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MAIN ENTRY:

TITLE: Hayes collection, ⁹⁴1687-1874.

COLLECTION NUMBER: 324

ABSTRACT: Personal, legal, and business papers of three generations of the Johnston family of Edenton, N.C., reflecting more than a century of North Carolina and national history. Included are the papers of Gabriel Johnston (1699-1752), colonial governor; his brother, Samuel Johnston, Sr., merchant; Samuel Johnston, Jr. (1733-1816); lawyer, member of the Continental Congress, governor, Federalist, and U.S. senator; and James Cathcart Johnston (1782-1865), planter. Among the correspondents are many prominent men, especially North Carolinians, of the colonial, revolutionary, and Federalist periods. The volumes include merchants' ledgers, plantation account books, diaries, memoranda, and the records, 1842-1874, of the Greenfield Fisheries run by Edward Wood, later owner of the Hayes plantation. Related collection: 1598.

SIZE: 20,000 items including 67 volumes; 32.0 linear feet.

Addition of May 1988 (Acc. 88064)

1 item.

Date: 1775.

Provenance: Received from James F. Dees of Statesville, North Carolina, in May 1988.

Description: Letter to Samuel Johnston, 19 June 1775, from John Ashe, Thomas Harnett, and Robert Howe, in which they implore Johnston to convene a provincial congress.

NOTE: This letter is not included on the Hayes Collection microfilm.

Filed in the Johnston Family Series, Unfilmed Manuscripts,
box 1, folder 4.

R. Holdzkorn
July 1988

THE HAYES COLLECTION
in the
Southern Historical Collection
of the
University of North Carolina Library
Chapel Hill

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Humanities and the National Historical Publications
and Records Commission and with the permission
of the owner, John Gilliam Wood of Edenton, N. C.

Chapel Hill, 1980

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PREFACE

The Hayes Collection is an important body of manuscripts created and accumulated by the Johnston and Wood families of Edenton, North Carolina. With the publication of this guide the Southern Historical Collection completes a two-year, grant-funded project to ensure preservation of the manuscripts and to broaden accessibility to them. The first phase of the project, including repair and restoration procedures followed by arrangement and description, was completed during the calendar year 1979 with financial support from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The past year was devoted to the second, or micro-filming, phase with funding from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. As a result, the Hayes manuscripts, as described and indexed in the following pages, are now available for use in the Southern Historical Collection and the microfilm edition can be borrowed via the interlibrary loan system.

While the research potential of the Hayes Collection injected a special excitement to the work, it was the cooperative efforts of many individuals which pushed the project to a successful conclusion. John Gilliam Wood, owner of Hayes Farm and the manuscripts collection which bears its name, placed the manuscripts with the Southern Historical Collection for preservation and scholarly use. Without Mr. Wood's continuing encouragement, the Hayes project would have remained merely a dream. No project of this scope and complexity could have progressed so smoothly without the steadfast loyalty of a most competent supportive staff. The individual and collective contributions of Susan Ballinger, Julia Hesson, John Inscoe, and Martha Smith far exceeded the required commitment of time and effort.

In addition to those already mentioned, the project staff is grateful to Carolyn A. Wallace, Director of the Southern Historical Collection; to D. Clifton Brock, Associate Librarian for Public Services; to Jack Brown, Laura Warren, and Ann Register of the Library's business and personnel staff; to L. C. Scarborough and Philip Cooley of the Library's Photographic Services; to Elsie Jordan of the University's Office of Contracts and Grants; and to Harold Wilson of the University's Department of Printing and Duplicating. A special debt of gratitude is owed to Margaret S. Child of the National Endowment for the Humanities, to Larry J. Hackman and William B. Fraley of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, and to Thornton W. Mitchell, State Archivist of North Carolina and former State Coordinator for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

Michael G. Martin, Jr.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HAYES COLLECTION

INTRODUCTION

The Hayes Collection consists of over 20,000 loose manuscripts and 158 bound manuscript volumes offering a wealth of information on North Carolina history and on the state's role in the growth and development of the United States. Topics of major interest are the economy and politics of the colonial era, the American Revolution, antebellum plantation management including agricultural reform and the slave labor system, the Civil War and Reconstruction, and farm and fishery management in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Named for Hayes Plantation situated on the Albemarle Sound near Edenton, North Carolina, the collection is divided into two series: the Johnston Series, 1694-1865, and the Wood Series, 1810-1928. This division is based on the two families that have owned and operated the plantation. Gabriel Johnston (1699-1752) came to North Carolina from Scotland in 1734 to be the colony's royal governor; his brother Samuel (1702-57) also emigrated from Scotland and served as the colony's Surveyor General. It was Samuel's son, Samuel (1733-1816), a lawyer and political leader in North Carolina's colonial, Revolutionary, and early statehood periods, who purchased Hayes Plantation. His son James Cathcart (1782-1865) became a prosperous planter and built Hayes into a show place of antebellum North Carolina. Upon his death, James Cathcart Johnston bequeathed the plantation to his friend Edward Wood (1820-72) who developed it into his extensive farm and fishery properties at Edenton. His son John Gilliam (1853-1920) continued to operate these businesses and lived at Hayes until his death.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE JOHNSTON FAMILY

Gabriel Johnston was born in Scotland in 1699, a member of the Johnston family of Annandale. He attended St. Andrews University and studied medicine and Oriental languages, holding a minor instructorship in the latter subject. In the late 1720's, he moved to London. It is thought that he joined the political faction led by Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke and that he wrote for the political pamphlet, The Craftsman. At the same time, he became friends with Spencer Crompton, Earl of Wilmington, who was instrumental in having Gabriel appointed as the royal governor of North Carolina.

Gabriel arrived in North Carolina in the fall of 1734. His gubernatorial career was a stormy one as he continually clashed with the Colonial Assembly over the issues of the collection of quitrents, the preparation of accurate rent rolls, and the location of the colony's capital. He was more successful in other areas. He negotiated a partial settlement of the boundary dispute between North and South Carolina, supported the establishment of free schools, and established a public printer of laws and legal documents at New Bern.

Sometime between 1737 and 1741, Gabriel married Penelope Golland, the step-daughter of Governor Charles Eden and the widow of John Lovick, William Maule, and George Phenney. They had one daughter, Penelope. After his wife died, Gabriel married Frances Button. He also had children named Polly, Caroline, and Henry, though exactly who their mother was is not clear. Evidence suggests

that Caroline was mentally retarded. Henry was educated at Yale College and fought in the French and Indian War. He returned to Scotland on account of poor health in May 1771 and died of the "bloody flux" in Edinburgh on 6 December 1771.

Gabriel accumulated much land during his life. He owned thousands of acres in Craven and Bladen counties. With the labor of approximately one hundred slaves, he farmed the following plantations: Possum Quarter and Fishing Creek in Granville County, Conahoe in Tyrell County, and Mount Gallant in Northampton County. He lived at Eden House on the Chowan River in Bertie County.

Gabriel died in the summer of 1752. His daughter Penelope continued to live with her stepmother Frances who, in May 1754, married John Rutherford. Shortly thereafter, Penelope was removed from the guardianship of the Rutherfords and sent to live with Dr. William Cathcart. Then she went to Williamsburg, Virginia, to live with Governor Robert Dinwiddie "for company and education suitable to her birth and fortune." It was there that Penelope met John Dawson whom she married in 1758.

Starting in 1756, there was a long series of court disputes over the settlement of Gabriel's estate. In the first one, his executors brought his widow Frances Rutherford to court for having failed to release Gabriel's land and personal effects to his daughter Penelope. The remainder of the disputes involved the distribution of money that Gabriel had left to his relatives. His salary, paid out of quitrents from the Receiver-General of South Carolina, had not been given to him in total while he was alive; not having the cash on hand, the estate's executors were unable to fulfill the stipulations in his will. Henry Laurens was extensively involved in obtaining the money for the executors, and much confusion resulted in paying overseas the sums due Gabriel's sister Elizabeth Ferrier who was living in Scotland. The estate was finally settled in 1808.

Gabriel's brother Samuel (I) arrived in North Carolina in the spring of 1735, the Governor having appointed him the Surveyor-General of the colony. Samuel held several other public offices. In 1736 he was appointed Justice of the Peace of the New Hanover precinct and later held the same office in Bladen, Onslow, and Craven counties. He served as public treasurer of the colony from 1745 to 1751. In 1748 he was Onslow County's commissioner of public roads, and in 1747 he was commissioned to oversee the construction of a fort at Bear Inlet on the Onslow County coast.

Samuel became an established landowner in North Carolina. He acquired his first land in Craven County in November 1735; at his death he owned over 10,000 acres located northeast of the Cape Fear River, along Tuckahoe and Beaver Creeks in Craven County, and along the New River in Onslow County. He lived at his New River plantation, not far from the center of government activity in New Bern. He owned twenty slaves, grew corn and indigo, and made tar.

Before he left Scotland, Samuel had married Helen Scrymgeour. They had seven children, several of whom married prominent citizens of the colony. Jean married the prosperous Edenton merchant George Blair. Hannah married the well-respected Edenton lawyer James Irédell who later became a U. S. Supreme Court

judge. Isabella was engaged to Joseph Hewes who was to become North Carolina's delegate to the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, but she died before the marriage took place.

The most famous of the children was Samuel (II). He was born in Dundee, Scotland, and came with his parents to North Carolina when he was two years old. In the fall of 1750, Samuel left home to attend school in New Haven, Connecticut. He spent the first year of his stay in Connecticut studying to prepare himself for the advanced college curriculum. Late in 1751, he was admitted to Yale College. This education was financed by his uncle Gabriel Johnston and by the College's president, Thomas Clap. At the end of the spring 1753 term, Samuel returned home and became apprenticed to Thomas Barker to study law. He lived in Edenton reading and discussing law with Barker and attending court sessions. His apprenticeship ended with his admittance to the bar on 16 October 1756.

Barely a year into his legal studies, Samuel began to try to secure a court clerkship. In May 1755 he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court of Justice, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for the Edenton district. It was the first of nine clerkships he held between 1755 and 1768. In 1761 he was appointed prosecutor for cases in which King George III was a party in Chowan County's Inferior Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Samuel made his entrance into the political arena with his election as Chowan County's representative to the Colonial Assembly in 1759. From then until 1793, he played a prominent role in North Carolina's politics. Between 1760 and 1775, he was elected seven more times to the Assembly; he is especially remembered as the author of the "Bloody Act" or the "Johnston Riot Act" under which Governor William Tryon defeated the North Carolina Regulators by force in 1770.

As the colonies moved toward war and independence from Great Britain, Samuel became a prominent patriot leader. Assuming his loyalty to England, the King appointed him in 1775 to prosecute treason cases in North Carolina. However, Samuel, speaking of himself, declared that there was "not a man in America more heartily attached to the cause." He attended all four of the colony's Provincial Congresses (1774-76), being the president of the last two. He sat on Provincial Council from 1775 to 1776. He served as the treasurer of North Carolina's Northern district from 1775 to 1777. He attended the state senate as Edenton's representative in 1779 and the Continental Congress from 1780 to 1781.

In 1782 Samuel returned to his law practice, which he had closed prior to the Revolution, in order to rebuild his fortunes lost by the war. However, the political world did not lose its fascination to him. From 1783 to 1784, he was again Edenton's representative to the state senate. As president of North Carolina's constitutional conventions of 1788 and 1789, he guided the state's citizens and politicians through their stormy ratification of the Federal Constitution. He was elected governor of North Carolina in 1787. He held the office until 1789 when he resigned because of his and his wife's declining health and because he felt that a "change of air" would be good for his family. He then became the state's U. S. senator and in 1790 moved his family to Philadelphia where he served in Congress for three years. His last public office was a judicial one: he was a judge on the North Carolina Superior Court of Law and Equity from 1800 to 1803.

Samuel's personal income from his law practice and public offices was supplemented by his stock investments and land holdings. He owned over one thousand shares of stock in several Northern banks, such as the Mechanics Bank, the Merchants Bank of New York, and the Leather Manufacturers Bank. His land holdings were quite extensive. He owned acreage in Pasquotank, Currituck, Tyrell, and Bertie counties. More significant were his three plantations--Hayes in Chowan County, Caledonia in Halifax County, and Hermitage in Martin County--which he farmed mostly for his own subsistence.

In 1765 Samuel bought Hayes Plantation with £1200 saved from his law practice and from a sale of some backcountry land. He purchased the 543 acres of land slightly east of Edenton bounded by Queen Anne's Creek, Edenton Bay, and the Albermarle Sound from David Rieusett whose brother John had bought it from William and Harding Jones. In 1778 Samuel reported that he had there eleven horses, approximately forty head of cattle, and fifty-three slaves. In the following years, the plantation continued to produce crops under the direction of Samuel Tredwell, but the buildings fell into disrepair in the late eighteenth century after Samuel (Johnston) built Hermitage for his family. Two years before his death, he described Hayes as consisting of 665 acres of land upon which there were an uninhabitable house and outhouse, two log fish houses, two barns, and several other small buildings.

In 1770 shortly after Samuel's marriage to Frances Cathcart, he was given large quantities of land by his father-in-law, Dr. William Cathcart. Cathcart had acquired this land upon the death of his wife Penelope whose father, William Maule, had been one of the earliest and wealthiest of North Carolina's land-owners. Cathcart gave Samuel 1500 acres of Roanoke Island. In addition, he gave him approximately 3000 acres of Caledonia Plantation near the Conacanara or Great Cypress Swamp on the Roanoke River in Halifax County. In the following years, Samuel carried on various land trades and purchases with local residents and with William McKenzie, the husband of his sister-in-law Margaret who also was given part of the Caledonia property by Cathcart. Samuel's Caledonia holdings changed slightly, but the plantation remained his largest operating farm, consisting of 2375 acres worked by ninety-three slaves in 1815.

With the end of his political career, Samuel retired to Hermitage Plantation near Williamston (Skewarky) and lived there until his death in 1816. At the turn of the nineteenth century, it consisted of 567 acres cultivated by approximately twenty-five slaves. The plantation house, planned and built 1788-92, had a main building with wings and a piazza. In addition, Samuel constructed a kitchen, smokehouse, carriage house, barn, dairy, stable and slave cabins. He grew rye, oats, rice, peas, and potatoes and had some pasture land.

Samuel was deeply devoted to his wife Frances and his family his entire life. Following the death of Frances' father William Cathcart in 1773, the Johnstons welcomed Frances' sister, Margaret, into their home; she lived with them until she married William McKenzie. Samuel and Frances experienced many familial hardships. Of their nine children, four died within their first two years of life. A fifth, Gabriel, was mentally retarded; Samuel wrote that he had had severe illnesses during his infancy and that he was "incapable of conducting the most ordinary concerns of life." Their daughter Penelope's husband, John Swann, died only three years after the two were married, and their son (Samuel's only grandchild) died as an infant.

It was James Cathcart Johnston, the fourth son born to Samuel, in whom he put his hopes for success and the further establishment of the Johnstons as a respected and leading family of North Carolina. James spent much of his childhood and youth away from home at various schools. When he was eight years old and his family was living in New York City and his father was serving in Congress, he was sent to school of Long Island. From 1793 to 1796 he attended Woodbery School located in New Jersey near Philadelphia and studied there under the Rev. Andrew Hunter. He then entered Princeton (College of New Jersey) and graduated in 1799.

