

January 1974

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Recommended Citation

Neal, Ellen B., "Resources for Georgia Studies in Southern Historical Collection," *Georgia Archive* 2 no. 1 (1974).

Available at: https://digitalcommons.kennesaw.edu/georgia_archive/vol2/iss1/2

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RESOURCES FOR GEORGIA STUDIES IN THE
SOUTHERN HISTORICAL COLLECTION

Ellen B. Neal*

For many writers of Southern history, the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill has all the charm of an El Dorado. This great aggregation of manuscript material, covering every Southern state, supplies scholars throughout the nation with the unrefined ore for their work. The Collection grew out of the vision, dedication and persistence of Dr. J. G. deRoulhac Hamilton, who came to the University of North Carolina as a professor of history in 1906. From then until his death in 1961, Dr. Hamilton devoted himself to saving the rapidly vanishing raw material of Southern history from the dangers of "fire, flood, rats, mice, and energetic housewives."¹ By 1930 his work had attained such scope that the University Board of Trustees created the Southern Historical Collection as a division of the University Library.

His earlier acquisitions and the small but valuable body of material received from the former North Carolina Historical Society formed a nucleus to which Dr. Hamilton made extensive additions after 1930. He and his faithful Ford automobiles became famous throughout the South, which he crossed time and again for over 500,000 miles, in a constant search for manuscripts. Dr. Hamilton used telephone books and court house records as well as personal contacts to locate the descendants of prominent Southerners, occasionally pursuing them far beyond the borders of the South. In addition he spoke before uncounted patriotic and historical societies attempting to persuade Southerners to place their papers in a repository where they would be properly cared for and accessible to scholars.

*Mrs. Neal is a member of the staff of the Southern Historical Collection. She is grateful to Dr. Carolyn Wallace, Manuscripts Curator, for her assistance in the preparation of this article.

WHY PRESERVE PHOTOGRAPHS ?

Photographs, unlike artworks or manuscripts, have always been a common occurrence in our lives, consequently they are regarded casually, and we have never developed the esthetic consciousness for them that we have for paintings, drawings, or precious documents. This casual attitude is a severe underestimation of the significance of photography in our lives. Photographs are an illustration of the past, a communication of the present, and a reference for the future. Today there is hardly any means of communication in man's repertoire that does not employ a "picture consciousness". We live in a visually communicative world, our conversation and cognitive processes are thoroughly punctuated with a fluency in visual images that would have been incomprehensible a few generations ago. An example of this is a sampling of internationally circulated magazines such as "Time" which may contain photographs on 85% of its pages. A monthly circular like the "Atlanta Magazine" may have photographs on 50% of its pages. One can scarcely turn the page in today's magazines without encountering the photographic image! In newspapers photographs appear on the front page as advertisements for the banner headline of the major story of the day. The compiled efforts of photographers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have given us the capability to relate to photographic images as complete thoughts, without the slightest reference to verbal or literal resource. And today the photograph thanks to its availability is rapidly, albeit, subtly, becoming the universal language.

In scarcely one-hundred years photography has become the predominant media for world-wide information exchange. Its contemporary status as a communications and documentary medium will grow immensely in the future as more rapid and sophisticated means of making and transmitting photographic images are developed. It is probable that we will produce and view more photographs in the next ten years than we have in the last twenty-five. To archivists this means that they must become more familiar with the photograph and its significance, as they will be faced with an ever increasing resource of photographs in the future. Not only must they become critics so they will have the insight to recognize pertinent and valuable images, but they must know how to preserve these photographs and the ones in their present collections. As we become aware of the significance of photographs the photographs of yesterday will have an increasing value, and we will come to regard them as precious documents. However unless we begin the preservation of photographs already in our collections an incalculable portion of our history will be lost before we are aware of it.

Photographic materials are treated somewhat like white elephants in many collections and archives. They cannot be handled in the same manner as paper documents, nor can they be stored with them without hastening their deterioration. There is also a large variety of photographic materials, from silver daguerreotypes to flammable nitrate negatives, each requiring unique treatment in preservation and storage. The methods for the preservation of these images are neither difficult or prohibitatively expensive, mostly they require an archivist with a knowledge of archival photographic processes. Yet the immense and important photographic collections among the different archives in Atlanta are nevertheless neglected and stored in common cardboard cartons, like white elephants, to slowly fade away.

Alan T. Clark
February 15, 1974

404-872-3453

In 1948 Dr. Hamilton retired as Director, although he maintained an office in the Collection and continued to pursue elusive manuscripts until his death in 1961. His successor, Dr. James W. Patton, displayed a goodly share of the same gift for collecting, and under his direction, 1948-1967, the Collection grew to three million items.

