anna DeWolf prior to her marriage to Middleton. Included is a letter dated 1842 in which she described a party she attended in Boston where she apparently met Charles Dickens.

In 1842 numerous letters were sent to Middleton congratulating him on his engagement and marriage to Anna DeWolf. His brother, Izard, wrote about this and also about family news and managing Bolton-on-the-Stono Plantation.

Subseries 1.4. (1843–1860) Correspondence comprises mostly letters between Anna DeWolf Middleton and Nathaniel Russell Middleton when Anna spent the summers in Rhode Island with the children, and letters between the Middleton family and Anna's relatives in Rhode Island. Also included are some letters from friends and relatives in South Carolina.

The letters chiefly refer to family events and activities. Important events in the lives of family members mentioned include the engagement of Anna's sister, Abby, in October 1843, the marriage of her sister, Cecilia, in January 1849, and the death of three young daughters of Anna's brother, William, in September 1853. Anna's father died in October of 1857 and letters of condolence and letters referring to arrangements made after his death are included. Ordinary events described include illnesses of family members and remedies used to cure them, arrangements for the trips between South Carolina and Rhode Island, normally made by boat, and arrangements Annie made to house the family when they were in Rhode Island.

From 1856 on, letters from Anna and Middleton's children became more frequent. Maria and Annie (daughter) corresponded with their father, who was in Charleston while they were in Rhode Island, giving news of their daily activities.

A few items of news about Bolton-on-the-Stono Plantation are included. In a letter dated July 5, 1843, Middleton's brother, Izard (Ralph Izard), told him of land that was up for sale on the borders of Bolton-on-the-Stono. In a letter dated June 9, 1845, Anna wrote to Middleton about the death of a slave who was a carpenter at Bolton-on-the-Stono and the question of who would be trained to replace him.

Middleton received letters from his friends Lewis Morris and Henry D. Lesesne. In a letter dated July 16, 1849, Lesesne described a revolt of slaves who were in the Charleston work house. They beat several white men with sledge hammers before they were overpowered; several were tried and sentenced to death. Lesesne also wrote letters during the summer of 1849 about his wife's illness and the difficult summer he was having.

Anna and Middleton occasionally mentioned political troubles arising between North and South. In a letter dated August 6, 1852, Anna described reading *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and feeling that she ought to give up her rights to slaves. In a letter dated October 1, 1860, Middleton wrote

that he did not think that the South could be united over the issue of Lincoln's election to the presidency and that efforts to unite it should wait for some larger issue.

In 1857 there were a few letters congratulating Middleton on his election to the presidency of the College of Charleston.

Subseries 1.5. (1861–1864) Very few letters were received during the Civil War years from Anna's relatives in the North and Annie and the children were unable to spend their summers there. What letters were exchanged mentioned unhappiness at the separation and the difficulties of getting letters to each other. Occasionally, Anna mentioned supply shortages in the South. In a letter dated September 19, 1864, Anna requested that her mother send her a quarter of an ounce of quinine. She wrote that the ships brought in quinine but that it was immediately sent to the army even though in the Charleston climate it was necessary to have quinine for fever.

The family apparently resided in Summerville, South Carolina, during the war. In 1863, one of the children, Maria, visited relatives in Darlington, South Carolina, and sent letters describing her activities. In 1864, Anna also went to Darlington for her health. Other correspondents include J. Francis Fisher, apparently from the North, who sent a letter to Middleton dated November 27, 1864, about sending his son Henry to him on a boat with some Southern prisoners of war to be exchanged.

Subseries 1.10. (Undated) Correspondence in this subseries consists of undated letters and letter fragments of the Middleton family members and others. The letters are arranged by recipient; however, when the sender is identifiable and the recipient is either unknown or not a family member, the letter is filed under the sender's name. The arrangement is as follows: Alicia Middleton; Anna DeWolf Middleton; Annie E. Middleton; Charlotte Middleton; Nathaniel Russell Middleton; other family members and friends; and unknown and unidentifiable letter fragments.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Material (1761–1908 and undated)

This series provides receipts, accounts, estate papers, and other items of the Middleton and DeWolf families, including receipts and accounts for Simeon Potter and William D'Wolfe, who appear to be Bristol, Rhode Island, merchants between the years 1761 and 1804. Potter and D'Wolfe are believed to be connected to the DeWolf family. Also included is a receipt book for the estate of Arthur Middleton, kept by Nathaniel Russell Middleton, between the years 1837 and 1840, and account sheets from 1825 for George D'Wolf. There are a few legal items concerning the estate of Maria DeWolf Rogers, aunt of Anna DeWolf Middleton, and Anna's claim to the furniture in this estate.

Series 3. Other Material (1829–1899 and undated)

This series includes copies of poems, some composed by Annie E. Middleton; handwritten stories, possibly original compositions; reports from the College of Charleston for Arthur Middleton; a brochure for the College of Charleston from 1878; exercise books for French lessons; obituaries; a list of books; business cards and addresses; calling cards; a list of pictures and furniture in Mrs. Middleton's house at 22 South Battery; one page of "Rules for the Piano Forte"; a torn page from what looks like a ship's log for *Brig Maria* dated 1822; *Narrative of His Own Conversion* by the Reverend John Joice, Darien, Georgia, 1824; and other miscellaneous items.

Newspaper clippings of obituaries, verses, reports of various local events, a copy of an advertisement for the Carolina Rice Company, and other miscellaneous items are also included.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Nathaniel Russell Middleton Papers is provided on reel 9, frame 0181, and consists of Subseries 1.6–1.9, Correspondence, 1865–1919.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Arthur Middleton Papers and Thomas Middleton Plantation Book, both of which are included in the present edition. Several other related collections exist among the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, and the South Carolina Historical Society.

Introductory Materials

0264 Introductory Materials. 18 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1779–1919 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1779–1806

0282 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0283 Folder 1, 1779–1806. 19 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1827–1831

0301 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
0302 Folder 2, April–July 1827. 37 frames.
0339 Folder 3, August–December 1827. 49 frames.
0388 Folder 4, 1828. 25 frames.
0413 Folder 5, 1830. 13 frames.
0426 Folder 6, 1831. 20 frames.

Subseries 1.3: 1832–1842

0446 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
0447 Folder 7, 1832–1833. 14 frames.
0461 Folder 8, 1834. 19 frames.
0480 Folder 9, 1835–1839. 30 frames.
0510 Folder 10, 1840–1841. 13 frames.
0523 Folder 11, January–August 1842. 43 frames.
0566 Folder 12, September–November 1842. 45 frames.

Subseries 1.4: 1843–1860

0611 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
0612 Folder 13, 1843. 36 frames.
0648 Folder 14, 1844–1845. 22 frames.
0670 Folder 15, 1846–1848. 30 frames.
0700 Folder 16, 1849. 60 frames.
0760 Folder 17, 1850. 97 frames.
0857 Folder 18, 1851–1852. 89 frames.
0946 Folder 19, 1853. 119 frames.

Reel 8

Nathaniel Russell Middleton Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1779–1919 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.4: 1843–1860 cont.

0001 Folder 20, 1854–1855. 58 frames.
0059 Folder 21, 1856. 87 frames.
0146 Folder 22, 1857. 61 frames.
0207 Folder 23, 1858–1859. 56 frames.
0263 Folder 24, January–June 1860. 67 frames.
0330 Folder 25, July–December 1860. 34 frames.

Subseries 1.5: 1861–1864

- 0364 Description of Subseries 1.5. 1 frame.
- 0365 Folder 26, 1861–1863. 45 frames.
- 0410 Folder 27, 1864. 74 frames.

Subseries 1.10: Undated

- 0484 Description of Subseries 1.10. 1 frame.
- 0485 Folder 50, Alicia Middleton, Undated. 13 frames.
- 0498 Folder 51, Annie DeWolf Middleton, Undated. 71 frames.
- 0569 Folder 52, Annie E. Middleton, Undated. 27 frames.
- 0596 Folder 53, Charlotte Middleton, Undated. 4 frames.
- 0600 Folder 54, Nathaniel Russell Middleton, Undated. 36 frames.
- 0636 Folder 55, Other Family Members and Friends, Undated. 16 frames.
- 0652 Folder 56, Unknown and Unidentifiable Letter Fragments, Undated. 36 frames.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Material, 1761–1908 and Undated

- 0688 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
- 0689 Folder 57, 1761–1801. 30 frames.
- 0719 Folder 58, 1802–1831. 44 frames.
- 0763 Folder 59, 1837–1840. 26 frames.
- 0789 Folder 60, 1859–1908 and Undated. 24 frames.

Series 3. Other Material, 1829–1899 and Undated

- 0813 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
- 0814 Folder 61, 1822–1857. 63 frames.
- 0877 Folder 62, 1865–1899. 36 frames.
- 0913 Folder 63, Undated. 43 frames.

Reel 9

Nathaniel Russell Middleton Papers cont.
Series 3. Other Material, 1829–1899 and Undated cont.

- 0001 Folder 64, Undated. 54 frames.
- 0055 Folder 65, Undated. 62 frames.
- 0117 Folder 66, Newspaper Clippings. 33 frames.
- 0150 Folder 67, Newspaper Clippings. 31 frames.

Omissions

- 0181 List of Omissions from the Nathaniel Russell Middleton Papers. 1 frame.

Arthur Middleton Papers, 1803–1938,
Charleston District, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

Arthur Middleton was the son of Nathaniel Russell Middleton (1810–1890) and Margaret Emma Iazard. Born in 1832 in Charleston, South Carolina, he received his education at Sachtleben's School and the College of Charleston. He married Julia Emma Rhett in 1853.

During the Civil War, Middleton volunteered in the Santee Rifles, was detailed to the Engineer Corps, and upon the loss of an eye, to the Quartermaster's Department. He returned after the war to his Daisy Bank Plantation on the Santee River, and later moved to Charleston.

The papers for Arthur Middleton pertain mostly to his personal finances and his discharge from the Confederate army. Letters received by Arthur Middleton and legal and financial papers pertaining to his affairs are scattered.

Four letters received by Middleton in 1864 relate to his personal finances. The letters were written by Wilmot G. DeSaussure, W. I. Middleton, E. Marks, and Allen C. Izard. Two bonds, 1855 and 1869, and an 1864 receipt also appear for Middleton.

The papers relating to Middleton's discharge from the Confederate army consist of his Certificate of Discharge; an 1863 letter from surgeon William Weck of the Confederate General Hospital No. 1 in Columbia to Dr. Andrews, Examining Surgeon of the 5th Army District, urging him to discharge Middleton; and an 1864 letter from Maj. Roland Rhett verifying Middleton's service in the Quartermaster's Office. Other papers appearing are Middleton's Oath of Allegiance to the United States and a certification of his oath, both dated 1865.

Two letters, one received by Middleton in 1863 from Middleton & Co. of Charleston, and one written by James H. Ladson & Co. to Mrs. Alice I. Heyward in 1851, concern Alice Heyward's estate, for which Middleton served as executor.

The final letter, dated 1891 and addressed to Middleton, is from his cousin, Alice Rhett, and concerns the acquisition of letters written by his grandmother, Alicia Hopton Russell Middleton. Two of Alicia Middleton's letters, dated 1803 and 1804, appear in the collection, and are addressed to Caroline Munro of Providence, Rhode Island, who had been her schoolmate at Miss Newton's School in Medford, Massachusetts. They briefly discuss health, weather, and family news.

Other correspondence consists of an 1855 letter from Henry D. Lesesne to Richard Roper in relation to property Middleton may have wanted to buy and an 1891 letter from F. J. Lippett to Alice Rhett apprising her of the existence of Alicia Middleton's letters. A 1938 newspaper clipping on Middleton's grandfather, Arthur Middleton (1785–1837), also appears.

N.B. Biographical information on Arthur Middleton was taken from an article on the Middleton family in the *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, July 1900.

Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Nathaniel Russell Middleton Papers and Thomas Middleton Plantation Book, both of which are included in the present edition. Several other related collections exist among the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, and the South Carolina Historical Society.

Introductory Materials

0182 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

Papers

0187 Folder 1, 1803–1938. 40 frames.

Thomas Middleton Plantation Book, 1734–1813, Charleston District, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

Thomas Middleton was a planter on the Combahee River, which forms the border between Colleton and Beaufort counties, South Carolina. This one-volume collection consists of Thomas Middleton's Plantation Book.

The volume was first used in 1734 to record an act of the South Carolina General Assembly establishing a school at Dorchester, South Carolina; this record was presumably made by Arthur Middleton (1681–1737), grandfather of Thomas.

The volume was then used fifty years later, in 1784, to list slaves owned by Thomas Middleton. It was used the following year to list slaves owned by the estate of Thomas's father, Henry (1717–1784). Finally, there are various accounts, 1807–1813, at least some of which were entered by a Middleton, perhaps Arthur Middleton (1785–1837).

The volume also includes a list of expenditures for 1810 and a ledger entitled "Jonathan Hill's Account," 1807-1810.

Biographical Note

Thomas Middleton, son of Henry and Mary Williams Middleton, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1753. Members of the Middleton family were wealthy merchants and planters and prominent in South Carolina politics from the late seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries. Thomas Middleton's father was briefly president of the First Continental Congress in 1774. His brother, Arthur, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Middleton married Anne, daughter of Peter Manigault, and owned plantations on the Combahee River, which forms the border between Colleton and Beaufort counties, South Carolina. He was a member of the South Carolina Congress, 1774-1776. He died in 1797.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Nathaniel Russell Middleton Papers and Arthur Middleton Papers, both of which are included in the present edition. Several other related collections exist among the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, and the South Carolina Historical Society.

Introductory Materials

0227 Introductory Materials. 6 frames.

Volume

0233 Thomas Middleton, Plantation Book, 1734-1813. 39 frames.

Ravenel Family Papers, 1790-1918, Charleston District, South Carolina; also Rhode Island

Description of the Collection

Descendants of early French Huguenots, the Ravenel and DuBose families of South Carolina ranked among the most prominent members of the state's planter class. William Francis Ravenel (b. 1828), son of physician/planter Henry Ravenel (1790-1867), achieved note as a lawyer and planter in Charleston District (later Berkeley County). His half-brother, Henry W. Ravenel (1814-1887), became a well-respected botanist. Around 1857, William Ravenel married Ellen DuBose, whose brother, Theodore Samuel DuBose (b. 1785), was a graduate of Yale and a prosperous planter in Fairfield District.

The majority of papers in this collection pertain primarily to estate settlements and postwar plantation finances, and include deeds, wills, indentures, receipts, and cotton factor accounts.

This collection is arranged into four series as follows: Series 1. Personal Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1830s-1840s, Subseries 1.2. 1850s-1918, Subseries 1.3. Undated and Fragments; Series 2. Legal Papers—Subseries 2.1. Estate Papers, Subseries 2.2. Other Legal Papers; Series 3. Financial Papers—Subseries 3.1. Cotton Factor Accounts [not included], Subseries 3.2. Tax Receipts [not included], Subseries 3.3. Other Financial Papers [not included]; Series 4. Other Papers. Series 1 contains personal correspondence, mostly of Theodore S. DuBose and his sister, Ellen, who married William Ravenel. Series 2 and 3 make up the bulk of the collection. Series 2 contains almost exclusively papers pertaining to the settlement of the estates of the Ravenels and related families. Most of these papers were those of William F. Ravenel, who acted as executor of the estates of Abigail Ravenel, 1852-1869; Dr. Henry Ravenel, 1866-1903; Edwin DuBose, 1851-1886; Frederick Simons of Ophir Plantation, 1885-1890; and Rebecca H. Waring, 1890. William Ravenel's accounts with cotton factors, merchants, and tax collectors, and his business correspondence are included in Series 3.

Other estates for which settlement papers are included are: John Edwards, 1809; John Louis Ravenel, 1828; Mary Gaillard, 1828; Mrs. Paul Ravenel, 1852; Samuel DuBose, 1857-1858; and Jonathan Eady, 1854-1876 (Rene Ravenel, executor).

Series 4 includes miscellaneous items of interest, including a livestock record (1790–1897, incomplete) and a 10-page journal kept by two unidentified sisters. Information on slaves can be found in the personal correspondence and in the estate papers of Jonathan Eady, Samuel DuBose, Abigail Ravenel, John Louis Ravenel, and Mary Gaillard.

Biographical Note

William Francis Ravenel, to whom the majority of the papers in this collection belonged, was born in 1828, the son of Henry Ravenel (1790–1867) and Elizabeth Catherine Porcher (1798–1846). Ravenel worked as a lawyer, handling the estates of many of his relatives, and operated Woodlawn Plantation located in Charleston District (later Berkeley County) of South Carolina. Included in the collection are the estate papers of his father, a prominent planter and physician, and those of his great aunt, Abigail Ravenel. A few letters written by noted botanist Henry W. Ravenel, William's half brother, also appear. Rene Ravenel (1826–1875), another of William's half-brothers, acted as executor of the estate of Jonathan Eady, and his papers on this estate, along with a few of his business papers, appear here.

William Ravenel was of Huguenot descent, and he married Ellen M. DuBose, a descendant of another prominent South Carolina Huguenot family, around 1857. Ellen's brother, Theodore Samuel Marion DuBose, was a prosperous planter in the 1840s and 1850s. Educated at Yale University, he returned to South Carolina in the mid-1830s to run Farmington Plantation and, later, Roseland Plantation outside Winnsboro in Fairfield District. His son, William Porcher DuBose, became an influential Episcopal theologian in the latter part of the century. Ellen and Theodore DuBose account for much of the personal correspondence in the collection. The estate papers of their brother, Edwin, and of their father, Samuel DuBose (b. 1785), are also included.

Series 1. Personal Correspondence (1837–1918 and undated)

Family and other personal correspondence are presented in this series. Most of the letters from the 1840s are written by Theodore S. DuBose to members of his family. Most of those after the 1840s are written to or by DuBose's sister Ellen M. Ravenel and her husband William Ravenel.

Subseries 1.1. (1830s–1840s) This subseries consists of one letter to Peter C. Porcher in Paris, dated 1837, and eleven letters from Theodore S. DuBose to his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel DuBose, who lived in Charleston District, South Carolina. Most letters discuss DuBose's wife and children, news about friends, acquaintances and local events, and legal matters and business transactions. There is one letter dated May 27, 1847, concerning a recent railroad convention and subscriptions to construct a railroad along the Catawba River in South Carolina.

Subseries 1.2. (1850s–1918) Ten letters to Ellen M. DuBose Ravenel from various friends and family members concerning miscellaneous topics, such as her marriage, ca. 1857, to William Ravenel, are contained in this subseries. Also included are a letter from Henry W. Ravenel to his brother, William, upon news of William's engagement to Ellen and two letters written by Theodore DuBose, one to his father and another to his brother, Edwin DuBose. Of special note is a letter dated June 24, 1865, written by Alfred Huger at the age of eighty to William Ravenel, reminiscing about his years at Princeton University, 1803–1807, and discoursing on secession and the nature of the federal union as well as the burning of Columbia during the Civil War.

Later letters include a sympathy letter from Ellen M. Ravenel to her aunt, Nina, 1873; one letter to Annie S. Ravenel from her father, January 7, 1881; and one letter from Capt. William F. Ravenel to his mother, Mrs. Theodore D. Ravenel, from somewhere in France, October 28, 1918.

Subseries 1.3. Undated and Fragments (Undated) Letters and fragments written by Theodore S. DuBose, William DuBose, Henry William Ravenel, and others to family members are included in this subseries. These letters discuss illnesses and deaths, personal relationships, church and family matters, crops, and business transactions. Most of these letters were probably written in the 1840s and 1850s, though a few appear to be from a later period.

Series 2. Legal Papers (1809–1912 and undated)

This series consists primarily of papers concerning the settlement of Ravenel and other South Carolina family estates. Also included are miscellaneous legal papers, most of which pertain to Ravenel family members.

Subseries 2.1. Estate Papers (1809–1890) This subseries includes wills, deeds, bills of sale, receipts, probate records, and correspondence related to the settlement of estates as noted below.

Edwin DuBose Estate, 1851–1886. Deed for land (oversize) in St. John's Parish, Charleston District, South Carolina, sold him by Stephen Deveaux; certificate of executorship; letters testamentary; warrant of appraisement for executors; and survey of Stewarton Plantation.

Samuel DuBose Estate, 1857–1858. Will (mentions by name slaves owned by DuBose), deed for St. Stephen's Parish land sold him by Theodore Gourdin, and deed for St. John's Parish land sold him by Edwin DuBose.

Jonathan Eady Estate, 1854–1876. Will; deed for Charleston District, South Carolina, land sold him by Edward Owens; letters testamentary; accounts of the estate; and receipts. Included is a letter fragment referring to, and a receipt for the sale of, a slave named Isaac.

John Edwards Estate, 1809. Promissory note to estate executor for John Edwards.

Abigail Ravenel Estate, 1852–1869. Will, estate accounts, certificate of annual account, correspondence, and order for sale of personal property. There is material on slaves belonging to the estate, including a bill of sale for a slave named Rose, correspondence concerning the hiring out of several slaves, accounts for goods and services purchased for the slaves, and a slave birth list.

Dr. Henry Ravenel Estate, 1866–1903. Will, correspondence, receipts, accounts of the estate, letters testamentary, railroad stock certificates, and bill for survey of Woodlawn Plantation.

John Louis Ravenel and Mary Gaillard, 1828. Memorandum to the court concerning a dispute in which these estates were involved. Slaves who were part of the disputed property are mentioned.

Paul Ravenel Estate, 1852. Property appraisal and one receipt.

Frederick Simons Estate, 1890. One letter, tax receipts, and bills of redemption for land seized for failure to pay taxes.

Rebecca H. Waring Estate, 1890. One letter and a bill of redemption for land seized for failure to pay taxes.

Subseries 2.2. Other Legal Papers (1823–1912 and undated) This subseries contains the following miscellaneous legal papers: Deed transferring title of Pine Ville, South Carolina, land from Peter Gaillard to Mrs. Charlotte Ravenel, June 28, 1823; deed transferring title of St. John's Parish land from R. D. McKelvey to Stephen Deveaux, November 7, 1839; letter of guardianship appointing Theodore D. Ravenel as guardian of minor Samuel F. Ravenel, January 9, 1912; two unidentified fragments, one dated March 8, 1805, and the other undated; and four oversize plats (a 10 1/2" x 15" plat of St. John's Parish lands, a plat of St. Stephen's Parish land owned by Theodore Gourdin, a plat of Berkeley County lands for sale by John Ward, and a plat of Charleston District land owned by Daniel Ravenel).

Series 4. Other Papers (1790–1897)

This series comprises an arithmetic (ciphering) book belonging to William DuBose at the Newport Academy, Rhode Island, 1802; genealogical material on the Gaillard, Stevens, Palmer, and Ravenel families; women's diary entries from the 1840s; a livestock record, 1790–1897; and miscellaneous items including poems (manuscript and printed), recipes, and other materials.

The diary entries are by two unidentified women, one who wrote in the early 1840s, mostly about her religious beliefs, and a second, sister of the first, who wrote several later entries reflecting on the first woman's death and on her own religious feelings. Also of note, among the miscellaneous items, is a copy of the Rules of the Courting, Wooing, and Matrimonial Society, an organization of over one hundred South Carolina gentlemen formed to promote marriage and proper conduct among courting couples.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Ravenel Family Papers is provided on reel 9, frame 1016, and consists of Series 3, Financial Papers, 1833, 1855, 1859, and 1865–1903.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the South Carolina Historical Society include the Thomas Porcher Ravenel Papers and the Henry Ravenel Papers, both of which are included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series B*. Additional Ravenel papers exist among the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina.

Introductory Materials

0272 Introductory Materials. 17 frames.

Series 1. Personal Correspondence, 1837–1918 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1830s–1840s

0289 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0290 Folder 1, 1830s–1840s. 51 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1850s–1918

0341 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
0342 Folder 2, 1850s–1865. 74 frames.
0416 Folder 3, 1867, 1873, 1881, 1918. 13 frames.

Subseries 1.3: Undated and Fragments, Undated

0429 Description of Series 1.3. 1 frame.
0430 Folder 4, Undated and Fragments. 27 frames.

Series 2. Legal Papers, 1809–1912 and Undated

Subseries 2.1: Estate Papers, 1809–1890

0457 Description of Subseries 2.1. 1 frame.
0458 Folder 5, Edwin DuBose Estate, 1851–1886. 10 frames.
0468 Folder 6, Samuel DuBose Estate, 1857–1858. 14 frames.
0482 Folder 7, Jonathan Eady Estate, 1854–1876. 40 frames.
0522 Folder 8, John Edwards Estate, 1809. 4 frames.
0526 Folder 9, Abigail Ravenel Estate, 1852–1869. 47 frames.
0573 Folder 10, Dr. Henry Ravenel Estate, 1866–1903. 42 frames.
0615 Folder 11, Dr. Henry Ravenel Estate, 1866–1903. cont. 51 frames.
0666 Folder 12, Dr. Henry Ravenel Estate, 1866–1903. cont. 31 frames.
0697 Folder 13, John Louis Ravenel and Mary Gaillard, 1828. 16 frames.
0713 Folder 14, Paul Ravenel Estate, 1852. 4 frames.
0717 Folder 15, Frederick Simons Estate, 1890. 14 frames.
0731 Folder 16, Rebecca H. Waring Estate, 1890. 6 frames.

Subseries 2.2: Other Legal Papers, 1823–1912 and Undated

0737 Description of Subseries 2.2. 1 frame.
0738 Folder 17, Other Legal Papers, 1823–1912. 18 frames.

Series 4. Other Papers, 1790–1897

0756 Description of Series 4. 1 frame.
0757 Folder 26, "Cyphering Book," 1802. 176 frames.
0933 Folder 27, Genealogical Material. 6 frames.
0939 Folder 28, Diary Entries of Two Sisters, 1843, 1849, and Undated. 8 frames.

- 0947 Folder 29, Livestock Record, 1790–1897. 49 frames.
0996 Folder 30, Miscellaneous Items. 20 frames.

Omissions

- 1016 List of Omissions from the Ravenel Family Papers. 1 frame.

Reel 10

Josiah Smith, Jr. Letter Book, 1771–1784, Charleston and Georgetown Districts, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

Josiah Smith, Jr., of Charleston, South Carolina, was a merchant, financial agent, and Revolutionary War patriot. This one-volume collection contains a letter book with handwritten copies of 243 letters written by Josiah Smith, Jr., from May 1, 1771, through September 27, 1784. (An item-by-item list of the letters, noting addressee, date, and topic, is included as an appendix to the inventory and is filmed here among the introductory materials.) All of the letters were written from Charleston, South Carolina, except for a few Smith wrote in 1780–1781 from St. Augustine, Florida. The letters were copied in the letter book after Smith's return to Charleston in 1783. Most of the letters bear dates between 1771 and 1776, though a considerable number also date between 1778 and 1784. The letters are arranged chronologically with only a few exceptions in 1780 and 1781.

Many of Smith's letters prior to and during the Revolution contain valuable information on mercantile affairs. Smith wrote frequently to James Poyas and other British merchants in London and Bristol, to merchants and ship-owners in the West Indies, and to merchants in Savannah (especially Joseph Clay), Philadelphia, and New York. A few letters also appear to merchants in New Bern, North Carolina. These letters discuss prices of produce and merchandise, supply and demand, and various methods of making payment, usually by bills of exchange or by shipment of supplies. Much discussion appears concerning the difficulties and shortages of colonial circulating medium. The relationship Smith had with his business partners, George Smith, Edward Darrell, and Daniel DeSaussure, is only partially discussed.

Letters from this period, as well as after the war, also illuminate Smith's activities as an estate executor for several individuals, most of whom resided outside South Carolina but owned property in the state. Of note are letters concerning the estates of John Corker, who left property to heirs in England and a charitable trust to a group of dissenting churchmen in Namptwich, England; of Corker's brother, Thomas Corker, of England; of Alexander Taylor of Scotland; of Thomas Stoddard of Boston; and of Samuel Waddington of England. The letters contain information on the valuation, rents, and sales of several properties in Charleston, and of a number of plantation lands. They also provide a good deal of information on day-to-day plantation affairs.

Of particular interest is a large number of letters concerning Smith's position as resident manager of at least two plantations owned by George Austin of England. One of these plantations (name unknown) was located on the Pee Dee River and the other, Ashepoo, was located south of Charleston. Frequent letters to Austin discuss the purchase of slaves, crops, slave illnesses, and other plantation news. Letters to George Appleby of England, who acted (with Smith) as executor, and to George Austin, Jr., discuss the settlement of Austin's estate after Austin's death just before the Revolution began. He left his estate in trust for his minor grandsons, children of Eleanor Moultrie and John Moultrie (1729–1798). John Moultrie was lieutenant governor and acting governor of East Florida. By some means only partially revealed in the letters, Smith was able to prevent the confiscation of the estate even though Moultrie continued as a British official throughout the war and lived in England after the war.

Letters addressed to George Appleby and John Moultrie discuss the affairs of the plantations during the war and illustrate the difficulties of planting in a region harrassed by both armies. The letters also reveal relations with the overseers Smith employed to manage the plantations. Other

topics addressed are methods of planting and marketing crops (mostly rice and indigo), and the housing, clothing, care, and sale of slaves. A few letters discuss the plantations' affairs after the end of the war.

A number of letters written between 1772 and 1784 to the Reverend John Rodgers, pastor of the Wall Street Presbyterian Church in New York City, and to other ministers, provide detailed information on church affairs in Charleston and on the economic and educational connections between northern and southern branches of the Presbyterian church. In addition to daily church matters, the letters discuss Smith's services as an agent for Presbyterian organizations in the North that conducted lotteries for the benefit of church schools.

Some of the letters discuss the work in Charleston of the Reverend William Tennent III. Mention also appears of a Reverend Piercy, who came to South Carolina from Georgia for a brief stay and then went on to New York, and of conflicts between Tennent and Piercy. Piercy seems to have been the Reverend William Percy, head of the Bethesda College and Orphan House in Georgia, who later became rector of St. Paul's, the third Episcopal church in Charleston. Later letters contain a good deal of information on the Reverend John Joachim Zubly (1726–1781), a Swiss Presbyterian minister who lived in Purrysburg, South Carolina. A Loyalist, Zubly had property confiscated by both Georgia and South Carolina, and many of the letters to John Rodgers discuss Smith's efforts to secure payments on debts Zubly owed to Rodgers, first from Zubly and later from the two states.

Smith's letters also discuss other aspects of the business affairs of Rodgers, who acted as a creditor to a number of South Carolinians, and for whom Smith was a personal agent. Rodgers's daughter, Mary, was the widow of John Hodsdon, and possessed a dower interest of one-third in Hodsdon's estate. The residuary legatee was a Mrs. Ellis, who was probably Hodsdon's sister. Many letters to Rodgers, Mrs. Hodsdon, and Colonel John Bayard of Philadelphia, who married Mrs. Ellis during or just after the war, appear concerning Hodsdon's estate. Mrs. Ellis died during the war, and there is mention of a Dr. Ramsay, who was her executor. Dr. Ramsay was probably Dr. David Ramsay, the South Carolina historian, who married Sabine Ellis in 1775.

Smith's letters to George Austin, John Ray, Jr. (New York), Thomas Stoddard (Boston), and James Poyas (London), between 1774 and 1780, often discuss politics and the war. Topics include a 1774 controversy between the governor and the assembly of South Carolina over the importation of slaves, American resistance to English rule, early Revolutionary conditions in Charleston, and wartime military maneuvers. Of particular note are an April 22, 1774, letter to Ray discussing North Carolina Governor William Tryon and the Regulators; a May 18, 1775, letter to Poyas expressing fear of a slave revolt; and an August 5, 1780 letter to Mrs. Mary Hodsdon, describing the capture of Charleston. The small number of letters written while Smith was a prisoner of war in St. Augustine, Florida, contain more business information than descriptions of prison conditions.

The letters after the war reflect Smith's effort to rebuild his business and financial affairs, and chiefly discuss personal financial difficulties caused by his inability to collect interest or principle on the large sums he had invested in state and continental loans and in private loans made prior to the war. The same was true for the nonresident creditors he represented, and his letters are full of discussion of their troubles. A few letters to James Poyas, William Manning, George Appleby, and Dennis De Birdt of England, John Smith of Antigua, Joseph Blewer of Philadelphia, Joseph Hinson & Sons of Bermuda, and John Ray, Jr., of New York, discuss mercantile arrangements and accounts.