James returned to North Carolina to live at Hermitage Plantation with his family. He occupied his time by studying history and reading books. From July to November 1800 he studied French at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and afterwards returned home to read law under his father. He found his legal studies "laborious and arduous" but received his license to practice law on 11 April 1804. Yet neither the legal nor the political world which had absorbed the interests of his father was attractive to James. Instead, his attention turned to agriculture, and he became one of North Carolina's most prosperous planters.

The first plantation that James managed was Poplar Plains, his father's Pasquotank County plantation on the Pasquotank River four miles below Elizabeth City. In 1804 he began extended visits to the plantation to oversee its development and by 1813 had built a two-story house, a kitchen, a smokehouse, and three barns. In all, he farmed 2740 acres at Poplar Plains and at adjoining Pasquotank plantations called Body and Salem, the latter which he purchased from Joseph Blount in 1819. On the eve of the Civil War, he had 181 slaves living on the plantations. His principal manager was Christopher W. Hollowell who was helped by a slave overseer named Peter.

James received Hayes Plantation by a deed of gift dated 29 December 1814 from his father, who, in his will, instructed James to build a residence there for himself and his sisters. James commissioned William Nichols, an English architect living in Edenton, to design the plantation house. Construction began in the fall of 1815, and the Johnstons were living in it two years later. In 1860 James owned 1374 acres of land at Hayes and 103 slaves.

The largest of James' plantations was Caledonia, located in Halifax County along the Roanoke River and also inherited from his father. By 1860 he had increased its size to 7834 acres worked by 271 slaves. The plantation was managed by a succession of men, among them William B. Hathaway and Henry J. Futrell.

James lived at Hayes but spent much of his time traveling to Caledonia and Poplar Plains to personally oversee their operation. His largest money crop was corn, and he also grew cotton and wheat. He raised some livestock, mostly hogs, sheep, and cattle. The plantation products to be sold were floated downriver on his own boats to storage firms at Plymouth, Elizabeth City, or Edenton. Then they were shipped, often by James' own schooners or canal boats, to markets in New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, or Savannah. Commission merchants in these cities handled James' profits, buying supplies for the plantations or investing the money in bank stocks and treasury notes for him.

James was keenly interested in agricultural reform and experimented with many inventions in agricultural machinery. At Hayes he constructed a windmill that he later dismantled and replaced with steam engine-powered saw, grist, and flour mills. These proved to be worthwhile investments, producing lumber, flour, and corn meal. He experimented with the Cornell machine that made barrel staves, bought cotton gins and steam-powered threshing machines, and used fertilizers. He supported the construction of canals as inland waterways over which to ship his products to market.

James was a moderate on the issue of slavery. He realized that slaves were the only means to operate a plantation to meet market demands for food as well as to make a profit. Thus, he was attentive to their needs and capabilities. His slaves made their own clothes, and he regularly provided them with shoes, hats, blankets, and medical care. They were allowed to raise and sell crops from their own garden plots. He entrusted some--Peter, Big Ben, Little Ben, and Aaron--with positions of leadership and left the slaves at Hayes alone with little or no white supervision during his vacations and trips to his other plantations. Freedom for slaves was not beyond his consideration. Several facts point to this interpretation: in 1841 he donated \$250 anonymously to the American Colonization Society; in the 1850's he loaned \$1000 to a freed and widowed black, Betty Johnston, and her five children for their resettlement in Ohio; and during the Civil War, he wrote that he preferred to give a pass to his slaves who wanted to go to freedom behind the Federal lines rather than to have them run away and make him appear to be a hard master and themselves, to be rascals.

James preferred a private life, shunning public duties--he wrote that he disliked "public applause." One of the few public offices that he did hold was a position on the North Carolina Board of Internal Improvements in 1820. He also served as a trustee for the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill from 1818 to 1863. He did have a great interest in public events, especially in political affairs. He respected many Federalists including Washington, Marshall, Jay, and Hamilton. He supported the Whig party and particularly admired Henry Clay with whom he was personally acquainted. James was disturbed as the Union was propelled toward civil war and became highly critical of the Secession Movement of 1860-61.

During his leisure hours Johnston traveled a great deal. He claimed that it served as a "substitute for the pleasure of domestic life." He seems to have fallen in love only once with a Miss Jones whom he met on a trip to Sweet Springs, Virginia, in the summer of 1821. She, however, flatly refused his proposal of marriage the following year. Johnston also enjoyed the change of scenery and company that travel afforded, and he frequently journeyed northward to New York City and Saratoga Springs to visit friends. In 1845 he leased a cabin at White Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier County, Virginia, and thereafter became a regular summer and fall visitor to this and other fashionable mountain resorts in Virginia. In 1859 he bought a farm at Cedar Creek in Bath County, Virginia, built a house and log cabins, and began planting crops. The Civil War, however, ended this plan for a private mountain retreat.

Not having his own family, James shared his wealth with his large numbers of cousins. He paid for the education of many children, particularly the Iredell grandchildren of his aunt Hannah Iredell and the Alston and Johnston grandchildren of his uncle John Johnston. He frequently loaned money to James Iredell, Jr. until 1833 when he became angry at him for his wastefulness and indebtedness.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, James was seventy-nine years old, too old to effectively run Hayes by himself. He had a cousin named James Cathcart Johnston, Jr. and his wife living with him to help in the management of the plantation. Like many other Southern towns, Edenton suffered from pillaging by "buffaloes," Confederate guerillas, and Yankee soldiers. Frightened by the threats of these attacks, James Jr. and his wife left Hayes three times and fled to her family in Virginia. The third time that they left, James was infuriated at them for planning their departure secretly and for informing him, only a day before they were to leave, of their departure because they needed money. The aged James was left at Hayes unprotected and alone with a handful of faithful slaves. From then on, he managed the plantation himself. At the ripe old age of eighty-one, he was awake, on horseback, and in the fields by 4 a.m., giving orders for planting to slaves and surveying the crops' condition. After the Yankees raided Hayes in the summer of 1864, he demanded protection, and the military government issued him a safeguard. It stated that James was a "loyal and well disposed citizen" and that the Union forces were to respect his person and property. He was active to the end of the war, hiring a man to manage his mills, farming with the help of friends, and buying small lots of land to get rid of his worthless paper securities.

It was shortly after James Jr.'s final flight from Hayes in March 1863 that James wrote his will. In it he gave his real and personal property to three friends and made them co-executors of his estate. Edward Wood, an Edenton businessman, received his Chowan County property, including Hayes. Christopher W. Hollowell, a resident of Pasquotank County who had helped manage Johnston's farms in that county was given Poplar Plains and the other Pasquotank properties. Caledonia's manager, Henry J. Futrell, inherited the property in Halifax and Northampton Counties. Johnston's closest living relatives were cousins, and he did not give them any of his land for several reasons. He had frequently given them money during his lifetime, and he thought that they had been inconsiderate of him by leaving him alone and unprotected at Hayes during the Civil War. He also considered them incapable of maintaining his properties. He had spent his entire life building and improving his plantations and did not wish them to be destroyed by poor management or divided up among his numerous relatives. He believed his three heirs to be honest, industrious men. Furthermore, Hollowell and Futrell had been faithful to him and protected his property, and Wood was a capable businessman who would keep his beloved Hayes intact and operate it as a productive farm. Johnston's cousins challenged the legitimacy of his will and its accompanying letters of instruction written to the executors by which some of them were to receive monetary gifts; they claimed that Johnston had been mentally unstable when he had written the will and the letters. The will was finally established as legal in 1867, but Johnston's estate was not settled until 1871 because additional suits were brought against its executors.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE WOOD FAMILY

Edward Wood built a large farming and fishery enterprise at Edenton in the nineteenth century. His success in the business world was due to his hard work and shrewd business acumen.

A resident of Gatesville, North Carolina, Wood opened a sawmill there in 1843 and made barrel headings and staves in addition to shingles. A year later he set up a fishery called Montpelier where his workers caught fish in the Albemarle Sound and salted them down or packed them in ice for sale at markets during the spring fishing season. His businesses proved to be successful: in 1845 he had accumulated enough savings to buy several town lots in Gatesville as well as slaves and approximately 800 acres of land belonging to his father-in-law's estate, which was in financial trouble. In 1850 he acquired partial ownership in a steam mill at Hertford.

During these same years Wood decided to settle in Chowan County. He moved his family to Greenfield Plantation, which he had purchased from the Creecy family. It was located fourteen miles east of Edenton along the north shore of the Albemarle Sound. He cultivated 800 of his 1934 acres of land there and grew wheat, corn, and oats. He raised cattle, hogs, and sheep. He also set up another fishery. As Wood prospered, he channeled some of his profits into purchasing slaves to work in his fields and at his fisheries; by 1860 he owned forty-six. He bought town lots in Edenton in 1856 and the same year became a co-partner in the mercantile firm of J. M. Cox and Company of Hertford. He was president of the Albemarle Sound Navigation Company. The firm owned steamboats and schooners that carried freight and passengers.

During the Civil War Wood continued to operate his fisheries. With the occupation of North Carolina by Federal forces, however, his business routines were interrupted. The military government feared that fishermen would cross Federal lines in the Albemarle Sound to trade with enemies of the United States and so forbade fishing. In February 1863 Wood complained to authorities about the regulation and asked for permission to fish, stating that the people of Edenton needed food. His request was granted, and he began his spring fishing on a limited scale. Almost immediately Wood was arrested for having "become obnoxious . . . by the free expression of his sentiments"--evidence suggests that a Federal gunboat interfered with his fishermen--and then he was held hostage pending the release of a prisoner held by the Confederate forces. Fortunately, by the end of March, Wood was released from his parole and obligations involved in the exchange of prisoners. Yet the short episode showed Edenton citizens loyalty to Wood, in particular that of James Cathcart Johnston who participated in negotiations to free him. Shortly thereafter Johnston selected Wood to be one of his heirs and co-executor of his estate.

When James Cathcart Johnston died on 9 May 1865, Edward, as co-executor, became responsible settling the estate, a task that became a huge burden upon Edward's shoulders. James' cousins challenged in court the legitimacy of the will and of its accompanying letters of instruction by which they were to receive monetary gifts. They entered a plea of "moral insanity," claiming that James had been mentally unstable when he wrote the will, which did not give them any of his real property. However, the will was established as legal in 1867, upholding Edward and the other executors as rightful heirs with the responsibility of carrying out its terms and those in the letters of instruction. The prosecution failed to have the decision reversed by the courts and instituted new suits against Edward as an executor. The estate was not completely settled until 1871.

Despite the problems associated with settling James' estate, Edward made handsome gains as one of the heirs. He obtained the approximately 1400 acres of land at Hayes, the plantation house and its furnishings, James' stock, and all the money James had had at his death. The land, added to Edward's

farm and fisheries that had survived the war unscathed, gave him economic security at a time when the state was struggling to recover its pre-war economic strength. He became instrumental in rebuilding Edenton's economy. Countless persons asked him for financial loans and jobs on his steamboats or at his farms and fisheries. Like many other landholders across the state, he let his land out to sharecropping tenants and hired laborers to work the fields. There were approximately 5000 acres at Hayes, Belvedere, Mulberry Hill, Atholl, Greenfield, Somerset, Ashland, Winslow, and Spruill farms. The major crops produced were cotton, corn, and small fruits and vegetables ("truck produce"). The fishing season lasted from March to May of each year. During these months, millions of fish were caught in seines let out in the Albemarle Sound. Then at one of the fisheries--Skinner Point, Greenfield, Montpelier, Frying Pan, or Drummond Point--they were salted down in barrels or packed in ice for shipment to Northern markets. Edward's brother William C. Wood and J. R. B. Hathaway ran a general store, paying out the laborers' wages and selling supplies used at the farms and fisheries.

Edward's wealth grew steadily during the 1860's and 1870's. Some of it was invested in stock of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Co. and of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Co., firms in which he had a vital interest because he used their services to ship his fish and crops to market.

At Edward's death in 1872, his wife Caroline and his brother William C. Wood took over management of his properties. Caroline was especially active in running the Hayes Farm and carried on extensive correspondence with the wholesalers at the Northern markets. After the death of her brother-in-law, she was helped by her sons, Edward Jr., John Gilliam, and Frank, who were returning home after their college educations. Edward Jr. and John Gilliam had attended the University of Virginia and Frank, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Edward Jr. and Frank operated the fisheries while John Gilliam spent most of his time with the farms. As the fisheries began to decline as an important economic industry in the Albemarle Sound region, John Gilliam and Frank enlarged the farms and made cotton, peanuts, and fruits the major crops. Their interests also turned to manufacturing businesses related to these crops. They were involved in the establishment of the Edenton Peanut Company, the Chowan Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company, and the Edenton Cotton Mill Company. Frank became the president of the last mentioned firm. He also served on the Chowan County Board of Commissioners and on the North Carolina Board of Agriculture. He and John Gilliam were directors of the Bank of Edenton founded in 1894 by their brother Julian.

CONTENTS OF THE COLLECTION

In the Johnston Series, the papers related to Samuel Johnston (II) are particularly valuable. Outstanding in revealing family activities, contemporary views on the value of education, personalities, and the intimacy of father/son relationships are the letters written to Samuel from his father in the 1750's and those Samuel wrote to his own son James Cathcart Johnston in the 1790's. The letters of Penelope Johnston Dawson to Samuel in the 1770's report family activities also and give insight into the problems she had managing her plantation after her husband died. Particularly informative on colonial politics and plantation management in the 1760's and 1770's is Samuel's correspondence with Thomas Barker, North Carolina's colonial agent in England. A superb source on Revolutionary politics are the official papers and letters of Joseph Hewes,

North Carolina's representative to the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The series contains the papers of people for whom Samuel handled estates and bankruptcy settlements. Of particular interest are the following materials: those related to Sir Nathaniel Duckenfield and his mother Margaret Pearson for whom Samuel tried to recover land confiscated during the Revolutionary War; those related to George Blair that reveal much information about colonial merchants; and, those of Hindley and Needham, a large merchantile firm. Finally, there is much correspondence from Samuel's business contacts in London, Philadelphia, and New York. Alexander and Peter Elmsly handled his financial affairs in England. Their letters record foreign market news, British political news, and events relating to the Gabriel Johnston estate settlement. Joseph Anthony and John Maybin were Samuel's business contacts in Philadelphia after he completed his term as a U. S. senator in that city and returned to North Carolina to live at Hermitage Plantation. Their letters give accounts of the plantation products sold for Samuel, of commodities, foodstuffs, and bank stock bought for him, and of political and economic developments throughout the nation. Similar letters may be found written by the famous merchant and investor Robert Lenox and by his philanthropist son John Lenox, both of New York City.