The National Historical Publications Commission in 1965 invited the Southern Historical Collection, along with fifteen other repositories, to participate in a project to make significant groups of source material available on microfilm. The Commission grant provided funds for arranging manuscripts, publishing a brief guide to each collection, and making negative microfilm from which sale and loan copies may be produced cheaply. Under Dr. Patton's supervision, seventeen groups in the Southern Historical Collection were filmed, including three of Georgia material--Duff Green, Benjamin C. Yancey, and John M. Berrien.

Dr. J. Isaac Copeland succeeded Dr. Patton as director in 1967 and under his leadership the Collection has grown to nearly five and a half million pieces arranged in over 3,900 groups. By far the most ambitious project undertaken during Dr. Copeland's tenure has been the publication of The Southern Historical Collection, A Guide to Manuscripts, a compilation of brief descriptions of most manuscript groups in the Collection, broadly indexed by subject, place and person. The Guide, the result of a year's work by the entire staff under the direction of Susan Blosser and Clyde Wilson, was published in 1970 and may be purchased directly from the Southern Historical Collection for \$7.00.

Countless scholars have become familiar with the Collection's resources through the Guide, but the reader who is unable to come to Chapel Hill can make only limited use of these resources. Inquiries may be sent to the Collection, where the staff will try to help the scholar determine how much material is available on his subject. But the small staff and the danger of damaging manuscripts make only limited photocopying possible. Manuscripts themselves are never sent on Interlibrary Loan, although some groups which have been microfilmed are. (Collections available on film are marked with an asterisk [*].)

The reader who wishes to make thorough use of the Southern Historical Collection is invited to visit the

Library. Hours of operation are 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday through Friday, and 8:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. on Saturday, a few official holidays excepted. The finding aids maintained in the Collection include indexes by subject, state, time period, and proper name, a few subject bibliographies, and surveys of each collection. These surveys (which vary in detail but generally include a full description of the group prepared by the processor, updated, expanded and corrected as needed) provide basic information on the group: size, inclusive dates, source, restrictions, identification of persons and places, a general description and, for larger groups, a chronological analysis.

Having identified through the indexes and surveys the manuscripts he wishes to see, the reader may examine them in an adjacent search room or in a small study where he may use his typewriter or recording equipment. He may, for a moderate charge, order Xerox or microfilm copies of a limited number of items.

The Southern Historical Collection administers a variety of manuscript material. (Printed items received with manuscript groups are transferred to appropriate departments in the Library.) Most numerous are the letters of individuals, institutions, families, public officials and businesses. Account books, ledgers, ship's logs, legal documents and business papers, along with the correspondence, supply infinite detail about the South's economy. Diaries, memoirs, daybooks and personal recollections document the daily life and personal philosophies of the highly placed and the lowly. Plantation and farm journals are so numerous that the Southern Historical Collection probably is the most significant repository in the country for records of this phase of Southern life.

Agriculture has always been the predominant occupation in Georgia, and the state is well represented among the Collection's farm and plantation journals. Antebellum agricultural records range from the account books of Columbus Morrison, owner of a family farm in Cobb County, to management records, lists of slaves, plantation rules, and detailed instructions to overseers from the large cotton and rice plantations of the coast (Kollock Plantation, Kelvin Grove*, Elizafield Plantation) and the black belt (papers of the Hugenin-Johnston Family, Hamilton Brown and D. W. Porter). The papers of James H. Couper, B. C.

Neal: Resources for Georgia Studies in Southern Historical Collection Yancey* and the Planters Club of Hancock County document antebellum experiments in improved farming methods and scientific agriculture.

After the Civil War many family farms continued to be operated much as they had been before, as the diaries of Daniel A. Horn, 1867-1891, and of a Terrell County farmer, 1889-1905, show. But many plantations, like that of George W. Bryan, shifted to tenancy and sharecropping. Bryan's papers include account books of share labor, 1866-1875, and lists of merchandise advanced to laborers.

Men like Farish Carter Furman of Baldwin County (LeConte-Furman Family Papers, 1870-1894, 95 items) continued private experiments in better agricultural technology, as did the newly created state Department of Agriculture which soon expanded its work into other areas of farm life. The papers (6,000 items) of John Judson Brown while Commissioner of Agriculture, 1917-1927, chronicle virtually all phases of Georgia agriculture and rural society, as well as his unsuccessful reelection campaign against Gene Talmadge in 1926.