The four enclosures to the letter book include a 1733 indenture made by Uriah Edwards of Charleston, an undated clipping entitled "A Description of the Person of Jesus Christ," and an undated list of sewing and related articles possibly purchased by Smith for his drygoods business. One final item is a sheet of accounts for several estates that Smith managed. Accounts appear for George Austin (1778), George Smith (1777), Edward Darrell (1777), Dr. James Poyas (1778 and 1782–1783), and Dr. Alexander Taylor (1778).

The original front cover of the letter book contains limited biographical information about Smith.

Biographical Note

Josiah Smith, Jr. was born September 15, 1731, in Cainhoy, St. Thomas's Parish, South Carolina, the son of the Reverend Josiah Smith (1704–1781) and Elizabeth Darrell (1710–1759). The Reverend Smith received his education at Harvard and served as Presbyterian pastor at Cainhoy until about 1749, when he suffered a paralyzing stroke. Sometime after that year the family moved to Charleston, where Josiah Smith, Jr., lived until his death in 1826. The only years the younger Smith spent away from Charleston were during the British occupation of the city from 1780 to 1783.

Josiah Smith, Jr. was a merchant in Charleston, carrying on several enterprises. Besides operating his own business, he ran an import company with his cousin, George Smith, of Goose Creek, and his brother-in-law, Edward Darrell, of Charleston. The three jointly owned a ship, the *Carolina Society*, which they sold in 1771, and were partners with Daniel DeSaussure and James Poyas (of London) in a retail drygoods store in Beaufort, managed by DeSaussure. Smith's other business activities included acting as an agent and debt collector for individuals living elsewhere but owning property in South Carolina and as an executor of several estates. One of his major activities was acting as resident manager of at least two plantations owned by English resident George Austin.

Smith was a member of the Independent (Circular Congregational) Church of Charleston, which he called the "Congregation Church." He involved himself heavily in local church affairs, and frequently served as the southern agent for lotteries sponsored by northern churches trying to raise funds to build schools.

From the outbreak of American-English hostilities, Smith supported the Revolution. Early in the Revolutionary period he served in the South Carolina General Assembly. He later acted as agent for the United States Lottery to raise money for the war effort, and loaned £100,000 of his own, as well as money of his clients, to the state. During the siege of Charleston, he served on "garrison duty" with the troops defending the city, and in common with other inhabitants, became a prisoner of war on parole at the capitulation. He was one of a group of thirty-seven Charlestonians who, in spite of the parole, were sent to St. Augustine, Florida, in 1780. Smith remained in St. Augustine for about a year, when the British exchanged him and sent him to Philadelphia. Joined there by his father, wife, and children, who had been ordered to leave Charleston for refusing to swear allegiance to the crown, Smith remained in Philadelphia until early 1783.

After the war Smith sought to rebuild his business and financial affairs. He, George Smith, and Daniel DeSaussure formed a new mercantile firm, importing merchandise and operating two drygoods stores, one at Beaufort and one at Georgetown. Smith left the merchant business in 1790 when he received an appointment as cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States, in which capacity he served until 1810.

In 1758 Smith married Mary Stevens (1741–1795). He wrote in 1780 that they had twelve children, six of whom (three boys and three girls) were then living. The names of his children that are known are Elizabeth (b. 1759), Samuel (b. 1761), Elizabeth (b. 1765), Mary (b. 1762), William Stevens (1774–1837), Edward Darrell, Ann Martha (1780–1858), and Josiah Smith, III (1778–1780). Samuel married Caroline Tennent; Elizabeth (b. 1765) married her cousin George Smith, Jr.; Mary remained unmarried; William Stevens married Juliette Lee Waring in 1796; Edward Darrell married Sarah Tucker North in 1802; and Ann Martha married Charles Tennent in 1801.

N.B. Biographical information was taken from the letter book and from Mabel L. Webber, ed., "Josiah Smith's Diary, 1780–1781," *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, XXXIII (January 1932), pp. 1–28; (April 1932), pp. 79–116; (July 1932), pp. 197–207; (October 1932), pp. 281–289; XXXIV (January 1933), pp. 31–39; (April 1933), pp. 67–84; (July 1933), pp. 138–148; (October 1933), pp. 194–210. A chronological list of letters is included in the Introductory Materials on the microfilm. This list shows the addressee, address, date, and topic of all correspondence in the letter book.

Related collections include the Josiah Edward Smith Papers among the holdings of the Duke University Library, which is included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series F, Part 2*. Additional Josiah Edward Smith Papers exist among the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina.

Introductory Materials

- 0001 Introductory Materials. 26 frames.
Volume
- 0027 Folder 1, Lettercopy Book, 1771–1784. 508 frames.
0535 Folder 2, Enclosures. 7 frames.
0542 Folder 3, Original Front Cover. 3 frames.

David Gavin Diary, 1855–1874, Colleton District, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

David Gavin was a planter and lawyer who owned a plantation near St. George, South Carolina, in Dorchester County [then part of Colleton District]. This collection consists of an original volume (Volume 1) and a typed transcription of it (Volumes 2 and 3). The original volume consists of three sections: a diary, 1855–1871; personal accounts, 1856–1874; and brief entries giving vital dates, other information, and, occasionally, Gavin's impressions of about 150 family members, friends, and acquaintances.

In the diary, Gavin wrote about planting and plantation work, the weather, affairs of his neighbors, members of his family, legal work, current events in the United States and the world, and his own feelings and health.

Gavin was apparently a member of the American or Know-Nothing party, and, in an entry dated November 9, 1855, he criticized the Democratic party for bribery and corruption. He continued to criticize the government in entries throughout the diary.

Gavin also was against universal suffrage. In an entry dated November 4, 1856, he mentioned the candidates in the presidential election and stated that, while in South Carolina the legislature elected the electors, in all other states "they are elected by the people alias the mob-oc-ra-cy influenced by the demagogues." In an entry dated October 8, 1858, he stated his dislike of popular self-government and universal suffrage.

Gavin frequently noted information on local politics. In an entry dated March 31, 1858, he mentioned the names of the new sheriff and other newly elected officials in Colleton District.

Gavin handled numerous estates and frequently made trips to the court in Walterborough (Walterboro). He mentioned his own cases and other notable trials that occurred. In entries dated November 14 and 20, 1856, and November 4, 1857, he mentioned a trial of men accused of murdering a slave belonging to Colonel Lewis Morris. Gavin believed that the men were guilty, but that they would not be convicted. He noted, on November 16, 1857, that they were acquitted. Gavin frequently attended sales of slaves, usually involving estates, and noted the prices of slaves sold. In the entry of October 17, 1859, he mentioned that he had appraised the slaves of the estate of W. Wamer and listed the slaves' names and prices. On May 8, 1860, he noted that he had appraised the value of slaves as a step in the division of an estate.

Gavin also did surveying and mentioned on April 17, 1856, surveying and selling a parcel of land.

In October of 1857, Gavin noted that four banks in South Carolina had suspended specie payments and gave their names and the dates they suspended payment. He described his own theories on the reason for the "Panic of 1857."

Gavin frequently noted in his diary affairs in the lives of his neighbors. A family named Rumph is mentioned. Their daughter married Moses West who, Gavin stated, abused her. On February 6, 1857, he mentioned Mrs. West's difficulties in obtaining a separation—all the law would allow in South Carolina—and custody of the children. He also frequently dined or visited with neighbors and mentioned their visits to him. Gavin mentioned camp meetings, meetings of the Sons of Temperance, and his activities as a Commissioner of the Poor.

Gavin wrote about the management of his plantation and the planting of various crops such as corn, rice, peas, and cotton. He described the work of slaves and progress on improvements to his property. He discussed building a road across the swamp on his property, and a cornhouse,

which he called the American or Know-Nothing cornhouse. In 1859–1860, he hired two overseers successively, but had difficulties with them and let them go.

Gavin wrote about sick slaves on his plantation and various remedies used to cure them. In the summer and fall of 1857, there was much fever, and Gavin himself was very ill.

From 1855 through 1860, Gavin frequently mentioned one of his slaves, named Team, who continually ran away. On December 3, 1855, he mentioned a search for Team. On December 20, 1855, he noted that Team was home again. On March 14, 1856, Gavin wrote that he wanted to sell Team because he had run away twice. Gavin wrote that he originally had sent to Florida and bought Team because he owned his wife and the rest of his family.

Gavin occasionally mentioned free black families who lived in his district. On December 29, 1855, he noted that a free black man was killed by the railroad cars at Branchville. On April 26, 1858, he mentioned a neighbor who associated with free black men, a practice of which Gavin disapproved. On November 9, 1855, Gavin noted a court action making the "Merchant family free Indians."

Gavin mentioned forebodings of the breaking up of the union on several occasions before 1861. During the Civil War years, he reported progress of the war and its local effects, such as the reorganization of the South Carolina Militia. On June 18, 1863, Gavin wrote that the Yankees had burned some plantations in the Beaufort District on the Combahee River. In late 1863 and early 1864, he wrote out Confederate tax returns for himself and for some estates. There are only a few scattered entries after August 1864.

Among those mentioned in the diary, Gavin frequently wrote about members of the following families: Aberly (or Averly), Gavin, Hughs (Hughes?), Inabinet, Moorner, Muckenfuss, Murray, Myers, Pye, Rumph, Shuler, Sistrunk, Utsey, and West.

The personal accounts section lists "Expenses and money paid out," 1856–1874. Costs are listed for such items as clothes, food, transportation and lodging, household and farm equipment, magazine subscriptions, shipping, horses, and services such as blacksmithing and carpentry.

The final section contains entries for about 150 individuals known by Gavin. The entries, which range from a few words to a paragraph, were typically made at the death of an individual, but occasionally were written when someone was born or married. These events occurred 1855–1872. Entries usually list birth and death dates and commonly also the cause of death. Gavin often commented on the life or death of an individual, noting extraordinary circumstances or characteristics. Gavin noted, for example, that Eveann Pendarvis was a woman "who has now married twice and never changed her name, a circumstance I never knew or heard of before," and that Mary M. Gavin was "murdered Friday evening Nov. the 9th 1866 near her mother's farm...by two freedmen Caesar and Owen." Gavin frequently lamented sufferings caused by "Yankees." Information is included on Methodist Bishop James Osgood Andrew (1794–1871), Isaac Marion Dwight (ca. 1799–1874), and Alfred Huger (1788–1872), as well as on members of the Appleby, Canaday, Firman (Furman?), Gavin, Horn, Huger, Moorner, Murray, Rowe, Sistrunk, Shuler, and other families. A few account and diary entries also are included in this section.

Biographical Note

David Gavin (b. 1811) was the son of John and Ann Gavin. He had three brothers: Charles (b. 1815), who lived in Florida; John (ca. 1819–1858); and William (1829–1861).

Gavin lived in the Colleton District of South Carolina, presumably in the area between the present St. George (called George's Station in the diary) in Dorchester County, and Canaday's Crossroads in Colleton County. He was a planter and a lawyer who made frequent trips to the court in Walterborough (Walterboro).

Introductory Materials

0545 Introductory Materials. 9 frames.

Volume

0554 Volume 1, David Gavin, Diary, 1855–1874. 259 frames.

Typescripts

0813 Volume 2, David Gavin, Diary, 1855–1874. 275 frames.

Reel 11

David Gavin Diary cont. Typescripts cont.

0001 Volume 3, David Gavin, Diary, 1855–1874. 156 frames.

Grimball Family Papers, 1683–1916, Colleton and Charleston Districts, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

The Grimball family of Charleston, South Carolina were owners of Pinebury and Grove plantations near Charleston. Family members include John Berkley Grimball (1800–1892), his wife Margaret Ann (Meta) Morris Grimball (1810–1881), and their nine children. This collection includes correspondence, plantation accounts, financial and legal papers, commonplace books, notebooks, scrapbooks, and other material, dated 1830–1900. Topics include the management of plantations before and after the Civil War; relations with slaves and former slaves; the careers of the Grimball sons in the Confederate army, including William Grimball in the 1st South Carolina Artillery Regiment; ante-bellum and postbellum family life in South Carolina and New York, through the Grimball's connections with the Morris family of Morrisania, New York. Also included are papers relating to John Berkley Grimball's interest in the Charleston Library Society.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1796–1826, Subseries 1.2. 1830–1859, Subseries 1.3. 1860–1865, Subseries 1.4. 1866–1882 [not included], Subseries 1.5. 1883–1930 [not included], Subseries 1.6. Undated ; Series 2. Financial Materials, 1797–1899; Series 3. Legal Materials, 1683–1912; Series 4. Other Items—Subseries 4.1. Commonplace Books, Recipes, and Miscellaneous Material, Subseries 4.2. Book, Pamphlets, and Scrapbooks [not included]; and Series 5. Pictures. Letters and their attachments pertaining to finances are in the correspondence series.

Biographical Note

The Grimball family was a prominent family in Charleston, South Carolina, during the nineteenth century. They owned two plantations near Charleston—Pinebury and the Grove—where they cultivated rice and other crops, particularly corn and cotton before 1852. The family descended from Paul Grimball who came to South Carolina from England in 1682 and was secretary and receiver general of the Province. He died on Edisto Island in 1696.

The chief figures in the Grimball family as documented by this collection are John Berkley Grimball (1800–1892) and his wife Margaret Ann (Meta) Morris Grimball (1810–1881), daughter of Colonel Lewis Morris of Morrisania, New York, and Elizabeth (Manigault) Morris of South Carolina. The Grimballs were connected also with the Munro, Trenholm, and Wilkins families of South Carolina.

The Grimballs had nine children: Elizabeth, Berkley, Lewis, William, John, Arthur, Gabriella, Charlotte, and Harry.

John Berkley Grimball's sister, also mentioned, Mrs. Eliza G. Wilkins, married Martin L. Wilkins (d. 1843). They had six children—Berkley, Gouveneur, Martin, Sarah, Eliza, and Annie—as well as others who died early in life.

Series 1. Correspondence (1796–1930 and undated)

Subseries 1.1. (1796–1826) Correspondence in this subseries is believed to be the correspondence of John Grimball and his wife Eliza Berkley Grimball, parents of John Berkley Grimball. The letter dated 1796 appears to be from John Grimball to a government official requesting his intervention over an unredeemed bond or certificate. The other two letters are to and from family members.

Subseries 1.2. (1830–1859) Correspondence in this subseries is for the most part correspondence of John Berkley Grimball and his wife Meta Morris Grimball about travel, sickness, births and deaths, social affairs, menus, and money matters. Only a few items date from before 1840.

Included are letters written in the 1840s by John Berkley Grimball to Gouveneur M. Wilkins, brother of Grimball's brother-in-law, Martin L. Wilkins (d. 1843), about the estate of Martin L. Wilkins and the financial and other problems facing Eliza G. Wilkins and her seven children. Also included is correspondence of John Berkley Grimball from the 1850s with various Charleston brokers about the purchase of Grove Plantation and the sale of some of his land.

Letters of Margaret Ann (Meta) Morris Grimball include one to her son Arthur at the State Military Academy in Columbia, South Carolina, dated February 10, 1858, concerning his desire to resign. Arthur was expelled from this institution in April for his involvement in a disturbance there. Also included is a letter from John Berkley Grimball, April 19, 1858, written from Columbia where he was attending the meeting of the State Legislature and discussing the introduction of measures affirming the right of secession.

Correspondents of 1850–1859 include Mrs. L. E. Rutherford, a cousin from Morrisania, New York; Lewis Morris; Martin L. Wilkins, Jr.; Berkley Grimball; Berkley G. Wilkins; William Whaley; Henry W. Lesesne; and Joseph D. Aiken.

Subseries 1.3. (1860–1865) Correspondence in this subseries consists mostly of letters written during the Civil War by Grimball sons, serving in the Confederate army, to their parents. A few letters written in 1860 are to Elizabeth B. Grimball, who was staying with her aunt, Mrs. Butler, in Philadelphia. The letters are from her mother, Margaret Ann (Meta) Morris Grimball, and give information about family activities. A letter dated November 27, to Elizabeth from her brother Lewis sharply reprimands her for her antisecessionist sentiments.

Included are letters relating to the Grimball sons' attempts to secure commissions in the Confederate army. Also included are March–December 1862 letters from William H. Grimball, a lieutenant in the 1st South Carolina Artillery Regiment, at Fort Sumter and Simmons Bluff, giving information about his situation and that of the other Grimball sons. An August 29, 1862, letter describes in detail the execution of an attempted deserter. Also included are letters from Arthur Grimball, dated April 1863, describing the battle against the ironclads that attacked Fort Sumter, and letters from John Grimball, dated August 1863, and written from Rouen, France, where he had arrived on a blockade runner to purchase supplies for the Confederacy. Lewis Grimball wrote in 1864 recounting his part in the skirmishes that took place before and during the Battle of Atlanta, and other campaigns in Georgia and Tennessee.

Correspondence from Arthur Grimball towards the end of the war describes his attention to his father's affairs in Charleston. In January 1864, Arthur Grimball wrote his father about selling the furniture in their Meeting Street house in Charleston after robbers had broken in. Later in the year, he wrote about checking on the deserted plantations and a night expedition in a rowboat to get goods from a blockade runner wrecked off a Sullivan's Island reef.

William Grimball died of fever on July 27, 1864, in a Charleston army hospital. There are several letters written by him as he lay dying, letters of condolence from family and friends, and one from John Berkley Grimball to his wife written from Charleston on the day of their son's death.

There is little correspondence relating to the close of the war. Postwar correspondence from friends and relatives of the Grimballs tells of their living conditions, attempts to round up their former slaves and care for them, and other aspects of postwar existence in Charleston and the surrounding country. Letters between Meta and John Berkley Grimball discuss his efforts to save his plantations and straighten out his ruined financial affairs. The letters indicate that the Grimball

family was entirely dependent on Meta's income from the Morris estate in New York for many years after the war.

Subseries 1.6. (Undated) This subseries is composed of undated letters and letter fragments of Grimbball family members and others. The letters are arranged by recipient; however, when the sender is identifiable and the recipient is either unknown or not a family member, the letter is filed under the sender's name. Many of the letters addressed to Meta Morris Grimbball are from her sister Charlotte Morris Manigault, and were apparently written while Charlotte was traveling in Europe. The arrangement is as follows: Arthur Grimbball; Berkley Grimbball; Charlotte Grimbball; Gabriella Grimbball; John Berkley Grimbball; Lewis Grimbball; Meta Morris Grimbball; Elizabeth Grimbball Munro; and unknown correspondents and unidentifiable letter fragments.

Series 2. Financial Materials (1797–1899 and undated)

This series includes plantation accounts, bills, receipts, loan documents, mortgages, bills of sale for slaves, and other financial material relating to the Grimbball family. Letters and their attachments relating to finances are filed in Series 1.

Included in the plantation accounts are the private and plantation accounts for the years 1829–1839 of Martin L. Wilkins, brother-in-law of John Berkley Grimbball, with his factor, John Wilkes. The location of Wilkins's plantation is unknown. Also included in these folders are statements of rice sales from the two Grimbball plantations, Pinebury and Grove, chiefly from the years 1858–1879. There are several account books included in these folders. A plantation journal of John Berkley Grimbball, dating from 1824–1832, contains irregular entries concerning rice, potatoes, etc. Another dated 1876–1879 lists John Berkley Grimbball's accounts for Pinebury Plantation purchases with Adam R. Deas. A third account book contains the rice sale account sheets of Arthur Grimbball for Grove Plantation, 1876–1879.

A separate folder contains statements of funds of the Charleston Library Society for the years 1872 and 1873. John Berkley Grimbball had a great interest in this organization throughout the following years and was eventually elected its president.

Financial material relating to the Grimbball family's slaves is contained in a separate folder. Included are bills of sales for slaves bought by Martin L. Wilkins and John Berkley Grimbball in 1826 and notations of items purchased for the slaves on Grimbball's two plantations in 1858. Also included is a "List of the Negroes belonging to J. B. Grimbball who left the Grove and Pinebury Plantations in St. Paul's Parish on the night of the 2nd, March 1862, and deserted to the Yankees at Edisto Island."

Materials filed as other financial material include lists of stock and their then current values, two notes dated 1836 certifying Martin L. Wilkins had no unsatisfied mortgages, a list of investments for one of the Grimbball daughters from 1880–1893, and other miscellaneous items.

Series 3. Legal Materials (1683–1912 and undated)

This series contains land records, deeds, lease agreements, wills, and other legal documents of the Grimbball family. Included in the land records are copies of seventeenth and eighteenth century land grants to Paul Grimbball, ancestor of John Berkley Grimbball. Also included is John Berkley Grimbball's application for the surrender of his lands in 1865, and property settlements and deeds drawn up between John and Meta Grimbball and their children in 1867.

After the Civil War, there are copies of lease agreements for the plantations. In the late 1860s, John Berkley Grimbball leased Grove Plantation to Thomas Larisey and made an agreement with Henry Jenkins, a freed slave, to cultivate rice on Pinebury Plantation. In 1871, Grimbball leased Pinebury to Adam Deas, believed to be a former slave of Grimbball's. Letters and agreements between Grimbball and Deas continue for a number of years.

Included in the wills folder are wills made by Meta and John Berkley Grimbball during the course of their lifetimes.

The items included as other legal papers are chiefly documents from various estates with which the Grimbballs were involved. These include partnership agreements; the law license of Arthur Grimbball; and agreements between members of the Grimbball family and others over property, improvements to the plantations, and management of the plantations.

Series 4. Other Items (1800–1916 and undated)

Subseries 4.1. Commonplace Books, Recipes, and Miscellaneous Material

Commonplace books and miscellaneous material belonging to the Grimbball family are presented in this subseries. There is also one folder of family recipes. The commonplace books contain diary entries, records of deaths of family and friends, quotations, autograph poems to Elizabeth (Elizabeth Grimbball Munro?), notes on physical ailments, and other memoranda.

Miscellaneous material includes obituaries, commissions and honors received by the Grimbball sons in the Confederate army, school reports for the Grimbball children, and loose newspaper clippings. Also included are notes on land transactions and original compositions of family members.

Series 5. Pictures (1884–1905 and undated)

This subseries contains pictures of John Berkley Grimbball as an old man (cabinet card); unidentified man, presumably eighteenth century (photograph of a painted portrait); interior of Goose Creek Church, South Carolina (photograph); "Old Bell Tower," Dorchester, South Carolina, "sketch taken in 1884"; "Old White Church," "Seven miles from Summerville, S.C.," 1905, "Taken from a sketch made in 1884"; an ironclad ship, inscribed "Lieut. John Grimbball" on verso; pencil sketches; and Charleston, South Carolina, harbor (engraving).

Omissions

A list of omissions from Grimbball Family Papers is included on reel 13, frame 0701, and consists of Subseries 1.4–1.5, Correspondence, 1866–1930, and Subseries 4.2, Other items, Book, Pamphlets, Scrapbooks, 1879–1905.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the John Berkley Grimbball Diary, the Meta Morris Grimbball Diary, and the Manigault, Morris, and Grimbball Family Papers, all of which are included in the present edition. Another related collection of John Berkley Grimbball Family Papers exists among the holdings of the Duke University Library.

Introductory Materials

0157 Introductory Materials. 21 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1796–1930 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1796–1826

0178 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.

0179 Folder 1, 1796–1826. 8 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1830–1859

0187 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.

0188 Folder 2, 1830–1839. 10 frames.

0198 Folder 3, 1840–1849. 28 frames.

0226 Folder 4, 1850–1857. 63 frames.

0289 Folder 5, 1858. 57 frames.

0346 Folder 6, 1859. 20 frames.

Subseries 1.3: 1860–1865

0366 Folder 7, 1860. 43 frames.

0409 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame [filmed out of order].

0410 Folder 8, 1861–1862. 78 frames.

0488 Folder 9, 1863. 94 frames.

0582 Folder 10, January–June 1864. 59 frames.

- 0641 Folder 11, July–August 1864. 83 frames.
- 0724 Folder 12, September–December 1864. 86 frames.
- 0810 Folder 13, 1865. 104 frames.
- 0914 Folder 14, Undated, ca. 1860–1865. 30 frames.

Reel 12

Grimball Family Papers cont. Series 1. Correspondence, 1796–1930 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.6: Undated

- 0001 Description of Subseries 1.6. 2 frames.
- 0003 Folder 56, Arthur Grimball, Undated. 6 frames.
- 0009 Folder 57, Berkley Grimball, Undated. 19 frames.
- 0028 Folder 58, Charlotte Grimball, Undated. 3 frames.
- 0031 Folder 59, Gabriella Grimball, Undated. 4 frames.
- 0035 Folder 60, John Berkley Grimball, Undated. 36 frames.
- 0071 Folder 61, Lewis Grimball, Undated. 4 frames.
- 0075 Folder 62, Meta Morris Grimball, Undated. 78 frames.
- 0153 Folder 63, Elizabeth Grimball Munro, Undated. 25 frames.
- 0178 Folder 64, Unknown correspondents and unidentifiable letter fragments, Undated. 29 frames.

Series 2. Financial Materials, 1797–1899 and Undated

- 0207 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
- 0208 Folder 65, Bills and Receipts, 1813–1869. 28 frames.
- 0236 Folder 66, Bills and Receipts, 1870–1928. 34 frames.
- 0270 Folder 67, Charleston Library Society, 1872–1873. 8 frames.
- 0278 Folder 68, Loan Documents, 1823–1833. 29 frames.
- 0307 Folder 69, Loan Documents, 1835–1861. 20 frames.
- 0327 Folder 70, Mortgages, 1830–1867. 17 frames.
- 0344 Folder 71, Plantation Accounts, 1797–1832. 63 frames.
- 0407 Folder 72, Plantation Accounts, 1829–1831. 49 frames.
- 0456 Folder 73, Plantation Accounts, 1832–1833. 56 frames.
- 0512 Folder 74, Plantation Accounts, 1834–1835. 61 frames.
- 0573 Folder 75, Plantation Accounts, 1836–1839. 47 frames.
- 0620 Folder 76, Plantation Accounts, 1858–1866. 58 frames.
- 0678 Folder 77, Plantation Accounts, 1868–1879. 36 frames.
- 0714 Folder 78, Plantation Accounts, 1876–1879. 91 frames.
- 0805 Folder 79, Plantation Accounts, 1880–1886. 33 frames.
- 0838 Folder 80, Plantation Accounts, 1888–1898. 27 frames.
- 0865 Folder 81, Slave Material, 1828–1870. 52 frames.
- 0917 Folder 82, Tax Material, 1864–1894. 19 frames.
- 0936 Folder 83, Other Financial Material, 1836–1868. 20 frames.
- 0956 Folder 84, Other Financial Material, 1871–1899 and Undated. 20 frames.

Series 3. Legal Materials, 1683–1912 and Undated

- 0976 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
- 0977 Folder 85, Land Records, 1683–1905. 51 frames.

Reel 13

Grimball Family Papers cont.

Series 3. Legal Materials, 1683–1912 and Undated cont.

- 0001 Folder 86, Lease Agreements, 1867–1885. 35 frames.
- 0036 Folder 87, Wills, 1820–1912. 37 frames.
- 0073 Folder 88, Other Legal Items, 1823–1881. 34 frames.
- 0107 Folder 89, Other Legal Items, 1883–1904. 28 frames.

Series 4. Other Items, 1800–1916 and Undated

Subseries 4.1: Commonplace Books, Recipes, and Miscellaneous Material

- 0135 Description of Series 4. 1 frame.
- 0136 Folder 90, Commonplace Books, 1842 and 1865. 34 frames.
- 0170 Folder 91, Commonplace Books, 1867–1879. 36 frames.
- 0206 Folder 92, Commonplace Books, 1876, 1885. 34 frames.
- 0240 Folder 93, Commonplace Books, 1899–1903. 24 frames.
- 0264 Folder 94, Commonplace Books, Undated. 39 frames.
- 0305 Folder 95, Commonplace Books, Undated. 28 frames.
- 0333 Folder 96, Recipes, 1800–1869. 22 frames.
- 0355 Folder 97, Miscellaneous Material, 1806–1863. 42 frames.
- 0397 Folder 98, Miscellaneous Material, 1864–1866. 50 frames.
- 0447 Folder 99, Miscellaneous Material, 1867–1874. 26 frames.
- 0473 Folder 100, Miscellaneous Material, 1875–1878. 27 frames.
- 0500 Folder 101, Miscellaneous Material, 1879–1882. 5 frames.
- 0505 Folder 102, Miscellaneous Material, 1888–1916. 39 frames.
- 0544 Folder 103, Miscellaneous Material, Undated. 57 frames.
- 0601 Folder 104, Miscellaneous Material, Undated. 46 frames.
- 0647 Folder 105, Miscellaneous Material, Undated. 39 frames.

Series 5. Pictures, 1884–1905 and Undated

- 0686 Description of Series 5. 1 frame.
- 0687 Folder P-980/1–7. 14 frames.

Omissions

- 0701 List of Omissions from the Grimball Family Papers. 1 frame.

John Berkley Grimball Diary, 1832–1883, Colleton and Charleston Districts, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

John Berkley Grimball, 1800–1892, was a rice planter of Charleston and Colleton District, South Carolina. This collection of seventeen manuscript volumes contains the diary of John Berkley Grimball covering the period 1832 through 1883. Each volume includes a wide variety of topics entered at uneven time intervals. Sometimes Grimball wrote in his diary on an almost daily basis; at other times, weeks intervened between one entry and the next. Some of the earlier volumes also contain plantation records and lists of expenses. The date spans covered by the plantation and expense records do not necessarily match the dates of diary entries in the same volume. Some of the volumes contained loose papers. These papers have been removed from the volumes and filed in folders appearing immediately after the volume from which they came.

Typed transcriptions of the manuscript volumes were produced at the donor's request at the Southern Historical Collection in 1945–1947. The seventeen manuscript volumes yielded five volumes of typed transcriptions, which have also been included here.

Biographical Note

John Berkley Grimball, son of John and Eliza Berkley Grimball, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, June 23, 1800, and died there in 1892. He was a descendant of Paul Grimball (d. 1696), who came to South Carolina from England in 1682 and was secretary and receiver general of the province.

Grimball graduated from Princeton University in 1819 and traveled for some time in Europe before returning to South Carolina to begin his career as a rice planter. In 1830, he married Margaret Ann (Meta) Morris (1810–1881), a descendent of Lewis Morris, general in the Continental army, member of the Continental Congress, and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Meta's father, also called Lewis Morris, married Elizabeth Manigault of South Carolina in 1807. She died in 1822. In 1834, Morris married Aramintha Lowndes, who died in 1843. Lewis Morris, while maintaining control of Morris family property around Morrisania in upper New York State, lived near the Grimballs at the Bluff Plantation. Through Meta's family, Grimball was connected to the prominent Manigault and Lowndes families of South Carolina. It was also Meta's income from the New York estates that helped sustain the Grimball family after the Civil War.

The Grimballs had nine children: Elizabeth (1831–1914), who married William Munro (d. 1900) and lived in Unionville, South Carolina; Berkley (1833–1899), who studied law; Lewis (1835–1901), a physician who married Clementina Legge; William (d. 1864); John (d. 1922), who attended the United States Naval Academy and married Katie Moore; Arthur (d. 1894); Gabriella (d. 1924); Charlotte; and Harry, who married Helen E. Trenholm, daughter of Edward L. Trenholm, in 1876.

Series 1. Diary (1832–1883)

The diary of John Berkley Grimball covers a vast number of subjects; many names are mentioned, and many events are chronicled. At some point in the collection's processing history, an attempt was made to organize the contents of the diary around several main subjects. Those subjects were: plantation lands and cultivation, especially of rice; slavery and free blacks; finances; social life; travel and transportation; politics, the Civil War, and Reconstruction; religion; education; and health. There was also a short section on miscellaneous topics of interest.

The following descriptions are edited versions of those original subject-based summaries. Although they read in places like extended biographical notes, the information they contain is derived solely from entries in Grimball's diary. These descriptions are in no way comprehensive; they are intended to give only a general idea of how each subject is handled in the diary. In a few cases, some of the more significant entries relating to each subject have been cited specifically. The descriptions are followed by a folder list that shows the chronological break-out of the volumes.