The majority of correspondence related to James Cathcart Johnston in the Johnston Series is concerned with the operation of his plantations. Careful examination of overseers, shippers, and merchants' letters to James reveals farming procedures, the volume of production, and the supplies needed to run the plantations. Of major importance are the letters from the following people and firms: John Wilkes, Zachariah Howell, William B. Hathaway, Henry J. Futrell, James Palmer, John Spears, and C. W. Hollowell, all overseers or managers on the plantations; Angelo Garibaldo, James' private river captain and shipper; Clark, Carnal and Co., John Popelston, John C. Ehringhaus, Clark, Cox and Co., James and Jacob N. Gordon, Bryan and Clark Co., J. and O. Fearing, Samuel Kissam, Bryan and Maitland Co., all wholesale houses in Plymouth, Elizabeth City, and Edenton that stored and shipped products to market; Hardy and Brothers and Maitland, Kennedy and Co., commission merchants in Norfolk; Whedbee and Dickinson, commission merchants in Baltimore; Robert Lenox and Son, Blount and Jackson Co., Bryan and Maitland Co., Sawyer and Whedbee Co., Hicks and Smith Co., Brown and DeRosset Co., Williams, Bee and Co., John S. Bryan and Co., J. G. Hicks Co., commission merchants in New York City.

Of a more personal nature in the Johnston Series are letters from James' family and friends. The Alston and John T. Johnston families migrated to Tennessee and Mississippi in the 1830's and wrote him of their experiences. The letters of Ebenezer and William S. Pettigrew give opinions on local politics, plantation management, and slavery. The letters of James Johnston Pettigrew describe Europe in the mid-nineteenth century and the antebellum Charleston society. Finally, James' many letters to Henry Futrell and C. W. Hollowell during the Civil War give his opinions on slavery, the war, and his will.

The majority of the Wood Series materials are bills, receipts, accounts, and letters directly related to the fishery and farm businesses. Most are from the commission merchants in Northern cities who sold Wood products on the market. Those who handled the largest volume of fish, cotton, and fruit were the following ones: James Bond and Whedbee and Dickinson in Baltimore; C. W. Grandy and Sons in Norfolk; John N. Shriver in Philadelphia; and, C. E. Morrison and Co. in Boston. For a complete and detailed description of the fisheries' operation, one should read Edward Wood's letter of 10-9-1871 written to the president of the State Agricultural Society. Interesting letters to Edward

from William C. Wood in 1867 and to Julian Wood from Caroline M. Wood between 1878 and 1881 describe the management of the fisheries. Those from J. R. B. Hathaway to Edward in 1871 and 1872 are informative on agricultural as well as political activities.

The Wood Series is the source of the most information on James Cathcart Johnston's estate settlement. A thorough history of it may be obtained by reading the correspondence and legal notes for the years 1863-1871. This should be supplemented by a study of the Johnston Series materials dated 1863- 1865.

Much information on the personal activities of the Wood family may be found in the letters to and from Caroline Wood up to her death in 1886. Of particular interest are the letters to Edward Wood from her between 1867 and 1869 and in 1872, those exchanged between John Gilliam Wood and Caroline in 1866 and 1867, and those written by Caroline to her son Julian in 1878- 1881.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE COLLECTION

The manuscripts and manuscript volumes of the Johnston and Wood Series are chronologically arranged. Items are usually filed by the latest date on them. An important exception to this rule is in the case of legal documents. Items such as wills, leases and deeds of sale for land, and miscellaneous indentures have been filed by the dates that the documents were originally drafted, not by the dates that they were probated or registered and went into effect.

All manuscripts and manuscript volumes have been microfilmed, except for selected ones that have been separated into the unfiled portion of the Collection. This group of papers is also divided into Johnston and Wood Series. It has been excluded from the microfilm edition of the papers due to its items' poor legibility and minor content value. Items to be found in the unfiled portion are bills, receipts, accounts, bank checks, notes from law books and from legal cases, notes from books and college classes, miscellaneous printed flyers and pamphlets, fragments of letters, and duplicates of letters and accounts in the microfilmed papers. Folder and volume lists for the unfiled portion are appended. For more detailed information about the unfiled manuscripts, consult the Public Services staff of the Southern Historical Collection.

RELATED GROUPS OF MANUSCRIPTS

Southern Historical Collection

William Alexander Graham Papers	285
Pettigrew Family Papers	592
Joseph Hewes Papers	1381
Cupola House Papers	M-1493
Saint Paul's Parish Records	M-1532
Edenton Papers	1910
William S. Leonard Papers	3073
Anne Cameron Collins Papers	3838

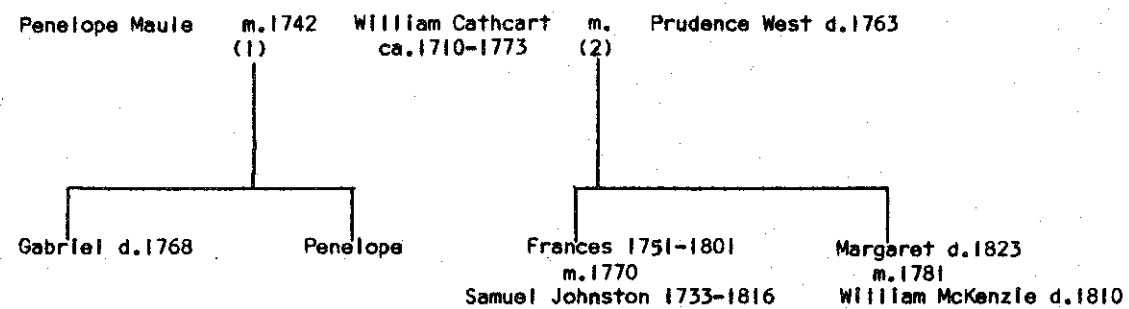
North Carolina Division of Archives and History

Charles E. Johnson Collection	P.C.	67
Samuel Johnston Papers	P.C.	68
James Iredell, Sr., Papers	P.C.	625
State Agencies Records:		
Colonial Governors Papers 1694-1775	(C.G.P.)	
Governors' Papers 1777-1841	(G.P.)	
Governors' Letter Books 1777-1913	(G.L.B.)	

Manuscripts Department, Perkins Library, Duke University

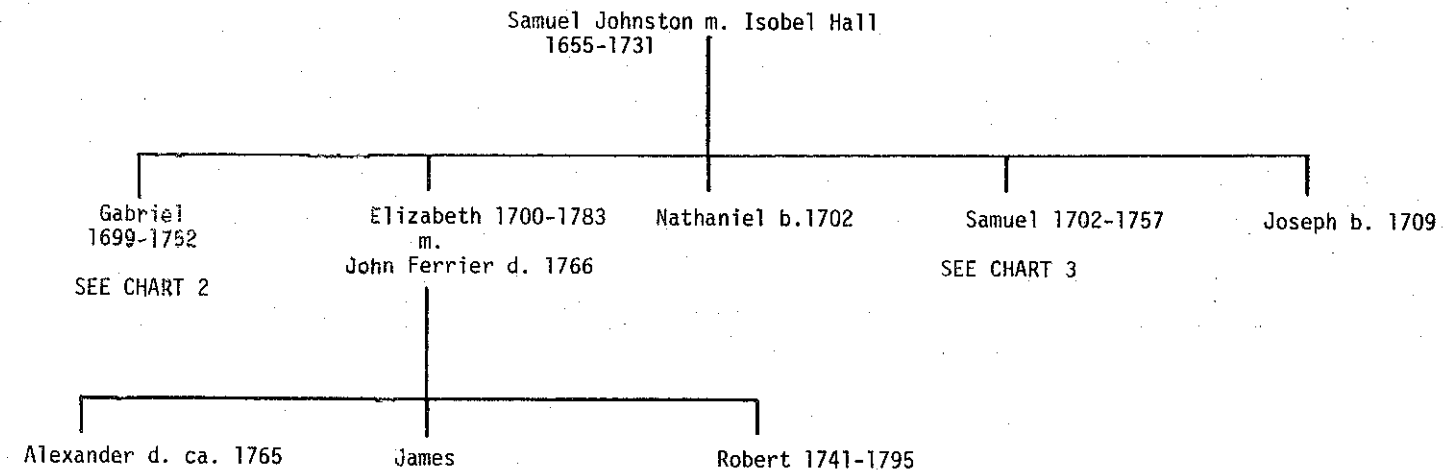
James Iredell Papers	903
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THE CATHCART FAMILY
IN THE
HAYES COLLECTION