Progress in agriculture in Georgia has been paced by the development of commerce and industry, as many of the papers in the Southern Historical Collection indicate. Farish Carter illustrates the close connection between agriculture and commerce in the antebellum era. He owned large cotton plantations in Baldwin County, but his papers (2,300 items, 2 volumes) disclose other interests: buying and selling land, hiring out slaves, and investing in railroad and steamship lines, gold mining in North Georgia, and a cotton mill in Columbus. Carter married the daughter of Governor C. J. McDonald, and his son Samuel married the daughter of Governor Walter T. Colquitt. Hence the Farish Carter and related papers also reveal much about Georgia politics. Three Collection groups afford a continuous record of nineteenth century cotton factors. Among the Pickens-Dugas Family Papers* are scattered letters and a letterbook of L. F. E. Dugas, an August cotton broker, 1800-1844. The papers (75 volumes) of Stephen D. Heard, another Augusta cotton factor, 1840-1870, consist of business records (account books, letter-copy books, railroad freight books), as well as correspondence and papers. The Duncan and Johnston account book, 1876-1887, incorporates records of both a cotton factor and a commission merchant.

The 100 letters written to Larkin Newby, 1800-1830, from relatives in the merchandising business in Vienna, Petersburg, Augusta, and Savannah, reveal the close connection between national and international events and commerce. The thirty-two account books of Redd and Johnson, Columbus dry goods merchants, 1845-1872, deal only with business matters. The correspondence, 1880-1906 of William H. Branch in the Branch Family Papers provides information on local government, social and political life, and education in small towns in Baker and Colquitt counties. Data on business in the area is present in 28 volumes of mercantile accounts, farm labor accounts, and records of Branch's service as postmaster.

Georgia banking is represented in the Southern Historical Collection by the records of the Planters' Bank of Savannah, 1840-1860, and the papers (850 items, 7 volumes) of its president, George W. Anderson. Included in the Anderson collection are the papers of his son, a banker, cotton factor, merchant, planter, and officer of the Atlantic Shortline Railroad. Charles F. Mills also combined the roles of banker, merchant, and shipper. His six account books include records of a line of river steamers operating between Savannah and Augusta, of cotton shipments to London and Boston, and letterbooks of both the Marine Bank of Georgia, 1854-1859, and the Muscogee Railroad, 1851-1854.

William L. Mitchell served as chief construction engineer of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and his correspondence (180 items) documents the problems of railroad building. So also do the 18 boxes of papers of Samuel Spencer, an engineer with the Savannah and Memphis line in 1871. Spencer went on to become president of six railroads, including the Southern, and a director of ten other companies, among them the Columbus Waterworks.

The account book, 1858-1865, of the Pensacola and Gulf railway records the expenditures of the maintenance superintendent for lumber, repairs, and labor, while the Bush and Lobdell Papers (11 items) contain orders from Georgia railroads to a heavy machinery firm in Delaware. The extensive papers of James P. Screven, founder of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, his son John, who succeeded him as president in 1859, and H. S. Haines's report, 1871-1872, as General Superintendent of the Atlantic and Gulf chronicle the history of this Georgia railroad. James and John Screven were also active in politics and civic

affairs, and both served as mayor of Savannah.

One volume and scattered correspondence in the Hamilton Brown papers deal with gold mining in Habersham County in the 1830s. Series II (140 items) in the Clingman-Puryear collection includes the correspondence, stock certificates, and minutes of directors' meetings accumulated by T. L. Clingman as an officer in several Georgia mining companies in the 1850s. Although Duff Green lived in Washington, his son Ben settled in Georgia, and both had economic interests there. The extensive Duff Green Papers* contain material on the Dalton Mining Company, as well as on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, the Dalton Land Company, the Benevolent Employment Society of Dalton, the Georgia Exporting Association, the Columbus Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company, the Georgia Savings Bank, and other firms.

As politicians, land speculators and mine operators, both Duff and Ben Green were involved in the removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia. The journal (copy only) of Return John Meigs*, secretary to the commission negotiating with the Cherokees, and the 173 letters, orders and accounts of Chiliab Howe, army superintendent of supplies during the removal, also chronicle this episode. Willie Stewart White collected over 1,300 items on the history of the Cherokees, Dalton, and Whitfield County.

Small businessmen of the nineteenth century are represented in the Southern Historical Collection by the account books of William McKinley of Milledgeville and the Hawks Family of Muscogee County, both of whom operated small general stores. The three letterbooks of Thomas Gilbert and Company, printers of the Columbus Sun, 1859-1871, document the operations of a successful business. A different picture appears in the brief autobiography of James R. Brumby, who started the Marietta Chair Company in 1873, and the thirteen letters written to Susan Fisher in 1838 by her sisters who were trying to start a millinery shop in Augusta. The papers of two mechanics--William H. Garland (580 items) and H. A. Grady (30 items)--reveal the difficulty the common laborer had in finding steady employment, Garland before and Grady after the Civil War. Both men were interested in local news and social activities in spite of their financial difficulties, and their correspondence includes comments on daily life in a number of Georgia towns.