Plantation lands and cultivation. John Berkley Grimball apparently inherited plantation property in St. Paul's Parish, Colleton District, South Carolina, and perhaps in other nearby areas. The exact locations, names, and ownership of the plantations are not always clear from the diary. Diary entries indicate that Grimball also managed property for his mother on the Stono and Dawho Rivers until her death on July 27, 1844.

Sporadic buying and selling of plantations is recorded in the diary. Before the Civil War, Grimball sold his Slann's Island plantation and his mother's Stono River Plantation and purchased the Grove Plantation from some Morris family members in the North. With the loss of his slaves and the onset of financial woes after the Civil War, Grimball was forced to let the Grove go back to its original owners. His sons, however, regained possession of this land in the 1870s. Grimball retained possession of Pinebury Plantation, one of his mother's properties, from the time of her death until his own.

While there are many entries relating to land values and the sale and purchase of property, there is only a moderate amount of information on methods of cultivation. The diary shows that, when he began his planting career, Grimball was cultivating cotton, corn, and rice. An entry dated

1852, however, records his decision to cultivate only rice. Grimball belonged to the State Agricultural Society and also to several local societies. Diary entries, particularly around September 1837, show that he was an active member of these organizations, especially the St. Paul's Parish society.

Grimball and his family spent each fall and winter on the plantations, moving to Charleston in the spring to avoid the dangers associated with the miasmas of the swamps, which could result in "country fever," chills, and other illnesses; however there were frequent trips between Charleston and the plantations in all seasons, the travel being accomplished by boat, horseback, or some sort of horse-drawn conveyance. In Charleston, the Grimballs rented houses in several locations, and also sometimes purchased and sold property in the city.

When resident in Charleston, Grimball received frequent reports from his plantation overseers about the activities of the slaves and the general condition of his property. Grimball seems to have had a great deal of trouble retaining trustworthy overseers, and he often wrote of the anxieties and frustrations associated with those who did not perform their duties in a satisfactory manner.

Slavery and free blacks. Diary entries document that, prior to the Civil War, Grimball owned seventy or eighty slaves himself and controlled the activities of others on his mother's lands. During this period, most entries relate in some fashion to slaves: the management and care of slaves; their clothing; their punishments; their illnesses; their purchase and sale. Besides his regular staff of slave house servants, Grimball apparently employed Mary, a free black, as a nurse.

In October 1832, Grimball wrote of an appeal from a free black tailor for assistance in moving himself and his family to Liberia. In June 1835, there is a description of an incident at Salt Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, where a black man sang love songs in a show, prompting guests from South Carolina to leave the room in protest.

By 1862, many of Grimball's slaves had left his plantations. In an effort to save the rest, he removed them to the plantation of Dubose Porcher at Monck's Corner. In March 1863, Grimball sold all of his slaves, except for a few older slaves and house servants. This sale marked the end of his career as a planter. In 1867 and 1868, he recorded his sharecropping arrangements with a white man and with one of his former slaves.

Finances. Grimball meticulously recorded his financial activities. He noted money received and disbursed, investments and notes signed for himself and endorsed for others, and expenses relating to his family and plantations. Some of the diary volumes contain plantation accounts, where Grimball documented expenditures for planting supplies, slaves, and other outlays.

In the first years of the diary, Grimball dealt with Charleston factors Wilkes and Middleton. Later he patronized Robertson and Blacklock. Grimball faithfully recorded his tax payments from the time he began the diary until the end. General financial crises are discussed, and, in May 1837, there is a detailed description of a meeting called by the mayor of Charleston to request that local banks suspend the payment of specie. Suspension of specie payment is also reported on October 12, 1857.

Grimball also recorded his regular purchase of lottery tickets, none of which seem to have paid off in his favor.

Meta Morris Grimball's father died in 1863, and it is clear from diary entries that the money from his estate that came to her after the Civil War helped the Grimballs avoid total bankruptcy in the postwar period.

Social life. Many diary entries portray the members of the Grimball family moving in the inner circle of South Carolina society. Their attendance at social affairs—balls, weddings, dinners, etc.—is documented, often with detailed descriptions of menus and table arrangements. The daughters of the family made their debuts in Charleston, and Grimball often wrote of visits made to and paid by members of many prominent Charleston families. All of the Grimball children had the benefit of dancing, music, and art lessons, and Grimball made frequent purchases to strengthen his private library holdings. He was also a supporter of the Charleston Library Society, to which he made many donations, and for which, in the later part of his life, he served a multiyear presidency.

Grimball was an art patron of sorts as well. A May 1832 entry describes his appreciation of portraits of Manigault, Pringle, and Izard family members. In 1847, he noted that he was having portraits painted by Charles Fraser (1782–1860), and, in 1859, by John Beaufain (1825–1877).

Travel and transportation. Travel is often mentioned in the diary, Grimball and his family making frequent trips to the North, the springs in Virginia, and to other places. Grimball described modes of transportation in great detail and spared no paper on descriptions of his fellow passengers, the resorts he patronized, the cost of travel, and the amount of time it consumed.

Politics, the Civil War, and Reconstruction. On July 4, 1832, Grimball wrote of a political rally and discussed states' rights and the free trade party. During the nullification crisis, he sympathized with the States' Rights party in its contest with the Union party, but diary entries do not reflect much political activity. In the fall of 1832 and 1833, he voiced criticism of the corruption and bribery rampant during state and congressional elections.

Although elected at the end of 1838 to fill an unexpired term in the state senate, Grimball's diary indicates that he was not very interested in the political scene he must have witnessed. Grimball appears to have been more interested in military questions, especially the formation of the "Horse Guards" in Charleston in July 1832. References to the Horse Guards continue through 1835.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Grimball's five oldest sons went off to serve the Confederacy. Throughout the war period, Grimball wrote of military engagements, the dead and the wounded, and his hopes and fears about the outcome of the conflict. In June 1862, Grimball, his wife, son Harry, and three daughters went to Spartanburg, South Carolina, in an effort to avoid enemy attacks on the coast. There they took quarters in St. John's College, where they remained until the war was over. Grimball made frequent trips home during this time, both to look after his property and to report for possible duty in the reserves. Diary entries show anxiety about growing food and clothing shortages. By June 1865, Grimball wrote that he was penniless and was forced to barter some of his possessions in exchange for the necessities of life.

Immediately following the Civil War, Grimball's diary reflects the difficulties brought about by unemployment and general lack of funds. Son Lewis began his medical practice; son Arthur started a store on the Prioleau Plantation, and a daughter began giving music lessons. Son John traveled in Europe and planned to go to Mexico to cultivate tobacco. Grimball reported hearing from John in Vera Cruz, but, by 1867, John was back in South Carolina.

Grimball wrote frequently during this period of trying to recommence planting on his plantations. A November 1865 entry describes his problems with the Freedman's Bureau, which had classified his lands as abandoned. He also wrote of troubles with retrieving the steam engine and boilers that had been stolen from the Grove Plantation.

In 1865, Meta Morris Grimball petitioned for pardon so that she could be awarded her share of the funds from the Morris family estate. Her inheritance, which seems to have been settled periodically on various of the Grimball children, was the mainstay of the family in the years following the war.

Religion. Though Grimball's wife and children were Episcopalians, for most of his life, Grimball was a member of the Presbyterian church. Diary entries show that the family was active in both denominations both in Charleston and in the country. On October 10, 1832, Grimball wrote of his interest in establishing a Presbyterian church in Wiltown, South Carolina, and, on February 28, 1835, of the laying of the cornerstone of the Episcopal church at Wiltown Bluff. In Charleston, Grimball records the family's activities in St. Michael's, St. Peter's, Grace, and other Episcopal Churches. Grimball himself seems to have attended the Circular Congregational Church. After the Civil War, the family's religious life was simplified with Grimball's confirmation in the Episcopal Church.

Education. The Grimball children appear to have been educated in private schools or in the homes of private teachers. Diary entries in the 1840s and 1850s include the names of several schools attended by either the boys or the girls. Some of the boys were also sent to Willington in the Abbeville District under the tutelage of Octavius T. Porcher, or, in 1858, to the Military Academy in Columbia.

The eldest daughter, Elizabeth, attended Montpelier Institute near Macon, Georgia, in 1847. When the family moved to Spartanburg in 1862, Elizabeth taught some of the younger children. She later went to Unionville to teach in a girls' school.

In 1853, Grimball wrote of paying H. A. DeSaussure & Son a fee for training Berkley in their law offices; in May 1855, Lewis was studying medicine in Dr. Gedding's office in Charleston; in 1854, John left for the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.

Health. Grimball filled many pages of his diary with descriptions of his and other peoples' health problems. He also wrote about cures that he learned about from various sources. There are many entries dealing with health alarms relating to yellow fever, cholera, and other sicknesses.

Grimball and his family were frequent users of medical services both in Charleston and on the plantations. In 1833 through 1835, Grimball made several trips to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and New York to consult with specialists on different problems. Entries for July 1857 center on descriptions of proceedings at an insanity trial in which Grimball participated and for September 1871 dwell on the yellow fever death of one of Grimball's close friends.

Miscellaneous. The entry of October 22, 1834, mentions a balloon ascension. In September 1856, Grimball described a duel between William M. Taber, one of the editors of the *Charleston Mercury*, and Ed Magrath. Taber was killed in the duel.

Series 2. Typed Transcriptions of Diary (1832–1883)

Typed transcriptions of John Berkley Grimball's diary were produced at the Southern Historical Collection in 1945–1947 at the request of the donor. There are five volumes of typed transcriptions, totalling 1,413 pages. These volumes and the manuscript volumes they include are listed below.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Grimball Family Papers, the Meta Morris Grimball Diary, and the Manigault, Morris, and Grimball Family Papers, all of which are included in the present edition. Another related collection of John Berkley Grimball Family Papers exists among the holdings of the Duke University Library, and there are Grimball Papers as well at the South Carolina Historical Society.

Introductory Materials

0702 Introductory Materials. 15 frames.

Series 1. Diary, 1832–1883

- 0717 Folder 1, Volume 1, May 9–December 25, 1832; Plantation Accounts, 1833. 139 frames.
- 0856 Folder 2, Volume 2, January 1833–November 10, 1837; Plantation Expenses, 1834. 46 frames
- 0902 Folder 3, Volume 3, January 1834–April 4, 1835; Plantation Accounts and Slave Records, 1834, 1836, 1837; Journey to Morrisania, New York, and Philadelphia, [Pennsylvania] 1834. 138 frames.

Reel 14

John Berkley Grimball Diary cont.

Series 1. Diary, 1832–1883 cont.

- 0001 Folder 4, Volume 4, May–October, December 18, 1835, January and May 1836, February 1837; Plantation Accounts, 1835. 56 frames.
- 0057 Folder 4a, Enclosures to Volume 4, Chiefly Receipts. 7 frames.
- 0064 Folder 5, Volume 5, July 16–August 30, 1836; Expenses, July 16–September 1836. 25 frames.

- 0089 Folder 6, Volume 6, May 5, 1837–May 2, 1840. 96 frames.
- 0185 Folder 7, Volume 7, February 14, 1843–October 28, 1844. 70 frames.
- 0255 Folder 8, Volume 8, November 8, 1844–January 10, 1847. 63 frames.
- 0318 Folder 9, Volume 9, January 14, 1847–May 18, 1848. 71 frames.
- 0389 Folder 10, Volume 10, August 1, 1848–March 31, 1852. 61 frames.
- 0450 Folder 10a, Enclosures to Volume 10, Chiefly Receipts. 13 frames.
- 0463 Folder 11, Volume 11, May 10, 1852–January 16, 1858. 128 frames.
- 0591 Folder 11a, Enclosures to Volume 11, Chiefly Receipts. 5 frames.
- 0596 Folder 12, Volume 12, March 8, 1858–January 10, 1862. 103 frames.
- 0699 Folder 12a, Enclosures to Volume, Receipts. 7 frames.
- 0706 Folder 13, Volume 13, January 15, 1862–March 6, 1863. 55 frames.
- 0761 Folder 13a, Enclosures to Volume 13, Chiefly Receipts. 10 frames.
- 0771 Folder 14, Volume 14, Grove Plantation Records, March 7, 1863–March 13, 1865. 72 frames.
- 0843 Folder 14a, Enclosures to Volume 14, Chiefly Receipts and Clippings. 23 frames.
- 0866 Folder 15, Volume 15, March 14, 1865–May 15, 1867. 93 frames.
- 0959 Folder 15a, Enclosures to Volume 15, Notes and Clippings. 7 frames.

Reel 15

John Berkley Grimball Diary cont. Series 1. Diary, 1832–1883 cont.

- 0001 Folder 16, Volume 16, March 23, 1867–June 29, 1869; Accounts and Memoranda, 1867–1869. 80 frames.
- 0081 Folder 16a, Enclosures to Volume 16, Chiefly Notes and Clippings. 27 frames.
- 0108 Folder 17, Volume 17, July 5, 1869–July 30, 1883. 219 frames.

Series 2. Typed Transcriptions of Diary, 1832–1883

- 0327 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
- 0328 Folder 18, Typed Transcriptions Volume 1: Manuscript Volumes 1–4. 357 frames.
- 0685 Folder 19, Typed Transcriptions Volume 2: Manuscript Volumes 5–9. 270 frames.

Reel 16

John Berkley Grimball Diary cont. Series 2. Typed Transcriptions of Diary, 1832–1883 cont.

- 0001 Folder 20, Typed Transcriptions Volume 3: Manuscript Volumes 10–12. 249 frames.
- 0250 Folder 21, Typed Transcriptions Volume 4: Manuscript Volumes 13–15. 268 frames.
- 0518 Folder 22, Typed Transcriptions Volume 5: Manuscript Volumes 16–17. 310 frames.

Margaret Ann "Meta" (Morris) Grimball Diary, 1860–1866, Colleton and Charleston Districts, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

Margaret Ann (Meta) Morris Grimball, 1810–1881, was the wife of John Berkley Grimball, 1800–1892, a rice planter of St. Paul's Parish in the Colleton District of South Carolina, with connections to the Manigault and Lowndes families of South Carolina and to the Morris family of Morrisania, New York. This collection provides the manuscript diary of Margaret Ann (Meta) Morris Grimball, dated 1860 through 1866, with the greater part of the entries concentrated in 1861 and 1862. The typed transcription of the diary is also provided. Meta wrote from the Grove

Plantation, primary Grimball residence until after the Civil War; from Charleston, where the family spent the summer months; and from Spartanburg, South Carolina, where they took refuge in May 1862 from expected attacks on the South Carolina coast. Topics include plantation life; slave management; the progress of the Civil War and its effect on the lives of those close to her, including the activities of her sons in the Confederate army and navy and the work of relief groups; sickness among the civilian and military population; the family's removal to the relative safety of Spartanburg where they rented quarters at St. John's College; her husband's conversion from Presbyterianism to Episcopalianism; her daughters' teaching careers; and other family and community matters.

Biographical Note

Margaret Ann (Meta) Morris Grimball, 1810–1881, was a descendant of Lewis Morris—general in the Continental army, member of the Continental Congress, and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Meta's father, also called Lewis Morris, married Elizabeth Manigault of South Carolina in 1807. Elizabeth was killed in a storm on Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, on September 22, 1822. In 1834, Lewis Morris married Aramintha Lowndes, who died in 1843. Through Meta's family, the Grimballs were, therefore, connected to the prominent Manigault and Lowndes families of South Carolina and to the Morris family of New York.

In 1830, Meta married John Berkley Grimball, 1800–1892, of Charleston, South Carolina. Grimball was the son of John and Eliza Berkley Grimball and a descendant of Paul Grimball (d. 1696). Paul Grimball came to South Carolina from England in 1682 and was secretary and receiver general of the province. The Grimballs were rice planters in St. Paul's Parish in Colleton District, but also spent much of the year in Charleston. They had nine children: Elizabeth (1831–1914), who married William Munro (d. 1900) and lived in Unionville, South Carolina; Berkley (1833–1899), who studied law; Lewis (1835–1901), a physician who married Clementina Legge; William (d. 1864); John (d. 1922), who attended the United States Naval Academy and married Katie Moore; Arthur (d. 1894); Gabriella (d. 1924); Charlotte; and Harry, who married Helen E. Trenholm, daughter of Edward L. Trenholm, in 1876.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Grimball Family Papers, the John Berkley Grimball Diary, and the Manigault, Morris, and Grimball Family Papers, all of which are included in the present edition. Another related collection of John Berkley Grimball Family Papers exists among the holdings of the Duke University Library, and there are Grimball Papers as well at the South Carolina Historical Society.

Introductory Materials

0828 Introductory Materials. 8 frames.

Volume

0836 Folder 1, Margaret Ann "Meta" (Morris) Grimball, Diary, 1860–1866. 114 frames.

Typed Transcription

0950 Folder 2, Margaret Ann "Meta" (Morris) Grimball, Diary (Typed Transcription), 1860–1866. 121 frames.

Reel 17

Manigault, Morris, and Grimball Family Papers, 1795–1832, Colleton and Charleston Districts, South Carolina; also Pennsylvania and New York

Description of the Collection

Manigault, Morris, and Grimball family members of Charleston, South Carolina; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Morrisania, New York are the subjects of this collection. Four women from three generations of these families are correspondents in this collection: Margaret Izard Manigault (1768–1834), daughter of Ralph (1741–1804) and Alice De Lancey Izard (d. 1832), and wife of Gabriel Manigault (1758–1809); Margaret's daughters, Elizabeth Manigault Morris (fl. 1795–1822) and Harriet Manigault Wilcocks (fl. 1831–1832); and Elizabeth's daughter, Margaret Ann (Meta) Morris Grimball (1810–1881).

Family letters, dated 1804–1822 and 1831–1832, written by Margaret Izard Manigault and Harriet Manigault Wilcocks in Philadelphia to Elizabeth Manigault Morris and Margaret Ann (Meta) Morris Grimball in Charleston, South Carolina, constitute the major portion of this collection. These letters provide much detail on life in Philadelphia's polite society—balls, theater parties, social calls, clothing, problems with servants, etc. There also are references to family marriages, illnesses, and deaths, as well as to world affairs and foreign aristocrats living in the United States. This collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1795, Subseries 1.2. 1804–1822, and Subseries 1.3. 1831–1832. Transcriptions (some handwritten, some typed) of some of the letters were prepared by the donors. These transcriptions are interfiled with the originals. In the cases of a few letters, there are transcriptions but no originals.

Biographical Note

The writer of most of the letters in this collection was Margaret Izard Manigault (1768–1834), daughter of Ralph Izard (1741–1804) and Alice De Lancey Izard (d. 1832). Margaret's father was a member of the Continental Congress and a U.S. senator from South Carolina, 1789–1805. Alice De Lancey Izard lived in Philadelphia after her husband's death.

In addition to Margaret, the Izards had six children who survived infancy: Henry; George; Ralph; Charlotte (1770–1792), who married William Loughton Smith in 1786; Anne (1779–1863), who married William Allen Deas; and Charlotte Georgina (1792–1832), who married Joseph Allen Smith in 1809.

Margaret married Gabriel Manigault (1758–1809) of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1785. Gabriel was involved in politics and was an amateur architect. One of the Manigaults' eleven children was Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Morris, Jr., to whom her mother wrote most of the letters in this collection. Other children were Harriet, wife of Samuel Wilcocks, who wrote some of the letters in this collection; Peter (b. & d. 1788); Gabriel Henry; Ann (d. 1792); Charlotte; Charles Izard (1795–1874); Emma; Ann (d. 1800); Edward; and Caroline. Between 1789 and 1794, the family frequently traveled north, visiting Izards and Smiths who were in New York. In 1805, Gabriel sold part of his South Carolina property and the family moved permanently to Clifton, an estate near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Margaret Ann (Meta) Morris (1810–1881), granddaughter of Margaret, daughter of Elizabeth Manigault Morris, and wife of John Berkley Grimball (1800–1892), was the recipient of the letters in this collection from her Aunt Harriet.

Series 1. Correspondence (1795–1832)

Subseries 1.1. (1795) This subseries consists of a single letter (with a transcription) written by Margaret Izard Manigault to her daughter, Elizabeth, when Elizabeth, as a little girl, visited her grandmother.

Subseries 1.2. (1804–1822) Correspondence includes letters written by Margaret Izard Manigault to her daughter Elizabeth after Elizabeth's marriage to Lewis Morris, Jr. Margaret wrote chiefly from Philadelphia, but also from her home, Clifton, near Bristol, Pennsylvania, about twenty miles northeast of Philadelphia. Elizabeth spent most of her time, until the end of 1809, at

Morrisania, near Harlem, New York. From 1810 on, she chiefly lived in Charleston, South Carolina, but also spent time at Jacksonborough and Landsford, South Carolina. These letters contain much detail on life in early nineteenth-century Philadelphia. Margaret described activities of Philadelphia society—balls, cotillions, theatre parties, and social calls. There also are clear descriptions of dress; social graces and behavior in polite society; marriages, illnesses, and deaths; problems with servants; and family expenditures for such items as coaches, matched greys, books, and dress fabrics. Included is a letter, dated January 2, 1814, rejoicing over the defeat of Napoleon, and a letter, dated June 7, 1814, containing news of Napoleon's banishment. The letters contain occasional comments on French, Spanish, and Russian aristocrats residing in or visiting the United States.

Subseries 1.3. (1831–1832) Correspondence includes letters from Harriet Manigault Wilcocks, daughter of Margaret Izard Manigault, to her niece, Margaret Ann (Meta) Morris Grimball, who lived in Charleston, South Carolina. Harriet wrote chiefly from Philadelphia, describing family activities and the social scene there.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Grimball Family Papers, the John Berkley Grimball Diary, and the Meta Morris Grimball Diary, all of which are included in the present edition. Another related collection of John Berkley Grimball Family Papers exists among the holdings of the Duke University Library. Additional Manigault Family Papers among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection are included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series J, Part 4*. A related collection of Louis Manigault Papers among the holdings of the Duke University Library is included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series F, Part 2*. There also are related collections in the South Carolina Historical Society and the South Caroliniana Library of the University of South Carolina.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 10 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1795–1832

Subseries 1.1: 1795

0011 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0012 Folder 1, 1795. 7 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1804–1822

0019 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
0020 Folder 2, 1804–1808. 50 frames.
0070 Folder 3, January–June 1809. 33 frames.
0103 Folder 4, September–October 1809. 46 frames.
0149 Folder 5, November 1809. 25 frames.
0174 Folder 6, December 1809. 41 frames.
0215 Folder 7, 1810. 17 frames.
0232 Folder 8, 1812. 22 frames.
0254 Folder 9, 1813. 15 frames.
0269 Folder 10, January–February 1814. 50 frames.
0319 Folder 11, March–April 1814. 52 frames.
0371 Folder 12, May–June 1814. 46 frames.
0417 Folder 13, July–August 1814. 47 frames.
0464 Folder 14, September–October 1814. 35 frames.
0499 Folder 15, November–December 1814. 38 frames.
0537 Folder 16, 1815. 44 frames.
0581 Folder 17, 1816–1817. 39 frames.
0620 Folder 18, 1818. 29 frames.

- 0649 Folder 19, 1819. 29 frames.
 0678 Folder 20, 1820. 32 frames.
 0720 Folder 21, 1821–1822. 29 frames.

Subseries 1.3: 1831–1832

- 0749 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
 0750 Folder 22, 1831–July 1832. 43 frames.
 0793 Folder 23, August–December 1832. 59 frames.

***Louis M. DeSaussure Journal, 1835–1865,
 Beaufort District, South Carolina***

Description of the Collection

Louis M. DeSaussure, 1804–1869, was a physician and planter of Beaufort County, South Carolina, son of Henry W. DeSaussure, longtime state (law) chancellor. This collection presents the plantation journal, 1835–1865, of Louis M. DeSaussure and a typed transcription of the same relating to his Beaufort County cotton plantation. Entries vary in length and frequency, with many entries being monthly or annual summaries of activities at the plantation. Among DeSaussure's topics in these entries are crops, slaves, diseases, and weather conditions. Entries during the period 1861–1864 include brief comments on his wartime duties as surgeon with the 8th and 4th South Carolina regiments. Also included are poems and sayings that DeSaussure collected; recipes; remedies; lists of slaves, including one that shows family relationships among the slaves; notes on bequests of others to various activities of the Episcopal Church of which DeSaussure was a member; and cattle inventories. The journal contains no information on DeSaussure's medical practice outside of his military service.

The contents of the journal are arranged as follows: Poems and sayings, 1850; "Names of Negroes," 1835–1856, with notes on births, deaths, and sales; "Memorandum of Blankets to be furnished to each Negro, every third year," 1835–1860; annual summaries of plantation activities, including crops planted, general weather conditions, etc., 1836–1848; monthly summaries of plantation activities, similar to the annual summaries, but more detailed, 1850–1862; annual summaries, 1863–1864; "Acres on each side of the plantation," 1859; "List of Names of Negroes, 1857, in families"; "Memoranda of Cattle," 1857–1861; "Order of Succession of Kings of England"; recipes, remedies, etc.; and notes on bequests of others to the Episcopal Church.

Biographical Note

Louis M. DeSaussure was born May 20, 1804, in Prince William Parish, South Carolina. His father was Henry W. DeSaussure, who was elected to the chancery bench in 1808 and served the state as chancellor for the next twenty-nine years.

Louis DeSaussure was a physician and planter in Beaufort County, South Carolina. He appears to have owned two principal properties, one the Beaufort County plantation and the other a home called "Woodstock." Judging from DeSaussure's slave lists, the plantation was a moderately large operation, with cotton as its primary crop.

DeSaussure was a member of the Episcopal Church. He married Jane Hay Hutson, with whom he had two sons: Charles Alfred (1846–1935), who was also a physician and who, in 1930, served as commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans; and Thomas Hutson, who, for forty years, was resident engineer at the State Insane Sanatorium at Milledgeville, Georgia.

During the Civil War, DeSaussure first served, with his son, Charles, as surgeon with the 8th South Carolina Regiment. Later he appears to have been surgeon with the 4th South Carolina Regiment. After the war, his property having been confiscated, DeSaussure settled in Camden, South Carolina, where he practiced medicine until his death on June 6, 1869.

Introductory Materials

- 0852 Introductory Materials. 6 frames.

Journal

0858 Folder 1, Louis M. DeSaussure, Journal, 1835–1865. 85 frames.

Typed Transcription

0943 Folder 2, Louis M. DeSaussure, Journal (Typed Transcription), 1835–1865.
103 frames.

Reel 18

Elliott and Gonzales Family Papers, 1701–1866, Beaufort and Colleton Districts, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

This collection documents the lives of members of the Elliott and Gonzales families of Beaufort and Colleton Districts in South Carolina. Although there is some other material, the majority of the collection consists of correspondence.

The central figure in the collection before the Civil War is William Elliott. The letters to his wife during sessions of the state legislature or when he was traveling in the North or in Europe comprise a large part of the ante-bellum correspondence. Political observations and discussion are most often found in letters written between 1818 and 1832, the period covering Elliott's tenures in the state legislature. Elliott travelled frequently to health resorts, such as Saratoga Springs, and to northern cities, such as New York and Boston. His letters from these places describe customs, economic conditions, and prominent people as well as the countryside. Similar observations fill letters written during trips to Europe in 1853 and 1855. Letters to William Elliott from his mother, his wife, and his children report on plantation management, crops, and slaves, and give news of relatives and neighbors. Only a few letters about meetings with publishers in New York, two diary volumes, and a few drafts of essays and poems document William Elliott's career as a writer.

Correspondence during the Civil War years documents the lives of civilians and soldiers in South Carolina. A considerable number of letters written by Mary Elliott Johnstone from her home at Flat Rock describe her family's life in western North Carolina during the war years.

Post-Civil War correspondence reveals the property entanglements and financial difficulties of the Elliotts as they tried to rebuild their plantations in the aftermath of the war. Correspondence in these years also documents the education and early professional lives of Ambrose and Narciso Gonzales. Ambrose and Narciso wrote letters filled with wide-ranging political observations, details of school and work activities, and laments about the prejudices they encountered against their Gonzales heritage. Few letters about the early years of their newspaper, *The State*, are included here. Many letters about the genealogies of the Elliott and Smith and related families are included in files for the 1890s.

There are many undated letters in the collection. The largest number of these are letters of Mary Elliott Johnstone, written to her mother, Ann Hutchinson Smith Elliott, and her sisters, Ann and Emily Elliott, between 1848 and 1900. These letters are filled with news of her children, friends, and neighbors, but are identified only by place of writing and not by date.

In addition to the correspondence, there are some financial and legal papers, account books, some maps and plats, a few writings of William Elliott and of others, and some other material in the collection.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1759–1786, Subseries 1.2. 1807–1817, Subseries 1.3. 1818–1832, Subseries 1.4. 1833–1843, Subseries 1.5. 1844–1855, Subseries 1.6. 1856–1860, Subseries 1.7. 1861–1865, Subseries 1.8. 1866–1869 [not included], Subseries 1.9. 1870–1879 [not included], Subseries 1.10. 1880–1890 [not included], Subseries 1.11. 1891–1898 [not included], Subseries 1.12. Undated [included in part];

Series 2. Financial and Legal Material—Subseries 2.1. Financial and Legal Papers [included in part], Subseries 2.2. Account Books [included in part]; Series 3. Maps and Plats; Series 4. Writings—Subseries 4.1. Writings by William Elliott, Subseries 4.2. Writings by Others; Series 5. Other Material—Subseries 5.1. William Elliott's Plantation Book for Pon Pon, 1840–1851, Subseries 5.2. Travel Journals, Subseries 5.3. Tariff of 1828, Subseries 5.4. Theological Exercises, Mary Barnwell Elliott, Subseries 5.5. Recipes, Subseries 5.6. School Reports [not included], Subseries 5.7. Genealogical Material [not included], Subseries 5.8. Clippings, Subseries 5.9. Calling Cards, and Subseries 5.10. Miscellaneous Papers.

Biographical Note

William Elliott, son of William Elliott and Phoebe Waight, was born April 27, 1788, in Beaufort, South Carolina, and died February 3, 1863, in Charleston, South Carolina. He was educated at Beaufort College, ca. 1803–1807, and at Harvard, ca. 1807–1808. Ill health forced him to withdraw from the latter institution, but Harvard, citing his outstanding academic record, awarded him an honorary bachelor's degree in 1810. Five years later, he received a master of arts degree from Harvard.

Elliott owned rice and cotton plantations in the Beaufort and Colleton districts in South Carolina and on the Ogeechee River in Georgia. Through marriage, he obtained at least five plantations in Colleton District: Balls (1,083 acres) in St. Bartholomew Parish; Social Hall, the Bluff, and Middle Place (totalling approximately 3,400 acres) near the Ashepoo River and Chehaw Creek; and Pon Pon, later called Oak Lawn (1,750 acres) on the Edisto River. Elliott also owned the following: Myrtle Bank Plantation on Hilton Head Island; Bee Hive and Hope tracts on the Edisto River; Ellis, Shell Point, The Grove, and Bay Point plantations in the Beaufort District; Farniente, a mountain house in Flat Rock, North Carolina; and houses in Beaufort and Adams Run. According to the 1860 slave schedule, Elliott possessed 103 slaves in St. Helena parish and 114 slaves in St. Paul parish.

Although he spent much time at Oak Lawn, Elliott also traveled frequently to the northern states and on occasion to Europe. His children sometimes accompanied him on trips. In search of improved health, Elliott traveled nearly every year to various mineral springs and health resorts, especially Saratoga Springs, New York, and White Sulphur Springs, Virginia. He also frequently visited Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. In 1853, Elliott took his daughters, Ann and Emily, to Europe, where they visited Paris, Basle, and Interlaken. In 1855, Elliott traveled to Europe again, this time as South Carolina's commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

Elliott represented St. Helena in the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1814–1815 and in the state Senate in 1818–1821. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States House of Representatives in 1822. Elliott returned to the South Carolina House and served from 1826 through 1829. Following a special election in St. Helena for the Senate, he qualified December 1, 1831, for the General Assembly. He resigned his Senate seat, however, in order to avoid voting against the majority of his constituents on the issue of nullification. A Unionist, Elliott opposed nullification and expressed his views on this subject publicly in his "Address to the People of St. Helena" (1832). In addition to his terms in the legislature, Elliott served the public as trustee for Beaufort College (ca. 1814–1815) and intendant (mayor) for Beaufort (ca. 1819–1824).