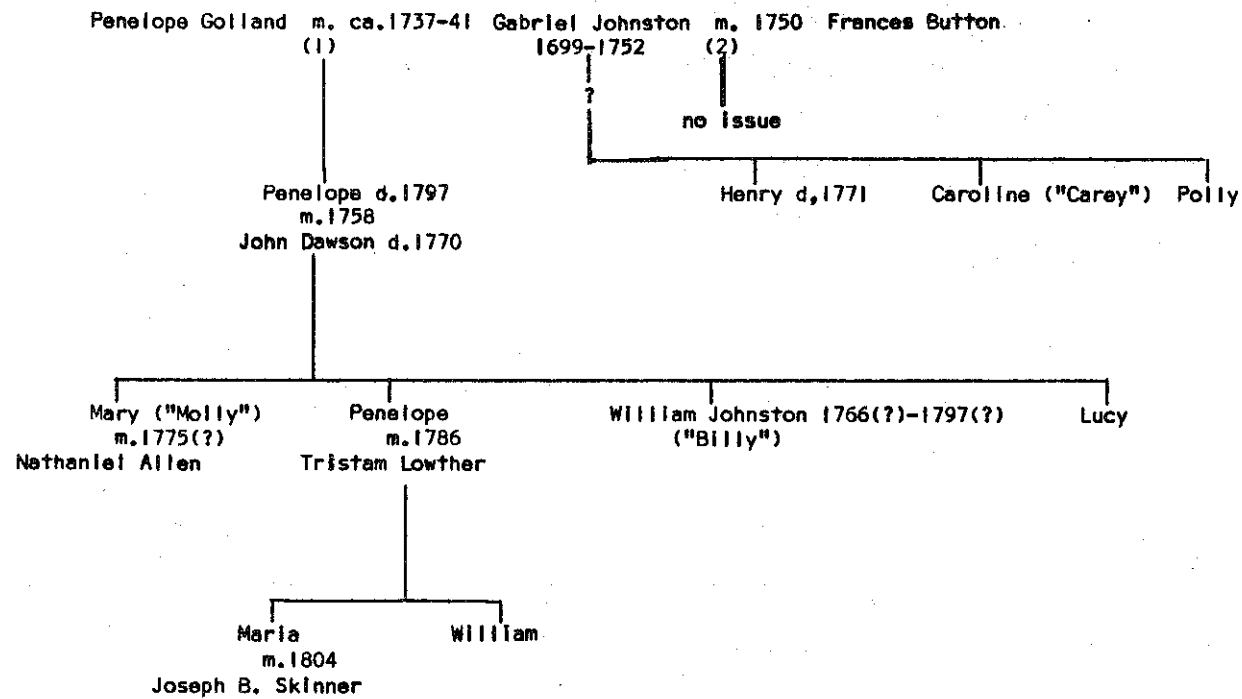
THE JOHNSTON FAMILY
IN THE
HAYES COLLECTION

Chart 1



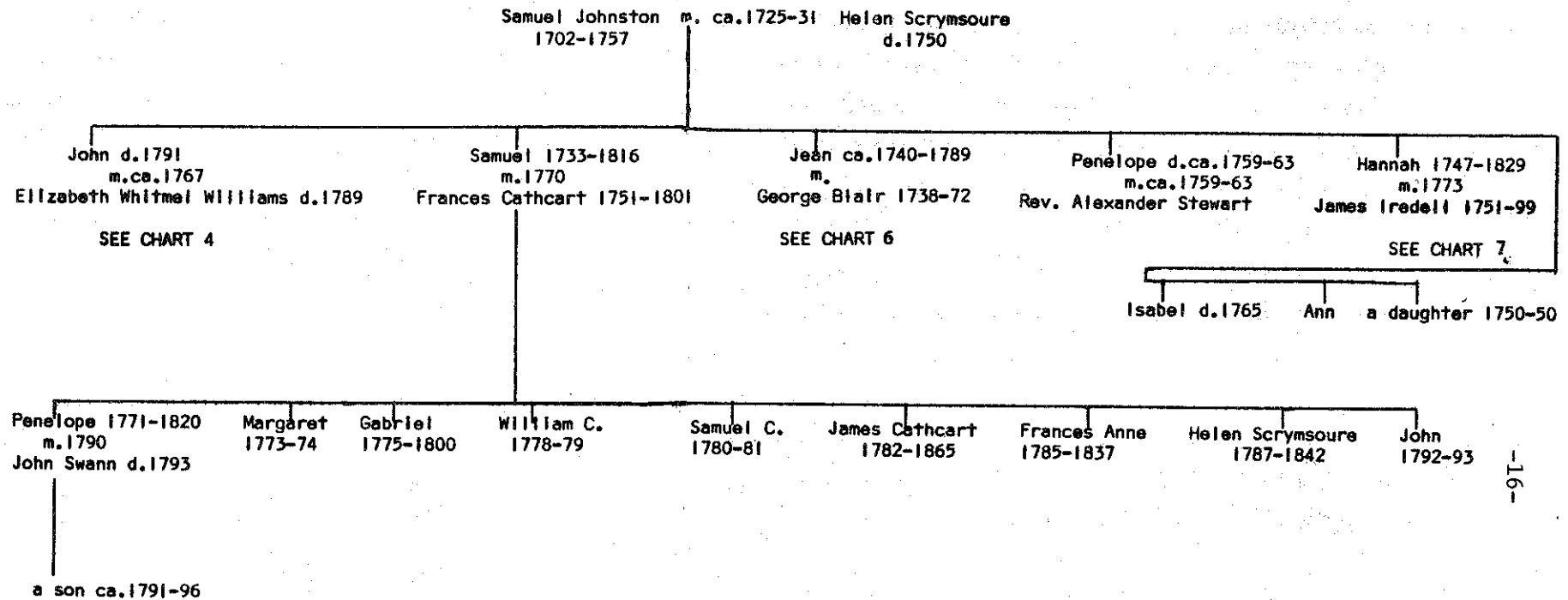
THE JOHNSTON FAMILY
IN THE
HAYES COLLECTION

Chart 2



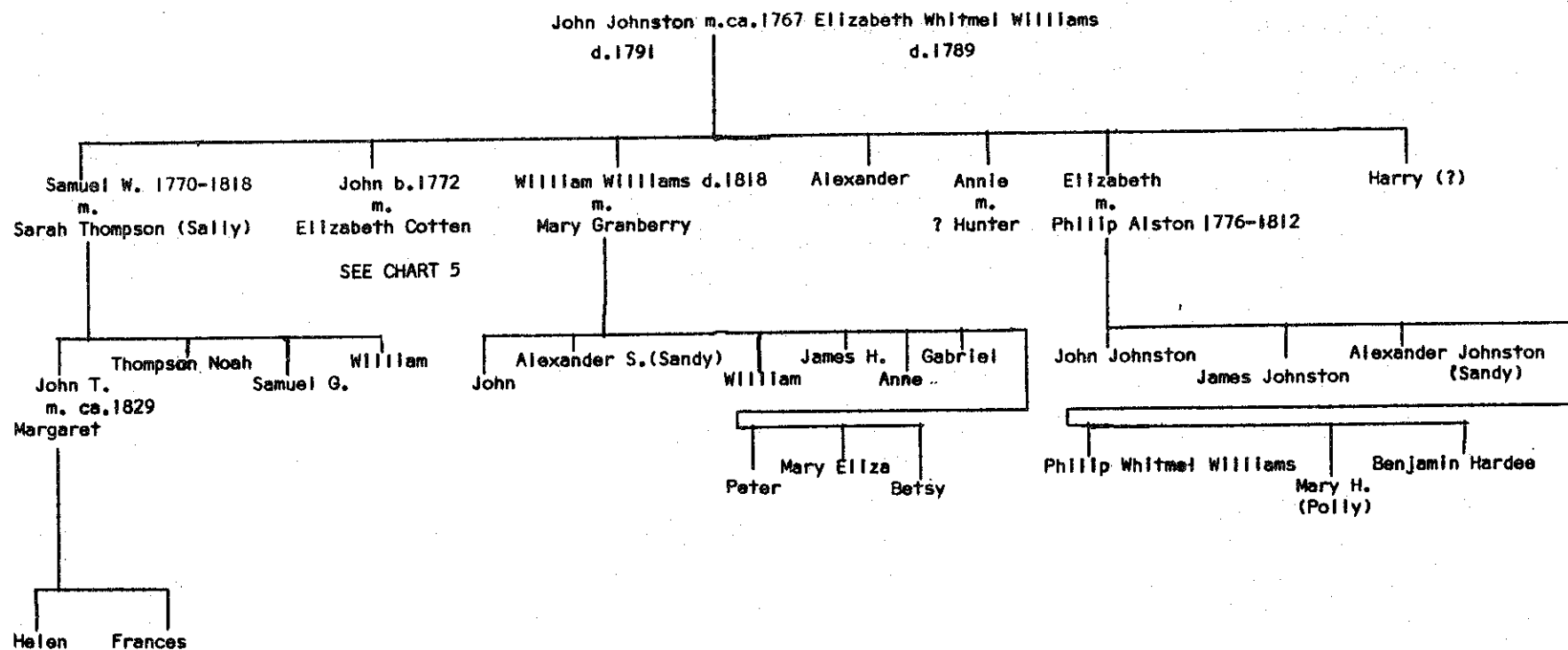
THE JOHNSTON FAMILY
IN THE
HAYES COLLECTION

Chart 3



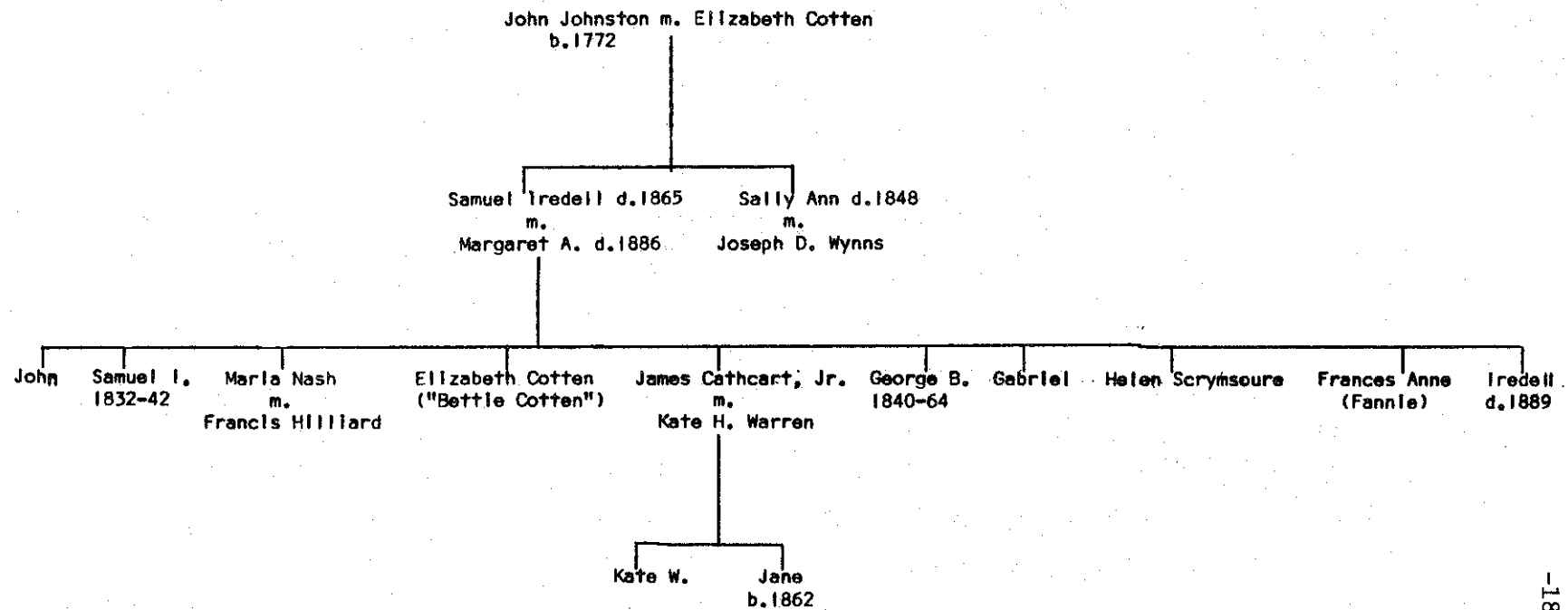
THE JOHNSTON FAMILY
IN THE
HAYES COLLECTION

Chart 4



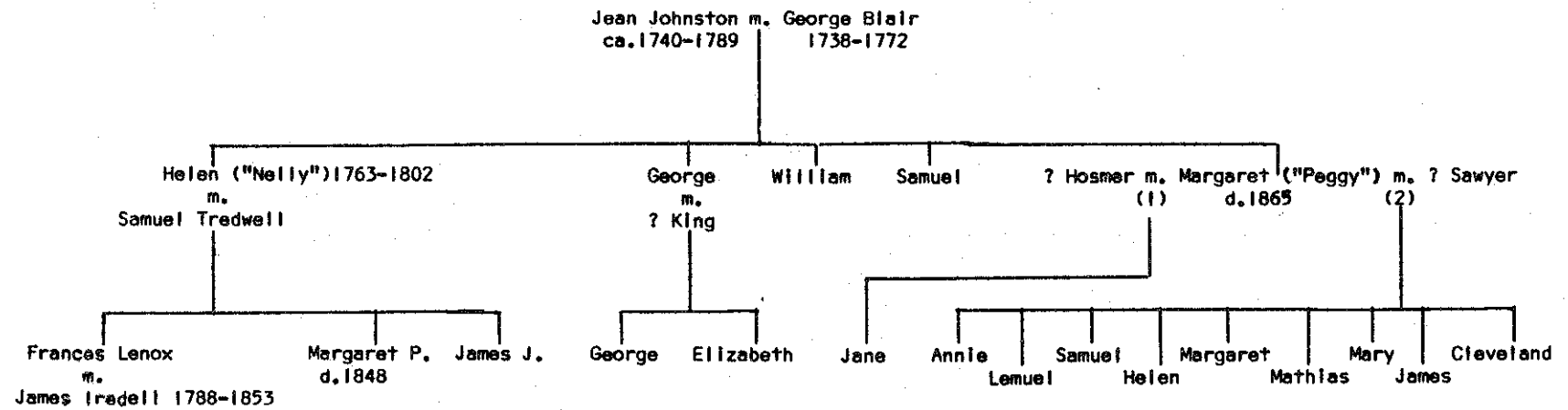
THE JOHNSTON FAMILY
IN THE
HAYES COLLECTION

Chart 5



THE JOHNSTON FAMILY
IN THE
HAYES COLLECTION

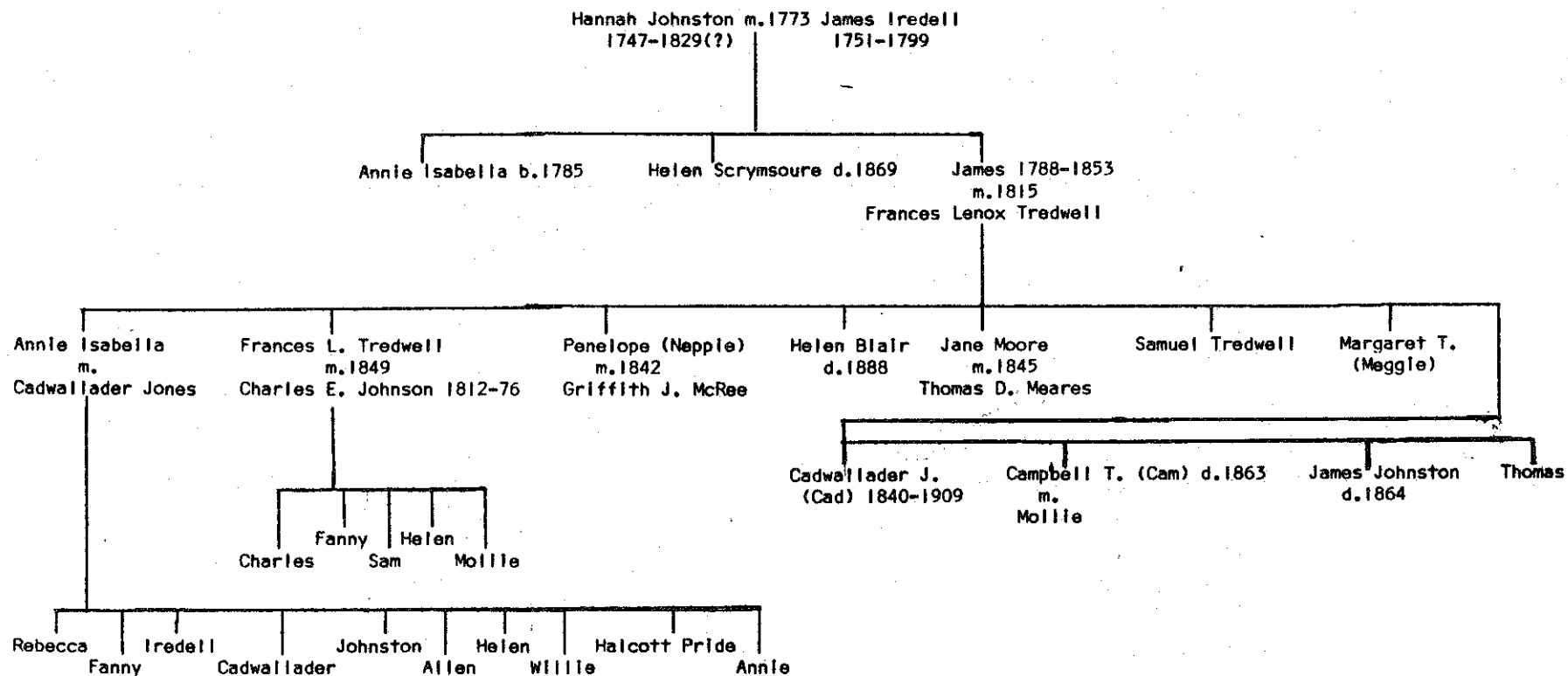
Chart 6



SEE CHART 7

THE JOHNSTON FAMILY
IN THE
HAYES COLLECTION

Chart 7



THE GILLIAM FAMILY
IN THE
HAYES COLLECTION

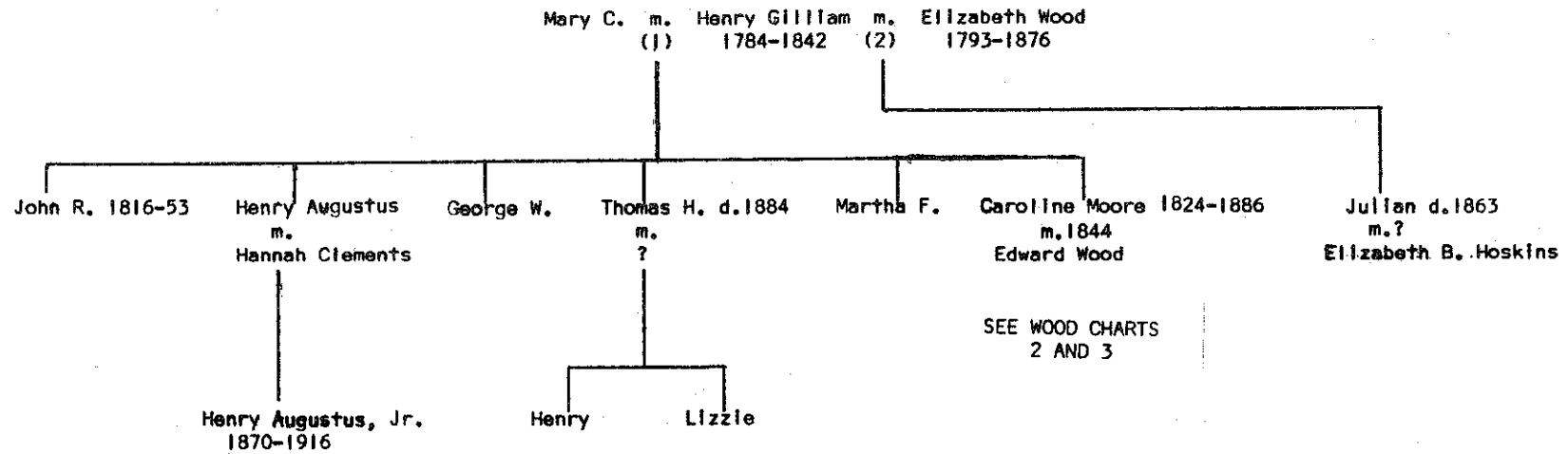


Chart 1

James d. 1850

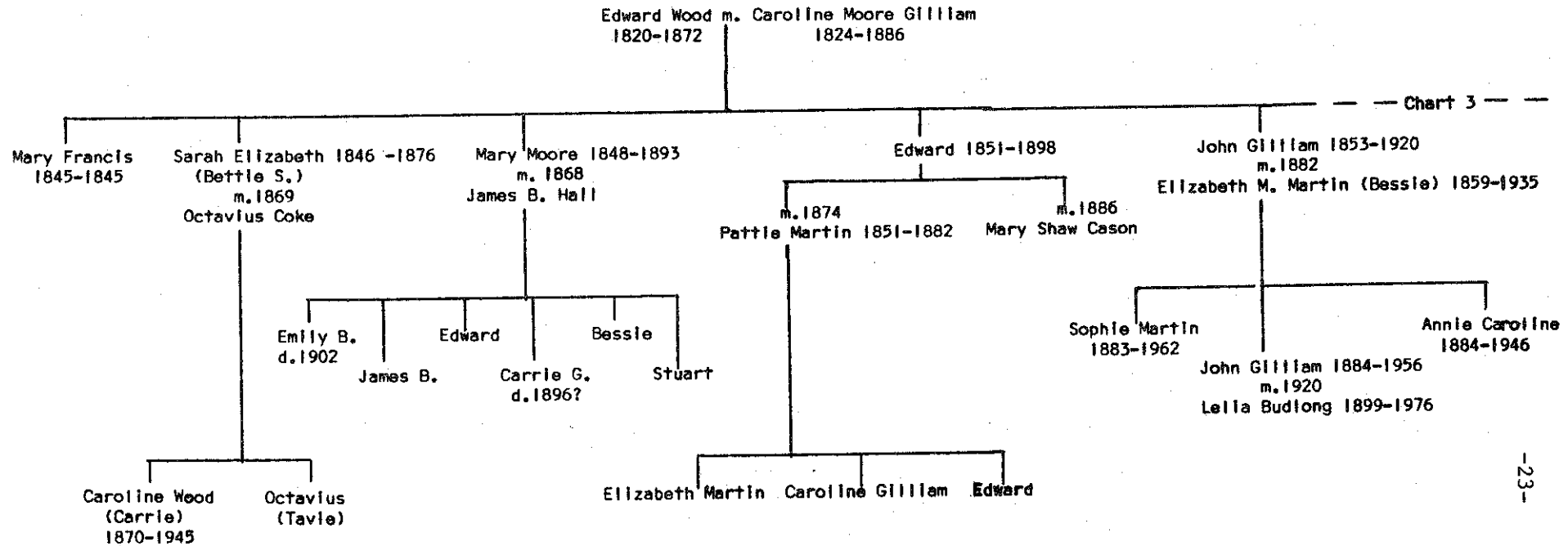
Caroline Moore Gilliam 1824-1886

William Creecy 1817-1876

-22-

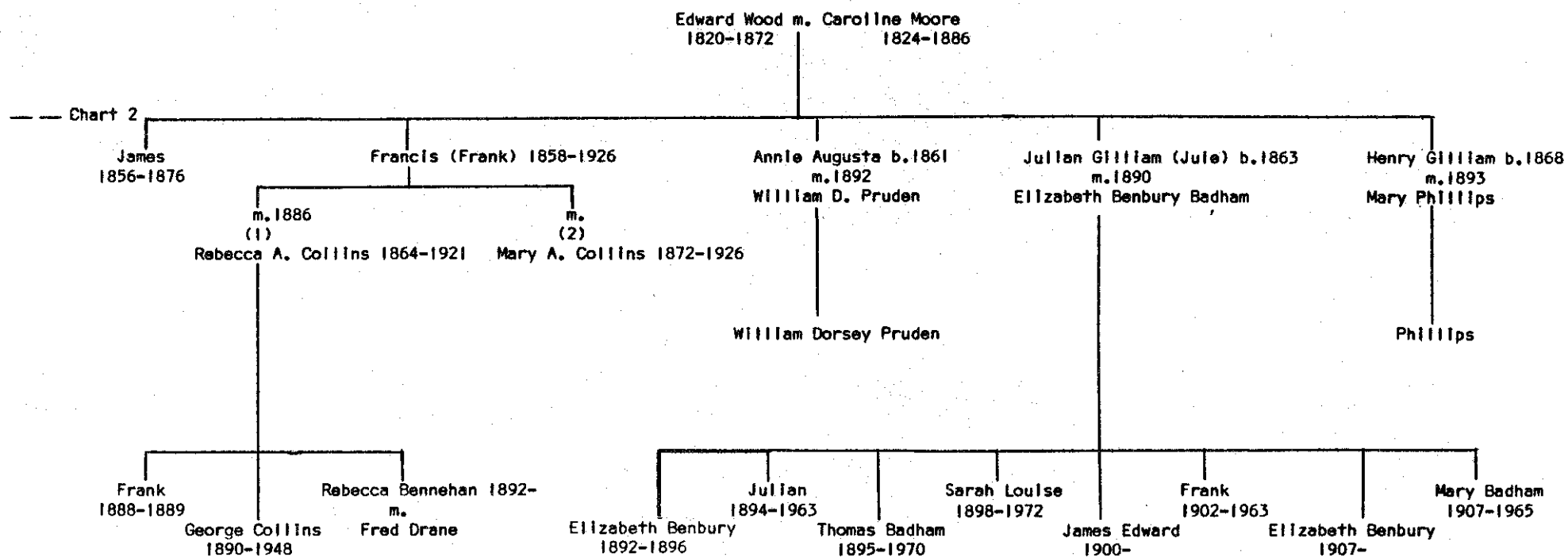
THE WOOD FAMILY
IN THE
HAYES COLLECTION

Chart 2



THE WOOD FAMILY
IN THE
HAYES COLLECTION

Chart 3



REEL LIST

The microfilm edition of the Hayes Collection follows the arrangement of the original manuscripts in the Southern Historical Collection and includes everything in the Hayes Collection except duplicate materials and an extensive series of bills, receipts, and banking records (most of which are summarized in the bound volumes of financial records.)

The correspondence and loose manuscripts are arranged chronologically in the Johnston Family and Wood Family Series. The volumes follow the manuscripts in each series. Items undated as to month or day are located at the beginning of the particular year or month.

Reel 1: Guide and index to the microfilm edition of the Hayes Collection

Reels 2-21: JOHNSTON SERIES, 1694-1865

Reels 2-16: Manuscripts, 1694-1865

Reel 2: 1694-1770

Reel 3: 1771-1785

Reel 4: 1786-1799

Reel 5: 1800-1810

Reel 6: 1811-1817

Reel 7: 1818-1821

Reel 8: 1822-1825

Reel 9: 1826-1830

Reel 10: 1831-1836

Reel 11: 1837-1842

Reel 12: 1843-1847

Reel 13: 1848-1851

Reel 14: 1852-1857

Reel 15: 1858-1860

Reel 16: 1861-1865

Reels 17-21: Volumes 1(J)-83(J)
1732-1859

Reel 17: 1(J)-15(J)

Reel 18: 16(J)-28(J)

Reel 19: 29(J)-35(J)

Reel 20: 36(J)-57(J)

Reel 21: 58(J)-83(J)

Reels 22-35: WOOD SERIES, 1810-1928

Reels 22-33: Manuscripts, 1810-1921

Reel 22: 1810-1865

Reel 23: 1866

Reel 24: 1867

Reel 25: 1868

Reel 26: 1869

Reel 27: 1870

Reel 28: 1871-1872

Reel 29: 1873-1874

Reel 30: 1875-1876

Reel 31: 1877-1878

Reel 32: 1879-1884

Reel 33: 1885-1921

Reels 34-35: Volumes 1(W)-28(W)
1820-1928

Reel 34: 1(W)-15(W)

Reel 35: 16(W)-28(W)

Physical Arrangement of the Hayes Collection

MICROFILMED PORTION

Johnston Family Series - Manuscripts

BOX 1: 1694-1772

Folder

- 1 1694
 2 1709
 3 1712
 4 1713
 5 1714
 6 1715
 7 1716
 8 1717
 9 1718
 10 1720
 11 1721
 12 1722
 13 1723
 14 1725-1726
 15 1727
 16 1729
 17 1730
 18 1735
 19 1736
 20 1737
 21 1738
 22 1739
 23 1740
 24 1741
 25 1742
 26 1743
 27 1744
 28 1745
 29 1746
 30 1747
 31 1748
 32 1749
 33 1750
 34 1751
 35 1752
 36 1753
 37 1754
 38 1755
 39 1756
 40 1757: Jan-June
 41 1757: July-Dec
 42 1758: Jan-June
 43 1758: July-Dec
 44 1759
 45 1760
 46 1761
 47 1762: Jan-Aug
 48 1762: Sept-Dec
 49 1763
 50 1764
 51 1765
 52 1766
 53 1767: Jan-June
 54 1767: Sept-Dec
 55 1768: Jan-June
 56 1768: Aug-Dec
 57 1769: Jan-Apr
 58 1769: May-Aug
 59 1769: Sept-Dec
 60 1770: Jan-Apr
 61 1770: May-Aug
 62 1770: Sept-Dec
 63 1771: Jan-Feb
 64 1771: Mar-Apr
 65 1771: May-June

66 1771: July-Aug
 67 1771: Sept-Oct
 68 1771: Nov-Dec
 69 1772: Jan-Feb
 70 1772: Mar-Apr
 71 1772: May-June
 72 1772: July-Aug
 73 1772: Sept-Oct
 74 1772: Nov-Dec

BOX 2: 1773-1795

75 1773: Jan-Apr
 76 1773: May-Aug
 77 1773: Sept-Dec
 78 1774: Jan-Apr
 79 1774: May-Aug
 80 1774: Sept-Dec
 81 1775: Jan-Feb
 82 1775: Mar-Apr
 83 1775: May-June
 84 1775: July-Aug
 85 1775: Sept-Oct
 86 1775: Nov-Dec
 87 1776: Jan-Feb
 88 1776: Mar-Apr
 89 1776: May-June
 90 1776: July-Aug
 91 1776: Sept-Dec
 92 1777
 93 1778
 94 1779
 95 1780
 96 1781
 97 1782
 98 1783: Jan-July
 99 1783: Aug-Dec
 100 1784: Jan-Apr
 101 1784: May-Aug
 102 1784: Sept-Dec
 103 1785: Jan-Mar
 104 1785: Apr-June
 105 1785: July-Sept
 106 1785: Oct-Dec
 107 1786: Jan-May
 108 1786: June-Dec
 109 1787: Jan-June
 110 1787: July-Dec
 111 1788: Jan-June
 112 1788: July-Dec
 113 1789: Jan-May
 114 1789: June-Dec
 115 1790: Jan-May
 116 1790: June-Dec
 117 1791: Jan-Mar
 118 1791: Apr-Dec
 119 1792: Jan-Apr
 120 1792: May-Aug
 121 1792: Sept-Dec