The account books, case notes, and correspondence of Joseph and J. A. S. Milligan of Augusta (10 volumes) chronicle the professional and financial difficulties of antebellum doctors. The account books of two other Georgia physicians--John L. Graves of Covington and William P. Graham who practiced in Clarke and Newton counties--disclose that they combined their profession with planting, and so had fewer financial difficulties than the Milligans. The papers of Dr. R. D. Arnold of Savannah contain one volume of medical accounts and his correspondence, 1875-1876, with Northern colleagues about patients and about conventions of the American Medical Association, of which he was a founding member.

The medical papers in the Southern Historical Collection include two especially interesting items. One is a midwife's manual, used by an unknown Georgia planter, in which are recorded slave births, 1809-1861. Equally unusual are the papers (975 items, 2 volumes) of Dr. Joseph Goldberger, a researcher with the Public Health Service, who studied yellow fever, typhus and dengue fever, but is best known for his discovery of the cause and cure of pellagra. He conducted much of his field research on pellagra at the Milledgeville hospital in 1914, 1917, and 1921-1928.

The legal profession is equally well represented in the Southern Historical Collection. Only business papers--deeds, wills, land plats, estate inventories of the 1840s--appear in the 107 items accumulated by T. P. Ravenel, a Savannah lawyer. But the six letterbooks, 1858-1873, of another Savannah attorney, E. J. Harden, touch on his activities as clerk of the session of the Presbyterian church, manager of the family business, and Confederate district judge, as well as his law practice. The papers of Iverson L. Harris, Georgia Supreme Court justice, contain a business letterbook, 1840-1843, and two undated volumes of law notes. Judge Harris's political recollections, 1826-1861, are present in the papers of his son-in-law Charles Hayne Andrews.

Like Iverson Harris, many Georgia lawyers combined politics and law, and the Southern Historical Collection has the papers of many such men. John M. Berrien* began his career as a lawyer, twice represented Georgia in the United States Senate (1825-1829, 1841-1852) and served as Andrew Jackson's first Attorney-General. Some of the

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letters of Tomlinson Fort in the Fort Family Papers* (88 items) were written while he served in Congress, 1827-1829; the collection also contains personal and family correspondence. The A. O. Bacon diaries* cover his life as a student in Tuskegee, Alabama, in 1853, an officer in the Civil War, and a lawyer and politician in Macon in 1868.

One of the most prominent Georgia politicians whose papers (15,300 items, 37 volumes) are in the Southern Historical Collection is Tom Watson--Congressman, Senator, and presidential candidate. The Watson collection, which consists of personal correspondence, 1870-1890, business papers relating to Watson's publications, 1891-1903, and political correspondence, 1904-1909, 1920-1922, is uneven in extent, as there are some gaps in the political correspondence. The seven scrapbooks kept by Watson's opponent, J. C. C. Black, contain only clippings about Black's career. James M. Griggs, who shared Watson's interest in rural mail service while a Congressman, 1892-1910, retained his political correspondence. These 500 items cover local and national issues and campaigns.

The memoirs of William M. Gardner, a Georgian who rose to the rank of brigadier general while serving in the Mexican War and California, reveal the impact of politics on the military. When the failure of politics led to civil war, Georgians heeded the call to arms and fought in all theaters. Four Georgia soldiers--C. H. Andrews, H. L. Benning*, E. P. Alexander and Lafayette McLaws--became active after the war in compiling military histories. Their papers, which include wartime correspondence, diaries and military records along with postwar correspondence with other soldiers, comprise a particularly complete picture of Georgians' participation in the war.

The Southern Historical Collection holds the papers of two Georgians who fought in Tennessee--John A. Barry of Longstreet's Corps and O. P. Hargis*, a cavalry scout--and the memoirs of Joseph B. Cummings who served with the 5th Georgia Regiment in Florida and Tennessee. Letters, diaries and memoirs record the careers of several Georgians who fought in Virginia: Clifford Anderson*, John B. Elliott, H. C. Kendrick, A. J. Miller, W. P. Redding, H. L. P. King, Albert M. Luria, James R. Sheldon*, Thomas L. Ware and Samuel H. Wiley.

Other diaries document the varied capacities in which Georgians served. George Smith was a chaplain in Virginia. George S. Barnsley* studied medicine while acting as clerk to a surgeon, and in 1865 passed his surgeon's examination. Noble Brooks and David Coleman traveled in Georgia for the army, the former to purchase horses, the latter to recruit soldiers. James F. Waring served on court martial duty in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. The Southern Historical Collection holds 145 military maps as well as correspondence and financial records of Jeremy F. Gilmer, a Georgian who served in the Confederate Corps of Engineers in the Carolinas, Virginia, and the Transmississippi theater.