After his retirement from active politics, Elliott turned his attention to agriculture, writing, recreation, and issues of the day. As president of the Beaufort Agricultural Society and vice president of the South Carolina Agricultural Society, ca. 1839, Elliott was zealous in his efforts to improve the South's agricultural system. Through articles and addresses, Elliott urged crop diversification and industrialization; he sought the appointment of an agricultural professorship at South Carolina College and the establishment of an experimental farm. In 1855 he represented South Carolina at the Paris Exposition and spoke to the Imperial Agricultural Society of France.

Throughout the years, Elliott remained firm in his opposition to secession, believing the South's economy was insufficient for independence; however, he defended slavery as "sanctioned by religion, conducive to good morals, and useful, nay indispensable," and supported the Confederacy during the Civil War. Using the pen name Agricola, he expressed his ideas on slavery in a series of letters that were later collected and published as *The Letters of Agricola* (1852). He frequently contributed other articles on various subjects to newspapers and

magazines, including essays on somewhat lighter matters. Assuming the pseudonyms of Piscator and Venator, he wrote sketches depicting hunting, fishing, and other low country recreational activities; these popular stories were published (and reprinted) as *Carolina Sports by Land and Water* (1846, 1856).

In May 1817, Elliott married Ann Hutchinson Smith, daughter of Thomas Rhett Smith (1768–1829) and Anne Rebecca Skirving. Elliott's father-in-law, Thomas Rhett Smith, was a planter in St. Bartholomew Parish. Anne Rebecca Skirving Smith was the daughter of William Skirving (fl. 1766–1795) and his second wife, Anne Holland Hutchinson (fl. 1769). Some of the land owned by William Elliott was inherited by his wife from William Skirving, who received a Chehaw plantation as a gift from his father, James Skirving; several plantations in St. Bartholomew from his first wife Mary Sacheverell (1750?–1768), daughter of Thomas Sacheverell (1723?–1764); and land in St. Bartholomew, in Georgia, and in Charleston on the death of his second wife's father, Thomas Hutchinson (1714–1790?).

William Elliott and Ann Hutchinson Smith Elliott were the parents of nine children: William (1818–1832), Thomas Rhett Smith (d. 1876), Ann (1822–1916), Mary Barnwell (1824–1900), Caroline Phoebe (1827–1862), Emily (1829–1889), William (1832–1867), Ralph Emms (1834–1902), and Harriett Rutledge (1838–1869). Of the eight Elliott children who survived to adulthood, three married and had children: Thomas Rhett Smith, Mary Barnwell Elliott, and Harriett Rutledge.

Thomas Rhett Smith Elliott married Mary Cuthbert and lived at Balls Plantation in St. Bartholomew parish. They had thirteen children, of whom Phoebe and William are the only ones whose correspondence appears in these papers.

Mary Barnwell Elliott married a widower, Andrew Johnstone, who had at least one son before their marriage. Johnstone was a rice planter who owned property at Annandale, near Georgetown, South Carolina, and a house, Beaumont, at Flat Rock, North Carolina. Mary Elliott and Andrew Johnstone had six children: Elliott (b. 1849); Anne (1851–1869); Frances (b. 1853); Mary (b. 1855); Emmaline (b. 1857); and Edith (b. 1858). Andrew Johnstone was killed at his home in Flat Rock in 1863 by Confederate deserters. His widow and children moved to Greenville, South Carolina. In 1868, Mary Elliott Johnstone moved to Baltimore, where she worked at Edgeworth School, a boarding school for girls.

Harriett Rutledge Elliott married, in 1856, Ambrosio José Gonzales (b. 1816), a Cuban revolutionary in exile in the United States. The Gonzaleses had six children: Ambrosio José, Jr., (1857–1926); Narciso Gener (1858–1903); Alfonso Beauregard (1861–1908); Gertrude Ruffini (1864–1900); Benigno (1866–1937); and Anita (b. 1869). The children of Harriett Rutledge Elliott and Ambrosio José Gonzales all used more than one name in the course of their lives: Ambrosio usually signed his letters as "Brosie" and was known in adulthood as Ambrose Elliott Gonzales. Narciso, known affectionately in the family as Nanno, called himself Elliott during his school days, and used his initials, N. G., professionally. Gertrude Ruffini was called Tulita as a little girl, and was later known as Trudie. Alfonso Beauregard was alternately called Fonsie, Beaury, or Bory. Benigno changed his name to William Elliott and was called Minnie as a boy, Willie as a young man, and Bill as an adult. Anita's name was changed to Harriett Rutledge soon after her mother's death, and the family often called her Hattie.

Before the Civil War, Harriett Rutledge Elliott Gonzales and Ambrosio José Gonzales lived primarily in Washington, D. C., although Mrs. Gonzales spent considerable time with her family in South Carolina. During the war, Harriett Gonzales and her children stayed at Oak Lawn with the Elliott family while Ambrosio José Gonzales served in the Confederate army. After the war, Gonzales bought Social Hall Plantation from the Elliotts and moved his family there. In 1869, the Gonzaleses moved to Cuba, where Harriett Elliott Gonzales died of yellow fever in October 1869. After their mother's death, Ambrosio José Gonzales took four of his children to Oak Lawn, leaving Narciso and Alfonso in Cuba with friends for a year. In 1870, he moved the two boys to Oak Lawn as well; there all the Gonzales children were raised by their grandmother, Ann Hutchinson Smith Elliott, and their aunts, Ann and Emily Elliott.

In the aftermath of the Civil War, the Elliotts and Gonzaleses at Oak Lawn struggled to regain title to their land and to make a living from their plantations. Lack of funds limited the formal education of the Gonzales children. The two older boys, Ambrose and Narciso, worked as

telegraphers and then as correspondents for the *Charleston News and Courier* to help support the family in the 1870s and 1880s.

Ambrose, Narciso, and William Elliott Gonzales are best known for establishing and publishing a daily newspaper, *The State*, in Columbia, South Carolina. They started the paper to lead the opposition to Benjamin R. Tillman after Tillman was elected governor in 1890. *The State* took outspoken positions against lynching, for child-labor laws, for better education, and for other social and political reforms, but the anti-Tillman campaign overshadowed all other issues. In 1903, N. G. Gonzales died from a gunshot wound inflicted by Tillman's nephew, Lieutenant Governor James H. Tillman, who blamed Gonzales for his defeat in the Democratic gubernatorial primary in 1902. After N. G. Gonzales's death, Ambrose Elliott Gonzales assumed additional editorial responsibilities and, with his brother, William Elliott Gonzales, continued to publish *The State*. William Elliott Gonzales published the paper until his death in 1937.

N.B. For additional biographical information about members of the Elliott and Gonzales families, see Lewis Pinckney Jones, *Carolínians and Cubans: The Elliotts and Gonzales, Their Work and Their Writings*, Ph.D. dissertation, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1952, and L. M. Matthews, *N. G. Gonzales*, Ph.D. dissertation, Duke University, 1971; as well as biographical sketches of William Elliott and Ambrose Elliott Gonzales in the *Dictionary of American Biography*; of various Elliott, Skirving, and Smith family members who served in the state legislature in *Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives*; and of N. G. Gonzales in the *Encyclopedia of Southern History*.

Series 1. Correspondence (1759–1898 and undated)

Subseries 1.1. (1759–1786) This subseries contains mostly business letters of ancestors of Ann Hutchinson Smith Elliott: Two letters addressed to Thomas Sacheverell; one written by Thomas Hutchinson; one from James Skirving, apparently to William Skirving; and one unsigned fragment. Also includes one letter of Josiah Tattnall to a Mr. Elliott.

Subseries 1.2. (1807–1817) Correspondence of William Elliott and some correspondence of Thomas Rhett Smith is included in this subseries. The early letters in this subseries are Elliott family letters written while William Elliott was at Harvard College, one from his mother dated December 5, 1807, about a duel fought at Camden, South Carolina, and some from William to his father and his sister in 1808 about his studies and professors at Harvard. There are also letters to Elliott from Harvard professor Levi Hedge about Elliott's receiving his degree (1812), about Elliott's brother, Ralph, who was then at Harvard (1815), and about the relative strengths of the Democratic and Federalist parties in Massachusetts and South Carolina.

William Elliott's correspondence of 1813 and 1814 includes letters to and from his sister Caroline Elliott Pinckney and her husband Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Jr. Of particular interest are a letter from Elliott to Pinckney, dated August 18, 1814, about land values in Beaufort and other effects of the British blockade of the South Carolina coast and a letter from Elliott to Mrs. Pinckney about fortification of Beaufort and the results of an election in which he won a seat in the state legislature.

Elliott's letters in 1816 and 1817 are primarily love letters to his cousin, Ann Hutchinson Smith. There are also a few letters to his sister, Mary Barnwell Elliott.

Correspondence of Thomas Rhett Smith in this subseries includes a letter, dated June 7, 1810, from William Skirving to Thomas Rhett Smith and his wife, Ann Rebecca Skirving Smith, about Skirving's will and a letter of October 29, 1813, to Thomas Rhett Smith, Intendent (mayor) of the City of Charleston, signed with the initials G. H. deN. about control of fishing boats in the harbor while enemy vessels were blockading.

Subseries 1.3. (1818–1832) This subseries consists primarily of correspondence of William Elliott; some correspondence of Elliott's sisters, Mary Barnwell Elliott and Caroline Pinckney; his uncle, Stephen Elliott; his father-in-law, Thomas Rhett Smith; and a few letters of other individuals.

The majority of the letters in this subseries are letters that William Elliott wrote to his wife when he was away from home, either traveling for his health or living in Columbia during the sessions of the state legislature. When Elliott traveled he wrote letters to his wife that contain vivid

descriptions of the people he met and places he saw. In 1823, for example, Elliott wrote letters from Saratoga Springs describing New York City and the people he met there, as well as the fashionable people at Saratoga—Van Buren, Poinsett, Clinton, General Scott, etc. From Saratoga, Elliott traveled to Niagara Falls, Rochester, Lake Champlain, and Quebec, all of which he described to his wife in his letters. (See *also* diary in Subseries 5.2.) In a letter of July 24, 1828, Elliott described New York City and contrasted its prosperity to South Carolina's financial problems.

During the years that William Elliott served in the South Carolina state legislature, he wrote to his wife in November and December from Columbia about the legislative sessions. In 1828, he wrote several letters about the debate on the tariff and in 1831 about the nullification debate. He often described his living situation and the other legislators. In a letter of November 28, 1829, Elliott described a meeting with Vice-President Calhoun.

Elliott received letters about politics from his uncle, Stephen Elliott (1771–1830) of Charleston. On July 27, 1820, for example, Stephen Elliott wrote to William about the Missouri question and on July 22, 1822, about the recent slave plot and the differences in opinion between legislators representing the country and the city. Beginning in 1827, Stephen Elliott and his son, Stephen Elliott, Jr. (1806–1866), both wrote to William Elliott about the *Southern Review*.

Also included in this subseries are some letters to Ann Elliott from her parents Thomas Rhett Smith and Ann R. Smith. Correspondence between Thomas Rhett Smith and William Elliott is also found here. Several letters in 1824–1827 discuss the property and financial problems of Thomas Rhett Smith. In letters of February 8, 1827, William Elliott reported to Thomas Rhett Smith and to Ann Elliott on the sale of some of Smith's slaves, Elliott's success in buying some families requested by Mrs. Smith, the sale of Smith's crop, efforts to sell Social Hall Plantation, and Stephen Elliott's plan to edit a quarterly review.

Several of William Elliott's letters to his wife indicate Elliott's confidence in his wife's management of his affairs while he was away. Although Elliott's letters frequently requested reports on the plantations or acknowledged receiving such reports, none of Ann Elliott's letters to her husband during this period are preserved here. The only letter of Ann Elliott in this subseries is one to her mother, Ann R. Smith, dated October 12, 1829, in which Mrs. Elliott advised her mother that the crop at Social Hall Plantation would probably not be a good one and that her mother should make only necessary expenditures, hire out some slaves, or cut wood to sell.

Subseries 1.4. (1833–1843) This subseries is composed of correspondence of William Elliott; his brother, Ralph Elliott; his sister, Mary Barnwell Elliott; and his mother, Phoebe Elliott. William Elliott wrote to his wife from Charleston and from Hilton Head about fishing there. In 1836, Elliott wrote numerous letters while on a trip north. In a letter of July 6, 1836, to his daughter Annie, Elliott described his first ride on a railroad. In letters to his wife, Elliott commented on the increase of wealth around New York (July 11, 1836), described his visit to Mount Holyoke seminary and a Shaker worship service in Lebanon (Boston, August 18, 1836), and told her of labor saving machines he saw in Boston (August 25, 1836). In 1839, Elliott traveled north again, this time taking his daughters Annie and Mary with him. He usually left room on his paper for one or both of the daughters to add a note to Mrs. Elliott; see letters from Norfolk, Virginia; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Saratoga Springs, New York; Boston, Massachusetts; or New York City.

William Elliott corresponded during this period with Ann R. Smith about disposition of property. On March 14, 1834, he wrote to her about land in Georgia. On April 10 and May 18, 1839, he wrote to her about disposition of the Pon Pon property. Other letters appear in 1840 and 1841 about difficulties in settling the Pon Pon property.

Some letters of William Elliott's mother, Phoebe Elliott, are included in this subseries. One notable letter of Phoebe Elliott, dated July 26, 1833, is addressed to William Elliott and describes her trip to Greenville, South Carolina, and the Blue Ridge Mountains, the road through the mountains, her stop at Flat Rock, North Carolina, where she stayed at Mitchell King's hotel, and her visit to Asheville, North Carolina, and travel along the French Broad River in North Carolina.

Letters of Ralph Emms Elliott, brother of William Elliott, to William Elliott and to Phoebe Elliott report on Ralph's farming endeavors and financial concerns in Pendleton District, South Carolina. On February 20, 1839, Ralph wrote to William about the advantages and disadvantages of selling "Prairie" and buying a plantation on the Savannah River.

Subseries 1.5. (1844–1855) Correspondence of William Elliott and other Elliott family members are contained in this subseries. As in earlier correspondence, the largest number of letters are from William Elliott to Ann Elliott. In these years, however, William Elliott also wrote letters to and received letters from his daughters. The daughters also wrote to their mother. In 1844–1845, Elliott's daughter, Emily, wrote from school at the Montpelier Institute in Georgia. Daughters Ann and Mary traveled with Elliott on occasion during these years and wrote to their mother or sisters from Charleston, South Carolina; Saratoga Springs, New York, and other places they visited. Beginning in 1848, Ann Elliott and some of her children spent most of their summers at Flat Rock, North Carolina, where the Elliots owned a house they called "Farniente." William Elliott also spent the summer months at Flat Rock when he was not traveling to the North or to Europe.

The publication of William Elliott's book, *Carolina Sports*, in 1846 stimulated numerous friends and acquaintances to write to him in 1846 and 1847. Notable is an exchange of letters with Elliott's Harvard classmate, William Plumer of New Hampshire, about the courses their lives had taken since college and concerning ideas and attitudes of Northerners and Southerners about slavery and slaveholders (Plumer to Elliott, January 25, 1847, and April 15, 1847, draft of Elliott to Plumer, April [?] 1847).

Elliott occasionally received other letters that contrasted the North with the South or discussed the increasing tension between the sections. A letter from Samuel A. Eliot of Boston, dated October 10, 1850, for example, bemoans the precarious state of the Union and expresses the fear that disastrous results would follow a civil war. A letter of February 5, 1854, from Senator Andrew Pickens Butler describes the coming debate on the Nebraska-Kansas bill and what Butler supposed to be the attitude of the northwestern states.

William Elliott traveled in the northern United States and wrote letters to his wife and family in 1844, 1845, 1847, 1850, and 1851. Elliott's letters describe the social scene at health resorts and record his observations of northern life. A letter of September 9, 1844, for example, describes the introduction of the polka at a ball in Saratoga Springs, New York, and a letter of September 11 in the same year describes the prosperity and manufactures of New England.

One of the purposes of William Elliott's trip to the North in 1847 was to take William Elliott, Jr., to Harvard. His letters to his wife in August and September of that year describe the arrangements he made for his son in Cambridge. In a letter, dated October 8, 1847, he advised his son on his studies, behavior, drinking, and expenses. Letters from William Elliott to his son continue in 1848 and 1849 until William Elliott, Jr., left Harvard late in 1851. A few letters from the son to the father or to other family members may also be found here.

In 1853 and 1855, William Elliott traveled to Europe. In the summer of 1853, Elliott wrote descriptive letters from Paris and from Interlaken, Switzerland, about his travels with his daughters in France, Germany, and Switzerland. In 1855, Elliott went to Paris as South Carolina's commissioner to the Paris Exhibition. He hoped to promote trade in sea island cotton. Letters written in the winter and spring of 1855 discuss preparations for the exhibition. His letters to his wife and his children, especially his son, Ralph, in July and August 1855 describe Paris, the exhibition, his address to the Imperial Agricultural Society of France, and his glimpse of Queen Victoria's legs. (See also diary in Subseries 5.2.)

While William Elliott was traveling, he wrote to and received letters from his mother, Phoebe Elliott, giving him news of his plantations, cotton prices, and other business, as well as news of family and friends. In a letter of September 25, 1847, William Elliott urged his mother to apply for his father's Revolutionary War pension. Occasional letters following this mention their efforts to establish her right to the pension. In her reports on plantation affairs, Phoebe Elliott often referred to what she had been told by Isaac and Ben. Letters from Ben (November 11, 1848) and Isaac (October 22, 1849) to William Elliott appear to indicate that they were slaves who were drivers on Elliott's plantations.

Beginning in 1849, there is correspondence about William Elliott's legal dispute with his neighbors, Haskell and Edmund Rhett, about drainage of his land. Richard DeTreville acted as Elliott's attorney in Elliott's suits against the Rhetts.

The education of the Elliott children is an important theme in the correspondence in this subseries. There are letters from Emily at Montpelier Institute, which she called the "Protestant

nunnery," in 1844–1845, and from Bishop Stephen Elliott about Emily's education in 1845 and 1846. In 1847–1850, there are letters about William Elliott, Jr.'s, studies at Harvard. A letter of December 26, 1847, from William Elliott, Jr., at Harvard to his brother, Ralph, at school in Charleston, South Carolina, contains brotherly advice on gentlemanly behavior: Ralph Elliott began attending the University of Virginia in 1852 and corresponded with his family about his studies and life in Charlottesville. On January 1, 1855, William Elliott wrote to his wife about the rules and requirements of Madame Togno's school in Charleston, where he had placed their daughter, Harriett.

Until her sudden death in 1850, William Elliott's sister Mary (Mancy) was a regular family correspondent. She wrote from Beaufort, Battery, or Rest Park, to William Elliott and to his wife and children. Her letters were usually filled with news of epidemics or lack thereof in Beaufort, of neighbors, and of the families of her brothers, Stephen and George Elliott, and her sister, Caroline Elliott Pinckney. Her obituary appears in Subseries 5.8.

Subseries 1.6. (1856–1860) This subseries contains chiefly correspondence of William Elliott, some correspondence of Harriett Rutledge Elliott Gonzales, her husband Ambrosio José Gonzales, and other Elliott family members. During this period, William Elliott wrote numerous letters to his wife and occasionally to others from his plantations—Bay Point, the Bluff, Social Hall, Myrtle Bank, and Oak Lawn—describing his crops and plantation management. In 1860, Elliott received several letters from his factor, William Bee, about legal and financial matters. In 1858 and 1859, William Elliott wrote to his wife and family from Saratoga Springs, New York, and from New York City, where he was meeting with publishers to try to get *Carolina Sports* published again.

Some letters in this subseries discuss the growing sectional tension in the country. For example, in a letter to William Elliott, dated December 8, 1859, William Plumer III, son of Elliott's Harvard classmate, wrote from Boston about relations between North and South and about John Brown's raid, and requested Elliott's advice on Plumer's projected move to the South. William Elliott wrote from New York about the political situation in letters to Ann, dated September 18, 1860, and to Ralph, dated September 26, 1860.

Correspondence of Harriet Rutledge Elliott Gonzales in this subseries includes a few love letters from Ambrosio José Gonzales before their marriage in the spring of 1856. After their wedding, the Gonzaleses moved to Washington, D.C. While in Washington, Harriet wrote letters to her mother and sisters and received letters from them. In the summer of 1858, when her son, Narciso Gener, was born, Harriett Gonzales was apparently at Edingsville on Edisto Island with her mother and sisters, whose letters to William Elliott gave news of her.

Correspondence of Ralph Emms Elliott in this subseries includes mostly letters to and from his father about plantation management. On November 25, 1859, Ralph wrote to his father that he would like to strike out on his own as a planter. His father, as a result, sold him the Pon Pon plantation. Some of Ralph's letters in these years mention politics. In 1860, Ralph Elliott was elected to the South Carolina state legislature. A letter to his mother dated December 10, 1860 gives Ralph's view of the legislature in 1860.

Subseries 1.7. (1861–1865) This subseries includes correspondence of Elliott family members documenting their lives during the Civil War years. William Elliott, his wife, and his unmarried daughters, together with Mrs. Harriett Gonzales and her children, lived at the plantation called Oak Lawn near Adams Run, South Carolina, during the war. The majority of the letters in this subseries are letters they received from Mary Elliott Johnstone, who was living with her family in Flat Rock, North Carolina, and then in Greenville, South Carolina, and from Thomas Rhett Smith Elliott, Ralph Emms Elliott, and William Elliott, Jr.

A number of letters, mostly in November and undated 1861, concern construction of fortifications in the Beaufort and Port Royal areas. Other letters of 1861 describe the Beaufort area planters' destruction of cotton to prevent its being taken by the Yankees, the losses of crops, slaves' refusal to work, and concerns that slaves would run away to the Union army.

There are relatively few letters of William Elliott in this subseries. Several letters in 1861 describe his concerns about the approach of Union forces, efforts to protect his property and to retain or, later, to recapture his slaves. Only two letters written by William Elliott in 1862 and none in 1863 may be found here. William Elliott died in February 1863.

All three of William Elliott's sons served in the military during the war. Thomas Rhett Smith Elliott was on General Donelson's staff, but wrote to his mother (February 4, 1862) that the general gave him leave whenever needed to attend to the affairs of his plantation. Indeed, Thomas R. S. Elliott's letters throughout the war contain more family, plantation, and neighborhood news than military news, although he did describe the defense of Charleston, South Carolina, in a letter dated August 18, 1863, to his sister Emily.

Ralph Emms Elliott also wrote frequently about family business. It was Ralph who was called to Charleston during his father's final illness and who took care of much of his mother's business after that. Late in 1863, Ralph wrote to his mother from Accabee, South Carolina, about her business and about the shelling of Charleston. In 1864, Ralph continued to write to his mother about business, from Charleston and then from Wilmington, North Carolina. A letter of June 15, 1864 from Ralph to his mother describes how his sister Mary's husband, Andrew Johnstone, was murdered in his home at Flat Rock, by deserters.

William Elliott, Jr., served in Drayton's company and wrote to his family in 1861 and 1862 from camps in the Beaufort area—Red Bluff, Hardee's Place, Camp Sturgeon (three miles from Hardeeville, South Carolina), Camp Mcpherson, and Fort Johnston (on James Island) about camp life, fortifications, maneuvers, and other topics. In April–August 1863, William, Jr., wrote from Greenville, South Carolina, to his mother about catching conscripts and deserters in the up-country. Late in 1863, William Elliott, Jr., moved to Georgetown, South Carolina, where he continued to work catching deserters.

Mary Elliott Johnstone wrote frequently to her family at Oak Lawn during the war years, first from her home in Flat Rock and later from Greenville. Mrs. Johnstone's letters clearly describe daily life and domestic concerns, such as prices, health, and neighbors.

Subseries 1.12. Undated Correspondence Undated letters and fragments contained in this subseries are arranged by writer when the writer could be identified. When individual writers could not be identified or when there are only a few letters from each individual but a considerable number from a family, letters are grouped by family.

Included is a large series of letters from Mary Barnwell Elliott Johnstone written chiefly to her mother, Ann Hutchinson Smith Elliott, and to her sister, Emily Elliott, over a period of several decades, beginning before her marriage in 1848 and ending just before her death in 1900. Mary wrote often, especially after moving to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1868; however, she rarely dated her letters, most of which are contained in this subseries. Although Mary failed to date her letters, she frequently noted her residence at the time of writing. Since she moved permanently to Baltimore in 1868; it is possible to estimate a date range for some letters based on her location. Most letters are headed Annandale, Beaumont, and Flat Rock. In 1848, when she was twenty-four years-old, Mary Barnwell Elliott married Andrew Johnstone. A widower with a half-grown son named William, Johnstone was a prosperous rice planter, owner of Annandale near Georgetown, South Carolina. Like the Elliots, he also owned a summer home, called Beaumont, at Flat Rock, North Carolina. The Johnstones' six children were all born before the start of the Civil War: Elliott (b. 1849), Ann (1851–1869), Frances ("Fannie" or "Fan," b. 1853), Mary ("Mamie," b. 1855), Emmaline ("Emma," b. 1857), and Edith (b. 1858). In 1864, Andrew Johnstone offered dinner to three deserters who returned the favor by murdering him at his Flat Rock home. Mary's letters for this period detail family activities, difficulties caused by war, and problems of supporting and educating her children after her husband's death. In 1868, Mary moved to Baltimore to work at Edgeworth, a boarding school for girls.

Among other series are letters of William Gilmore Simms to William Elliott about Elliott's writings. Also included is a letter of James Skirving to William Skirving about the rice crop.

The following are included: Subseries 1.12.4. Anne Hutchinson Smith Elliott; Subseries 1.12.5. Annie Elliott; Subseries 1.12.6. Emily Elliott; Subseries 1.12.7. Phoebe Elliott; Subseries 1.12.8. Ralph Elliott; Subseries 1.12.9. William Elliott; Subseries 1.12.15.1. Undated Letters of Mary E. Johnstone, before 1868; Subseries 1.12.17. William Gilmore Simms; Subseries 1.12.18. James Skirving; Subseries 1.12.20. Burnet Family; Subseries 1.12.21. Elliott Family; Subseries 1.12.22. Habersham Family; Subseries 1.12.24. Manigault Family; Subseries 1.12.25. Pinckney Family; Subseries 1.12.26. Other Writers, before 1860; and Subseries 1.12.28. Unidentified Other Writers.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Material (1701–1898 and undated)

Subseries 2.1. Financial and Legal Papers (1701–1898) This subseries consists of unbound materials relating to financial and legal matters. Included are letters that are essentially receipts or confirmations of purchase orders. Other business letters are filed in Series 1. Also included are maps or plats attached to deeds or indentures. See Series 3 for other maps and plats.

Subseries 2.1.1. Thomas Sacheverell, James Skirving, William Skirving, and Others (1701–1810) Records of Thomas Sacheverell, his son-in-law William Skirving, and William Skirving's father, James Skirving, are contained in this subseries. Material prior to 1747 consists chiefly of indentures relating to land in Colleton district, South Carolina, which was eventually acquired by Sacheverell and the Skirvings.

Items relating to Thomas Sacheverell begin in 1747. In addition to records concerning land, these materials include bills for personal expenses, an itemized bill for construction of a brick kitchen, and Sacheverell's will (1764).

Items relating to James Skirving begin in 1764 and include deeds and indentures, documents concerning Skirving's rice crop (1764), and his will (1771, 1785).

Items relating to William Skirving begin in 1769 and consist of deeds and indentures; property taxes (1787) paid for Pon Pon, Ashepoo, and Balls plantations; and Skirving's will (1810).

Subseries 2.1.2. William Elliott and Others (1812–1863) Included in this subseries are records of William Elliott and others, including Thomas Rhett Smith and various Smith family relatives, Stephen Elliott, Phoebe Elliott, and the children of William Elliott. Papers include slave bills of sale, wills and estate papers, other legal papers, bills and receipts, accounts for sales of rice and cotton, passports, and other items.

Documents relating to William Elliott include many bills of sale for slaves, mortgages, bonds, accounts for sales of rice and cotton, bills for supplies and other plantation expenses, an opinion in the case of *William Elliott vs. Haskell Rhett* (1852), passports (1855, 1857, 1860), bills and receipts for expenses of European trips in 1853 and 1855, a pew assessment (1859), publication agreement and bill for printing *Carolina Sports* (1859), and a tax return for Hilton Head property (1861). Civil War papers of William Elliott in this subseries include a Confederate War Tax receipt dated July 31, 1862; a pass dated December 3, 1862, allowing Elliott to leave the city of Charleston, South Carolina, to go to Adams Run; a Confederate stock certificate; and a list, dated September 26, 1863, of scrip in Confederate 8 percent stock sent to William Elliott by Mr. Bee.

Most of the Smith family papers concern settlement of estates. They include papers about litigation concerning the estate of William Skirving, the wills of Thomas Rhett Smith and Ann Rebecca Smith, and papers relating to the estates of Thomas Rhett Smith (1830–1833), Caroline Smith (1850–1852), and Bethia Smith (1858).

A few papers of William Elliott's mother, Phoebe Elliott, are included in this subseries, e. g., a bill for food in 1842 and a list of her slaves in 1855.

Documents relating to William Elliott's children include a bill dated November 12, 1845, from Montpelier Institute for Emily Elliott; bills and receipts for purchases, notably those made in Paris in 1855; and passports (1855, 1857). Also in this subseries are some papers of Ralph Emms Elliott, including a bill for his uniform in 1862 and an account with his mother, dated October 15, 1863. On the back of this account is a list of the Elliotts' slaves and their locations as of that date.

Subseries 2.1.4. Undated Financial and Legal Papers This subseries includes slave lists and miscellaneous accounts before the Civil War.

Subseries 2.2. Account Books (1822–1887) Account books kept by members of the Elliott family are included in this subseries and are listed in chronological order by date of latest entry. The keeper of the volume is indicated if known. Most of these books contain financial information only, but a few include copies of correspondence, school exercises, or miscellaneous remarks.

Subseries 2.2.1. Account Books (1822–1866) Account books kept by Ann Hutchinson Smith Elliott, William Elliott, Phoebe Elliott, and Ann and Emily Elliott are included in this subseries.

The Household Account Book, 1832–1833, of Ann Hutchinson Smith Elliott records household expenses and income showing purchases, often in Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, of food, textiles, personal items, and other goods and proceeds from sale of land and crops. It also includes payments to Mrs. Snow, the Elliott children's nurse.

The William Elliott Travel and Farm Expenses, 1847–1850, account book records travel and farm expenses, including brief memoranda of work performed at Flat Rock, North Carolina, in 1849.

The Account Book, 1848–1851, may be Ann Hutchinson Smith Elliott's. It records accounts of "Miss Elliott" and William Elliott, Jr., with A. Johnstone, chiefly for travel expenses for a trip north in 1848. It also includes clothing expenses for 1850 and 1851.

The Register of Receipts and Plantation Accounts, 1852–1853, is also believed to be Ann Hutchinson Smith Elliott's. It includes plantation expenses, a list of blankets distributed at Pon Pon, instructions for nurses at Cheeha, and a register of receipts on hand (some dating back to 1845).

The Account Book, 1853, is believed to be Mrs. Phoebe Elliott's. It records household and personal expenses, including an unfinished "List of household articles." This account book appears to have been used by an unidentified person several years after 1853, since purchases appear to have been made for the Gonzales children, the oldest of whom was born in 1857.

Household Expenses, Mrs. Phoebe Elliott, 1853, and Personal Expenses, Emily and Ann Elliott, 1856–1857, are also included in this subseries.

Memorandum Book for 1857 is believed to be William Elliott's and records farm memoranda consisting of calculations for "distance in cotton" and a list of names, probably slaves. Most pages in this volume are blank.

Expenses, Ann Elliott, 1857–1859, records household, travel, and personal expenses. Also includes a "list of correspondence for 1859" and school exercises in Spanish.

Account Book, 1859, belonged to William Elliott. Only one entry in account with South-Western Railroad Bank. Although most of this volume is blank, it contains an undated account of "Anne's expenses," and a "list of articles [food] furnished by Mary."

Expenses, Ann and Emily Elliott, 1858–1861, records travel, personal, and household expenses. Includes a copy of a letter written sometime during the Civil War by "A. H. Elliott" discussing plantation management; an undated "chicken list"; and an undated list of laborers and house servants, showing allowances.

Account Book, ca. 1855–1863, was kept by Mrs. William Elliott, Miss Ann Elliott, Miss C. Elliott, and Miss Emily Elliott. Travel, personal, and household expenses, including expenses on a trip to New York (probably in 1859) are recorded.