 122 1793: Jan-June
 123 1793: July-Dec
 124 1794: Jan-Apr
 125 1794: May-Aug

126 1794: Sept-Dec
 127 1795: Jan-Apr
 128 1795: May-July
 129 1795: Sept-Dec

BOX 3: 1796-1810

130 1796: James Cathcart
 Johnston's essays
 written at Wood-
 bury School, 1793-
 1796
 131 1796: Jan-Apr
 132 1796: May-Dec
 133 1797: Jan-June
 134 1797: July-Dec
 135 1798: Jan-Apr
 136 1798: May-Aug
 137 1798: Sept-Dec
 138 1799: James Cathcart
 Johnston's essays
 written at Prince-
 ton College 1796-
 1799
 139 1799: James Cathcart
 Johnston's essays
 written at Prince-
 ton College 1796-
 1799
 140 1799: Jan-Feb
 141 1799: Mar-Apr
 142 1799: May-June
 143 1799: July-Aug
 144 1799: Sept-Oct
 145 1799: Nov-Dec
 146 1800: Jan-Feb
 147 1800: Mar-Apr
 148 1800: May-June
 149 1800: July-Aug
 150 1800: Sept-Oct
 151 1800: Nov-Dec
 152 1801: Jan-Mar
 153 1801: Apr-June
 154 1801: July-Sept
 155 1801: Oct-Dec
 156 1802: Jan-Mar
 157 1802: Apr-June
 158 1802: July-Sept
 159 1802: Oct-Dec
 160 1803: Jan-Mar
 161 1803: Apr-June
 162 1803: July-Sept
 163 1803: Oct-Dec
 164 1804: Jan-Mar
 165 1804: Apr-June
 166 1804: July-Sept
 167 1804: Oct-Dec
 168 1805: Jan-Feb
 169 1805: Mar-Apr
 170 1805: May-June
 171 1805: July
 172 1805: Sept-Oct
 173 1805: Nov-Dec
 174 1806: Jan-Mar

BOX 3: 1796-1810 (cont.)

Folder

175 1806: Apr-June
176 1806: July-Sept
177 1806: Oct-Dec
178 1807: Jan-Mar
179 1807: Apr-June
180 1807: July-Sept
181 1807: Oct-Dec
182 1808: Jan-Apr
183 1808: May-Aug
184 1808: Sept-Dec
185 1809: Jan-Apr
186 1809: May-Aug
187 1809: Sept-Dec
188 1810: Jan-Mar
189 1810: Apr-June
190 1810: July-Sept
191 1810: Oct-Dec

242 1818: July
243 1818: Aug
244 1818: Sept
245 1818: Oct
246 1818: Nov
247 1818: Dec
248 1819: Jan
249 1819: Feb
250 1819: Mar
251 1819: Apr
252 1819: May
253 1819: June
254 1819: July
255 1819: Aug
256 1819: Sept
257 1819: Oct
258 1819: Nov
259 1819: Dec

309 1824: June 1-15
310 1824: June 16-30
311 1824: July
312 1824: Aug
313 1824: Sept
314 1824: Oct
315 1824: Nov
316 1824: Dec

BOX 4: 1811-1819

192 1811: Jan
193 1811: Feb
194 1811: Mar
195 1811: Apr
196 1811: May
197 1811: June
198 1811: July
199 1811: Aug
200 1811: Sept
201 1811: Oct
202 1811: Nov
203 1811: Dec
204 1812: Jan
205 1812: Feb
206 1812: Mar
207 1812: Apr
208 1812: May
209 1812: June
210 1812: July
211 1812: Aug
212 1812: Sept
213 1812: Nov
214 1812: Dec
215 1813: Jan-Mar
216 1813: Apr-June
217 1813: July-Sept
218 1813: Oct-Dec
219 1814: Jan-Mar
220 1814: Apr-June
221 1814: July-Sept
222 1814: Oct-Dec
223 1815: Jan-Mar
224 1815: Apr-June
225 1815: July-Sept
226 1815: Oct-Dec
227 1816: Jan-Apr
228 1816: May-Aug
229 1816: Sept-Dec
230 1817: Jan-Feb
231 1817: Mar-Apr
232 1817: May-June
233 1817: July-Aug
234 1817: Sept-Oct
235 1817: Nov-Dec
236 1818: Jan
237 1818: Feb
238 1818: Mar
239 1818: Apr
240 1818: May
241 1818: June

BOX 5: 1820-1824

260 1820: Jan
261 1820: Feb
262 1820: Mar
263 1820: Apr
264 1820: May
265 1820: June
266 1820: July
267 1820: Aug
268 1820: Sept
269 1820: Oct
270 1820: Nov
271 1820: Dec
272 1821: Jan
273 1821: Feb
274 1821: Mar
275 1821: Apr
276 1821: May
277 1821: June
278 1821: July
279 1821: Aug
280 1821: Sept
281 1821: Oct
282 1821: Nov
283 1821: Dec
284 1822: Jan 1-15
285 1822: Jan 16-31
286 1822: Feb
287 1822: Mar
288 1822: Apr
289 1822: May
290 1822: June
291 1822: July
292 1822: Aug
293 1822: Sept
294 1822: Oct
295 1822: Nov
296 1822: Dec
297 1823: Jan-Feb
298 1823: Mar-Apr
299 1823: May-June
300 1823: July-Aug
301 1823: Sept-Oct
302 1823: Nov-Dec
303 1824: Jan 1-15
304 1824: Jan 16-31
305 1824: Feb
306 1824: Mar
307 1824: Apr
308 1824: May

BOX 6: 1825-1830

317 1825: Jan
318 1825: Feb 1-15
319 1825: Feb 16-28
320 1825: Mar
321 1825: Apr
322 1825: May
323 1825: June
324 1825: July
325 1825: Aug
326 1825: Sept
327 1825: Oct
328 1825: Nov
329 1825: Dec
330 1826: Jan-Feb
331 1826: Mar-Apr
332 1826: May-June
333 1826: July-Aug
334 1826: Sept-Oct
335 1826: Nov-Dec
336 1827: Jan
337 1827: Feb
338 1827: Mar
339 1827: Apr
340 1827: May
341 1827: June
342 1827: July
343 1827: Aug
344 1827: Sept
345 1827: Oct
346 1827: Nov
347 1827: Dec
348 1828: Jan
349 1828: Feb
350 1828: Mar
351 1828: Apr
352 1828: May
353 1828: June
354 1828: July
355 1828: Aug
356 1828: Sept
357 1828: Oct
358 1828: Nov
359 1828: Dec
360 1829: Jan 1-15
361 1829: Jan 16-31
362 1829: Feb
363 1829: Mar
364 1829: Apr
365 1829: May
366 1829: June
367 1829: July
368 1829: Aug
369 1829: Sept
370 1829: Oct
371 1829: Nov
372 1829: Dec
373 1830: Jan-Feb
374 1830: Mar-Apr
375 1830: May-June

BOX 6: 1825-1830 (cont.)