The fifty letters of George W. Rains chronicle his work as the supervisor of the Augusta Powder Mill, 1861-1864. The two-volume Wayside Home Register, 1862-1864, describes the aid which local citizens rendered to soldiers in transit. More detailed are the hospital and medical records (copies only) of Samuel H. Stout*, medical director of the Army of the Tennessee who maintained his headquarters in Georgia from 1863 to 1865.

Many papers of civilians who lived through the Georgia campaign of 1864 have been donated to the Southern Historical Collection. The diaries of Josephine Habersham of Savannah, Laura Comer of Columbus, and Julia Johnson Fisher, who with her husband William pioneered in the lumber industry of Camden County in 1864, chronicle the difficulties of civilian life and civilian war efforts. The Graves Family Papers contain seventy-five letters written by a Newton County planter, while the King Family collections include wartime letters of a St. Simons Island family. The diary of William King, a Cobb County planter, describes his efforts to protect his property from both armies and his pleasant contacts with federal officials. The 153 items of correspondence between W. O. Fleming of Savannah and his son in Virginia cover war news and politics; the 160 letters between Joseph Espey of Floyd County and his sons in service focus almost entirely on farm news and family affairs.

Military reports of the Georgia campaigns found in the Southern Historical Collection include the official records of the Atlanta campaign (134 items and 3 volumes) compiled by B. F. Cheatham, the papers (120 items) of Charles H. Olmstead, an officer at Fort Pulaski, the diary

of William W. Gordon, the 469 letters written by W. W. Mackall to his family while fighting with General Johnston and his postwar correspondence with Johnston, and the postwar reminiscences of William F. Penniman, an officer in the Fourth Georgia Cavalry engaged in coastal defense. The record of those who fought with Sherman includes diaries by James M. Carr and Jesse S. Bean, letters written by Edward Allen (24 items), George Cadman (142 items), Chauncey B. Welton (138 items), George H. Coulson (41 items), John F. Leonard (99 items), George H. Gegner (14 items), and 59 letters written to Jeanette Bonebrake by friends and relatives in the 125th Illinois Regiment.

William H. Cooley, a Connecticut soldier, wrote forty-eight letters to his father while fighting along the coasts of Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida. Eugene Whittemore kept a record of the cases he treated as a surgeon's assistant aboard the Augusta and a list of the ships captured by the Augusta while on blockade duty off Savannah.

Two diaries chronicle the life of Northern soldiers imprisoned in Georgia: Ira B. Sampson at Andersonville and Louis B. Fortescue at Camp Oglethorpe. Georgians in Northern prisons also kept records of their captivity: a diary by James R. McMichael while a prisoner at Fort Delaware, 8 letters by William R. McEntire from Johnson's Island, and 8 letters by James P. Fuller while a federal prisoner. The memoirs of R. M. Gray contain not only his accounts of life with the Army in Tennessee and in prison in Ohio, but also his comments on the causes of the war and the abilities of various Confederate leaders as well.

Gray's memoirs reflect the desire common to many men and women to record their lives and thoughts for future generations. In the nineteenth century a popular method of keeping personal recollections was the commonplace book, an individual's collection of personal observations and ideas along with material copied from others. Among the commonplace books found in the Southern Historical Collection are those of V. S. Bryan of Savannah (1 volume, 1826-1829), the Carmichael Family of Augusta (2 volumes, 1832-1850) and Susan Cornwall* of Burke County, whose journal, 1857-1866, includes some original poetry. More conventional is the diary, 1835-1851, kept by railroad promoter and politician Nelson Tift which records his business, social and intellectual life in South Georgia.

The autobiography written in 1892 by Raphael J. Moses of Columbus covers his education, family life, legal and business career, Civil War service, and political career, and includes anecdotes about many prominent Georgians who were his friends. Not until a year before his death in 1906 did A. H. Hansell* pen his memoirs, which ramble primarily over his pre-Civil War experiences as a farmer, soldier, judge and politician in Milledgeville and Thomasville. Equally varied are the events recorded in 1896 in the reminiscences of William S. Basinger, a Savannah lawyer, Confederate colonel, and president of North Georgia Agricultural College, 1885-1894.

The papers and diaries of Berry Greenwood Benson, who settled in Augusta after the Civil War, contain his poems and short stories published during these years, along with his wartime journals and papers relating to his interest in cryptography and mycology. Among the papers of Kate Harben Jones, a founder of the Academy of American Poets, are forty-five manuscript poems and some correspondence, 1946-1949, with the University of North Carolina Press. As an historian, Ulrich B. Phillips corresponded with publishers as well as other historians; his 1903 letters also contain plans for the reorganization of the Georgia Historical Society. The letters, 1877-1899, from A. A. Allen to his brother George W. Allen* deal primarily with the political figures whose careers Allen covered as a reporter for the Macon Telegraph and the Atlanta Journal.