Esther Lyle Snow Account Book, 1822–1838, 1863, was kept by Ann Hutchinson Smith Elliott. Records wages, interest earned, and personal expenses of Esther Lyle Snow, nurse to the Elliott children. Includes a narrative of Mrs. Snow's tenure at Oak Lawn written by Ann Elliott upon Mrs. Snow's death in 1863.

Also included in this subseries is Household Expenses, Phoebe Elliott, 1855, 1866. Entries for 1866 were made by an unidentified person.

Series 3. Maps and Plats (1714–1855 and undated)

This series includes maps and plats, chiefly of land in the Colleton district of South Carolina. Most are dated before 1805 and are of lands belonging to James Skirving, William Skirving, William Bee, and Thomas Hutchinson.

Series 4. Writings (ca. 1810–1873 and undated)

Subseries 4.1. Writings by William Elliott Poems, essays, letters to the editor, and speeches by William Elliott are presented here. Of particular note is a description of the Battle of Port Royal. See also the diaries in Subseries 5.2.

Subseries 4.2. Other Writings This subseries consists of poems, songs, essays, quotations, and other miscellaneous writings. Many of the writings are unsigned. Included, for example, are an essay, probably a school exercise, by Ambrose Gonzales on "The Advantages Which the 'Lowlands' of the South Have over the Mountainous Countries of the North," a printed copy of "Ode for the Supper of the Class of MDCCCXLIX" by Julius Henry Stuart, a copy of "Old Black Joe," and instructions on the cultivation of rice.

Series 5. Other Material (1823–1880s? and undated)

Subseries 5.1. Plantation Journal (1840–1851) This subseries contains William Elliott's Plantation Book for Pon Pon, 1840–1851. A description of the size and purchase price of the Pon Pon Plantation and list of slaves bought with the plantation in March 1840 is included. Crops planted, weather, and farm work done are recorded with daily entries beginning in March 1840 and continuing in the planting season of each year through 1846. The book also contains memoranda of crop yields and slave allowance lists for several years.

Subseries 5.2. Travel Journals (1823, 1855–1872, and undated) The Travel Journal of William Elliott, 1823, is a fluently written account of Elliott's trip from Charleston, South Carolina, by sea to New York, then through New York State to such places as Saratoga, Auburn, Utica, Rochester, and Niagara Falls, thence to Montreal and Quebec, followed by the return trip via Boston. Elliott describes and reflects on such matters as the Erie Canal (then under construction); the appearance, manners and activities of Indians, French Canadians, and others he encountered; the Canadian governmental and legal systems; historic sites; and the appearance of the countryside. Poetry appears on the last few pages.

Also included is the Travel Journal of William Elliott, 1855, and lists of expenses, 1872 and undated. The first fifty-seven pages of this journal record observations Elliott made in Paris where he was South Carolina's commissioner to the Paris Exhibition. He discussed various arrangements for the exhibition, seeing the emperor (Napoleon III), giving a speech in French, etc. The writing is in pencil and quite difficult to read. The remainder of the book is given to lists of expenses, with some receipts; one page is dated February 1872; otherwise these lists are undated.

Subseries 5.3. Tariff of 1828 (1828) This subseries includes drafts of resolutions for the South Carolina state legislature.

Subseries 5.4. Theological Exercises (Undated) This subseries is comprised of a small volume of religious writing by Mary Barnwell Elliott. 29 pages.

Subseries 5.5. Recipes This small subseries consists of undated recipes.

Subseries 5.8. Clippings (1846–1898?) Clippings in this subseries include reviews of *Carolina Sports by Land and Water*, 1846 and 1867; obituary of William Elliott written by R. B. Rhett, Jr., 1863; an obituary of Mary Barnwell Elliott (William Elliott's sister) written by Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, 1850; clippings about American entry into the Spanish-American War; and others.

Subseries 5.9. Calling Cards (Undated) This subseries contains calling cards of Elliott family members and others, including a few business cards, the card of L' Honorable Wm. Elliott, commissaire de la Caroline du Sud pres l'Exposition Universelle a Paris, and cards apparently received by Elliott during his stay in Paris.

Subseries 5.10. Miscellaneous Papers This subseries comprises advertisements, menus, and other miscellaneous papers.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Elliott and Gonzales Family Papers is provided on reel 25, frame 0311, and consists of Subseries 1.8–1.11, Correspondence, 1868–1898; Subseries 1.12.1–3, 10–14, 15.2, 16, 19, 23, and 27, Undated Correspondence of Lena Cary, Edith Johnstone Coleman, Frances Johnstone Dent, Ambrose J. Gonzales, Gertrude Gonzales, N. G. Gonzales, Ann Johnstone, Elliott Johnstone, Emmaline Johnstone, Mary E. Johnstone (post-1867 letters), Sallie L. Johnstone, Mary Johnstone Thompson, Johnstone Family, and Other Writers (post 1865); Subseries 2.1.3, Financial and Legal Papers of Descendants of William Elliott and Others, 1864–1898; Subseries 2.2.2, Financial and Legal Volumes, 1864–1887; and Subseries 5.6–5.7, Other Material, School Reports and Genealogical Material, 1867–1886.

N.B. A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is James A. Hoyt, "Death of N. G. Gonzales." Other related collections include the Thomas Rhett Smith Elliott Papers among the holdings of the Duke University Library, and several Gonzales collections among the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 43 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1759–1898 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1759–1786

0044 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0045 Folder 1, 1759–1786. 18 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1807–1817

0063 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
0064 Folder 2, 1807–1812. 47 frames.
0111 Folder 3, 1813–1815. 25 frames.
0136 Folder 4, 1816–1817. 50 frames.

Subseries 1.3: 1818–1832

0186 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
0187 Folder 5, 1818. 40 frames.
0227 Folder 6, 1819–1820. 30 frames.
0257 Folder 7, 1821. 55 frames.
0312 Folder 8, 1822. 39 frames.
0351 Folder 9, 1823–1824. 64 frames.
0415 Folder 10, 1825. 50 frames.
0465 Folder 11, 1826. 27 frames.
0492 Folder 12, January–August 1827. 50 frames.
0542 Folder 13, September–December 1827. 40 frames.
0582 Folder 14, February–August 1828. 18 frames.
0600 Folder 15, September–December 1828. 28 frames.
0628 Folder 16, 1829. 49 frames.
0677 Folder 17, 1830. 23 frames.
0700 Folder 18, 1831. 20 frames.
0720 Folder 19, 1832. 44 frames.

Subseries 1.4: 1833–1843

0764 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
0765 Folder 20, 1833–1834. 30 frames.
0795 Folder 21, 1835. 29 frames.
0824 Folder 22, February–August 1836. 46 frames.
0870 Folder 23, September–December 1836. 30 frames.
0900 Folder 24, 1837–1838. 55 frames.
0955 Folder 25, January–July 1839. 43 frames.

Reel 19

Elliott and Gonzales Family Papers cont.
Series 1. Correspondence, 1759–1898 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.4: 1833–1843 cont.

- 0001 Folder 26, August–December 1839. 48 frames.
- 0049 Folder 27, 1840–1841. 55 frames.
- 0104 Folder 28, 1842–1843. 55 frames.

Subseries 1.5: 1844–1855

- 0159 Description of Subseries 1.5. 2 frames.
- 0161 Folder 29, 1844. 36 frames.
- 0197 Folder 30, 1845. 53 frames.
- 0250 Folder 31, 1846. 37 frames.
- 0287 Folder 32, January–August 1847. 58 frames.
- 0345 Folder 33, September–December 1847. 52 frames.
- 0397 Folder 34, January–June 1848. 45 frames.
- 0442 Folder 35, July–December 1848. 56 frames.
- 0498 Folder 36, January–August 1849. 61 frames.
- 0559 Folder 37, September–December 1849. 48 frames.
- 0607 Folder 38, January–March 1850. 40 frames.
- 0647 Folder 39, April–July 1850. 41 frames.
- 0688 Folder 40, August–December 1850. 61 frames.
- 0749 Folder 41, January–July 1851. 55 frames.
- 0804 Folder 42, August–December 1851. 59 frames.
- 0863 Folder 43, 1852. 80 frames.

Reel 20

Elliott and Gonzales Family Papers cont.
Series 1. Correspondence, 1759–1898 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.5: 1844–1855 cont.

- 0001 Folder 44, January–May 1853. 55 frames.
- 0056 Folder 45, June–December 1853. 109 frames.
- 0165 Folder 46, January–July 1854. 57 frames.
- 0222 Folder 47, August–December 1854. 45 frames.
- 0267 Folder 48, January–April 1855. 40 frames.
- 0307 Folder 49, May–July 1855. 51 frames.
- 0358 Folder 50, August–December 1855. 53 frames.
- 0411 Folder 51, 1855 (Undated). 28 frames.

Subseries 1.6: 1856–1860

- 0439 Description of Subseries 1.6. 1 frame.
- 0440 Folder 52, January–March 1856. 52 frames.
- 0492 Folder 53, April–August 1856. 38 frames.
- 0530 Folder 54, September–December 1856. 65 frames.
- 0595 Folder 55, January–March 1857. 59 frames.
- 0654 Folder 56, April–December 1857. 89 frames.
- 0743 Folder 57, January–August 1858. 59 frames.
- 0802 Folder 58, September–December 1858. 80 frames.
- 0882 Folder 59, January–September 1859. 71 frames.

Reel 21

Elliott and Gonzales Family Papers cont.
Series 1. Correspondence, 1759–1898 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.6: 1856–1860 cont.

- 0001 Folder 60, October–December 1859. 57 frames.
- 0058 Folder 61, January–May 1860. 43 frames.
- 0101 Folder 62, June–December 1860. 56 frames.

Subseries 1.7: 1861–1865

- 0157 Description of Subseries 1.7. 2 frames.
- 0159 Folder 63, January–April 1861. 35 frames.
- 0194 Folder 64, May–November 1861. 46 frames.
- 0240 Folder 65, December 1861. 49 frames.
- 0289 Folder 66, January–April 1862. 60 frames.
- 0349 Folder 67, May–October 1862. 67 frames.
- 0416 Folder 68, November–December 1862. 67 frames.
- 0483 Folder 69, January–March 1863. 67 frames.
- 0550 Folder 70, April–September 1863. 65 frames.
- 0615 Folder 71, October–December 1863. 77 frames.
- 0692 Folder 72, January–March 1864. 56 frames.
- 0748 Folder 73, April–May 1864. 43 frames.
- 0791 Folder 74, June–August 1864. 54 frames.
- 0845 Folder 75, September–October 1864. 57 frames.
- 0902 Folder 76, November–December 1864. 58 frames.
- 0960 Folder 77, January–February 1865. 27 frames.

Reel 22

Elliott and Gonzales Family Papers cont.
Series 1. Correspondence, 1759–1898 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.7: 1861–1865 cont.

- 0001 Folder 78, April–September 1865. 51 frames.
- 0052 Folder 79, October–December 1865. 91 frames.

Subseries 1.12: Undated Correspondence

- 0143 Description of Subseries 1.12.4–9. 1 frame.
- 0144 Folder 173, Subseries 1.12.4, Anne Hutchinson Smith Elliott, Undated. 64 frames.
- 0208 Folder 174, Subseries 1.12.4, Anne Hutchinson Smith Elliott, Undated. 75 frames.
- 0283 Folder 175, Subseries 1.12.5, Annie Elliott, Undated. 24 frames.
- 0307 Folder 176, Subseries 1.12.6, Emily Elliott, Undated. 115 frames.
- 0422 Folder 177, Subseries 1.12.7, Phoebe Elliott, Undated. 15 frames.
- 0437 Folder 178, Subseries 1.12.8, Ralph Elliott, Undated. 21 frames.
- 0458 Folder 179, Subseries 1.12.9, William Elliott, Undated. 39 frames.
- 0497 Folder 180, Subseries 1.12.9, William Elliott, Undated. 51 frames.
- 0548 Folder 181, Subseries 1.12.9, William Elliott, Undated. 32 frames.
- 0580 Folder 182, Subseries 1.12.9, William Elliott, Undated. 41 frames.
- 0621 Description of Subseries 1.12.15.1. 1 frame.
- 0622 Folder 191, Subseries 1.12.15.1, Mary E. Johnstone, Annandale, Undated (before 1868). 77 frames.
- 0699 Folder 192, Subseries 1.12.15.1, Mary E. Johnstone, Beaumont, Undated (before 1868). 80 frames.

- 0779 Folder 193, Subseries 1.12.15.1, Mary E. Johnstone, Beaumont, Undated (before 1868). 77 frames.
- 0856 Folder 194, Subseries 1.12.15.1, Mary E. Johnstone, Flat Rock, Undated (before 1868). 65 frames.
- 0921 Folder 195, Subseries 1.12.15.1, Mary E. Johnstone, Undated (before 1868). 39 frames.
- 0960 Folder 196, Subseries 1.12.15.1, Mary E. Johnstone, Fragments, Undated (before 1868). 74 frames

Reel 23

Elliott and Gonzales Family Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1759–1898 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.12: Undated Correspondence cont.

- 0001 Description of Subseries 1.12. 17–18, 20–22, 24–26, 28. 1 frame.
- 0002 Folder 234, Subseries 1.12.17, William Gilmore Simms, Undated. 12 frames.
- 0014 Folder 235, Subseries 1.12.18, James Skirving, Undated. 3 frames.
- 0017 Folder 237, Subseries 1.12.20, Burnet Family, Undated. 39 frames.
- 0056 Folder 238, Subseries 1.12.21, Elliott Family, Undated. 35 frames.
- 0091 Folder 239, Subseries 1.12.21, Elliott Family, Undated. 70 frames.
- 0161 Folder 240, Subseries 1.12.22, Habersham Family, Undated. 48 frames.
- 0209 Folder 241, Subseries 1.12.22, Habersham Family, Undated. 42 frames.
- 0251 Folder 243, Subseries 1.12.24, Manigault Family, Undated. 97 frames.
- 0348 Folder 244, Subseries 1.12.24, Manigault Family, Undated. 84 frames.
- 0432 Folder 245, Subseries 1.12.24, Manigault Family, Undated. 83 frames.
- 0515 Folder 246, Subseries 1.12.25, Pinckney Family, Undated. 79 frames.
- 0594 Folder 247, Subseries 1.12.25, Pinckney Family, Undated. 83 frames.
- 0677 Folder 248, Subseries 1.12.26, Other Writers before 1860, Undated. 47 frames.
- 0724 Folder 249, Subseries 1.12.26, Other Writers before 1860, Undated. 61 frames.
- 0785 Folder 253, Subseries 1.12.28, Unidentified Other Writers, Undated. 47 frames.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Material, 1701–1898 and Undated

Subseries 2.1.1: Thomas Sacheverell, James Skirving, William Skirving, and Others, 1701–1810

- 0878 Description of Subseries 2.1.1. 1 frame.
- 0879 Folder 254, 1701–1737. 42 frames.
- 0921 Folder 255, 1745–1760. 42 frames.

Reel 24

Elliott and Gonzales Family Papers cont

Series 2. Financial and Legal Material, 1701–1898 and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.1.1: Thomas Sacheverell, James Skirving, William Skirving, and Others, 1701–1810 cont.

- 0001 Folder 256, 1763–1769. 116 frames.
- 0117 Folder 257, 1770–1777. 36 frames.
- 0153 Folder 258, 1783–1789. 27 frames.
- 0180 Folder 259, 1790–1796. 31 frames.
- 0211 Folder 260, 1803–1810. 7 frames.

Subseries 2.1.2: William Elliott and Others, 1812–1863

- 0218 Description of Subseries 2.1.2. 1 frame.
- 0219 Folder 261, 1812–1819. 36 frames.
- 0255 Folder 262, 1822–1829. 20 frames.
- 0275 Folder 263, 1830–1833. 31 frames.
- 0306 Folder 264, 1835–1838. 20 frames.
- 0326 Folder 265, 1840–1849. 23 frames.
- 0349 Folder 266, 1850–1852. 62 frames.
- 0411 Folder 267, 1853–1858. 62 frames.
- 0473 Folder 268, 1859. 23 frames.
- 0496 Folder 269, 1860–1863. 52 frames.

Subseries 2.1.4: Undated Financial and Legal Papers

- 0548 Description of Subseries 2.1.4. 1 frame.
- 0549 Folder 275, Undated. 35 frames.

Subseries 2.2.1: Account Books, 1822–1866

- 0584 Description of Subseries 2.2.1. 2 frames.
- 0586 Folder 276, Volume 1, Ann Hutchinson Smith Elliott, Household Account Book, 1832–1833. 19 frames.
- 0605 Folder 277, Volume 2, William Elliott, Travel and Farm Expenses, 1847–1850. 22 frames.
- 0627 Folder 278, Volume 3, Ann Hutchinson Smith Elliott, Account Book, 1848–1851. 18 frames.
- 0645 Folder 279, Volume 4, Ann Hutchinson Smith Elliott, Register of Receipts and Plantation Accounts, 1852–1853. 20 frames.
- 0665 Folder 280, Volume 5, Phoebe Elliott, Account Book, 1853. 8 frames.
- 0673 Folder 281, Volume 6, Phoebe Elliott, Household Expenses, 1853. 15 frames.
- 0688 Folder 282, Volume 7, Emily and Ann Elliott, Personal Expenses, 1856–1857. 40 frames.
- 0728 Folder 283, Volume 8, William Elliott, Memorandum Book for 1857. 7 frames.
- 0735 Folder 284, Volume 9, Ann Elliott, Expenses, 1857–1859. 27 frames.
- 0762 Folder 285, Volume 10, William Elliott, Account Book, 1859. 7 frames.
- 0769 Folder 286, Volume 11, Ann and Emily Elliott, Expenses, 1858–1861. 29 frames.
- 0798 Folder 287, Volume 12, Mrs. William Elliott, Miss Ann Elliott, Miss C. Elliott, and Miss Emily Elliott, Account Book, ca. 1855–1863. 44 frames.
- 0842 Folder 288, Volume 13, Esther Lyle Snow, Account Book, 1822–1838, 1863. 13 frames.
- 0855 Folder 289, Volume 14, William Elliott, Plantation Expenses, 1864. 16 frames.
- 0871 Folder 290, Volume 15, Phoebe Elliott, Household Expenses, 1855, 1866. 24 frames.

Series 3. Maps and Plats, 1714–1855 and Undated

- 0895 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
- 0896 Folder 297, Maps and Plats, 1714–1855 and Undated. 41 frames.

Series 4. Writings, ca. 1810–1873 and Undated**Subseries 4.1: Writings by William Elliott**

- 0937 Description of Subseries 4.1. 1 frame.
- 0938 Folder 298, 1818 and Undated. 41 frames.
- 0979 Folder 299, 1861–1863 and Undated. 38 frames.

Reel 25

Elliott and Gonzales Family Papers cont. Series 4. Writings, ca 1810–1873 and Undated cont.

Subseries 4.2: Other Writings

- 0001 Description of Subseries 4.2. 1 frame.
0002 Folder 300, ca. 1810–1873 and Undated. 50 frames.

Series 5. Other Material, 1823–1880s? and Undated

Subseries 5.1: Plantation Journal, 1840–1851

- 0052 Description of Subseries 5.1. 1 frame.
0053 Folder 301, William Elliott, Plantation Book for Pon Pon, 1840–1851. 31 frames.

Subseries 5.2: Travel Journals, 1823, 1855–1872 and Undated

- 0084 Description of Subseries 5.2. 1 frame.
0085 Folder 302, William Elliott, 1823. 69 frames.
0154 Folder 303, William Elliott, 1855, and Lists of Expenses, 1872 and Undated.
68 frames.

Subseries 5.3–5.5: Tariff of 1828, Theological Exercises, and Recipes, 1828 and Undated

- 0222 Description of Subseries 5.3–5. 1 frames.
0223 Folder 304, Subseries 5.3, Tariff of 1828, 1828. 5 frames.
0228 Folder 305, Subseries 5.4, M. B. Elliott, Theological Exercises, Undated. 17 frames.
0245 Folder 306, Subseries 5.5, Recipes, Undated. 8 frames.

Subseries 5.8–5.10. Clippings, Calling Cards, and Miscellaneous Papers, 1846–1898? and Undated

- 0253 Description of Subseries 5.8–10. 1 frames.
0254 Folder 310, Subseries 5.8, Clippings, 1846–ca. 1898. 17 frames.
0271 Folder 311, Subseries 5.9, Calling Cards, Undated. 17 frames.
0288 Folder 312, Subseries 5.10, Miscellaneous Papers, 1850–1876 and Undated.
23 frames.

Omissions

- 0311 List of Omissions from the Elliott and Gonzales Family Papers. 1 frame.

John Edwin Fripp Papers, 1817–1905, Beaufort District, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

John Edwin Fripp was a cotton planter of St. Helena Island and Chechessee Bluff, Beaufort Districe (later County), South Carolina.

The eight manuscript volumes and miscellaneous papers included here relate chiefly to the cotton plantations of John Edwin Fripp, 1831–1906, his wife, Isabelle Jenkins Fripp, 1833–1883, and their eleven children. These plantations were located on St. Helena Island and at Chechessee Bluff ("The Bluff"), Beaufort, South Carolina. Materials also relate to Fripp's holdings in "The Village" on St. Helena Island and in Grahamville, South Carolina. Ante-bellum materials document plantation life and include slave lists, records of slave religious services, planting records, and Fripp's accounts with various factors in Charleston, South Carolina. Post-bellum materials include records of how Fripp retired his debts and the small farming in which he engaged. Starting in the late 1880s, there is material relating to Fripp's position as overseer for

the Chelsea Plantation Club, Beaufort County, South Carolina, where he managed the hunt and rounded up poachers.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Manuscript Volumes—Subseries 1.1. 1856–1868, Subseries 1.2. 1871–1924 [not included]; Series 2. Miscellaneous Papers; and Series 3. Typed Transcriptions of Selected Manuscript Volumes and Papers.

Biographical Note

John Edward Fripp was born November 26, 1831, on St. Helena Island, South Carolina. He was a descendant of John Fripp, who came to America in 1670.

Fripp owned several plantations on St. Helena Island. He also owned a plantation at Chechessee Bluff ("The Bluff") in Beaufort County, South Carolina, which he purchased in 1857. While Fripp maintained his family and most of his slaves and other possessions at the Bluff, he seems to have spent a good deal of his time traveling among his holdings. To these journeys were added trips to his summer homes in "The Village" on St. Helena Island and in Grahamville, near the Bluff.

Fripp apparently served in some capacity during the Civil War, through which he managed to hold onto his land. After the war, he paid off his debts and continued farming on a much reduced scale. Starting in the late 1880s, Fripp, while continuing to farm, worked as overseer for the Chelsea Plantation Club, where his duties included supplying game for the hunt and bringing poachers to justice. He died on May 22, 1906.

Fripp was married to Isabelle Jenkins Fripp, who was born on November 5, 1833, and died on August 4, 1883. The couple produced eleven children: Mary Rosa (b. 1853); Julian Jenkins (b. 1855); Edgar Walter (b. 1857); Florence Amanda (b. 1859); Daniel Perry (b. 1860); Thomas Screven (b. 1862); Ella Rosalie (b. 1864); Eliza Emily (b. 1867); Charles Benjamin (b. 1870); Robert Lee (b. 1872); and Alice Louisa (b. 1875).

Series 1. Manuscript Volumes (1856–1924)

This series includes manuscript volumes, 1804–1924, chiefly of John Edwin Fripp, but some with contents relating to others, probably neighbors or relatives of Fripp. Because many of the volumes include several types of entries (chiefly accounts and narratives in the form of diary entries or memoranda), it has not been possible to categorize them by type of volume. They are arranged, as far as possible, chronologically, and divided into two subseries (Subseries 1.2 not included).

Subseries 1.1. (1856–1868) Volume 1: ca. 1860, consists of a small volume containing lists of slaves belonging to John and Isabelle Fripp. Volume 2: 1856–1858, is titled "Bluff Plantation Expenditures, Memoranda, and Notes," with entries from 1865 to 1870 interspersed among the original entries. This volume consists chiefly of accounts relating to the Bluff Plantation, but also includes narrative entries in which Fripp wrote of moving his possessions from St. Helena Island to Chechessee Bluff, the activities of the St. Helena Agricultural Society, and other matters. Post-Civil War entries include accounts and copies of letters about planting with free labor and other issues. Volume 3: 1857–1858; 1867–1868, is a diary. Entries note activities and illnesses of slaves; the erection of a church; church services held for Fripp's slaves; the purchase (1868) of property in Grahamville, South Carolina, and other topics.

Series 2. Miscellaneous Papers (1817; 1856–1905)

This series contains miscellaneous papers relating chiefly to John Edwin Fripp, but some with contents relating to others, probably neighbors or relatives of Fripp. Included are slave lists, one for 1817 that lists slaves belonging to the estate of Jane Hay Barnwell, and another, undated, that lists slaves belonging to Joseph Hazel; Fripp's accounting sheets with Coffin & Pringle, 1856–1859; and several letters and notes relating chiefly to Fripp's business affairs.

Series 3. Typed Transcriptions of Selected Manuscript Volumes and Papers (1817; 1856–1900; 1944)

This series provides typed transcriptions of the 1817 list of slaves belonging to Jane Hay Barnwell and of manuscript volumes 2, 3, and 5.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Edwin Fripp Papers is provided on reel 25, frame 0844, and consists of Subseries 1.2, Manuscript Volumes, 1871–1906.

Introductory Materials

0312 Introductory Materials. 9 frames.

Series 1. Manuscript Volumes, 1856–1924

Subseries 1.1: 1856–1868

- 0321 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0322 Folder 1, Volume 1, Slave Lists, ca. 1860. 11 frames.
0333 Folder 2, Volume 2, Bluff Plantation Expenditures, Memoranda, and Notes, 1856–1858; 1865–1870. 50 frames.
0383 Folder 3, Volume 3, Diary, 1857–1858; 1867–1868. 100 frames.

Series 2. Miscellaneous Papers, 1817; 1856–1905

- 0483 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
0484 Folder 9, 1817; 1856–1905. 39 frames.

Series 3. Typed Transcriptions of Selected Manuscript Volumes and Papers, 1817; 1856–1900; 1944

- 0523 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
0524 Folder 10, 1817; 1856–1900; 1944. 320 frames.

Omissions

- 0844 List of Omissions from the John Edwin Fripp Papers. 1 frame.

Reel 26

Alexander Robert Lawton Papers, 1774–1897, Beaufort District, South Carolina; also Georgia

Description of the Collection

This is a collection of family correspondence, 1823–1952, of several generations of the family and descendants of planter Alexander James Lawton (1796–1876) of Beaufort District, South Carolina. Correspondence primarily pertains to the professional, military and political career, 1839–1896, of his son, Alexander Robert Lawton, Confederate brigadier and quartermaster general, Savannah lawyer and president of the American Bar Association, legislator, and United States minister to Austria-Hungary, 1887–1889. Letters are detailed and clear, containing useful insights into nineteenth-century political and family life, particularly with regard to the political, military, and domestic aspects of the Civil War and Reconstruction.

Correspondence related to Alexander Robert Lawton's Civil War activities include letters from Robert E. Lee, Jubal Early, Joseph Johnston, and Jefferson Davis; also of interest are battle notes from Stonewall Jackson, R. J. Ewell and Alexander Robert Lawton. Family correspondence during this period includes a number of letters between women in the Lawton family, revealing their perceptions of the political and subsequent military conflict; of particular interest are several letters to and from Adeline and Joseph Robert in Iowa to Alexander Robert Lawton. Postwar material documents Lawton's political and business career, and contains several items pertaining to the development of railroad companies in Georgia. Volumes include the personal and plantation diary of Alexander James Lawton, 1810–1840; minutes of the board of trustees of

Blackswamp Academy, Robertsville, South Carolina, 1818; a letterbook, 1887–1889, of Alexander Robert Lawton in Vienna; and a scrapbook of clippings on the career of Alexander Robert Lawton.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1823–1865, Subseries 1.2. 1866–1877 [not included], Subseries 1.3. 1878–1897 [not included], Subseries 1.4. 1903–1952 [not included]; Series 2. Financial and Legal Material; Series 3. Speeches [not included]; Series 4. Items clipped by A. R. Lawton and family [not included]; Series 5. Other Material; and Series 6. Photographs

Biographical Note

Alexander Robert Lawton (1818–1896) was born to planter and militia officer Alexander James Lawton (1790–1876) and Martha Mosse (b. 1788), daughter of Dr. George Mosse, on November 4, 1818, in St. Peter's Parish, Beaufort District, South Carolina. Lawton graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1839 and served in an artillery unit until 1841, when he resigned to study law at Harvard. He established a law practice in Savannah, Georgia, in 1843, and in 1845 married Sarah Hillhouse Alexander, by whom he had four children. Lawton was involved in a number of businesses, including a plantation. From 1849 to 1854, Lawton was president of the Augusta and Savannah Railroad.

A staunch secessionist, Lawton was elected to the state legislature in 1855, and considered among its strongest members. In 1860 he was elected to the Georgia senate. When Georgia seceded, Lawton resigned to help organize a state regiment. As colonel of the 1st Volunteer Georgia Regiment, he seized Fort Pulaski—the first overt act of war in Georgia. In April of 1861 he was commissioned a brigadier general and put in charge of Georgia's coastal defenses. In 1862 he was sent to Richmond, Virginia; Lawton fought in the second battle at Manassas and was wounded and disabled in 1862 at Sharpsburg, Maryland. Jefferson Davis named Lawton quartermaster general in February of 1864, over Lawton's protests; some public doubt over the legitimacy of Lawton's appointment encouraged him to resign from this position in 1864.

After the war Lawton returned to his law practice in Savannah, and quickly became involved once again in politics. From 1870 to 1875 he served in the state legislature. In 1876 he chaired the state electoral college, and in 1877 acted as vice president of the Georgia constitutional convention. In 1880 Lawton was defeated as the Democratic Candidate for the Senate. In 1882 he served as president of the American Bar Association. From 1887 to 1889 Lawton acted as Minister to Austria. He died in Clifton Springs, New York, on July 2, 1896.

Lawton's son, Alexander Rudolph Lawton, was born in Savannah, August 9, 1858. He received his A.B. from the University of Georgia in 1877, attended law school at the University of Virginia and Harvard, and passed the bar in 1880. In 1882 he joined the firm of Lawton and Cunningham, and became involved in a number of railroad concerns, including the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, the Central of Georgia Railroad, the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, and the Western Railway of Alabama. Alexander Rudolph Lawton was also director of the Ocean Steamship Company of Alabama and the Chatham Bank and Trust Company. He died in Savannah, Georgia, in 1920.

N.B. For biographical information on Alexander Robert Lawton, see Jon Wakelyn's *Biographical Dictionary of the Confederacy*, p. 278 and the *Dictionary of American Biography*, Vol XI, p. 61.

Series 1. Correspondence (1823–1952)

Correspondence in this collection consists of letters to and from three generations of the Lawton family, particularly between 1860 and 1890. The bulk of the correspondence pertains to the public careers of Alexander Robert Lawton and his son, Alexander Rudolph Lawton, who is called at times A. R. Lawton, Jr. Alexander Robert Lawton's military and political careers are particularly well documented, as correspondence contains many letters from military officers, politicians and officeholders regarding various political issues and incidents in which Lawton was involved, and the positions to which Lawton was elected or appointed; several letters relate to the effects of Lawton's Civil War activity on subsequent political involvement. Lawton's business ventures are also documented in these papers, particularly in the 1870s and 1880s, when Lawton's son helped oversee his financial affairs. Correspondence in the series relates chiefly to

the public affairs of men in the Lawton family, though letters and passages revealing family life and domestic concerns are scattered throughout. Letters among women are particularly plentiful and revealing at the advent of the Civil War, documenting women's political views and reactions to the war.

Subseries 1.1. (1823–1865) This subseries includes correspondence of Alexander Robert Lawton, his father, and other members of his family. Early items include an 1823 letter from Alexander James Lawton resigning his command of the 12th Regiment, South Carolina Militia, and two letters dated September 23, 1826, and June 2, 1828, to him from the Reverend Lee Compere, a missionary to the Creek Nation describing an evacuation of Native Americans, the operation of a mission school, and reactions to reform and aid efforts.