Folder
376 1830: July-Aug
377 1830: Sept-Oct
378 1830: Nov-Dec

BOX 7: 1831-1837

379 1831: Jan-Feb
380 1831: Mar-Apr
381 1831: May-June
382 1831: July-Aug
383 1831: Sept-Oct
384 1831: Nov-Dec
385 1832: Jan-Feb
386 1832: Mar-Apr
387 1832: May-June
388 1832: July-Aug
389 1832: Sept-Oct
390 1832: Nov-Dec
391 1833: Jan-Feb
392 1833: Mar-Apr
393 1833: May-June
394 1833: July-Aug
395 1833: Sept-Oct
396 1833: Nov-Dec
397 1834: Jan-Mar
398 1834: Apr-June
399 1834: July-Sept
400 1834: Oct-Dec
401 1835: Jan
402 1835: Feb
403 1835: Mar
404 1835: Apr
405 1835: May
406 1835: June
407 1835: July
408 1835: Aug
409 1835: Sept
410 1835: Oct
411 1835: Nov
412 1835: Dec
413 1836: Jan
414 1836: Feb
415 1836: Mar
416 1836: Apr 1-15
417 1836: Apr 16-30
418 1836: May 1-15
419 1836: May 16-31
420 1836: June
421 1836: July
422 1836: Aug
423 1836: Sept
424 1836: Oct
425 1836: Nov
426 1836: Dec
427 1837: Jan
428 1837: Feb
429 1837: Mar
430 1837: Apr
431 1837: May
432 1837: June
433 1837: July
434 1837: Aug 1-15
435 1837: Aug 15-31
436 1837: Sept
437 1837: Oct
438 1837: Nov
439 1837: Dec

BOX 8: 1838-1845

440 1838: Jan
441 1838: Feb
442 1838: Mar
443 1838: Apr
444 1838: May
445 1838: June
446 1838: July
447 1838: Aug
448 1838: Sept
449 1838: Oct
450 1838: Nov
451 1838: Dec
452 1839: Jan-Feb
453 1839: Mar-Apr
454 1839: May-June
455 1839: July-Aug
456 1839: Sept-Oct
457 1839: Nov-Dec
458 1840: Jan-Mar
459 1840: Apr-June
460 1840: July-Sept
461 1840: Oct-Dec
462 1841: Jan-Mar
463 1841: Apr-June
464 1841: July-Sept
465 1841: Oct-Dec
466 1842: Jan-Feb
467 1842: Mar-Apr
468 1842: May-June
469 1842: July-Aug
470 1842: Sept-Oct
471 1842: Nov-Dec
472 1843: Jan-Mar
473 1843: Apr-June
474 1843: July-Sept
475 1843: Oct-Dec
476 1844: Jan-Feb
477 1844: Mar-Apr
478 1844: May-June
479 1844: July-Aug
480 1844: Sept-Oct
481 1844: Nov-Dec
482 1845: Jan
483 1845: Feb
484 1845: Mar
485 1845: Apr
486 1845: May
487 1845: June
488 1845: July
489 1845: Aug
490 1845: Sept
491 1845: Oct
492 1845: Nov
493 1845: Dec

BOX 9: 1846-1851

494 1846: Jan-Feb
495 1846: Mar-Apr
496 1846: May-June
497 1846: July-Aug
498 1846: Sept-Oct
499 1846: Nov-Dec
500 1847: Jan
501 1847: Feb
502 1847: Mar
503 1847: Apr
504 1847: May
505 1847: June

BOX 9: 1846-1851 (cont.)

506 1847: July
507 1847: Aug
508 1847: Sept
509 1847: Oct
510 1847: Nov
511 1847: Dec
512 1848: Jan-Feb
513 1848: Mar-Apr
514 1848: May-June
515 1848: July-Aug
516 1848: Sept-Oct
517 1848: Nov-Dec
518 1849: Jan
519 1849: Feb
520 1849: Mar
521 1849: Apr
522 1849: May
523 1849: June
524 1849: July
525 1849: Aug
526 1849: Sept
527 1849: Oct
528 1849: Nov
529 1849: Dec
530 1850: Jan
531 1850: Feb
532 1850: Mar
533 1850: Apr
534 1850: May
535 1850: June
536 1850: July 1-15
537 1850: July 16-31
538 1850: Aug
539 1850: Sept 1-15
540 1850: Sept 16-30
541 1850: Oct 1-10
542 1850: Oct 11-31
543 1850: Nov
544 1850: Dec
545 1851: Jan
546 1851: Feb
547 1851: Mar
548 1851: Apr
549 1851: May
550 1851: June
551 1851: July
552 1851: Aug
553 1851: Sept
554 1851: Oct
555 1851: Nov
556 1851: Dec

BOX 10: 1852-1859

557 1852: Jan
558 1852: Feb
559 1852: Mar
560 1852: Apr
561 1852: May
562 1852: June
563 1852: July
564 1852: Aug
565 1852: Sept
567 1852: Oct
568 1852: Nov
569 1852: Dec
570 1853: Jan
571 1853: Feb

572 1853: Apr	<u>BOX 11: 1860-1865</u>
573 1853: May	
574 1853: June	639 1860: Jan 1-15
575 1853: July	640 1860: Jan 16-31
576 1853: Aug	641 1860: Feb
577 1853: Sept	642 1860: Mar 1-15
578 1853: Oct	643 1860: Mar 16-31
579 1853: Nov	644 1860: Apr
580 1853: Dec	645 1860: May
581 1854: Jan-Apr	646 1860: June
582 1854: May-Aug	647 1860: July
583 1854: Sept-Dec	648 1860: Aug
584 1855: Jan-Feb	649 1860: Sept
585 1855: Mar-Apr	650 1860: Oct
586 1855: May-June	651 1860: Nov
587 1855: July-Aug	652 1860: Dec
588 1855: Sept-Oct	653 1861: Jan 1-15
589 1855: Nov-Dec	654 1861: Jan 16-31
590 1856: Jan	655 1861: Feb
591 1856: Feb	656 1861: Mar
592 1856: Mar	657 1861: Apr 1-15
593 1856: Apr	658 1861: Apr 16-30
594 1856: May	659 1861: May
595 1856: June	660 1861: June
596 1856: July	661 1861: July
597 1856: Aug	662 1861: Aug
598 1856: Sept	663 1861: Sept
599 1856: Oct	664 1861: Oct
600 1856: Nov	665 1861: Nov
601 1856: Dec	666 1861: Dec
602 1857: Jan	667 1862: Jan-Feb
603 1857: Feb	668 1862: Mar-Apr
604 1857: Mar	669 1862: May-June
605 1857: Apr	670 1862: July-Aug
606 1857: May	671 1862: Sept-Oct
607 1857: June	672 1862: Nov-Dec
608 1857: July	673 1863: Jan
609 1857: Aug	674 1863: Feb
610 1857: Sept	675 1863: Mar
611 1857: Oct	676 1863: Apr
612 1857: Nov	677 1863: May
613 1857: Dec	678 1863: June
614 1858: Jan	679 1863: July
615 1858: Feb	680 1863: Aug
616 1858: Mar	681 1863: Sept
617 1858: Apr	682 1863: Oct
618 1858: May	683 1863: Nov
619 1858: June	684 1863: Dec
620 1858: July	685 1864: Jan-Apr
621 1858: Aug	686 1864: May-Aug
622 1858: Sept	687 1864: Sept-Dec
623 1858: Oct	688 1865: Jan-Feb
624 1858: Nov	689 1865: Mar-May
625 1858: Dec	
626 1859: Jan	
627 1859: Feb	
628 1859: Mar 1-15	
629 1859: Mar 16-31	
630 1859: Apr	
631 1859: May	
632 1859: June	
633 1859: July	
634 1859: Aug	
635 1859: Sept	
636 1859: Oct	
637 1859: Nov	
638 1859: Dec	

Johnston Family Series - Volumes

- 1 (J). 1732-1734, 1752-1757 -- Samuel Johnston (I)
Merchandise daybook; N. C. treasury, personal and family accounts,
1752-1757.
- S-2 (J). 1732, 1735-1753 -- Samuel Johnston (I)
Merchant ledger and public treasurer's accounts.
- 3 (J). 1735-1740 -- Anonymous
Surveyor's journal: description of trip to survey 60,000 acres of land
around the northern branches of the Neuse and Cape Fear rivers, which
might have been conducted by Samuel Johnston (I) when he was Surveyor-
General of N.C. (transcription included)
- 4 (J). 1752-1756 -- Gabriel Johnston
Ledger containing accounts of Gabriel Johnston estate and plantation
accounts for Edenhouse, Mt. Gallant, Fishing Creek, etc.
- 5 (J). 1755-1761 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Ledger recording his legal fees and personal expenses of Johnston family
members.
- 6 (J). 1757-1758 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee memorandum.
- 7 (J). 1758-1761 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee and personal expense memorandum.
- S-8 (J). 1758-1778 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Ledger recording his legal fees and personal expenses of Johnston family
members.
- 9 (J). 1759-1763 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee memorandum.
- 10 (J). 1761 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee and personal expense memorandum.
- 11 (J). 1761-1762 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee and personal expense memorandum.
- 12 (J). 1761, 1767 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee and personal expense memorandum.
- 13 (J). 1762-1763 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee memorandum.
- 14 (J). 1762-1767 -- George Blair
Large merchandise ledger.
- 15 (J). 1764 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee memorandum.
- 16 (J). 1764-1765 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee and personal expense memorandum.
- 17 (J). 1765-1767 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee memorandum.
- S-18 (J). 1765-1770 -- Hindley and Needham
Five individual merchandise accounts bound together.
- 19 (J). 1766: November -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee memorandum.
- 20 (J). 1768-1772 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee and personal expense memorandum.
- S-21 (J). 1769-1773 -- George Blair
Large merchandise ledger.
- S-22 (J). 1770: March & April; 1773: March -- George Blair
Fragment of merchandise ledger.

- S-23 (J). 1770: April & May -- George Blair
Fragment of merchandise ledger.
- 24 (J). 1770-1772 -- Hindley and Needham
Ledger of their shipping accounts with Thomas Taylor & Son.
- 25 (J). 1771, 1773-1774 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee and personal expense memorandum.
- 26 (J). 1772-1773 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee and personal expense memorandum.
- 27 (J). 1772-1774 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee and personal expense memorandum.
- 28 (J). 1772-1774 -- Andrew Knox & Co.
Large merchandise ledger.
- 29 (J). 1774-1775 -- Andrew Knox & Co.
Large merchandise ledger.
- 30 (J). 1774-1777 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
"Publick of North Carolina" expense account.
- 31 (J). 1774-1777 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Large ledger of accounts related to a public office.
- 32 (J). 1775 -- Samuel Johnson (II)
Legal fee and personal expense memorandum.
- S-33 (J). 1775-1776 -- Andrew Knox & Co.
Large merchandise ledger.
- 34 (J). 1775-1780 -- Gray and McKenzie
Merchandise ledger.
- 35 (J). 1775-1802 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Account book of personal and family expenses and of the expenses of the
Publick of North Carolina; account of James C. Johnston with William
McKenzie.
- 36 (J). 1776 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Personal expense memorandum.
- 37 (J). 1776-1777 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Personal expense memorandum.
- 38 (J). 1777-1778 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Personal expense memorandum.
- 39 (J). 1778-1780 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Personal expense memorandum.
- S-40 (J). 1778-1817 -- Samuel Johnston (II) and James C. Johnston
Large merchandise ledger, including accounts for Caledonia and Poplar
Plains. (Separate index enclosed.)
- 41 (J). 1780-1783 -- Gray and McKenzie
Merchandise daybook (recording daily transactions to be transferred
into ledger).
- 42 (J). 1780-1783 -- Gray and McKenzie
Merchandise daybook.
- 43 (J). 1780-1783 -- Gray and McKenzie
Merchandise ledger.
- 44 (J). 1781-1783 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee and personal expense memorandum.
- 45 (J). 1781-1784 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Caledonia plantation account book recording account with William McKenzie.
- 46 (J). 1783 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee and personal expense memorandum.

- 47 (J). 1783-1785 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee and personal expense memorandum.
- 48 (J). 1784-1817 -- Margaret McKenzie
Personal account book, including early legal notes of
Samuel Johnston (II).
- 49 (J). 1785 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee and personal expense memorandum.
- 50 (J). 1785-1786 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee and personal expense memorandum.
- 51 (J). 1786 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee and personal expense memorandum.
- 52 (J). 1786-1787 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee and personal expense memorandum.
- 53 (J). 1787-1790 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee and personal expense memorandum.
- 54 (J). 1790-1791 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Bank Account book with Bank of North America.
- 55 (J). 1790-1791 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Personal expense memorandum.
- 56 (J). 1790-1795 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Memorandum of traveling expenses and personal accounts with James
Iredell, Robert Lenox, and William McKenzie.
- 57 (J). 1790-1821 -- Samuel Johnston (II) and James Cathcart Johnston
"Account of Transactions in Philadelphia:" personal expense accounts
and bank accounts, including records of stocks and certificates.
- 58 (J). 1791-1792 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee and personal expense memorandum.
- 59 (J). 1792-1793 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Travel account and personal expense memorandum.
- 60 (J). 1794, 1796, 1798 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Travel account, personal and household expense memorandum.
- 61 (J). 1794-1800 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Personal expense memorandum.
- 62 (J). 1797-1806 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Memorandum with Caledonia plantation accounts; legal notes.
- 63 (J). 1799-1800 -- James Cathcart Johnston
Personal expense memorandum.
- 64 (J). 1800-1804 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee and personal expense memorandum, including some legal notes.
- 65 (J). 1803-1806 -- James Cathcart Johnston
Personal and plantation expense memorandum.
- 66 (J). 1803-1813 -- James Cathcart Johnston
Personal and plantation account book, consisting primarily of accounts
for Poplar Plains and Hermitage.
- 67 (J). 1804-1809 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee and personal and plantation expense memorandum.
- 68 (J). 1804-1811 -- Samuel Johnston (II) and James Cathcart Johnston
Legal fee and personal and plantation expense memorandum.
- 69 (J). 1806-1808 -- James Cathcart Johnston
Personal and plantation expense memorandum.