Pamphleteer and author Jessie Daniel Ames is best known for her service with the Atlanta-based Commission on Interracial Cooperation and the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching. Her extensive papers, 1920-1946, include correspondence with others in these organizations, reports, memoranda, clippings and articles that touch many phases of race relations in the South. Another twentieth century organization concerned with race relations and social problems, especially rural and labor welfare, was the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, which counted members throughout the South. The twenty-seven boxes of the Fellowship's papers contain office files (including business, membership and financial reports) and descriptive correspondence.

Papers of other Georgia ministers and churchmen in the Southern Historical Collection reflect the wide variety of activities in which the men engaged. According to his

diary in the Stephen B. Weeks collection, Jeremiah Norman* devoted himself exclusively to preaching and improving religious conditions while riding his circuit in Georgia and South Carolina in 1798. The letterbook, 1862-1864, of Stephen Elliott, first Episcopal Bishop of Georgia, documents the diverse concerns of the church and Bishop Elliott's own interest in the Oxford movement. The 102 letters, 1859-1887, between Bishop Elliott and his son Robert, also an Episcopal minister, touch on church affairs as well as family matters. James S. Lamar, a Disciples of Christ minister in Augusta, Atlanta, and Valdosta, left a volume of sketches and sermon outlines dating from 1859 to 1896. The thirty volumes accumulated by George Gilman Smith*, Methodist minister, Confederate chaplain, and author of books and articles on the history of Methodism, include diaries, 1853-1910, and his autobiography.

The Southern Historical Collection holds 598 scattered papers of Iverson L. Brooks, who, like many clergy, combined his work as a Baptist preacher, 1821-1859, with a career as schoolmaster at Eatonton and Penfield. Information on education in nineteenth century Georgia can also be found in the small collection of papers of William L. Mitchell, head of the University of Georgia law school, 1867-1882; the letters written by Willis H. Bockock, classics professor at the University of Georgia, to his friend Charles W. Bain; and the Trustees' Minutes, 1813-1868, of the Chatham Academy in the E. C. Anderson Papers. The 800 items from the Kate Baldwin Free Kindergarten in Savannah detail the growth of a single institution, privately founded in 1899, into a city-wide system of free schools.

The voluminous papers, 1899-1938, of the Southern Education Board, which operated in all Southern states, touch virtually every phase of education in Georgia: teacher training and methodological problems, finances, libraries, vocational and extension education, and state and local organizations. Equally informative is the large collection of E. C. Branson papers which deal with educational problems and rural and agricultural life. Branson taught pedagogy and rural sociology in Georgia, 1885-1914, and continued to correspond with friends in Georgia from 1914 to 1933. The papers (10 feet) of John and Olive Campbell chronicle their work among the mountaineers of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, and the development of the

John C. Campbell Folk School and the Southern Highland Craft Guild.

The many collections of personal and family letters in the Southern Historical Collection embrace not only education, but all phases of social life--daily activities, family affairs, personal health, church and community events. Among the antebellum Georgia personal and family groups in the Southern Historical Collection are: Susan Nye Hutchinson (2 volume diary, 1826-1833, Augusta), Carmichael Family Books (1 volume diary, 1837-1845, Augusta), Bullock Family Papers (800 items, primarily 1833-1888, Savannah), and Murdock and Wright Family (1,500 letters, 1820-1860, Savannah). Equally numerous are the Civil War and post-Civil War groups: L. N. Whittle (800 letters, 1834-1867, Savannah), Daniel A. Horn (27 volumes, 1867-1891, Thomas County), Hermione R. Walker* (diary, 1864-1867, Macon), Phillips and Myers Family (1,400 letters, 13 volumes, 1865-1876, Savannah), William B. Burke (326 letters, 1879-1897, Macon), and Moses Y. Henderson (diary, 1887-1898, Savannah).

In the 1930s the Federal Writers' Project sent interviewers into many Southern states to record the personal narratives of men and women often overlooked by historians--farmers, factory and textile mill workers, lumbermen, miners, fishermen. The aim of the Project was to document the social history of the first half of the twentieth century from the perspective of the common man. Among the Project papers in the Southern Historical Collection are three boxes of Georgia material.

Some groups of Georgia material in the Southern Historical Collection are so diverse they defy classification. The Benjamin C. Yancey Papers* (2,500 items, 13 volumes), for example, chronicle the personal and professional life of a man who was a lawyer, politician, planter, and soldier. Yancey served as a major in Cobb's Legion, settled on a plantation in Clarke County after the war, edited an agricultural journal, The Plantation, was president of the State Agricultural Society, won fame for his experiments in scientific farming, served as a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1860-1886, and was elected to the legislature in 1879. Among his correspondents were friends, relatives and prominent professional associates throughout Georgia.