In 1839 there are letters from Lawton to his mother, Martha Mosse, describing life in the army at Plattsburgh and Rouses Point, New York. There also are letters before the war from Alexander Robert Lawton to his father regarding business interests and concerns, including Lawton's philosophy on financial affairs in relation to the purchase of additional slaves. Also included is Alexander Robert Lawton's letter announcing his acceptance of the presidency of the Augusta railroad in 1849.

Correspondence at the outbreak of war reveals the political views and sentiments of women in the Lawton family; letters of 1860 and 1861 from Sarah Alexander Hillhouse Lawton in Savannah and her sister-in-law Adeline Lawton Robert, in Burlington, Iowa, describe growing anxiety and excitement over the sectional conflict and discuss war activities; later letters among women discuss troop movements, civilian response to the conflict, dangers regarding slaves, and general war news.

There are several 1862 letters from Alexander Robert Lawton to his wife Sarah written while Lawton was serving in the field at Staunton, Fredericks Hall, Gordonsville, and Richmond, Virginia. Other family correspondence includes a letter from Alexander James Lawton disinheriting any children of his daughter Adeline (in Iowa) who took up arms against the South. Correspondence in 1864 and 1865 pertains to Alexander Robert Lawton's position as Quartermaster General, including a six-page copy of a letter from Attorney General George Davis to Secretary of War James Seddon regarding the legality of Lawton's appointment.

Of particular interest in this subseries are three letters from Robert E. Lee to Alexander Robert Lawton dated May 11, 1863 (typed transcription), July 21, 1864 (handwritten transcription), and March 7, 1865 (original). They concern troop movement and efforts to save property. Other items of interest include postwar correspondence from high-ranking Confederate officers, including letters from Joseph Johnston, Jefferson Davis, and an extract of a letter from Jubal Early relating to an investigation of the use of funds during the war.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Material (1774–1920)

Earliest material is largely deeds to land in Granville County, North Carolina, and Beaufort District, South Carolina. Also included are the 1818 and 1822 wills of Sarah Lawton, and the 1857, 1862, 1865, and 1867 wills of Alexander James Lawton and some material regarding Lawton's estate and burial. Other materials include documents relating to the hiring of slaves and freedmen, bills from the University of Virginia and the Monroe Female College (Forsythe, Georgia), and statements of accounts with various merchants. Lawton's official 1887 appointment and passport as Envoy to Austria-Hungary can be found. Material relating to Lawton's involvement with the railroad includes a draft of a bill to incorporate a railroad.

Volumes in this series include the 1810–1840 plantation journal of Alexander James Lawton. Journal entries are concise, yet detailed, and describe activities on the plantation Lawton ran in cooperation with his father and then with his mother; there they raised cotton, rice, and corn. Lawton wrote of the methods of planting, fertilizing and cultivation, the effects of weather and sickness among slaves on planting, and the provision of supplies to slaves. He recorded allowances of blankets and other articles for his slaves, and of cash for their hogs, baskets, etc. Lawton also noted the amounts planted and harvested, and the income received each year, listing which slaves were or would be responsible for what work. In addition to these notes are diary-like entries describing distractions from plantation business, such as the construction of a house for his mother and a Baptist parsonage, his own preoccupations with his mercantile business, and

reflections on business concerns. Account books include Sarah Lawton's 1889 account with Central Railroad and Banking company, and an account book, 1893–1897, containing records of various expenses with merchants.

Series 5. Other Material (ca. 1818–1932 and undated)

This series contains two short diaries, written as letters, describing a walking tour through parts of Georgia and North Carolina and a sea voyage from New York to Liverpool. A third diary contains brief entries recording the social life of Sarah Hillhouse Alexander Lawton. Other material in this series includes family history and genealogical materials (see also the June 1895 letter from W. H. Robert to his cousin A. R. Lawton, Jr., regarding family history in Series 1.3 which is not included in this edition); a record of the proceedings of the trustees of Blackswamp Academy, 1818, of which Alexander James Lawton was secretary; a published poem by Sarah Hillhouse Alexander Lawton entitled *Drama of the Widower*, and diplomas of Alexander Robert Lawton. Of special interest among the two folders of miscellaneous material in this series are three battle notes of R. J. Ewell, A. R. Lawton, and Stonewall Jackson; Sarah Lawton's "letters list," 1866; an intermediate law exam, 1879; and a memorandum in which Alexander Robert Lawton refuted suggestions that he labored under "political disabilities," probably in relation to his appointment as envoy to Russia. Other items here include material related to the organization of the "Fortnightly" and "Monday" clubs, 1883 and 1885, several poems, and a number of calling cards.

Series 6. Photographs (ca. 1868–1890)

This series primarily contains photographs of Lawton family members. Of special interest is an autographed picture of Robert E. Lee. Several photographs are of unidentified subjects.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Alexander Robert Lawton Papers is provided on reel 27, frame 0207, and consists of Subseries 1.2–1.4, Correspondence, 1866–1952; Series 3, Speeches, 1920–ca. 1930; and Series 4, Items Clipped by A. R. Lawton and Family, 1860s–1920s.

N.B. A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the Alexander and Hillhouse Family Papers which is included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series J, Part 4*. Other related collections at the Southern Historical Collection include the Edward Porter Alexander Papers, the Beckwith Family Papers, the John Rose Ficklen Papers, the Jeremy Francis Gilmer Papers, and the Minis Family Papers.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 22 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1823–1952

Subseries 1.1: 1823–1865

0023 Description of Subseries 1.1. 2 frames.
0025 Folder 1, 1823–1845. 45 frames.
0070 Folder 2, 1846–1859. 94 frames.
0164 Folder 3, 1860–1862. 86 frames.
0250 Folder 4, 1863–1865. 87 frames.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Material, 1774–1920

0337 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
0338 Folder 29, 1774–1831. 66 frames.
0404 Folder 30, 1836–1867. 89 frames.
0493 Folder 31, 1877–1920 and undated 117 frames.
0610 Folder 32a, Plantation Journal, 1810–1840. 46 frames.
0656 Folder 32b, Typed Transcription of Plantation Journal, 1810–1840. 104 frames.

- 0760 Folder 33, Sarah A. Lawton, Account Book, 1889–1890. 7 frames.
 0767 Folder 34, Account Book, 1893–1897. 27 frames.

Series 5. Other Material, ca. 1818–1932 and Undated

- 0794 Description of Series 5. 1 frame.
 0795 Folder 60, Diary of a Walking Tour, 1887. 26 frames.
 0821 Folder 61, Account of a Passage on the RMS *Adriatic*, 1887. 11 frames.
 0832 Folder 62, Diary of Sarah Lawton, 1892. 45 frames.
 0877 Folder 63, Family History and Genealogical Material, 1896–1932 and Undated. 45 frames.

Reel 27

Alexander Robert Lawton Papers cont.

Series 5. Other Material, ca. 1818–1932 and Undated cont.

- 0001 Folder 64, Record of the Proceedings of the Trustees of Blackswamp Academy, 1818. 29 frames.
 0030 Folder 65, Mrs. A. R. Lawton, *Dream of the Widower*, Undated. 2 frames.
 0032 Folder 66, Alexander Robert Lawton, Diplomas, 1839–1842. 5 frames.
 0037 Folder 67, Miscellaneous Other Materials, 1862–1931. 48 frames.
 0085 Folder 68, Miscellaneous Other materials, 1843–1929 and Undated. 97 frames.

Series 6. Photographs, ca. 1868–1890

- 0182 Description of Series 6. 1 frame.
 0183 Folder P-415/1–11. 24 frames.

Omissions

- 0207 List of Omissions from the Alexander Robert Lawton Papers. 1 frame.

***James Henry Hammond Letters, 1831–1845,
 Barnwell and Aiken Districts, South Carolina***

Description of the Collection

James Henry Hammond was a lawyer and newspaper editor of Columbia, South Carolina. He married Catherine E. FitzSimons, daughter of a wealthy merchant of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1831, thus acquiring the "Silver Bluff" cotton plantation on the Savannah River. The strongly sectionalist Hammond was elected U.S. congressman in 1834 and governor of South Carolina 1842. Elected to the U.S. Senate in 1857, he resigned his seat upon Lincoln's election.

This collection consists of twelve letters, all from Hammond to his wife, Catherine E. FitzSimons Hammond. The earliest letter, written in 1831, describes family tensions over Hammond's recent marriage and a disagreement over his father-in-law's estate. An 1834 letter was written during his campaign for the House seat he eventually won. In an 1836 letter Hammond mentions health problems and his desire to give up his House seat and go to Europe. Several letters, written in 1840, document Hammond's disgust with party politics during the South Carolina governor's election, which he lost. Hammond also spent time in New York that same year buying household furnishings, which he described in detail. These letters include a critique of the New York furniture maker Duncan Phyfe, whose designs Hammond declared overpriced and "behind the times." Letters, dated 1842 to 1845, deal chiefly with plantation matters.

N.B. Related collections include James Henry Hammond Papers among the holdings of the Library of Congress and the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, which are included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series A, Part 1*. Additional James Henry Hammond Papers among the holdings of the Duke University Library are included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series F, Part 2*.

Introductory Materials

0208 Introductory Materials. 5 frames.

Papers

0213 Folder 1, 1831–1845. 46 frames.

Robert Francis Withers Allston Correspondence, 1843, Darlington and Georgetown Districts, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

Robert Francis Withers Allston was a rice planter and civil engineer, and surveyor general of South Carolina, 1823; member of the General Assembly, 1828–1832; state senator, 1832–1856; and governor of South Carolina, 1856–1858.

The one letter in this collection, dated September 5, 1843, and apparently written by the Reverend Alexander Glennie of Waccamaw, South Carolina, to Robert Francis Withers Allston of Society Hill, Darlington District, South Carolina, described an epidemic of croup among children in his neighborhood and other sickness in the area; discussed church business (presumably Episcopal), including an inquiry from the Reverend Edward J. Stearns of Richmond, Virginia; and offered Allston spiritual counsel.

Biographical Note

Robert Francis Withers Allston (1801–1864) was the son of Benjamin Allston and Charlotte Anne Allston, who were second cousins. The fifth of six children, Allston was born at Brookgreen Plantation in All Saints' Parish, South Carolina. He received his early education at Waldo's School in Georgetown. At the age of sixteen, he entered the United States Military Academy and graduated in June 1821. He was appointed lieutenant in the 3rd Artillery and assigned to duty with the Coast Survey. After taking part in the survey of the harbors of Plymouth and Provincetown, Massachusetts, and the entrance of Mobile Bay, he resigned his commission in February 1822, in order to assume the management of the plantation of his now widowed mother.

Allston continued his profession of civil engineer and was elected, in 1823, to the office of surveyor general of South Carolina. In 1828, after two terms as surveyor general, he was elected from the parish of Prince George, Winyah, to the lower house of the General Assembly. In the legislature, he acted with the States' Rights party, which was then evolving the doctrine of nullification. In 1830, he was reelected as a candidate of that party, but was defeated in 1832 by a Unionist. In the next month, however, he ran successfully for the state senate. Allston was regularly returned to this body until his election as governor in 1856, and from 1847 to 1856, he was its presiding officer. He continued in his support of states' rights principles, but was inclined to favor cooperation on the part of the slaveholding states in preference to separate state action. During the nullification controversy, he was made colonel of the militia and, subsequently, deputy adjutant-general. In 1842, he was nominated, against his wishes, to oppose J. H. Hammond in the election for governor. In 1850, he was a delegate to the Nashville Convention. His term as governor, 1856–1858, occurred in one of the rare intervals of comparative quiet in the political history of ante-bellum South Carolina. He worked toward the development of railroads, improvement of agricultural methods, and correction of the inefficient public-school system.

In 1832, Allston married Adele Petigru, sister of James Louis Petigru. He became one of the foremost planters and slave owners in the state and was one of the last rice barons of the low

country. His knowledge of engineering served him well in the reclaiming of swamp land and the ditching and diking of rice-fields. The results of some of his experiments were set forth in two treatises, *A Memoir of the Introduction and Planting of Rice in South Carolina* (1843) and *An Essay on Sea Coast Crops* (1854). At the time of his death, he was engaged in cultivating his lands in order to contribute foodstuffs to his Confederate countrymen.

N.B. Biographical excerpts adapted from the sketch of Robert Francis Withers Allston by J. H. Easterby in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, Vol. I, pp. 223–224.

Additional collections of Robert Francis Withers Allston Papers exist among the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, and the South Carolina Historical Society.

Introductory Materials

0255 Introductory Materials. 4 frames.

Correspondence

0259 Folder 1, 1843. 5 frames.

John Durant Ashmore Plantation Journal, 1853–1859, Sumter and Anderson Districts, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

John Durant Ashmore was a planter of Sumter and Anderson districts, South Carolina; member of the South Carolina House of Representatives, 1848–1852; state comptroller-general, 1853–1857; and Democratic congressman, 1859–1860.

This collection presents the plantation journal, 1853–1859, of John Durant Ashmore, and a typed transcription of the same, relating to plantations in the Sumter and Anderson districts, South Carolina. Entries, made on a daily basis, consist of short remarks on the planting of cotton, corn, potatoes, peaches, and other crops. At times, individual laborers, presumably slaves, are named, but most entries describe groups of workers in terms of “hands.” Interspersed among the Sumter entries are remedies, recipes, and reports of agricultural experiments that were carried out at the plantation. Also included are tallies of “pork killed and baconed” and household property sold in 1854 and 1858, lists of letters mailed, and inventories of books (1,475 volumes) and household property owned.

Biographical Note

John Durant Ashmore was born August 18, 1819, in the Greenville District of South Carolina. He attended common schools and studied law. Ashmore was admitted to the South Carolina bar, but never practiced, preferring to engage in political and agricultural pursuits.

From 1848 to 1852, Ashmore was a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives; from 1853 to 1857, he served as comptroller-general of the state. Elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-Sixth Congress, he served from March 4, 1859, until his resignation on December 21, 1860. During the Civil War, Ashmore was elected colonel of the Fourth South Carolina Regiment but resigned before the regiment was called into service. After the war, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Greenville, later moving to Sardis, Mississippi, where he died on December 5, 1871.

During the period covered by the plantation journal, Ashmore lived first in the Sumter District and then in the Anderson District, South Carolina. On plantations in these districts, he raised cotton, corn, potatoes, peaches, and other crops.

N.B. Additional John Durant Ashmore Papers exist among the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina

Introductory Materials

0264 Introductory Materials. 7 frames.

Volume and Typed Transcription

- 0271 Folder 1, John Durant Ashmore, Plantation Journal, 1853–1859. 229 frames.
0500 Folder 2, Typed Transcription of Plantation Journal, 1853–1859. 290 frames.

Bacot Family Papers, 1767–1887, Darlington District, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

This collection consists chiefly of correspondence and financial and legal materials relating to Bacot family members. The Bacot family owned the Mars Bluff Plantation near Florence in the Darlington District of South Carolina. There, with the assistance of a considerable number of slaves, they grew cotton and other cash crops. Chief among the Bacots in the 1840s and 1850s was Peter S. Bacot, who appears to have been responsible for the running of Mars Bluff. After the Civil War, the Bacots seem to have entered into a partnership to open the Jarrot & Bacot Drug Store in Florence.

Peter S. Bacot's son, Richard, is represented by an exchange of letters between him and his father in 1855, when Richard was at school. Materials relate chiefly to the business dealings of Peter S. Bacot, who ran the plantation, and to Mary H. Brockinton, a relative who lived at Mars Bluff. Topics include the sale of cotton through factors in Charleston, plantation life, and family and social affairs. Also included are slave lists and, after the Civil War, contracts relating to the employment of freedmen on the plantation. There are also a small number of items relating to the Jarrot & Bacot Drug Store in Florence, which opened in 1865. Currency issued by South Carolina in 1775 through 1862 is included as are typed transcriptions of articles about Huguenots in South Carolina, from whom the Bacots were descended.

Series 1. Correspondence (1767; 1845–1866; 1887)

Correspondence in this series relates to various Bacot family members and their relatives, friends, and business associates. Letters in the 1840s are chiefly to Mary H. Brockinton at Mars Bluff Plantation. They discuss social engagements and family affairs. Except for an invitation in 1850 and an exchange of letters of July 1 and 18, 1855, between Peter S. Bacot and his son, Richard, at school, all letters in the 1850s relate to Peter S. Bacot's business accounts with cotton factors in Charleston, South Carolina. There are three letters in the 1860s: August 11, 1865 to Richard Bacot from a relative in New York about a family visit; October 14, 1865, a public letter announcing the opening of the Jarrot & Bacot Drug Store in Florence; and January 16, 1866, a business letter from suppliers to Jarrot & Bacot. One letter in 1887 announces "Gala Week" at the Ashley Phosphate Company of Charleston.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials (1786; 1851–1887)

This series includes financial and legal materials relating to Bacot family members and their relatives. Early material relates to property of Brockinton family members and includes a list of slaves and other property owned by Mary H. Brockinton, dated July 21, 1853. Most other items through 1863 relate to the running of Mars Bluff Plantation. There are several documents in 1866 and 1867 relating to freedmen working at Mars Bluff. These include contracts dated August 18, 1866, that set out their terms of employment and a March 7, 1867, medical services contract between the freedmen and a local physician. Items in the 1870s and 1880s are routine bills and receipts for food and other items.

Series 3. Other Items (1775–1862)

Items of interest in this series are nine pieces of paper money issued by South Carolina, 1775–1862, and a typed transcription of "The French Refugees," a series of four articles about Huguenots in South Carolina that appeared in the *City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser* of Charleston, May 11–15, 1826. These articles, signed by "A Descendant of the Refugees," were copied at the Southern Historical Collection in 1944 from newspapers that were originally part of this collection, but were subsequently transferred to the Periodicals Department. The Bacots are

never directly mentioned in these articles. They were, however, descendants of French emigrés and may have been related to the author of the articles.

N.B. A related collection among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection is the Peter Brockington Bacot Papers. Additional related collections among the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina include the Peter Samuel Bacot Papers. Bascot-Huger Family Papers are at the South Carolina Historical Society.

Introductory Materials

0790 Introductory Materials. 8 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1767; 1845–1866; 1887

0798 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.
0799 Folder 1, 1767; 1845–1850. 64 frames.
0863 Folder 2, 1865–1866; 1887. 7 frames.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Materials, 1786; 1851–1887

0870 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
0871 Folder 3, 1786; 1851–1863. 39 frames.
0910 Folder 4, 1865–1887. 37 frames.

Series 3. Other Items, 1775–1862

0947 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
0948 Folder 5, South Carolina Paper Money, 1775–1862. 6 frames.
0954 Folder 6, "The French Refugees" (Typescript), 1826. 31 frames.

Reel 28

Boykin Family Papers, 1748–1860, Camden District, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

This collection documents primarily the business affairs of the Boykin family of Camden, South Carolina, including Alexander Hamilton Boykin (1815–1866)—cotton planter, state legislator, and Confederate officer. This collection chiefly consists of business papers, but also includes some personal correspondence and military papers of Alexander Hamilton Boykin. There are also papers of Boykin's wife. After 1865, the papers are mainly those of Alexander Hamilton Boykin, Jr. There is also personal correspondence among other members of the Boykin and DeSaussure families.

The papers are mostly business correspondence from Reeder & DeSaussure, Charleston cotton factors; accounts; bills of sale for land and slaves; legal agreements; and personal and family letters. The papers for 1861–1862 are military papers of Captain A. H. Boykin, leader of Boykin's Rangers, a company of South Carolina mounted rangers, detailing the activities of the company in Richmond, Flint Hill, and Manassas, Virginia, during campaigns of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia.

The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence, Financial/Legal Papers, and Military Papers—Subseries 1.1. 1748–1860, Subseries 1.2. 1861–July 1865 [not included], Subseries 1.3. August 1865–1932 [not included], Subseries 1.4. Undated; and Series 2. Genealogical Materials [not included].

Biographical Note

Alexander Hamilton Boykin (1815–1866) was the son of Burwell Boykin (1752–1817) and Mary Whitaker. Educated initially in Camden, he entered South Carolina College as a sophomore in 1832, but left the following year without receiving a degree. He became a successful planter in Kershaw and Sumter districts where he possessed 5,737 acres at his death. His residential plantation, which he purchased in December 1835, was Plane Hill near Camden. Other of Boykin's holdings included Hillyard, Carter Hill (700 acres), Millway, Pine Grove, and the Mill plantations on Swift Creek; Boykin's Mill in Sumter District; and tracts on the Wateree River. According to the 1860 federal census, his real and personal estates were valued at \$55,000 and \$241,000 respectively; the slave schedules for that year listed 189 slaves in Kershaw and 58 slaves in Sumter as his property.

Elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives, Hamilton Boykin, as he was known, represented Kershaw in 1846–1849 and 1852–1859. After Kershaw chose him for the state Senate in a special election, he resigned his seat in the House and qualified on November 28, 1859, for the Forty-Third General Assembly. Subsequently, Boykin represented Kershaw in the Senate, 1860–1864. Locally, he was a member of the Wateree Agricultural Society, ca. 1841; director of the South Carolina Railroad Company, 1849; and a communicant at Grace Episcopal Church of Camden.

During the Civil War, Hamilton Boykin organized and financed Boykin's Rangers, which became Company A of the Second South Carolina Cavalry. As captain, he served from June 26, 1861, until October 1, 1862 when poor health forced him to resign. He engaged the enemy at the First Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and at Williamsburg, May 1862. Appointed judge advocate in December 1862 by Confederate president Jefferson Davis, he declined to serve, citing his lack of legal experience. Toward the close of the war, he expressed a strong dislike of Davis and his policies.

On November 22, 1835, Boykin married Sarah Jones DeSaussure, daughter of William Ford DeSaussure (b. 1792) and Sarah Davie. Nine children were born to them: William DeSaussure (1841–1858); Mary Whitaker (m. Edward Brevard Cantey); Alexander Hamilton, Jr. (1846–1923); Elizabeth Gabriella (m. Brown Manning); Burwell Henry; Elias Miller; Allen Jones; William DeSaussure (1852–1902); and Lemuel Whitaker. Survived by his wife and eight children, Alexander Hamilton Boykin died March 8, 1866, in Charleston and was buried in the Quaker Cemetery in Camden.

N.B. Biographical Information on Alexander Hamilton Boykin was adapted from Emily B. Reynolds and Joan Reynolds Faunt, eds., *Biographical Directory of the Senate of the State of South Carolina, 1776–1986*. Columbia, South Carolina: South Carolina Archives Department, 1986.

Series 1. Correspondence, Financial/Legal Papers, and Military Papers (1748–1932 and undated)

Subseries 1.1. (1748–1860) This subseries contains bills of sale for land, deeds, estate receipts, business letters, and accounts of A. H. Boykin relating to the operation of his plantation, Plane Hill, near Camden, South Carolina, and some personal correspondence and other items, including papers of A. H. Boykin's wife, Sarah Jones DeSaussure, and some letters from her father, William Ford DeSaussure of Columbia, South Carolina. Included are numerous bills of lading and sales receipts for cotton sold through the Charleston firm of Reeder & DeSaussure. Notable items include a roll call from the South Carolina House of Representatives, 1789; bills of sale for slaves; correspondence from A. H. Boykin taking a cure at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia; a small notebook, titled "A. H. Boykin," with entries dated 1835–1841; an informative letter from Richard L. Whitaker, dated November 17, 1843, appealing to Boykin as a fellow planter for assistance during hard times; a detailed receipt for landscaping at Plane Hill listing plants used (with botanical names); a letter from DeSaussure to Boykin about the South Carolina "Palmetto" regiment in Mexico, 1847; "List of Votes Taken" in a South Carolina state election, October 11 and 12, 1852, from several small towns near Camden; and an informative letter from W. J. DeSaussure about a student riot at the University of South Carolina in 1856.

Several letters from the latter half of 1860 relate to Boykin's visit to Richmond, Virginia, and include brief discussions of a convention held there. In letters dated June 12 and July 25, 1860, there are passing references to Boykin's niece, Mary Boykin Chesnut, but there is no correspondence with her in this collection.

Subseries 1.4. (Undated) Personal and family letters, undated slave lists, and plantation account receipts. Items of note include a letter to the editor of the *Camden Journal* by A. H. Boykin in reference to political issues of state and local interest and some miscellaneous undated military papers.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Boykin Family Papers is provided on reel 28, frame 0726, and consists of Subseries 1.2–1.3, Correspondence, Financial and Legal Papers, and Military Papers, 1861–1932, and Series 2, Genealogical Material, 1884, 1901–1902.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 13 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, Financial/Legal Papers, and Military Papers, 1748–1932 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1748–1860

0014 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0015 Folder 1, 1748–1836. 83 frames.
0098 Folder 2, 1837–1841. 126 frames.
0224 Folder 3, 1842–1843. 23 frames.
0247 Folder 4, 1844–1846. 34 frames.
0281 Folder 5, 1847–1851. 47 frames.
0328 Folder 6, 1852. 29 frames.
0357 Folder 7, 1853. 30 frames.
0387 Folder 8, 1854. 23 frames.
0410 Folder 9, 1855. 28 frames.
0438 Folder 10, 1856. 46 frames.
0484 Folder 11, 1857. 58 frames.
0542 Folder 12, 1858. 27 frames.
0569 Folder 13, 1859. 43 frames.
0612 Folder 14, 1860. 44 frames.

Subseries 1.4: Undated

0656 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
0657 Folder 37, Undated. 26 frames.
0683 Folder 38, Undated. 43 frames.

Omissions

0726 List of Omissions from the Boykin Family Papers. 1 frame.

Reel 29

John Ewing Colhoun Papers, 1774–1961, Abbeville, Charleston, and Pendleton Districts, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

John Ewing Colhoun (1750–1802) was a planter, lawyer, South Carolina legislator, and United States senator. The bulk of this collection consists of correspondence and financial and legal

papers pertaining to the plantations of John Ewing Colhoun, with scattered papers and correspondence also appearing on Colhoun's law business. The papers do not provide any information on Colhoun's political career. The collection also includes a few papers related to plantations owned by James Edward Calhoun, several letters addressed to William Moultrie Reid, and a few miscellaneous items. Financial and legal papers include plantation accounts, slave lists, overseer contracts, warrants, bonds, indentures, affidavits, deeds, estate papers, and clippings. The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1789–1802, Subseries 1.2. 1803–1810, Subseries 1.3. 1816–1824, Subseries 1.4. Undated (ca. 1789–1824); Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers; Series 3. Other Papers—Subseries 1.1. Clippings, Subseries 1.2. Miscellaneous Items; and Series 4. Pictures

Biographical Note

John Ewing Colhoun (1750–1802) was born in Staunton, Virginia. He attended Princeton College, and graduated in 1774. After studying law and being admitted to the bar in 1783, he set up practice in Charleston, South Carolina, working mostly in estate settlements and personal injury suits. Colhoun later acquired several plantations across the state, including his Santee Plantation in St. Stephen's Parish, his Keowee and 12 Mile plantations in the Pendleton District, and his Pimlico and Bonneau's Ferry plantations in St. John's Parish. Another plantation he owned, the location of which is unclear, was called Mount Prospect. Colhoun grew mostly indigo, rice, oats, and vegetables on his plantations. He also raised cattle and bred horses.

From 1778 to 1800 Colhoun served in the South Carolina House of Representatives; in 1801 he served in the state Senate; and from March 4, 1801, until his death on October 26, 1802, he served as a Democrat in the United States Senate.

Colhoun married Floride Bonneau, a member of a prominent South Carolina Huguenot family, and they had at least three children. John Ewing Colhoun, Jr., was a planter in Pendleton, South Carolina, and another son, James Edward Calhoun (he changed the spelling of the surname), served as an officer in the U.S. Navy in the 1820s, and later became a planter as well. He owned Midway and Millwood plantations, located in Abbeville District. Their daughter, Floride, married John C. Calhoun (1782–1850) in 1811. (John C. Calhoun's father, Patrick Calhoun, was a cousin of John Ewing Colhoun.) After John Ewing Colhoun's death, his wife, Floride, seems to have had little to do with managing his properties. She spent her summers in Newport, Rhode Island, staying in South Carolina only during the winter months.

William Moultrie Reid, for whom several letters appear in the collection, lived in Charleston from 1816 to 1820 and served as a member of the Charleston Rifleman in 1819, but nothing beyond that is known about him. Letters written to him address him as William Moultrie Reid, Esq., so he may have been a lawyer.

N.B. Information for this biographical sketch was taken from the *Dictionary of American Biography*, 1929, Vol. III, p. 412, the *Biographical Dictionary of the American Congress, 1774–1961* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1961, p. 721), and the papers themselves.

Series 1. Correspondence (1789–1824 and undated)

This series consists mostly of business correspondence of John Ewing Colhoun, with scattered personal letters of Floride Bonneau Colhoun, James Edward Calhoun, and William Moultrie Reid.

Subseries 1.1. (1789–1802) This subseries contains almost entirely correspondence of John Ewing Colhoun concerning the operation of his plantations and his law business. Correspondence appears with several overseers at Colhoun's Santee, Bonneau's Ferry, 12 Mile, and Pimlico plantations. Letters frequently discuss planting and harvesting, crop conditions, livestock, financial arrangements, and slaves. A significant number of the letters mention runaways, including their reasons for leaving and their punishments. Overseers include Jesse M. Connico, John Christian Greninger, John Couturier, Thomas Graverstock, Benjamin Walling, William Boineau, and David Maybank. Several of Colhoun's letters also discuss the breeding of horses.

Correspondence pertaining to Colhoun's law business discusses the progress of individual cases, the recovery of monies after judgments, requests for witnesses to appear, and estate disputes and settlements. Of note are two letters in 1801 concerning the settlement of the

Bonneau estate for Colhoun's client Samuel Bonneau Jermain. Several letters appear from Charles Goodwin, who seems to have been another lawyer with whom Colhoun worked.

Two letters by Floride Colhoun to John Ewing Colhoun appear in 1800, both of which she wrote while away from home taking care of her ill sister. Both express concern for her sister's health and sadness over being away from her husband.

Only one letter was received by Colhoun when he was serving as a United States senator in Washington. Written by Ben Green on February 24, 1802, the letter gives news of Colhoun's family and plantations.

Subseries 1.2. (1803–1810) This subseries primarily includes letters received by Ezekiel Pickens and William DeSaussure, concerning John Ewing Colhoun's estate and discussing estate accounts and land sales. Pickens also received letters pertaining to the Bonneau estate, the settlement of which Colhoun had been involved in before his death.

A July 15, 1804, letter to Floride Colhoun from her cousin, Mrs. E. Righton, mentions Mrs. Colhoun's boat trip to Newport, Rhode Island, and gives news of family and friends. A June 21, 1807, letter written from Newark, New Jersey, by Joseph LeCheur Hardy to his father, Joseph Hardy, in New York, concerns his schoolwork, the purchase of clothes, and trips he wishes to take. (It is unclear whether Hardy is a relative of the Colhoun or Bonneau families, but, as later letters show, he was a friend of William Moultrie Reid of Charleston.)

Subseries 1.3. (1816–1824) This subseries consists mostly of letters written by John Haslett, Jr., while attending Harvard, to his friend William Moultrie Reid of South Carolina. The letters comment on Boston social life and theatre, novels, school events, politics, and friends. Reid received three additional letters: an 1816 letter from his friend Daniel Cannon Edwards of Union describes Edwards's Fisher Hill Plantation, and two other letters, dated 1819 and 1820, from Joseph LeCheur Hardy mention Hardy's naval service, his friends, and his plans to marry.

Two letters written by John Ewing Colhoun, Jr., to his brother, James Edward Calhoun, in 1824, discuss the latter's service in the U.S. Navy and his financial affairs.

Subseries 1.4. (Undated [ca. 1792–1824]) This subseries contains one letter from a traveling minister, T. Reese, to John Ewing Colhoun, apologizing for not being able to visit him, and a letter to Mr. Reid, probably William Moultrie Reid, giving him directions to Columbia, South Carolina.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers (1774–1854 and undated)

This series consists primarily of plantation accounts and other papers related to the operation of John Ewing Colhoun's plantations, and legal papers related to his law business. Records appear for the Santee, Bonneau's Ferry, Pimlico, 12 Mile, Keowee, and Mount Prospect plantations, and include contracts with overseers; accounts with merchants, cotton factors, and overseers; receipts (including a 1792 receipt for the sale of a slave woman); slave lists; task lists for slaves; and notes on livestock and land use. Legal papers include warrants, bonds, indentures, affidavits, court judgments, case lists, and other related items. Estate papers also appear for several of Colhoun's clients, as well as for Colhoun's own estate. Of note in the legal papers are several deeds, dated 1774, and a Declaration of Ejectment, 1786, related to the expulsion of a squatter from Thomas Wade's land, situated on the northern border of South Carolina.