- 70 (J). 1806-1840 -- James Cathcart Johnston
Plantation account book with accounts for Caledonia, Hermitage, and
Hayes, primarily dealing with hogs and corn.
- 71 (J). 1809-1810 -- James Cathcart Johnston
Personal and plantation expense memorandum.
- 72 (J). 1810-1813 -- James Cathcart Johnston
Ledger, including William McKenzie estate settlement, Poplar Plains
account, and slave list.
- 73 (J). 1811-1813 -- Samuel Johnston (II) and James Cathcart Johnston
Legal notes and personal and plantation expense memorandum.
- 74 (J). 1813-1816 -- James Cathcart Johnston
Personal and plantation expense memorandum for the Hermitage.
- 75 (J). 1816-1818 -- James Cathcart Johnston
Personal and plantation expense memorandum; family obituaries on the
first page.
- 76 (J). 1818-1821 -- James Cathcart Johnston
Personal and plantation expense memorandum.
- 77 (J). 1823-1827 -- Joseph Blount (died 1823 or 1824)
Account of Joseph Blount's estate with Gavin Hogg.
- 78 (J). 1827-1842 -- James Cathcart Johnston
Account book of Joseph Blount estate settlement and of guardianship
of Blount's son, Joseph Blount.
- 79 (J). 1827-1843 -- James Cathcart Johnston
Account book of Joseph Blount estate settlement and of guardianship
of Blount's son, Joseph Blount [Continuation of Volume 78(J)]
- 80 (J). 1830 -- Philip W. Alston
"Catalogue of Books Contained in the Library at Hayes Exclusive
of Law-Books" (alphabetically arranged).
- 81 (J). 1855 -- James Cathcart Johnston
Brief plantation account memorandum.
- 82 (J). 1859 -- James Cathcart Johnston
Memorandum of expenses in building house and cabins at Cedar Creek, VA.
- 83 (J). no date -- Benjamin H. Alston
Catalogue of books at Hayes, arranged by subject.

Wood Family Series - Manuscripts

BOX 1: 1829-1866

Folder

1 1810
2 1829
3 1830
4 1833
5 1838
6 1839
7 1841
8 1843
9 1844
10 1845
11 1846
12 1847
13 1849
14 1850
15 1852
16 1853
17 1854
18 1856
19 1857
20 1858
21 1859
22 1860: Jan-Mar
23 1860: Apr-June
24 1860: July-Sept
25 1860: Oct-Dec
26 1861: Jan
27 1861: Feb
28 1861: Mar
29 1861: Apr 1-15
30 1861: Apr 16-30
31 1861: May
32 1861: June
33 1861: July
34 1861: Aug
35 1861: Sept
36 1861: Oct
37 1861: Nov
38 1861: Dec
39 1862
40 1863
41 1864
42 1865: Jan
43 1865: Feb
44 1865: Mar
45 1865: Apr
46 1865: May
47 1865: June
48 1865: July
49 1865: Aug
50 1865: Sept
51 1865: Oct
52 1865: Nov
53 1865: Dec
54 1866: Jan 1-15
55 1866: Jan 16-31
56 1866: Feb 1-15
57 1866: Feb 16-28
58 1866: Mar 1-10
59 1866: Mar 11-20
60 1866: Mar 21-31
61 1866: Apr 1-15
62 1866: Apr 16-30

63 1866: May 1-5
64 1866: May 6-10
65 1866: May 11-15
66 1866: May 16-20
67 1866: May 21-25
68 1866: May 26-31
69 1866: June 1-10
70 1866: June 11-20
71 1866: June 21-30
72 1866: July
73 1866: Aug 1-15
74 1866: Aug 16-31
75 1866: Sept
76 1866: Oct 1-15
77 1866: Oct 16-31
78 1866: Nov
79 1866: Dec 1-15
80 1866: Dec 16-31

118 1868: May 1-10
119 1868: May 11-20
120 1868: May 21-31
121 1868: June 1-15
122 1868: June 16-30
123 1868: July 1-15
124 1868: July 16-31
125 1868: Aug
126 1868: Sept
127 1868: Oct 1-15
128 1868: Oct 16-31
129 1868: Nov 1-15
130 1868: Nov 16-30
131 1868: Dec 1-10
132 1868: Dec 11-20
133 1868: Dec 21-31

BOX 3: 1869-1870

BOX 2: 1867-1868

81 1867: Jan 1-15
82 1867: Jan 16-31
83 1867: Feb- Legal
notes related to James
Cathcart Johnston will
case
84 1867: Feb
85 1867: Mar 1-15
86 1867: Mar 16-31
87 1867: Apr 1-10
88 1867: Apr 11-20
89 1867: Apr 21-30
90 1867: May 1-10
91 1867: May 11-20
92 1867: May 21-31
93 1867: June 1-15
94 1867: June 16-30
95 1867: July 1-15
96 1867: July 16-31
97 1867: Aug 1-15
98 1867: Aug 16-31
99 1867: Sept 1-15
100 1867: Sept 16-30
101 1867: Oct 1-15
102 1867: Oct 16-31
103 1867: Nov 1-15
104 1867: Nov 16-30
105 1867: Dec 1-15
106 1867: Dec 16-31
107 1868: Jan 1-10
108 1868: Jan 11-20
109 1868: Jan 21-31
110 1868: Feb 1-15
111 1868: Feb 16-28
112 1868: Mar 1-10
113 1868: Mar 11-20
114 1868: Mar 21-31
115 1868: Apr 1-10
116 1868: Apr 11-20
117 1868: Apr 21-30

134 1869: Jan 1-10
135 1869: Jan 11-20
136 1869: Jan 21-31
137 1869: Feb 1-15
138 1869: Feb 16-28
139 1869: Mar 1-15
140 1869: Mar 16-31
141 1869: Apr 1-10
142 1869: Apr 11-20
143 1869: Apr 21-30
144 1869: May 1-15
145 1869: May 16-31
146 1869: June 1-15
147 1869: June 16-30
148 1869: July 1-15
149 1869: July 16-31
150 1869: Aug
151 1869: Sept
152 1869: Oct 1-10
153 1869: Oct 11-20
154 1869: Oct 21-31
155 1869: Nov 1-15
156 1869: Nov 16-30
157 1869: Dec 1-10
158 1869: Dec 11-20
159 1869: Dec 21-31
160 1870: Jan 1-5
161 1870: Jan 6-10
162 1870: Jan 11-15
163 1870: Jan 16-20
164 1870: Jan 21-25
165 1870: Jan 26-31
166 1870: Feb 1-10
167 1870: Feb 11-20
168 1870: Feb 21-28
169 1870: Mar 1-10
170 1870: Mar 11-20
171 1870: Mar 21-31
172 1870: Apr 1-10
173 1870: Apr 11-20
174 1870: Apr 21-30
175 1870: May 1-10

BOX 3: 1869-1870 (cont.)

176 1870: May 11-20
 177 1870: May 21-31
 178 1870: June 1-15
 179 1870: June 16-30
 180 1870: July 1-15
 181 1870: July 16-31
 182 1870: Aug
 183 1870: Sept
 184 1870: Oct 1-10
 185 1870: Oct 11-20
 186 1870: Oct 21-31
 187 1870: Nov 1-15
 188 1870: Nov 16-31
 189 1870: Dec 1-15
 190 1870: Dec 16-31

BOX 4: 1871-1873

191 1871: Jan 1-10
 192 1871: Jan 11-20
 193 1871: Jan 21-31
 194 1871: Feb 1-15
 195 1871: Feb 16-28
 196 1871: Mar 1-10
 197 1871: Mar 11-20
 198 1871: Mar 21-31
 199 1871: Apr 1-10
 200 1871: Apr 11-20
 201 1871: Apr 21-30
 202 1871: May 1-10
 203 1871: May 11-20
 204 1871: May 21-31
 205 1871: June
 206 1871: July
 207 1871: Aug
 208 1871: Sept
 209 1871: Oct
 210 1871: Nov
 211 1871: Dec
 212 1872: Jan 1-15
 213 1872: Jan 16-31
 214 1872: Feb
 215 1872: Mar
 216 1872: Apr 1-15
 217 1872: Apr 16-30
 218 1872: May 1-10
 219 1872: May 11-20
 220 1872: May 21-31
 221 1872: June 1-15
 222 1872: June 16-30
 223 1872: July 1-15
 224 1872: July 16-31
 225 1872: Aug
 226 1872: Sept
 227 1872: Oct 1-15
 228 1872: Oct 16-31
 229 1872: Nov
 230 1872: Dec
 231 1873: Jan 1-15
 232 1873: Jan 16-31
 233 1873: Feb 1-15
 234 1873: Feb 16-28
 235 1873: Mar 1-10
 236 1873: Mar 11-20
 237 1873: Mar 21-31
 238 1873: Apr 1-15
 239 1873: Apr 16-30
 240 1873: May 1-15
 241 1873: May 16-31
 242 1873: June 1-15
 243 1873: June 16-30

244 1873: July 1-15
 245 1873: July 16-31
 246 1873: Aug
 247 1873: Sept
 248 1873: Oct
 249 1873: Nov 1-15
 250 1873: Nov 16-30
 251 1873: Dec

BOX 5: 1874-1876

252 1874: Jan 1-10
 253 1874: Jan 11-20
 254 1874: Jan 21-31
 255 1874: Feb 1-15
 256 1874: Feb 16-28
 257 1874: Mar 1-10
 258 1874: Mar 11-20
 259 1874: Mar 21-31
 260 1874: Apr 1-5
 261 1874: Apr 6-10
 262 1874: Apr 11-15
 263 1874: Apr 16-20
 264 1874: Apr 21-25
 265 1874: Apr 26-30
 266 1874: May 1-5
 267 1874: May 6-8
 268 1874: May 9
 269 1874: May 11-15
 270 1874: May 16-20
 271 1874: May 21-25
 272 1874: May 26-31
 273 1874: June
 274 1874: July 1-15
 275 1874: July 16-31
 276 1874: Aug
 277 1874: Sept
 278 1874: Oct
 279 1874: Nov
 280 1874: Dec
 281 1875: Jan 1-15
 282 1875: Jan 16-31
 283 1875: Feb
 284 1875: Mar 1-10
 285 1875: Mar 11-20
 286 1875: Mar 21-31
 287 1875: Apr 1-10
 288 1875: Apr 11-20
 289 1875: Apr 21-30
 290 1875: May 1-10
 291 1875: May 11-20
 292 1875: May 21-31
 293 1875: June
 294 1875: July
 295 1875: Aug
 296 1875: Sept
 297 1875: Oct
 298 1875: Nov
 299 1875: Dec
 300 1876: Jan
 301 1876: Feb
 302 1876: Mar
 303 1876: Apr 1-10
 304 1876: Apr 11-20
 305 1876: Apr 21-30
 306 1876: May 1-10
 307 1876: May 11-20
 308 1876: May 21-31
 309 1876: June 1-15
 310 1876: June 16-30
 311 1876: July 1-15

312 1876: July 16-31
 313 1876: Aug
 314 1876: Sept
 315 1876: Oct
 316 1876: Nov
 317 1876: Dec

BOX 6: 1877-1881

318 1877: Jan 1-15
 319 1877: Jan 16-31
 320 1877: Feb 1-15
 321 1877: Feb 16-28
 322 1877: Mar 1-10
 323 1877: Mar 11-20
 324 1877: Mar 21-31
 325 1877: Apr 1-15
 326 1877: Apr 16-30
 327 1877: May 1-15
 328 1877: May 16-31
 329 1877: June
 330 1877: July
 331 1877: Aug
 332 1877: Sept
 333 1877: Oct
 334 1877: Nov
 335 1877: Dec
 336 1878: Jan
 337 1878: Feb
 338 1878: Mar
 339 1878: Apr
 340 1878: May 1-15
 341 1878: May 16-31
 342 1878: June
 343 1878: July
 344 1878: Aug
 345 1878: Sept
 346 1878: Oct
 347 1878: Nov
 348 1878: Dec
 349 1879: Jan
 350 1879: Feb
 351 1879: Mar
 352 1879: Apr
 353 1879: May
 354 1879: June
 355 1879: July
 356 1879: Aug
 357 1879: Sept
 358 1879: Oct
 359 1879: Nov
 360 1879: Dec
 361 1880: Jan
 362 1880: Feb-June
 363 1880: July-Dec
 364 1881: Jan-Feb
 365 1881: Mar-May
 366 1881: June
 367 1881: July
 368 1881: Aug-Oct
 369 1881: Nov-Dec

BOX 7: 1882-1921

370 1882: Jan
 371 1882: Feb
 372 1882: Mar
 373 1882: Apr
 374 1882: May-June
 375 1882: July-Aug

BOX 7: 1882-1921 (cont.)