Equally diverse are the papers (50 feet) of George

Johnson Baldwin, a twentieth century entrepreneur (owner of rice plantations, fertilizer factories, street railroads in Georgia and Florida, public utilities, and Dahlonega mines), philanthropist (on the boards of Georgia Tech, Chatham Academy, Kate Baldwin Free Kindergarten, Associated Charities of Savannah, Georgia Historical Society, and the Savannah Library Board), and civic leader. Because of Baldwin's varied interest, this large collection touches almost every aspect of life in Savannah in the first quarter of this century. The papers of his wife, Lucy Hull Baldwin, include her autobiography and a group of her poems and sketches.

The Alexander-Hillhouse Papers (1,800 items) and related collections--A. R. Lawton (2 feet), Jeremy Gilmer (2 feet, 5 volumes), Minis Family (7 1/2 feet), Edward Porter Alexander (3 1/2 feet, 53 volumes) and John Rose Ficklen (270 items)--encompass virtually all periods of Georgia history. The Alexander-Hillhouse Papers themselves include the business papers of David Hillhouse, 1808-1851, and Felix Gilbert, 1802-1813, and the family correspondence, 1823-1915, of Adam L. Alexander, his wife Sarah Hillhouse Gilbert, and their ten children. Their daughter, Sarah, married Alexander R. Lawton, a lawyer and politician whose papers contain a letterbook kept while Lawton was Minister to Austria-Hungary, 1887-1889, and political letters, 1874-1889. The Civil War maps and papers of their son-in-law, Jeremy Gilmer, have been described above; Gilmer also left records of his antebellum service with the Corps of Engineers in Savannah. The Gilmers's daughter, Louisa, married J. Florance Minis, a Savannah merchant, whose business papers and records, 1858-1903, are found in the Minis Family Papers along with the personal correspondence and diaries, 1893-1913, of Louisa Gilmer Minis. E. P. Alexander, a son of Adam and Sarah, had a distinguished career as Longstreet's Chief of Artillery, railroad promoter and officer, and arbitrator in the Costa Rica-Nicaragua boundary dispute, 1896-1899. After the Civil War he also spent much time corresponding with other officers and writing his Military Memoirs. His own papers, along with his letters to F. M. Colston in the Campbell and Colston Family Papers, comprise a valuable record of the Civil War. Other letters of E. P. Alexander can be found among the correspondence of his brother-in-law, John Rose Ficklen, an historian whose papers include poetry and personal letters of his wife Bessie Alexander.

The relationships of the Couper, King, and Page

families are as tangled as those of the Alexander-Hill-house descendants. In the eighteenth century, both William Page and John Couper established plantations on St. Simons Island. Correspondence and business records documenting their lives as planters and their growing friendship appear in the Couper Family Papers, 1803-1841, William Page Papers, 1783-1825, and the papers of William A. Couper, John's son. In 1826 James H. Couper, the brother of William, acquired the family plantation, Hopeton; his papers contain the plantation records from 1841 to 1854 and reports of his agricultural experiments.

William Page's only child, Anna Matilda, married Thomas Butler King, a Whig politician and railroad promoter. King's papers chronicle his service as a Congressman (1839-1843, 1845-1850), government official in California (1849-1852), and railroad promoter (1853-1860), as well as Anna's management of the plantation, Retreat, which she inherited from her father. In spite of the burdens of plantation management, Anna King found time to write frequently to her relatives, including her son H. L. P. King and her daughter Hannah, who had married William A. Couper.

The William A. Couper Papers include the many letters which Hannah King Couper received, not only from her mother but also from her two sisters, Mrs. H. R. Jackson and Mrs. John Nisbet. The letters of another daughter, Georgia King Wilder, appear in the Wilder-Anderson Family Papers, along with the correspondence of the Wilder's daughter, Page, with her husband J. Randolph Anderson. Scattered among the Page-Couper-King-Wilder collections are numerous family letters dealing with the problems of education, rearing children, health and daily life.

A related group, the Jackson and Prince Family Papers (4,000 items), consists largely of personal correspondence, 1811-1856, among the women in the family. These letters deal almost exclusively with private, personal and family life in Athens and Clarke County, and reflect antebellum economic and political events only incidentally. Among the correspondents are Thomas Butler King's daughter, Mrs. H. R. Jackson, Sarah Jackson Prince, Sarah Jackson Cobb (mother of T. R. R. and Howell), Mrs. Howell Cobb, Martha Rootes Jackson and Ann Eliza Schley.