Plantation records for James Edward Calhoun consist of a plantation journal, 1830–1834, which provides detailed information on the daily operation of his Midway and Millwood plantations in the Abbeville District, several receipts, a land rental agreement, dated 1836, and two loan notes dated 1838 and 1854. The plantation journal comments on the planting, harvesting, and marketing of his cotton, corn, and other crops. Calhoun considered himself a rational or scientific farmer. He frequently referred to what he called his "new plan of agriculture," and reflected upon the farming practices of his neighbors. The journal also reveals the process whereby he acquired the land tracts that ultimately comprised the Millwood Plantation.

Three final items are an 1819 muster call for William Moultrie Reid by the Charleston Riflemen, a court opinion (1831) concerning Micah Jenkins's will, and a receipt (1830) made out to Micah Jenkins by the Charleston Office of Discount and Deposit.

Series 3. Other Papers (1840–1841, 1843, 1873, 1887, and undated)

This series provides miscellaneous newspaper clippings, directions for breeding silkworms, and a hand-drawn map.

Subseries 3.1. Clippings (1840–1841, 1843, 1873, 1887, and undated) Contains clippings, mostly from Charleston, South Carolina, papers, concerning a fire at the *Charleston Observer*, Sherman's burning of Columbia, historic St. Michael's, and the breeding of silkworms. Miscellaneous undated clippings pertain to planting, recipes, and household hints.

Subseries 3.2. Miscellaneous Items (Undated) This subseries includes a handwritten copy of directions for breeding silkworms and a hand-drawn map of Colhoun's Keowee and 12 Mile plantations.

Series 4. Pictures (1961 and undated)

Pictures provided in this series include one copy of an engraving, which appeared on "Keowee Waltzes, by a Lady of South Carolina," by Martha Colhoun, daughter of John Ewing Colhoun, Jr., and two sheets containing nine mounted black and white snapshots taken at the site of the Keowee Plantation in 1961. These include snapshots of a cemetery and an old stone gateway.

N.B. A related collection among the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, is the John Ewing Colhoun Papers, which is included in UPA's *Records of Antebellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series A, Part 2*.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 13 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1789–1824 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1789–1802

0014 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0015 Folder 1, 1789–1792. 82 frames.
0097 Folder 2, 1793–1797. 45 frames.
0142 Folder 3, 1798–1802. 34 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1803–1810

0176 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
0177 Folder 4, 1803–1810. 30 frames.

Subseries 1.3: 1816–1824

0207 Description of Subseries 1.3. 1 frame.
0208 Folder 5, 1816–1820, 1824. 48 frames.

Subseries 1.4: Undated (ca. 1792–1824)

0256 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
0257 Folder 6, Undated (ca. 1792–1824). 5 frames.

Series 2. Financial and Legal Papers, 1774–1854 and Undated

0262 Description of Series 2. 1 frame.
0263 Folder 7, 1774, 1780–1790. 67 frames.
0330 Folder 8, 1792–1793. 47 frames.
0377 Folder 9, 1794–1797. 50 frames.
0427 Folder 10, 1798–1805, 1808–1811. 71 frames.
0498 Folder 11, 1819, 1830–1831, 1833, 1835–1836, 1843–1844, 1853–1854. 48 frames.
0546 Folder 12, Undated (ca. 1780–1854). 25 frames.

Series 3. Other Papers, 1840–1841, 1843, 1873, 1887 and Undated

Subseries 3.1: Clippings, 1840–1841, 1843, 1873, 1887

- 0571 Description of Subseries 3.1. 1 frame.
0572 Folder 13, 1840–1841, 1843, 1873, 1887, and Undated. 15 frames.

Subseries 3.2: Miscellaneous Items, Undated

- 0587 Description of Subseries 3.2. 1 frame.
0588 Folder 14, Undated. 5 frames.

Series 4. Pictures, 1961 and Undated

- 0593 Description of Series 4. 1 frames.
0594 Folder P-130/1–10, 1961 and Undated. 4 frames.

Franklin Harper Elmore Papers, 1833–1897, Richland and Charleston Districts, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

Franklin Harper Elmore, of Walterboro, Columbia, and Charleston, South Carolina, was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, 1836–1839; president of the State Bank of South Carolina, 1839–1850; and U.S. senator, appointed to succeed John C. Calhoun, April 11, 1850, until his death on May 29, 1850.

A small part of this collection consists of original items of Franklin Harper Elmore: family letters, correspondence from friends and associates relating to his political activities, and letters relating to both his activities as president of the State Bank of South Carolina and his involvement in cotton marketing in England. There are also newspaper clippings about Franklin Harper Elmore; memoirs and reminiscences of Elmore's daughter, Sally Canty Elmore Taylor, describing her experiences in Washington, D.C., in the 1830s, in Charleston, South Carolina, in the 1840s, and in Columbia, South Carolina, from the late 1850s through Reconstruction; genealogical information on the Elmore and related families; and copies of Elmore documents held by the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina. The collection is arranged as follows: Series 1. Original Items of Franklin H. Elmore and Family; Series 2. Clippings about Franklin H. Elmore; Series 3. Taylor Family Reminiscences [not included]; Series 4. Genealogical Papers [not included]; and Series 5. Copies from South Caroliniana Library [not included].

Biographical Note

Franklin Harper Elmore (1799–1850) was born in Laurens, South Carolina, the son of John Archer Elmore (1762–1834) and his first wife, Mary Anne Saxon (b. 1770). John A. Elmore moved from Virginia to South Carolina and later to Alabama. Franklin H. Elmore graduated from South Carolina College in 1819, studied law in Columbia, South Carolina, and was admitted to the bar there in 1821. He was solicitor of the southern circuit, 1822–1836; member of the United States House of Representatives, 1836–1839; and president of the State Bank of South Carolina, 1839–1850. He was appointed to the United States Senate in 1850 to succeed John C. Calhoun, but served only from April 11, 1850, until his death in Washington, May 28, 1850.

Elmore was also interested in southern manufacturing. He was trustee of Nesbitt Manufacturing Company and was also involved with the King's Mountain Iron Works, both of which employed slave labor.

Elmore married Harriet Chesnut Taylor in 1827. They had twelve children: John Taylor Elmore (1828–1830); Sally Canty Elmore (b. 1829), m. Thomas Taylor; Harriet Chesnut Elmore (1830–1835?); Mary Singleton Elmore (1831–1840); Ellen Sophia Elmore (b. 1833); Cornelia Caroline Elmore (b. 1835), m. Brevard Davidson; Franklin Harper Elmore (b. 1836), m. Mary Goodwin; Harriet Chesnut Elmore (b. 1837); Grace Stark Elmore (1839–1912); Mary Susan Elmore (b. 1841); Albert Rhett Elmore (b. 1843), m. Alexina Taylor; and Rosa Ann Elmore (b. 1846), m. Mr. Hayne.

Series 1. Original Items of Franklin H. Elmore and Family (1843–1850 and undated)

This series presents personal and business correspondence and other items of Franklin Harper Elmore. Included is a letter, dated June 1, 1843, from Hugh Swinton Legaré about a successful application made by Elmore (possibly for appointment of a son to West Point) and his own appointment as secretary of state. Also included is a letter, dated May 9, 1844, from Dixon H. Lewis to Elmore (or some other member of the family) about the political situation, the contest for the Democratic presidential nomination, and the views of John C. Calhoun and his friends.

In 1848 there are seven letters to Elmore from Collman & Stoltrefaht, cotton merchants of Liverpool, England, about marketing cotton. Also included is a five-page leaflet entitled *Report of the Bank, in Relation to Committing the Government of the Bank to Six Persons with Salaries*, F. H. Elmore, president, dated December 5, 1848.

In 1849 and 1850, there are several letters to Franklin Harper Elmore, Jr., who was away at school, about his clothes and family activities, from his sister, Sally Canty Elmore, his mother, and his father. Also in 1849, there are three letters from James L. Petigru about a controversy in the South Carolina legislature over Elmore's management of the bank. There is a copy of an 1850 letter from Elmore to Governor Whitemarsh B. Seabrook about Elmore's appointment to the U.S. Senate, as well as other correspondence on the subject. Also included in 1850 is a brief letter from Andrew Pickens Butler to Elmore about political conditions and the southern group in Congress.

In 1862, there is a letter to Captain R. C. Morgan from Maxcy Gregg, asking for help for William Taylor, who wanted to move the body of his brother—killed at Cold Harbor—or at least to visit his grave. In 1865, there is a letter to Harriet Chesnut Taylor Elmore from Caldwell, Blakely, & Co., asking her to pay at least a portion of her debt to them.

Also included in this series is an undated engraving of Franklin H. Elmore.

Series 2. Clippings (1833–1897 and undated)

Newspaper clippings regarding the life, work, and death of Franklin Harper Elmore are included.

Omissions

A list of omissions from the Franklin Harper Elmore Papers is provided on reel 29, frame 0718, and consists of Series 3, Taylor Family Reminiscences, 1908–1914; Series 4, Genealogical Papers, 1931–1936; and Series 5, Copies from the South Caroliniana Library, 1819–1877.

N.B. Additional related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the Grace B. Elmore Books. A related collection among the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, is the Franklin Harper Elmore Papers, which is included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series A, Part 2*. Another collection of Franklin Harper Elmore Papers among the holdings of the Library of Congress is included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series C, Part 2*.

Introductory Materials

0598 Introductory Materials. 13 frames.

Series 1. Original Items of Franklin Harper Elmore and Family, 1843–1865 and Undated

0611 Description of Series 1. 1 frame.

0612 Folder 1, 1843–1865 and Undated. 73 frames.

Series 2. Clippings, 1833–1897 and Undated

0685 Description of Series 2. 2 frames.

0687 Folder 2, 1833–1897 and Undated. 31 frames.

Omissions

0718 List of Omissions from the Franklin Harper Elmore Papers. 1 frame.

James S. Milling Papers, 1852–1883, Fairfield District, South Carolina; also Louisiana

Description of the Collection

James S. Milling was a physician and planter in Fairfield District, South Carolina. In 1859, Milling moved his slaves to a plantation in Bossier Parish, Louisiana, where he spent much of his time while his wife Mary W. Milling and their children remained with her family near Camden, South Carolina. In 1866, Mary and the children moved to Louisiana.

This collection consists chiefly of letters to James S. Milling from friends and relatives with the bulk of the letters dating from 1852 to 1866. Interfiled with original letters, often written in colloquial English with unconventional grammar and spelling, are many typed transcriptions. These transcriptions should serve only as aids to quick scanning since they tend to be neither accurate nor complete.

Chief topics in the earliest letters in the collection include education and the search for land in frontier areas of the Southwest. James received several letters in 1854, during his final days at the Medical College of South Carolina in Charleston, referring to anxieties he had expressed about passing exams. Upon finishing his school work, he returned to practice medicine and farm at Jackson's Creek in the Fairfield District of South Carolina. There he received letters from former classmates, such as Camden Atkinson, who wrote in 1855 about the rigors of exams and his sexual exploits. James's brothers also wrote from school in South Carolina: John at Arsenal Academy in Columbia, and Thomas at Greenwood in the Abbeville District. Also of note is an 1852 letter from relatives in Tennessee to whom the Millings occasionally referred in letters throughout the collection.

By 1855, letters show that James and his brothers were looking for land in the West. A traveling acquaintance wrote James in June describing the terrain and agricultural potential of Texas, and declaring that such land would not "suit large cotton planters, but tis a poor man's paradise." Several letters from R. G. and Basil A. Hallum offer details of political and social activities in Anderson County, Texas, where James's brothers David and John eventually settled.

James married his cousin Mary in 1857 and they had two daughters, Minnie and Jane, before James moved to Bossier Parish, Louisiana, in 1859. In December 1860, Mary wrote her husband news of their newborn son John. James in Louisiana was separated from his family in South Carolina for four years during the Civil War. Many letters from Mary and from James's father and brothers document the effects of war on the home front in South Carolina. Topics include the report of a speech given by James Chesnut in Camden during the secession crisis, rumors from Charleston, food prices, and slave relations. An exception to the emphasis on the domestic experience of the war is a letter from William (September 3, 1861), who was camped near Manassas, Virginia, and complained about a measles epidemic among the soldiers there. There is also some documentation of the western theater of the war in letters from Mississippi and Louisiana.

In 1866, James was reunited with his family in South Carolina and soon moved them to Louisiana. There are only a few letters after 1866, chiefly from Texas and South Carolina family members, who describe readjustments in the aftermath of slavery and attempts at financial recovery, including James's purchase of land in Arkansas. Of special interest among the scattered letters from 1870 to 1883 are an 1873 letter from Thomas Milling in Richmond, Arkansas, discussing the formation of Oklahoma from Indian territory, and an 1883 letter from John Milling conducting business in Shreveport, Louisiana, for his father, James.

Biographical Note

James S. Milling was the son of David Milling, a planter near Jackson's Creek in the Fairfield District of South Carolina. Although James attended medical school at the Medical College of South Carolina in Charleston, he seems to have been chiefly preoccupied with farming. After

leaving Charleston in 1854, he returned to the Fairfield District and married his cousin Mary of Bairds Hill near Camden in 1857. He spent several years scouting land in the West, assisted by his brothers John and David, who moved to Anderson County, Texas. James Milling finally moved his slaves to Bossier Parish, Louisiana, in 1859, where he spent most of the Civil War. In 1866, James moved his wife and children, who lived at Bairds Hill during the war, to Louisiana.

N.B. A related collection among the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, is the David Milling Plantation Book, which is included in UPA's *Records of Antebellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series A, Part 2*.

Introductory Materials

0719 Introductory Materials. 9 frames.

Papers

0728 Folder 1, 1852–1854. 38 frames.
0766 Folder 2, 1855. 47 frames.
0813 Folder 3, 1856–1857. 23 frames.
0836 Folder 4, 1858–1859. 19 frames.
0855 Folder 5, 1860. 56 frames.
0911 Folder 6, 1861. 55 frames.
0966 Folder 7, 1862. 15 frames.
0981 Folder 8, 1863. 38 frames.
1019 Folder 9, 1864–1865. 20 frames.
1039 Folder 10, 1866. 20 frames.
1059 Folder 11, 1867–1869. 39 frames.
1098 Folder 12, 1870–1883 and Undated. 23 frames.

Reel 30

Singleton Family Papers, 1759–1905, Claremont, Clarendon, Orangeburgh, Richland, and Sumter Districts, South Carolina

Description of the Collection

This collection consists of correspondence, financial papers, legal papers, and other papers, that document the business affairs, and to a lesser extent the personal lives, of members of the Singleton family, cotton planters, near Sumter, South Carolina. The bulk of the papers belonged to Richard Singleton (1776–1852). Other prominent figures in the papers are Richard Singleton's father, John Singleton, and his son, Matthew Singleton. Most of the papers date from 1815–1854.

Correspondence, which comprises a little more than half of the collection, consists primarily of business letters that document the ups and downs of the cotton market and reveal the working relationship of planter and commission merchant. Financial papers, chiefly accounts, bills, and receipts, reveal the amounts and prices of cotton and other crops sold and indicate the expenses of a plantation family. Legal papers deal primarily with the purchase and sale of land. Material collected by members of the Singleton family includes a few early papers of the Stateburgh Jockey Club, recipes and remedies, and a few other papers.

The papers are arranged in series and subseries as follows: Series 1. Correspondence—Subseries 1.1. 1791, 1801–1820, Subseries 1.2. 1821–1832, Subseries 1.3. 1833–1851, Subseries 1.4. 1852–1854, Subseries 1.5. 1856–1887, Subseries 1.6. Undated Correspondence; Series 2. Financial Papers—Subseries 2.1.1. John Singleton, Subseries 2.1.2. Estate of John Singleton, Subseries 2.1.3. Mrs. John Singleton, Subseries 2.2.1. Richard Singleton, Subseries 2.2.2. Estate of Richard Singleton, Subseries 2.3. Matthew R. Singleton, Subseries 2.4. Other and

Unidentified; Series 3. Legal Papers; Series 4. Collected Material—Subseries 4.1. Horse Breeding and Racing, Subseries 4.2. Recipes and Remedies, Subseries 4.3. Printed Material, Subseries 4.4. Miscellaneous Papers; and Series 5. Pictures.

Biographical Note

Matthew Singleton (1730–1787), a native of the Isle of Wight, England, immigrated to Virginia, circa 1745. Moving to South Carolina in 1752, he settled in the High Hills of Santee in what became Sumter County and established himself as a planter. Through grants he received 2,150 acres in the High Hills area, 300 acres on Shanks Creek in Sumter District, 250 acres on Beech Creek in Craven County, 200 acres on the Santee River, 200 acres in Berkeley County, and 4,000 acres at Cane Savannah, a branch of the Black River. His home plantation was Melrose in the High Hills. Before moving to South Carolina, Singleton married Mary James, daughter of Sherwood and Anne James. They were the parents of six children: Ann (m. Isham Moore), John (1754–1820), Mary (m. Thomas Benison), Robert, Alice, and Rebecca. The latter two children died in infancy.

Matthew Singleton's son, John Singleton (1754–1820), grew indigo, cotton, and peanuts on his Midway Plantation near Stateburg. He also bred and raced horses, serving as treasurer of the Stateburgh Jockey Club. In 1774, John Singleton married Rebecca Richardson (1752–1834), daughter of General Richard Richardson. They had five children: John Peter (b. 1775), Richard (1776–1852), Harriet Richardson (1779–1817), Matthew R. (1783–1793), and Mary Martha (1785–1863).

Harriet Richardson Singleton married Robert Broun in 1804. Broun died about 1809, leaving Harriet with three sons—John Peter, Henry Robert, and Charles Deas. Harriet married John Russell Spann in 1813. After her death in 1817, her sons lived with their grandparents, John and Rebecca Singleton.

Mary Martha Singleton married Powel McRa of Camden in 1812. They had two children—Powel (d. 1843) and Arabella (d. 1822). Mr. and Mrs. McRa lived separately beginning in 1817 and had a legal deed of separation drawn to settle their property. Mary Martha Singleton McRa retained custody of her children. She and they lived with her parents at Midway. After John Singleton died in 1820, Mary McRa and her children continued to live with Rebecca Singleton. Arabella McRa died in 1822. Powel McRa was committed to a mental institution in 1840. Mary McRa was declared a lunatic and committed to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane in 1843.

Richard Singleton (1776–1852) accumulated land in the Sumter, Richland, and Orangeburgh Districts in South Carolina. On these plantations he grew cotton and peanuts. His residential plantation near Stateburg in Claremont County, Singleton called "Home." His other substantial plantations were the Fork, Headquarters, and True Blue (originally an indigo plantation). After his father's death in 1820, Richard Singleton managed, in addition to his own plantations, the trust estate created under his father's will. The major properties included as trust estates were Deer Pond, Cuddoes, and Big Lake plantations.

Most of Singleton's business was handled through his Charleston factors—first Dart and Spears, then Duke Goodman, followed by Ker Boyce; Martin and Walter; Martin, Starr, and Walter; Walters and Walker; and Starr and Walter. Most of the business of the trust estates was handled by James Harvey Merritt until his death and then by the firms who handled Richard Singleton's other business. Singleton also did business with Sollee and Warley in Charleston and with John Vaughan in Philadelphia.

Richard Singleton was known as a horse breeder and racer. At "Home" he had a mile long race track laid out near his house so that he could call orders to the trainers from his piazza. He sent his mares to breed with the famous stallion Sir Archie and later owned well-known studs Crusader, Kosciusko, and Godolphin.

Richard Singleton travelled frequently to Charleston and to Richmond, Virginia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and New York. During the summers, Singleton often travelled to health resorts in the mountains of Virginia. In 1825, he invested \$22,000 in a mortgage on White Sulphur Springs.

In 1802, Richard Singleton married Charlotte Videau Ashby, who died in 1809. Their only child who survived to adulthood, Mary Rebecca Singleton (d. 1830), attended Mme. Greland's school in Philadelphia. She married George McDuffie (1790–1851) in 1829. McDuffie served in the U.S.

House of Representatives from 1821 until 1834, as governor of South Carolina from 1834 until 1842, and as U.S. senator from 1842 until 1846. Mary Rebecca Singleton McDuffie died on September 14, 1830. A daughter, Mary Singleton McDuffie (b. 1830), survived her.

Richard Singleton's second wife, Rebecca Travis Coles (d. 1849), was one of a large family from Albemarle County, Virginia. Her brothers Walter, Isaac, and Tucker Coles owned plantations in Albemarle. Her brother Edward Coles lived in Illinois and then in Philadelphia. One sister, Sarah, married Andrew Stevenson, who became a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Virginia, speaker of the House, and minister to Great Britain. Another sister married John Rutherford of Richmond, Virginia. Her sister Elizabeth (Betsy) Coles remained unmarried and lived primarily in Charlottesville, Virginia.

Richard and Rebecca Singleton had five children: John Coles, Videau Marion (m. 1. Robert Deveaux, m. 2. Augustus Converse), Sarah Angelica (m. Abram Van Buren), and twins Richard (1817–1833) and Matthew R. (1817–1854).

Richard Singleton died on November 26, 1852, when a railroad trestle collapsed as his train was passing over a swamp on the Camden Branch of the South Carolina Railroad.

Richard Singleton's son, Matthew (1817–1854), survived his father by only two years. Matthew married Martha Rutledge Kinloch. They had three children: Cleland Kinloch, Helen Coles, and Richard. They spent their summers at Flat Rock in Henderson County, North Carolina. Matthew Singleton died there on August 18, 1854.

Series 1. Correspondence (1791, 1801–1887 and undated)

Subseries 1.1. (1791, 1801–1820) Chiefly correspondence of John Singleton, his son Richard Singleton, and his daughter, Mary Martha Singleton McRa. Letters addressed to John Singleton are mostly business letters sent to him at Midway, High Hills of the Santee, or Midway, near Stateburg. These include letters from his factor Isaac Motte Dart. Also included are business letters addressed to Richard Singleton near Stateburg or near Manchester, South Carolina. Topics of letters include sales of the Singletons' cotton, cotton prices, the English and French cotton markets, purchase of supplies for plantations, purchase and sale of slaves, and treatment of runaway slaves.

In addition to business letters, Richard Singleton received a few family letters, including several about his daughter's education at Madame Greland's in Philadelphia in 1819 and 1820. He also received letters about horse racing and horse breeding, including some from Allen J. Davie in 1810 and 1811 and some about Singleton's sending mares to Sir Archie.

Letters to Mary Singleton before her marriage in 1812 are mostly from Ann Simons in Charleston, giving news of family and friends there. Similar letters of 1813–1816, after her marriage to Powel McRa, include several from Mary E. Marion, who was the aunt of Mary's sister-in-law, Videau Ashby Singleton. Letters of Mary Singleton McRa in 1817–1820 mention, but do not explain, her separation from her husband and her struggle to retain custody of her children.

Of particular note in this subseries is a letter from John Singleton to Richard Singleton, October 8, 1807, describing the first part of his trip to New Orleans looking for land. Also notable is a letter from John D. Broun to Mrs. Broun [Harriet Singleton Broun], dated May 10, 1812, expressing his fear that there would be rioting in Charleston and saying that letters from Savannah reported tarring and feathering of Federalist editors there.

Subseries 1.2. (1821–1832) Business correspondence of Richard Singleton, letters to Mary McRa and Rebecca Singleton (Mrs. John Singleton), and other correspondence. The majority of the letters in this subseries are letters from Duke Goodman to Richard Singleton. Goodman, Singleton's factor in Charleston during these years, wrote to Singleton about once a week. The major topics of the letters are the price of cotton and sales of Singleton's cotton crop, sales of crops of groundnuts (peanuts), purchase and sale of slaves, purchase and sale of U. S. Bank shares, purchases of supplies for plantations, and purchases of land. Goodman's letters sometimes addressed other business matters which he handled for Singleton, such as having a new boat built or hiring a teacher for the Singletons' daughters. Accounts and receipts which were enclosed with the correspondence are also filed here. Goodman's letters occasionally included personal news and news of epidemics in Charleston. Goodman went bankrupt in 1825 but

continued to do business in the name of his son-in-law, James A. Miller, Jr., until he could reestablish his business in his own name. Goodman moved to Mobile, Alabama, in 1832.

Other correspondence of Richard Singleton in this subseries includes letters from James Harvey Merritt about sales of cotton and peanuts of the Deer Pond and Cuddoes plantations belonging to the estate of John Singleton, letters from Sollee and Worley about sales of cotton, and letters from John Vaughan in Philadelphia about Singleton's business there. Also included are letters asking Singleton to lend money, letters about horse breeding and racing, letters about purchasing a mortgage on White Sulphur Springs, and letters about searching for runaway slaves. Of particular note are letters of 1823–1825 from Richard Singleton's cousin, John Moore, who had moved to Alabama, describing his plantation, his life, and his work near Claiborne, Alabama.

A letter of March 11, 1827, to Richard Singleton from his son, John Coles Singleton, describes John's school and the weather at Hyde Park, New York. A letter dated 16 March 1828 from Benjamin Allen to Richard Singleton further describes John's education and remarks on the increasing opposition to the tariff in New York.

Correspondence of Mrs. John Singleton and Mrs. Mary McRa in this subseries chiefly concerns the health and education of the children in their care—Arabella McRa, Powel McRa, John Peter Broun, Henry Robert Broun, and Charles Deas Broun. Also included are business letters from John Kirkpatrick to Mrs. McRa and Mrs. Singleton about sale of the cotton and peanuts from Midway plantation, about their purchase of a house in Hyde Park, New York, in 1825, and about purchases of household supplies. With his letter of July 27, 1826, Kirkpatrick forwarded a letter from Charles B. Richardson reporting on their plantations, crops, and slaves. Mrs. McRa also received business correspondence from Stewart Lee of New York.

Subseries 1.3. (1833–1851) Business and personal correspondence of Richard Singleton, Mary Singleton McRa, John Peter Broun, Matthew R. Singleton, John Coles Singleton, and others. As in Subseries 1.2, the majority of the correspondence in this subseries is business correspondence of Richard Singleton. After Duke Goodman moved to Mobile, Singleton continued for several years to receive a few letters from him each year about the cotton market and sales of cotton. The majority of Singleton's business, however, was handled by other firms: James Butler Clough, 1833–1835; Boyce, Henry, & Walter, 1833–1836; Ker Boyce, 1837; Martin, Walter, & Walker, 1837; Martin & Walter, 1837–1842; Martin, Starr, & Walter, 1843–1849; Walters & Walker, 1850–1851; and Starr & Walter, 1850–1852. The business of the estate of John Singleton continued to be handled by James Harvey Merritt until his death, ca. 1835, after which time John Fisher took over for a brief period, and then Richard Singleton's factors handled the estate business as well as the business of his plantations. Letters from these firms chiefly concern the receipt and shipping of cotton, the price of cotton, and the purchase of supplies for Singleton's household and plantations. Letters from William Forde & Co. in Liverpool in 1836, 1837, and 1839 deal with the English cotton market and the sale of Singleton's cotton in Liverpool.

Few letters in this collection discuss political issues. In this subseries, however, there are some notable letters about politics. In a letter of February 6, 1836, R. I. Manning described to Richard Singleton the debate in Congress about petitions to emancipate slaves in the District of Columbia and his fear that the excitement of southern members of Congress would be dangerous to the cause of slavery. Two years later, in a letter dated February 23, 1838, John P. Richardson wrote to Richard Singleton that the subject of abolition was every day assuming a more dangerous aspect, that the debate in Congress on the currency question had taken on an unpleasant personal character between Clay and Calhoun, and that the North was disposed to interfere in the concerns of Canada and embroil the United States in a war with England.

Richard Singleton's nephew John Peter Broun moved to Alabama in 1833 and wrote from there about his financial situation, his purchase of a plantation, and his life in Alabama. Broun wrote at first from Montgomery and then from the plantation he had purchased near Church Hill in Lowndes County, Alabama. A letter of January 29, 1844, from William B. Shields in Perry County, Alabama, describes the plantation of another transplanted South Carolinian.

When he traveled to White Sulphur Springs, to Albemarle County, Virginia, or to the northern states, Richard Singleton received reports on his plantations from his overseers, from his son-in-law Robert Marion DeVeaux, or from his sons, John and Matthew Singleton. A few such letters

may be found in every year from the late 1830s through the 1840s. In 1850 and 1851, Singleton received reports from B. M. Cheatham, the overseer at George McDuffie's Flatwoods plantation. He also received a few letters reporting business and family news from his son-in-law, Abraham Van Buren.

Correspondence of and concerning Mary McRa and her son Powel McRa in this subseries documents incompletely their struggle with mental illness. Powel McRa was institutionalized in Boston in 1840. A letter of December 13, 1841, from James Lee to Richard Singleton suggests that McRa might be better in an asylum in New York and encloses a printed circular of James Macdonald describing his philosophy of treatment in his "Private Institution for the treatment of Nervous Diseases, at Murray Hill, New York." A letter of March 22, 1842, from C. F. Cantey to Richard Singleton describes Mary McRa's condition and says that she ought to be in an asylum. Letters of John Kirkpatrick about Mary McRa's business affairs are addressed to Richard Singleton rather than to Mrs. McRa beginning in 1842. Mary McRa was placed in 1843 in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane in Philadelphia. Legal papers concerning the commitment of Mary McRa may be found in Series 3. A few additional letters about Mrs. McRa's financial affairs and her mental condition appear in this subseries. Of particular interest are reports from Dr. Thomas Kirkbride, dated May 31, 1847, March 5, 1848, and September 25, 1849, to Richard Singleton about Mrs. McRa.

Subseries 1.4. (1852-1854) Personal and business correspondence of Matthew R. Singleton and other members of the Singleton family, including a few letters of Richard Singleton in 1852. Correspondence of Matthew Singleton includes letters from his factors, Walter & Walker, about sale of his cotton, letters about the estate of Richard Singleton, letters about construction of his Wateree residence, and letters about work on his property at Flat Rock, North Carolina. Of particular interest is a letter from J. Dyson to Matthew Singleton, dated August 9, 1853, warning Singleton that Dyson had heard that a driver on Singleton's place was selling provisions for whiskey with the connivance of the overseer.

Subseries 1.5. (1856-1887) Scattered correspondence of Martha Rutledge Kinloch Singleton, widow of Matthew R. Singleton, and her son Cleland Kinloch Singleton, and others. Most letters concern legal cases involving Singleton family members, particularly disputes about the estate of Richard Singleton.

Subseries 1.6. Undated Correspondence Undated letters and fragments addressed to members of the Singleton family. The letters to "Mrs. Kinloch" appear to be directed to the mother of Martha Rutledge Kinloch Singleton. A few of these letters and some letters addressed to Martha Rutledge Kinloch Singleton are from H[arriett] L[owndes] Aiken.

Series 2. Financial Papers (1787-1855 and undated)

Financial papers, including accounts, bills, receipts, tax returns, and other papers, of Singleton family members. Included are letters that are essentially receipts or confirmations of purchase orders. Other business letters are filed in Series 1. Accounts or other financial papers that were enclosed with letters are filed with those letters in Series 1.

Subseries 2.1.1. John Singleton (1787-November 1820 and undated) Accounts, bills, receipts, tax returns on land and slaves of John Singleton. Pages from an account book of 1796 document amounts owed to Singleton by others and by Singleton to his overseers. Accounts with Dart and Spears and other Charleston firms and with Maury & Latham in Liverpool document Singleton's sales of indigo, cotton, peas, and groundnuts (peanuts). Accounts for sales of corn to individuals are also included. Other accounts document Singleton's purchases of slaves, of supplies for his household and plantation, of fancy foods and spices, of chemicals and drugs, of furniture, and of a carriage (1813 account with John Vaughan of Philadelphia). Also filed here are receipts from Singleton's overseers for their wages and for the hire of slaves.