Less numerous but more diverse are the Arnold-

Screven Family Papers (2,400 items, 24 volumes) which consist of five series. Series A--Bryan--Screven--includes family and business papers of Joseph Bryan, a Georgia planter and Congressman, 1803-1806, his daughter Georgia, and her husband James Proctor Screven, a planter, physician, railroad executive and mayor of Savannah, and their son John P. Screven. Series B contains the plantation papers of Richard J. Arnold and his son Thomas C. Arnold, who married John Screven's daughter Eliza. The personal papers of John Screven and Eliza Screven Arnold are found in Series C. Series D is composed of business papers of John Screven, and Series E includes plantation journals, diaries and letterbooks of all three generations. More personal and family correspondence is located in the Arnold-Appleton Papers, including the courtship letters, 1864-1870, between Eliza Screven's niece, Louisa Arnold, and George Lyman Appleton of Waltham, Massachusetts. The Arnold-Screven collection embraces 150 years of Georgia history and includes the papers of a doctor, lawyers, planters, businessmen, a Congressman, railroad presidents, and two mayors of Savannah.

The Gordon Family Papers (17,000 items, 65 volumes) chronicle the personal, business, military and civic activities of another prominent Savannah family. Among the papers are those, 1814-1841, of William Washington Gordon, merchant and railroad builder, and those, 1853-1912, of his son William Washington, a cotton factor and banker, officer in the Civil and Spanish-American wars, and state legislator, 1884-1890. The correspondence, 1846-1917, of his wife Eleanor Kinzie Gordon includes letters from her family in Chicago, her daughter Juliette and her son Arthur. Juliette Gordon Low's papers, 1866-1927, describe her personal and social life in Savannah and England, and her work as founder of the Girl Scouts. Those of her brother Arthur deal with his business as a cotton merchant and his interest in state and national politics, 1875-1936; Congressman R. W. Parker of New Jersey was one of his close friends. Among the Gordon volumes are a Civil War diary and lettercopy book of W. W. Gordon, Jr., militia records, 1900-1907, of Arthur Gordon, and personal and family scrapbooks.

The diary of E. C. Anderson*, brother-in-law of W. W. Gordon, Sr., traces his career as a naval officer, 1830-1846, Confederate purchasing agent in England, mayor of Savannah, 1865-1869 and 1873-1877, and director of the Central Railroad. It contains comments on social, civic

and business life in Savannah. The five volumes written by Anderson's nephew, George Anderson Mercer, record his personal interests and experiences as a student at Princeton, 1851-1855, lawyer in Savannah, 1855-1860 and 1866-1880, and soldier in Virginia and Georgia, 1860-1866.

Among the topics discussed in the personal and business letters in the Mackay-Stiles Family Papers (2,250 items) are yellow fever epidemics in Savannah, the Seminole War, work by the U. S. Corps of Engineers on the Savannah river, the European revolutions during William H. Stiles's service, 1847-1849, as charge d'affaires in Vienna, women's education, railroad building in Chatham county, life in Virginia and Georgia during the Civil War and the politics of Reconstruction. Unique to the Barnsley Family Papers (315 items, 6 volumes) are the letters and memoirs, 1867-1900, of George and Lucien Barnsley who emigrated to Brazil with Frank McMullen after the Civil War. The collection also contains scattered family letters, 1840-1861, and the business papers of Godfrey Barnsley, Savannah cotton exporter.

The Graves Family Papers (680 items, 19 volumes) incorporate personal correspondence and business papers, 1831-1865, of Iverson Graves, cotton planter of Newton County, Civil War letters between Sarah Graves and her son Henry serving in Virginia, and scattered business and political correspondence, 1871-1892, of Henry L. Graves, planter, state legislator, congressional candidate, and leader of the Farmers' Alliance. The volumes include seven plantation account books, 1815-1884, two blacksmith's ledgers, and minutes of the local Farmers' Alliance, 1890-1891. Henry Graves's brother Charles Iverson served in the Confederate navy, later, 1875-1878, in the Egyptian navy, and was an engineer with the Georgia Pacific railroad, 1881-1883. His papers (1,500 items) contain letters between Graves and his wife during these separations as well as family correspondence.

Even used alone, many of these family groups would provide adequate source material for an abridged history of Georgia. They, along with other resources of the Southern Historical Collection, chronicle the social, economic and political development of the state which had rightfully been called "the empire state of the South." The Southern Historical Collection invites Georgia scholars to make use of these resources.

FOOTNOTES

¹Interview with Dr. Hamilton, quoted in Gay Garrigan Moore, "The Southern Historical Collection in the Louis Round Wilson Library" (M.A. thesis, University of North Carolina, 1958), 71.