Subseries 2.1.2. Estate of John Singleton (December 1820-1853 and undated) Accounts, bills, receipts, and tax returns of the estate of John Singleton. Richard Singleton acted as trustee of his father's estate, which owned the Deer Pond plantation in the Richland district, Cuddoes plantation in the Clarendon district, and later the Big Lake plantation in the Richland district. Financial papers in the name of Richard Singleton are filed here if they indicate that they are for

the trust estate or if they are for Deer Pond, Cuddoes, or Big Lake plantations. In the few cases in which accounts or bills mix Richard Singleton's business with that of the trust estate, those papers are filed in Subseries 2.2.1.

The financial papers of the estate of John Singleton document the sales of cotton and groundnuts, the purchase of supplies, purchase of livestock, payments to doctors for medical attendance on plantations, and payment of wages to overseers. Of particular interest are bills of William Ellison, a free black craftsman, for repairing saw gins in the 1820s and 1830s. (Other bills and receipts from William Ellison may be found in Subseries 2.1.3. and Subseries 2.2.1.)

Subseries 2.1.3. Mrs. John Singleton (1820–1831) Accounts, bills, receipts, and other financial papers of Mrs. John Singleton for the Midway plantation. Most of these papers are accounts for sales of cotton or for purchases of supplies or household goods.

Subseries 2.2.1. Richard Singleton (1799–November 1852 and undated) Accounts, bills, receipts, tax returns, and other financial papers of Richard Singleton. These papers document Richard Singleton's plantation business and other business interests, including his purchases of shares in the U.S. Bank and stock in the Louisville, Cincinnati, & Charleston Railroad Company (October 22, 1836).

Papers in this subseries document Richard Singleton's sales of cotton and peas, his sales of horses, and payments to Singleton for board of mares sent to breed with his stallions. Printed circulars from commission merchants in Charleston and Liverpool showing prices current for cotton may be found in this subseries. Beginning in 1834, some accounts with merchants in Columbia appear although the preponderance of business was still done in Charleston. Accounts of 1834, for example, show that nine bales of cotton from Headquarters and nine bales from the Fork plantation were sold to Alexander Campbell in Columbia and some dry goods were bought from G. T. Snowden in Columbia.

Financial papers in this subseries also document Richard Singleton's purchases of land, slaves, horses, supplies, tools, hardware and cutlery, wines and fine foods, and drugs and chemicals. Receipts for wages paid to overseers appear here as do receipts for hire of slaves. Also documented here are expenses for the education of the Singleton children, including tuition and books. Bills and receipts are included for medical treatment of the family and slaves, for room and board at the Virginia springs, for mailing letters, for stabling horses, and for subscriptions to newspapers.

Tax receipts in 1828 reveal that Richard Singleton's Home plantation was located in Sumter District, his Fork plantation and Croft place were in Richland, and True Blue was in Orangeburgh District.

Slave material in this subseries includes a bill and receipt dated March 14, 1827, from a jailer for apprehending and keeping a runaway slave, an advertisement of March 10, 1838, for sale of 150 slaves at the courthouse in Sumter, a slave list of 1849 giving the number of slaves in each house on True Blue plantation, other lists of slaves, and bills for medical treatment of slaves, among other papers.

Subseries 2.2.2. Estate of Richard Singleton (December 1852–1855) Accounts for sales of cotton, bills and receipts from doctors and craftsmen, bills for supplies, a tax receipt, a certification of payment for services of a midwife on Fulton plantation, a list of horses sold in 1853, and other financial papers of the estate of Richard Singleton.

Subseries 2.3. Matthew R. Singleton (1834–1854) Accounts, bills, receipts, and other financial papers of Matthew R. Singleton. Included are accounts for sales of cotton with Starr and Walter and with Walters and Walker, receipts for livestock, a bill for lumber for a residence on the Wateree River, and bills and receipts for clothing, cloth, newspapers, tools, and other items.

Subseries 2.4. Other and Unidentified (1800–1889, 1905, and undated) Financial papers of individuals other than John, Richard, or Matthew Singleton, and papers identified only as those of Mr. Singleton. Included are accounts, bills, receipts, and other papers of Mary E. Marion, Mary McRa, Harriet Richardson Singleton Broun, George McDuffie, John Coles Singleton, Mrs. M. R. Singleton, and others.

Series 3. Legal Papers (1759–1872 and undated)

Legal papers of John Singleton, Richard Singleton, Mary Singleton McRa, Rebecca Singleton, Martha R. Singleton, and others. The earliest papers are plats and leases for land; their connection to the Singletons is not clear. Papers of 1796–1820 are almost entirely papers of John Singleton. They include an agreement between John Singleton and Isham Moore to build a boat, 1796; documents relating to borrowing and lending money; papers relating to John Singleton's dispute with John Rees about the building of a road, 1813–1819; slave bills of sale; an agreement of William Davis to operate a tailor business in Charleston for John Singleton, 1818; a fragment of John Singleton's will, 1820; and a "pass for Jesse to Mr. Cotten's in Georgia on horse and to return with led horse," dated November 12, 1820.

Items of 1822–1853 are mostly papers of Richard Singleton. Earlier papers relate to Richard Singleton's buying and selling land. Other papers of particular interest include an agreement between Richard Singleton and Jephtha Dyson for Singleton to purchase Fulton Factory, land, and slaves which previously belonged to Dyson. This agreement provided for Dyson to manage the factory, land, and slaves in 1843. Other papers also relate to this agreement. Also of interest is a petition of the Commissioners of Roads against Richard Singleton for not sending slaves to work on roads, 1845.

Papers of Mary McRa include a legal opinion about custody of children, 1817; and papers relating to her commitment to a mental institution, 1843–1845.

Only a few legal papers of Rebecca Singleton are found here. These include an agreement to employ a coachman, 1827; and a document which indicates that three slaves belonging to the estate of John Singleton were charged with the murder of Daniel McCaskill, an overseer, 1843.

Papers of Martha R. Singleton include the order in the case of *Martha R. Singleton vs. James P. Earle*, 1867; a mortgage from Cleland Kinloch Singleton to Martha R. Singleton, 1868; and plaintiff's and defendant's exceptions to the referee's report in the case of *Martha R. Singleton vs. Charles Lowndes*, 1872.

Series 4. Collected Material (1786–1888 and undated)

Subseries 4.1. Horse Breeding and Racing (1786–1832 and undated) Records of the Stateburgh Jockey Club and pedigrees of horses. The Stateburgh Jockey Club records include a list of members, 1786; a list of defaulters, 1786–1788; lists of horses; and orders to John Singleton, treasurer. Typed transcriptions of some of these papers are interfiled with the papers. These transcriptions are of variable accuracy and should be used only as guides to reading the originals.

Subseries 4.2. Recipes and Remedies (1832, 1836 and undated) Recipes; remedies for heartburn, dysentery, deafness from hard wax in the ear; and instructions for making and fixing household needs.

Subseries 4.3. Printed Material (1848–1888) Newspaper clippings and issues of newspapers. The relationship of the clippings to the Singletons is unclear except in the case of one undated clipping from an unidentified newspaper: an article copied from the *Columbia Times* describes the legal case of Converse and Converse, in which the plaintiff, Marion Singleton Deveaux Converse, alleged cruelty and her husband denied it. The arguments on each side of the case are described in the article but no decision had yet been reached. The issues of *The Cotton Plant* filed here are dated 1887 and 1888 and have the name C. R. Singleton stamped at the top.

Subseries 4.4. Miscellaneous Papers (1857 and undated) Rules to be observed in a cock fight; route from Philadelphia to Camden, South Carolina, giving mileage and comments on inns; route from Camden, South Carolina, to Warm Springs and Sweet Springs, with mileage and comments on inns; a printed letter from C. H. Wiley, superintendent of Common Schools of North Carolina to the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for the several counties of the state, March 5, 1857, about division of counties into school districts; copy of inscriptions on the tomb of George McDuffie and description of McDuffie-Cumming duels; fragment of printed program, including lyrics of temperance songs; pages 355–358 of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, undated; and report, 1822?, of the president of the Bank of South Carolina, Stephen Elliott, to the state legislature on the feasibility of moving the bank from Charleston to Columbia, and the effect such a move would have on the trade and currency of the interior of the state.

Series 5. Pictures (Undated)

Pictures in this series include Singleton Burying Ground near Wedgefield, South Carolina, showing Monuments of Mary Singleton McDuffie, George McDuffie, and Colonel Richard Singleton and Views of the Tomb of George McDuffie, Two showing McDuffie's Profile and two showing the Inscription on the Tomb.

N.B. Related collections among the holdings of the Southern Historical Collection include the John Peter Broun Papers and the Anne Hinman Broun Singleton Papers. Related collections among the holdings of the Duke University Library include the Richard Singleton Papers, the Robert Marion Deveaux Papers, and the James Burchell Richardson Papers (the latter two are included in UPA's *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series F, Part 2*). Related collections among the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, include the Singleton Family Papers, the Singleton-Deveaux Family Papers, the Matthew Singleton Papers, and the Richard Singleton Papers.

Introductory Materials

0001 Introductory Materials. 26 frames.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1791, 1801–1887 and Undated

Subseries 1.1: 1791, 1801–1820

0027 Description of Subseries 1.1. 1 frame.
0028 Folder 1, 1791, 1801–1804. 19 frames.
0047 Folder 2, 1805–1806. 22 frames.
0069 Folder 3, 1807–1808. 41 frames.
0110 Folder 4, 1809. 30 frames.
0140 Folder 5, 1810–1811. 49 frames.
0189 Folder 6, 1812. 63 frames.
0252 Folder 7, 1813. 43 frames.
0295 Folder 8, 1814. 19 frames.
0314 Folder 9, January–June 1815. 28 frames.
0342 Folder 10, August–November 1815. 23 frames.
0365 Folder 11, January–May 1816. 25 frames.
0390 Folder 12, June–July 1816. 29 frames.
0419 Folder 13, September–December 1816. 33 frames.
0452 Folder 14, January–April 1817. 26 frames.
0478 Folder 15, May–August 1817. 25 frames.
0503 Folder 16, September–December 1817. 28 frames.
0531 Folder 17, January–March 1818. 38 frames.
0569 Folder 18, April–July 1818. 37 frames.
0606 Folder 19, August–December 1818. 41 frames.
0647 Folder 20, January–February 1819. 19 frames.
0666 Folder 21, March 1819. 26 frames.
0692 Folder 22, April–August 1819. 28 frames.
0720 Folder 23, September–October 1819. 24 frames.
0744 Folder 24, November 1819. 16 frames.
0760 Folder 25, December 1819. 27 frames.
0787 Folder 26, January 1820. 24 frames.
0811 Folder 27, February 1820. 12 frames.
0823 Folder 28, March 1820. 22 frames.
0845 Folder 29, April 1820. 23 frames.
0868 Folder 30, May–July 1820. 36 frames.

- 0904 Folder 31, August–September 1820. 31 frames.
- 0935 Folder 32, October 1820. 18 frames.
- 0953 Folder 33, November 1820. 32 frames.

Reel 31

Singleton Family Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1791, 1801–1887 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.1: 1791, 1801–1820 cont.

- 0001 Folder 34, December 1820. 13 frames.

Subseries 1.2: 1821–1832

- 0014 Description of Subseries 1.2. 1 frame.
- 0015 Folder 35, January–May 1821. 29 frames.
- 0044 Folder 36, June–July 1821. 22 frames.
- 0066 Folder 37, August–September 1821. 23 frames.
- 0089 Folder 38, October 1821. 19 frames.
- 0108 Folder 39, November–December 1821. 25 frames.
- 0133 Folder 40, January–March 1822. 25 frames.
- 0158 Folder 41, April–June 1822. 35 frames.
- 0193 Folder 42, August–November 1822. 33 frames.
- 0226 Folder 43, December 1822. 27 frames.
- 0253 Folder 44, January 1823. 12 frames.
- 0265 Folder 45, February 1823. 29 frames.
- 0294 Folder 46, March 1823. 21 frames.
- 0315 Folder 47, April 1823. 24 frames.
- 0339 Folder 48, May 1823. 18 frames.
- 0357 Folder 49, June–July 1823. 19 frames.
- 0376 Folder 50, August–September 1823. 20 frames.
- 0396 Folder 51, October 1823. 14 frames.
- 0410 Folder 52, November 1823. 37 frames.
- 0447 Folder 53, December 1823. 29 frames.
- 0476 Folder 54, January–February 1824. 37 frames.
- 0513 Folder 55, March–May 1824. 40 frames.
- 0553 Folder 56, June–September 1824. 42 frames.
- 0595 Folder 57, October–December 1824. 33 frames.
- 0628 Folder 58, January 1825. 29 frames.
- 0657 Folder 59, February 1825. 22 frames.
- 0679 Folder 60, March 1825. 25 frames.
- 0704 Folder 61, April 1825. 42 frames.
- 0746 Folder 62, May 1825. 27 frames.
- 0773 Folder 63, June 1825. 35 frames.
- 0808 Folder 64, July–August 1825. 34 frames.
- 0842 Folder 65, September–October 1825. 36 frames.
- 0878 Folder 66, November–December 1825. 43 frames.
- 0921 Folder 67, January 1826. 37 frames.

Reel 32

Singleton Family Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1791, 1801–1887 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.2: 1821–1832 cont.

- 0001 Folder 68, February–March 1826. 34 frames.
- 0035 Folder 69, April–May 1826. 21 frames.
- 0056 Folder 70, June–July 1826. 28 frames.
- 0084 Folder 71, August–October 1826. 28 frames.
- 0112 Folder 72, November 1826. 28 frames.
- 0140 Folder 73, December 1826. 22 frames.
- 0162 Folder 74, January–March 1827. 26 frames.
- 0188 Folder 75, April 1827. 23 frames.
- 0211 Folder 76, May 1827. 13 frames.
- 0224 Folder 77, June 1827. 27 frames.
- 0251 Folder 78, July–October 1827. 27 frames.
- 0278 Folder 79, November 1827. 24 frames.
- 0302 Folder 80, December 1–10, 1827. 27 frames.
- 0329 Folder 81, December 15–30, 1827. 25 frames.
- 0354 Folder 82, January–June 1828. 31 frames.
- 0385 Folder 83, July–October 1828. 27 frames.
- 0412 Folder 84, November–December 1828. 32 frames.
- 0444 Folder 85, January–October 1829. 27 frames.
- 0471 Folder 86, November–December 1829. 22 frames.
- 0493 Folder 87, January–March 1830. 26 frames.
- 0519 Folder 88, April 1830. 35 frames.
- 0554 Folder 89, May–June 1830. 30 frames.
- 0584 Folder 90, July–August 1830. 24 frames.
- 0608 Folder 91, September–October 1830. 37 frames.
- 0645 Folder 92, November–December 1830. 27 frames.
- 0672 Folder 93, January–February 1831. 28 frames.
- 0700 Folder 94, March 1831. 35 frames.
- 0735 Folder 95, April–May 1831. 30 frames.
- 0765 Folder 96, June–July 1831. 35 frames.
- 0800 Folder 97, August–October 1831. 12 frames.
- 0812 Folder 98, November–December 1831. 31 frames.
- 0843 Folder 99, January–March 1832. 56 frames.
- 0899 Folder 100, April–May 1832. 52 frames.
- 0951 Folder 101, June–December 1832. 48 frames.

Reel 33

Singleton Family Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1791, 1801–1887 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.3: 1833–1851

- 0001 Description of Subseries 1.3. 2 frames.
- 0003 Folder 102, January–April 1833. 43 frames.
- 0046 Folder 103, May–December 1833. 38 frames.
- 0084 Folder 104, January–March 1834. 44 frames.
- 0128 Folder 105, April–May 1834. 43 frames.
- 0171 Folder 106, June–July 1834. 57 frames.

0228 Folder 107, August–December 1834. 45 frames.
0273 Folder 108, January–March 1835. 20 frames.
0293 Folder 109, April–May 1835. 27 frames.
0320 Folder 110, June–July 1835. 35 frames.
0355 Folder 111, August–December 1835. 35 frames.
0390 Folder 112, January–March 1836. 32 frames.
0422 Folder 113, April–July 1836. 42 frames.
0464 Folder 114, August–December 1836. 38 frames.
0502 Folder 115, January–April 1837. 52 frames.
0554 Folder 116, May–September 1837. 59 frames.
0613 Folder 117, October–December 1837. 61 frames.
0674 Folder 118, January–February 1838. 30 frames.
0704 Folder 119, March–May 1838. 57 frames.
0761 Folder 120, June–September 1838. 37 frames.
0798 Folder 121, October–December 1838. 33 frames.
0831 Folder 122, January–June 1839. 41 frames.
0872 Folder 123, July–December 1839. 63 frames.
0935 Folder 124, January–June 1840. 36 frames.

Reel 34

Singleton Family Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1791, 1801–1887 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.3: 1833–1851 cont.

0001 Folder 125, August–December 1840. 27 frames.
0028 Folder 126, January–May 1841. 42 frames.
0070 Folder 127, June–September 1841. 39 frames.
0109 Folder 128, October–December 1841. 45 frames.
0154 Folder 129, January–February 1842. 37 frames.
0191 Folder 130, March–May 1842. 53 frames.
0244 Folder 131, June–August 1842. 35 frames.
0279 Folder 132, September–December 1842. 31 frames.
0310 Folder 133, January–February 1843. 44 frames.
0354 Folder 134, March–May 1843. 47 frames.
0401 Folder 135, June–October 1843. 27 frames.
0428 Folder 136, November–December 1843. 34 frames.
0462 Folder 137, 1844. 39 frames.
0503 Folder 138, January–April 1845. 67 frames.
0570 Folder 139, May–June 1845. 37 frames.
0607 Folder 140, July–December 1845. 55 frames.
0662 Folder 141, January–March 1846. 28 frames.
0690 Folder 142, April–May 1846. 36 frames.
0726 Folder 143, June–July 1846. 42 frames.
0768 Folder 144, August–December 1846. 37 frames.
0805 Folder 145, January–March 1847. 39 frames.
0844 Folder 146, April–December 1847. 37 frames.
0881 Folder 147, January–June 1848. 33 frames.
0914 Folder 148, July–December 1848. 34 frames.

Reel 35

Singleton Family Papers cont.

Series 1. Correspondence, 1791, 1801–1887 and Undated cont.

Subseries 1.3: 1833–1851 cont.

- 0001 Folder 149, January–February 1849. 33 frames.
- 0034 Folder 150, March–July 1849. 47 frames.
- 0081 Folder 151, August–December 1849. 24 frames.
- 0105 Folder 152, January–June 1850. 32 frames.
- 0137 Folder 153, July–December 1850. 38 frames.
- 0175 Folder 154, January–April 1851. 47 frames.
- 0222 Folder 155, May–June 1851. 31 frames.
- 0253 Folder 156, July–December 1851. 44 frames.

Subseries 1.4: 1852–1854

- 0297 Description of Subseries 1.4. 1 frame.
- 0298 Folder 157, January–August 1852. 40 frames.
- 0338 Folder 158, September–December 1852. 32 frames.
- 0370 Folder 159, January–November 1853. 47 frames.
- 0417 Folder 160, December 1853. 42 frames.
- 0459 Folder 161, January–February 1854. 49 frames.
- 0508 Folder 162, March–October 1854. 54 frames.

Subseries 1.5: 1856–1887

- 0562 Description of Subseries 1.5. 1 frame.
- 0563 Folder 163, 1856–1857. 17 frames.
- 0580 Folder 164, 1870–1875. 27 frames.
- 0607 Folder 165, 1876–1887. 19 frames.

Subseries 1.6: Undated Correspondence

- 0626 Description of Subseries 1.6. 1 frame.
- 0627 Folder 166, Mrs. Kinloch, Undated. 12 frames.
- 0639 Folder 167, Mary Martha Singleton McRa, Undated. 29 frames.
- 0668 Folder 168, John Singleton, Undated. 6 frames.
- 0674 Folder 169, Martha Rutledge Kinloch Singleton, Undated. 45 frames.
- 0719 Folder 170, Richard Singleton, Undated. 22 frames.
- 0741 Folder 171, Richard Singleton, Undated. 24 frames.
- 0765 Folder 172, Other and Unidentified, Undated. 12 frames.

Series 2. Financial Papers, 1787–1855 and Undated

Subseries 2.1.1: John Singleton, 1787–November 1820 and Undated

- 0787 Description of Subseries 2.1.1. 1 frame.
- 0788 Folder 173, 1787–1795. 48 frames.
- 0836 Folder 174, 1796. 64 frames.
- 0900 Folder 175, 1797–1801. 72 frames.

Reel 36

Singleton Family Papers cont.

Series 2. Financial Papers, 1787–1855 and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.1.1: John Singleton, 1787–November 1820 and Undated cont.

0001 Folder 176, 1802–1804. 45 frames.
0046 Folder 177, 1805–1806. 44 frames.
0090 Folder 178, 1807–1809. 43 frames.
0133 Folder 179, 1810–1812. 56 frames.
0189 Folder 180, 1813. 41 frames.
0230 Folder 181, 1814–1816. 47 frames.
0277 Folder 182, 1817–1818. 38 frames.
0315 Folder 183, 1819. 19 frames.
0334 Folder 184, January–November 1820. 35 frames.
0369 Folder 185, Undated. 15 frames.

Subseries 2.1.2: Estate of John Singleton, December 1820–1853 and Undated

0384 Description of Subseries 2.1.2. 1 frame.
0385 Folder 186, December 1820. 21 frames.
0406 Folder 187, 1821. 41 frames.
0447 Folder 188, 1822. 37 frames.
0484 Folder 189, 1823. 33 frames.
0517 Folder 190, 1824. 66 frames.
0583 Folder 191, 1825. 28 frames.
0611 Folder 192, 1826. 44 frames.
0655 Folder 193, 1827. 37 frames.
0692 Folder 194, 1828. 37 frames.
0729 Folder 195, 1829. 44 frames.
0773 Folder 196, 1830. 31 frames.
0804 Folder 197, 1831. 31 frames.
0835 Folder 198, 1832. 39 frames.
0874 Folder 199, 1833. 27 frames.
0901 Folder 200, 1834. 52 frames.

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Singleton Family Papers cont.

Series 2. Financial Papers, 1787–1855 and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.1.2: Estate of John Singleton, December 1820–1853 and Undated cont.

0001 Folder 201, 1835. 56 frames.
0057 Folder 202, 1836. 59 frames.
0116 Folder 203, January–June 1837. 38 frames.
0154 Folder 204, July–December 1837. 43 frames.
0197 Folder 205, 1838. 54 frames.
0251 Folder 206, 1839. 57 frames.
0308 Folder 207, January–May 1840. 46 frames.
0354 Folder 208, June–December 1840. 40 frames.
0394 Folder 209, 1841. 54 frames.
0448 Folder 210, 1842. 53 frames.
0501 Folder 211, 1843. 48 frames.
0549 Folder 212, 1844. 33 frames.

0582 Folder 213, 1845. 57 frames.
0639 Folder 214, 1846. 21 frames.
0660 Folder 215, 1847. 62 frames.
0722 Folder 216, 1848. 38 frames.
0760 Folder 217, 1849. 23 frames.
0783 Folder 218, 1850–1853. 30 frames.
0813 Folder 219, Undated. 8 frames.

Subseries 2.1.3: Mrs. John Singleton, 1820–1831 and Undated

0821 Folder 220, 1820–1823. 36 frames.
0857 Folder 221, 1824–1831 and Undated. 31 frames.

Subseries 2.2.1: Richard Singleton, 1799–November 1852 and Undated

0888 Description of Subseries 2.2.1. 2 frames.
0890 Folder 222, 1799–1803. 22 frames.
0912 Folder 223, 1804–1805. 32 frames.
0944 Folder 224, 1806. 15 frames.
0959 Folder 225, 1807. 17 frames.
0976 Folder 226, 1808–1809. 18 frames.

Reel 38

Singleton Family Papers cont.

Series 2. Financial Papers, 1787–1855 and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.2.1: Richard Singleton, 1799–November 1852 and Undated cont.

0001 Folder 227, 1810–1811. 30 frames.
0031 Folder 228, 1812–1813. 21 frames.
0052 Folder 229, 1814. 13 frames.
0065 Folder 230, 1815. 22 frames.
0087 Folder 231, 1816. 36 frames.
0123 Folder 232, January–April 1817. 16 frames.
0139 Folder 233, May 1817. 18 frames.
0157 Folder 234, June–December 1817. 13 frames.
0170 Folder 235, 1818. 24 frames.
0194 Folder 236, 1819. 23 frames.
0217 Folder 237, January–May 1820. 22 frames.
0239 Folder 238, June–December 1820. 24 frames.
0263 Folder 239, January–April 1821. 25 frames.
0288 Folder 240, May–October 1821. 26 frames.
0314 Folder 241, November–December 1821. 28 frames.
0342 Folder 242, January–May 1822. 28 frames.
0370 Folder 243, June–October 1822. 19 frames.
0389 Folder 244, November–December 1822. 21 frames.
0410 Folder 245, January–April 1823. 27 frames.
0437 Folder 246, May 1823. 39 frames.
0476 Folder 247, June–December 1823. 36 frames.
0512 Folder 248, January–May 1824. 48 frames.
0560 Folder 249, June–December 1824. 25 frames.
0585 Folder 250, January–June 1825. 35 frames.
0620 Folder 251, July–December 1825. 35 frames.
0655 Folder 252, January–March 1826. 33 frames.
0688 Folder 253, April–September 1826. 32 frames.
0720 Folder 254, October–December 1826. 31 frames.

0751 Folder 255, January–March 1827. 29 frames.
0780 Folder 256, April–August 1827. 29 frames.
0809 Folder 257, October–December 1827. 24 frames.
0833 Folder 258, January–June 1828. 30 frames.
0863 Folder 259, July–December 1828. 33 frames.
0896 Folder 260, 1829. 39 frames.
0935 Folder 261, 1830. 37 frames.

Reel 39

Singleton Family Papers cont.
Series 2. Financial Papers, 1787–1855 and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.2.1: Richard Singleton, 1799–November 1852 and Undated cont.

0001 Folder 262, 1831. 30 frames.
0031 Folder 263, 1832. 39 frames.
0070 Folder 264, 1833. 49 frames.
0119 Folder 265, January–March 1834. 32 frames.
0151 Folder 266, April–May 1834. 31 frames.
0182 Folder 267, June–December 1834. 60 frames.
0242 Folder 268, 1835. 40 frames.
0282 Folder 269, 1836. 48 frames.
0330 Folder 270, 1837. 50 frames.
0380 Folder 271, 1838. 53 frames.
0423 Folder 272, January–April 1839. 44 frames.
0467 Folder 273, May–December 1839. 44 frames.
0511 Folder 274, 1840. 22 frames.
0533 Folder 275, January–May 1841. 49 frames.
0582 Folder 276, July–December 1841. 40 frames.
0622 Folder 277, 1842–1843. 37 frames.
0659 Folder 278, 1844. 37 frames.
0696 Folder 279, January–May 1845. 32 frames.
0728 Folder 280, June–December 1845. 50 frames.
0778 Folder 281, 1846. 40 frames.
0818 Folder 282, 1847. 51 frames.
0869 Folder 283, 1848. 20 frames.

Reel 40

Singleton Family Papers cont.
Series 2. Financial Papers, 1787–1855 and Undated cont.

Subseries 2.2.1: Richard Singleton, 1799–November 1852 and Undated cont.

0001 Folder 284, January–March 1849. 45 frames.
0046 Folder 285, April–December 1849. 50 frames.
0096 Folder 286, 1850. 54 frames.
0150 Folder 287, 1851. 45 frames.
0195 Folder 288, January–November 1852. 31 frames.
0226 Folder 289, Undated. 40 frames.

Subseries 2.2.2: Estate of Richard Singleton, December 1852–1855

- 0266 Description of Subseries 2.2.2. 1 frame.
- 0267 Folder 290, December 1852. 15 frames.
- 0282 Folder 291, January–February 1853. 48 frames.
- 0330 Folder 292, March–April 1853. 42 frames.
- 0372 Folder 293, May–August 1853. 46 frames.
- 0418 Folder 294, November–December 1853. 30 frames.
- 0448 Folder 295, 1854–1855. 33 frames.

Subseries 2.3: Matthew R. Singleton, 1834–1854

- 0481 Description of Subseries 2.3. 1 frame.
- 0482 Folder 296, 1834–1851. 38 frames.
- 0520 Folder 297, 1852. 22 frames.
- 0542 Folder 298, 1853. 63 frames.
- 0605 Folder 299, 1854. 16 frames.

Subseries 2.4: Other and Unidentified, 1800–1889, 1905 and Undated

- 0621 Description of Subseries 2.4. 1 frame.
- 0622 Folder 300, 1800–1810. 29 frames.
- 0651 Folder 301, 1811–1814. 44 frames.
- 0695 Folder 302, 1815. 14 frames.
- 0709 Folder 303, 1816–1817. 22 frames.
- 0731 Folder 304, 1818. 17 frames.
- 0748 Folder 305, 1819–1823. 20 frames.
- 0768 Folder 306, 1824–1826. 22 frames.
- 0790 Folder 307, 1827–1845. 31 frames.
- 0821 Folder 308, 1846–1853. 18 frames.
- 0839 Folder 309, 1856–1857. 28 frames.
- 0867 Folder 310, 1858–1889, 1905. 37 frames.
- 0904 Folder 311, Undated. 31 frames.

Reel 41

Singleton Family Papers cont.

Series 3. Legal Papers, 1759–1872 and Undated

- 0001 Description of Series 3. 1 frame.
- 0002 Folder 312, 1759–1813. 42 frames.
- 0044 Folder 313, 1814–1817. 44 frames.
- 0088 Folder 314, 1818–1820. 48 frames.
- 0136 Folder 315, 1822–1830. 42 frames.
- 0178 Folder 316, 1831–1842. 43 frames.
- 0221 Folder 317, 1843–1848. 41 frames.
- 0262 Folder 318, 1849–1872. 59 frames.
- 0321 Folder 319, Undated. 10 frames.

Series 4. Collected Material, 1786–1888 and Undated

Subseries 4.1: Horse Breeding and Racing, 1786–1835 and Undated

- 0331 Description of Subseries 4.1. 1 frame.
- 0332 Folder 320, Stateburgh Jockey Club, 1786–1797 and Undated. 22 frames.
- 0354 Folder 321, Horse Pedigrees, 1813–1835 and Undated. 20 frames.

Subseries 4.2: Recipes and Remedies, 1832, 1836, and Undated

- 0374 Description of Subseries 4.2. 1 frame.
0375 Folder 322, Recipes, 1832 and Undated. 52 frames.
0427 Folder 323, Remedies, 1836 and Undated. 13 frames.
0440 Folder 324, Instructions, Undated. 7 frames.

Subseries 4.3: Printed Material, 1848–1888

- 0447 Description of Subseries 4.3. 2 frames.
0449 Folder 325, Clippings, 1848–1860. 10 frames.
0459 Folder 326, Clippings, 1861, 1863. 11 frames.
0470 Folder 327, *The Lantern*, April 9, 1872. 9 frames.
0479 Folder 328, *The Cotton Plant*, March–June 1887. 57 frames.
0536 Folder 329, *The Cotton Plant*, July–August, October 1887, and January–February 1888. 97 frames.

Subseries 4.4: Miscellaneous Papers, 1857 and Undated

- 0633 Description of Subseries 4.4. 1 frame.
0634 Folder 330, 1857 and Undated. 2 frames.

Series 5. Pictures, Undated

- 0666 Description of Series 5. 1 frame.
0667 Folder P-668/1–5, Undated. 11 frames.

***Thomas Steele Diary, 1854–1856,
Chesterfield District, South Carolina***

Description of the Collection

Thomas Steele was a cotton planter at Woodland, near Cheraw, Chesterfield County, South Carolina. The plantation diary, 1854–1856, of Thomas Steele consists of almost daily entries that recount planting, cultivating, and harvesting cotton, corn, wheat, oats, and other crops; activities and health of slaves; activities of overseers; farm animals, including mules, hogs, and dogs; construction projects; financial transactions; neighbors; cures; weather; and Steele's health. Steele apparently had two children, Willie and Eugene, whom he occasionally mentions sending to school.

There is also a black-and-white photograph of an unidentified elderly, bearded man, wearing eyeglasses.

Introductory Materials

- 0678 Introductory Material. 4 frames.

Volume

- 0682 Folder 1, Diary, 1854–1856. 132 frames.

Picture

- 0817 Folder P-693/1, Undated. 3 frames.

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

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