376	1882:	Sept-Dec	448	1915
377	1883:	Jan	449	1917
378	1883:	Feb	450	1918
379	1883:	Mar	451	1919
380	1883:	Apr	452	1920
381	1883:	May	453	1921
382	1883:	June		
383	1883:	July		
384	1883:	Aug-Sept		
385	1883:	Oct-Dec		
386	1884:	Jan		
387	1884:	Feb-Apr		
388	1884:	May		
389	1884:	June		
390	1884:	July		
391	1884:	Aug-Nov		
392	1884:	Dec		
393	1885:	Jan		
394	1885:	Feb-Mar		
395	1885:	Apr		
396	1885:	May		
397	1885:	June-July		
398	1885:	Aug-Oct		
399	1885:	Nov-Dec		
400	1886:	Jan-Apr		
401	1886:	May		
402	1886:	June-July		
403	1886:	Oct-Dec		
404	1887:	Jan-Mar		
405	1887:	Apr-June		
406	1887:	July-Aug		
407	1887:	Oct-Dec		
408	1888:	Jan-Mar		
409	1888:	Apr-June		
410	1888:	July-Dec		
411	1889:	Jan-Apr		
412	1889:	May-Aug		
413	1889:	Sept-Dec		
414	1890:	Jan-Apr		
415	1890:	May-Dec		
416	1891:	Jan-June		
417	1891:	July-Dec		
418	1892:	Jan-Apr		
419	1892:	May-June		
420	1892:	July-Dec		
421	1893:	Jan-May		
422	1893:	June-Dec		
423	1894:			
424	1895:			
425	1896:	Jan-May		
426	1896:	June-Dec		
427	1897:			
428	1898:			
429	1899:	Jan-Apr		
430	1899:	May-Dec		
431	1900:	Jan-Apr		
432	1900:	May-Dec		
433	1901:			
434	1902:	Jan-Apr		
435	1902:	May-Dec		
436	1903:			
437	1904:			
438	1905:			
439	1906:			
440	1907:			
441	1908:			
442	1909:			
443	1910:			
444	1911:			
445	1912:			
446	1913:			
447	1914:			

Wood Family Series - Volumes

- 1 (W). 1820-1837 -- Henry Gilliam
Large merchandise ledger.
- S-2 (W). 1842-1858 -- Gilliam and Pipkin; Edward Wood
Gilliam and Pipkin fishery account book; Wood's accounts of
Greenfield Fishery employees.
- 3 (W). 1843-1847 -- Edward Wood
Ledger recording labor production of staves, shingles, pipe heading
and payment of laborers; also account of pork purchased by Thomas
Riddick and Edward Wood.
- 4 (W). 1844-1851; 1862-1864; 1866 -- Edward Wood
Account book of Montpelier Fishery, including records of fish caught,
shipped, and sold; lists of cutters and number of fish each cut.
(formerly Volume 1 of Greenfield Fishery Records, #1598)
- 5 (W). 1848-1852 -- Edward Wood
Memorandum of fishery management, including records of workers,
expenses, supplies and sales.
- 6 (W). 1849-1853 -- Edward Wood
Memorandum of fishery management, including records of workers,
expenses, supplies and sales.
- 7 (W). 1850-1851 -- Edward Wood
Personal and fishery expense memorandum.
- 8 (W). 1852-1861; 1866-1867 -- Edward Wood
Account book of Greenfield Fishery, including records of fish caught,
shipped, and sold. (formerly Volume 2 of Greenfield Fishery Records,
#1598)
- 9 (W). 1853 -- Reverend Hoskins
Sermon text, a eulogy to Dr. John R. Gilliam.
- 10 (W). 1857-1860 -- Edward Wood
Memorandum of fishery management, including records of workers,
expenses, supplies, and sales.
- 11 (W). 1859-1861 -- Edward Wood
Account book of fish sales.
- 12 (W). 1860-1866 -- Edward Wood
Personal and fishery expense memorandum.
- 13 (W). 1861; 1868 -- Edward Wood
Personal and fishery expense memorandum.
- 14 (W). 1865
Inventory of equipment and furnishings at Hayes.
- 15 (W). 1865-1870 -- Edward Wood
Account book of expenses for Atholl, Hayes, Mulberry Hill, and Greenfield
farms; includes records of cotton sales, fishery expenses, and expenses
for building a boat.
- 16 (W). 1868-1872; 1880; 1883; 1885-1890 -- Edward Wood and John Gilliam Wood
Account book of Greenfield and Montpelier Fisheries, including records
of fish caught, shipped, and sold. (formerly Volume 3 of Greenfield
Fishery Records, #1598)
- S-17 (W). 1869-1874 -- Edward Wood and William C. Wood
Account book of Montpelier Fishery, including records of fish caught,
shipped, and sold.
- 18 (W). 1871 -- Hathaway & Wood
Merchandise ledger of accounts with fishery employees.
- 19 (W). 1871-1872 -- Edward Wood
Account book of cotton shipped from Mulberry Hill, Hayes, and
Greenfield farms.

- 20 (W). 1871-1878; 1890 -- Edward Wood, Edward Wood, Jr., Frank Wood,
John Gilliam Wood
Account book of Greenfield Fishery, including records of fish caught,
shipped, and sold. (formerly Volume 4 of Greenfield Fishery Records,
#1598)
- S-21 (W). 1872-1874 -- William C. Wood
Merchandise accounts of Montpelier fishery employees.
- 22 (W). 1874 -- William C. Wood
Account book of fishery workers, describing type of work done and
time spent.
- 23 (W). 1874-1881 -- John Gilliam Wood
Account book of cotton shipped from Wood farms.
- 24 (W). 1879-1897 -- Edward Wood, Jr., Frank Wood, John Gilliam Wood
Account book of Greenfield Fishery, including records of fish caught,
shipped, and sold. (formerly Volume 5 of Greenfield Fishery Records,
#1598)
- 25 (W). 1898-1920 -- Frank Wood
Account book of Greenfield Fishery, including records of fish caught,
shipped, and sold. (formerly Volume 6 of Greenfield Fishery Records,
#1598)
- S-26 (W). 1912-1920 -- John Gilliam Wood
Personal account ledger, including bank and Hayes accounts.
- 27 (W). 1912-1914; 1920 -- Frank Wood and George C. Wood
Fishery account book. (formerly Volume 7 of Greenfield Fishery Records,
#1598)
- 28 (W). 1924-1926; 1928 -- Frank Wood and George C. Wood
Fishery account book. (formerly Volume 8 of Greenfield Fishery Records,
#1598)

UNFILMED PORTION

Johnston Family Series - Manuscripts

BOX 1: 1718-1825

Folder

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|----------------|
| 1 | 1718 | 57 | 1852 |
| 2 | 1746, 1748 | 58 | 1853 |
| 3 | 1765, 1769 & undated
1760's | 59 | 1854-1855 |
| 4 | 1770-1772, 1774-1775 &
undated 1770's | 60 | 1856 |
| 5 | 1780-1782, 1786-1787,
1789 | 61 | 1857 |
| 6 | 1790 | 62 | 1858-1859 |
| 7 | 1791 | 63 | 1860-1865 |
| 8 | 1792-1793 | 64 | Undated |
| 9 | 1794-1796 | 65 | Duplicate Mss. |
| 10 | 1797: Notes on English
Constitution & History
by James Cathcart
Johnston at Princeton
College | | |
| 11 | 1797-1798 | | |
| 12 | 1799 | | |
| 13 | 1800-1809: undated | | |
| 14 | 1800-1805 | | |
| 15 | 1806-1809 | | |
| 16 | 1810-1819: undated | | |
| 17 | 1810-1811 | | |
| 18 | 1812-1813 | | |
| 19 | 1814-1815 | | |
| 20 | 1816-1819 | | |
| 21 | 1820-1829: undated | | |
| 22 | 1820-1821 | | |
| 23 | 1822-1823 | | |
| 24 | 1824-1825 | | |

BOX 2: 1826-1865, undated &
duplicate items

- | | |
|----|--------------------|
| 25 | 1826 |
| 26 | 1827 |
| 27 | 1828 |
| 28 | 1829 |
| 29 | 1830-1839: undated |
| 30 | 1830 |
| 31 | 1831 |
| 32 | 1832 |
| 33 | 1833 |
| 34 | 1834: Jan-Sept |
| 35 | 1834: Oct-Dec |
| 36 | 1835: Jan-June |
| 37 | 1835: July-Dec |
| 38 | 1836 |
| 39 | 1837 |
| 40 | 1838: Jan-June |
| 41 | 1838: July-Dec |
| 42 | 1839: Jan-June |
| 43 | 1839: July-Dec |
| 44 | 1840: Jan-June |
| 45 | 1840: July-Dec |
| 46 | 1841 |
| 47 | 1842 |
| 48 | 1843 |
| 49 | 1844 |
| 50 | 1845 |
| 51 | 1846 |
| 52 | 1847 |
| 53 | 1848 |
| 54 | 1849 |
| 55 | 1850 |
| 56 | 1851 |

UNFILMED PORTION

Johnston Family Series - Volumes

- 1 (J). 1729 -- Indenture
Copy of the indenture drawn up among George II and the heirs of seven of the eight original Lords Proprietors of Carolina, selling the heirs' proprietary shares to the Crown.
- 2 (J). 1732 -- Unidentified
Sermon text.
- 3 (J). 1737-1738 -- William Cathcart
Personal and medical expense memorandum, including lists of patients treated and medicines used.
- 4 (J). 1737-1738 -- William Cathcart
Personal and medical expense memorandum.
- S-5 (J). 1738-1761 -- William Cathcart
Daybook of physician's accounts, including treatments and medicines prescribed; some personal expense accounts.
- 6 (J). 1752-1753 -- William Cathcart
Diary with entries on weather conditions; includes some personal expense accounts.
- 7 (J). 1754 -- William Cathcart
Diary with entries on weather conditions, farming and daily activities; includes some personal expense accounts and a description of an illness of his "poor Pen."
- 8 (J). 1755 -- William Cathcart
Diary with entries on weather conditions and farming activities; includes brief notes on slaves and personal expense accounts.
- 9 (J). 1756 -- William Cathcart
Diary with entries on weather conditions and farming activities.
- S-10 (J). 1756-1764 -- William Cathcart
Physician's account book, including detailed descriptions of treatments and medicines prescribed.
- 11 (J). 1758-1761 -- William Cathcart
Diary with entries on farming activities, patients visited for treatment, weather conditions, and personal expenses.
- 12 (J). 1759 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee memorandum.
- 13 (J). 1763 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee memorandum.
- 14 (J). 1763 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee memorandum.
- 15 (J). 1764 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee memorandum.
- 16 (J). 1764 -- William Cathcart
Diary written in the "Virginia Almanack" with entries on weather conditions and farming activities; includes drafts of letters to his brother-in-law Robert West and to his son Gabriel advising him on slaves, overseers, tobacco planting, etc.
- 17 (J). 1765 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee memorandum.
- 18 (J). 1765 -- William Cathcart
Brief diary with entries about a trip and farming activities.
- 19 (J). 1765-1767 -- William Cathcart
Memorandum of sundry expenses.
- 20 (J). 1766 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee memorandum.

- 21 (J). 1767 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee memorandum.
- 22 (J). 1767 -- Gabriel Cathcart
Daybook; includes records of a trip and of the settlement of his personal expenses.
- 23 (J). 1767-1768 -- William Cathcart
Plantation management and personal expense memorandum; includes recipe for pickling beef.
- 24 (J). 1768-1769 -- William Cathcart
Personal and plantation expense memorandum; includes diary entries on farming and supplies and tallies on corn shipped.
- 25 (J). 1768-1769 -- Samuel Johnston (II)-
"Steuart's Pocket Almanack" with Johnston's court schedule, travel itinerary, personal expenses, and record of planting apple trees.
- 26 (J). 1768-1770 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Legal fee and personal expense memorandum with an account of slaves hired out in 1768.
- 27 (J). 1769-1770 -- William Cathcart
Memorandum of plantation expenses and activities; includes accounts of corn sold.
- 28 (J). 1769-1770 -- William Cathcart
Diary with entries on weather and farming activities; includes recipes for fine mustard and gingerbread.
- 29 (J). 1770's -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Three pages of legal notes.
- 30 (J). 1770 -- William Cathcart
Memorandum of slave labor in picking tobacco; diary entries on weather and farming; list of slaves given blankets.
- 31 (J). 1771 -- William Cathcart
Diary with brief entries on weather conditions and farming activities.
- 32 (J). 1771 -- Robert Williams
Account book of his estate settlement.
- 33 (J). 1771-1772 -- William Cathcart
Diary with brief entries on weather conditions and farming activities.
- 34 (J). 1774 -- Unidentified
Notes on physics, mathematics, philosophy, medicine, etc. interspersed with accounts for sale of corn, rum, etc.
- 35 (J). 1774 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
"Rivington's Pocket Almanack" with occasional diary entries, personal expenses, and a slave list.
- 36 (J). 1775 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
"Rivington's Pocket Almanack" with occasional diary entries and personal expenses.
- 37 (J). 1776-1777 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
Memorandum including list of drafts on the Continental Treasury.
- 38 (J). 1788 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
"Poor Will's Pocket Almanack" with very few personal entries.
- 39 (J). 1790 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
"Gaines New-York Pocket Almanack" with few entries on personal expenses.
- 40 (J). 1791 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
"Bailey's Pocket Almanack" with few personal entries.
- 41 (J). 1792 -- Samuel Johnston (II)
"Poor Will's Pocket Almanack" with very few personal entries.

- 42 (J). 1800-1801 -- James Cathcart Johnston
Notes on Robertson's Charles V.
- 43 (J). 1802-1803 -- James Cathcart Johnston
Law notes.
- 44 (J). 1838-1841 -- Unidentified
Small account book.

UNFILMED PORTION

Wood Family Series - Manuscripts

BOX 1: 1850-1875

Folder
 1 1850's-1865
 2 1866
 3 1867
 4 1868: Jan-June
 5 1868: July-Dec
 6 1869: Jan-June
 7 1869: July-Dec
 8 1870: Jan-May
 9 1870: June-Dec
 10 1871
 11 1872: Jan-May
 12 1872: June-Dec
 13 1873
 14 1874
 15 1874- Athol Fishery Wage
 Vouchers
 16 1874- Greenfield Fishery
 Wage Vouchers
 17 1874- Hayes Wage Vouchers
 18 1874- Mulberry Hill Wage
 Vouchers
 19 1874- Spruill Farm Wage
 Vouchers
 20 1875
 21 1875- Greenfield Fishery
 Wage Vouchers
 22 1875- Hayes Wage Vouchers
 23 1875- Mulberry Hill Wage
 Vouchers
 24 1875- Spruill Farm Wage
 Vouchers

BOX 2: 1876-1883

25 1876: Jan-June
 26 1876: July-Dec
 27 1877
 28 1877- Hayes Wage Vouchers
 29 1877- Mulberry Hill Wage
 Vouchers
 30 1878
 31 1878- Hayes Wage Vouchers
 32 1878- Rea Farm Wage Vouchers
 33 1878- Spruill Farm Wage
 Vouchers
 34 1879: Jan-June
 35 1879: July-Dec
 36 1879- Hayes Wage Vouchers
 37 1879- Mulberry Hill Wage
 Vouchers
 38 1879- Spruill Farm Wage
 Vouchers
 39 1880
 40 1881: Jan-June
 41 1881: July-Dec
 42 1881- Wage Vouchers
 43 1882: Jan-June
 44 1882: July-Dec
 45 1883: Jan-May
 46 1883: June-Dec

BOX 3: 1884-1897

47 1884: Jan-Feb
 48 1884: Mar-Apr
 49 1884: May-June
 50 1884: July-Oct
 51 1884: Nov-Dec
 52 1885
 53 1886
 54 1887
 55 1888
 56 1888- Hayes Wage
 Vouchers
 57 1888- Spruill Farm
 Wage Vouchers
 58 1889: Jan-May
 59 1889: June-Dec
 60 1890: Jan-Mar
 61 1890: Apr-Dec
 62 1891
 63 1892: Jan-Mar
 64 1892: Apr-Dec
 65 1893: Jan-Apr
 66 1893: May-Dec
 67 1894
 68 1895
 69 1896: Jan-June
 70 1896: July-Dec
 71 1897

BOX 4: 1898-1903

72 1898
 73 1898- Cancelled checks
 74 1899: Jan-Apr
 75 1899: May-Dec
 76 1899- Cancelled checks
 77 1900
 78 1900- Cancelled checks
 79 1901
 80 1901- Cancelled checks
 81 1902: Jan-Mar
 82 1902: Apr-July
 83 1902: Aug-Dec
 84 1902- Cancelled checks
 85 1903: Jan-Feb
 86 1903: Mar-June
 87 1903: July-Dec
 88 1903- Cancelled checks
 89 1904: Jan-Mar
 90 1904: Apr-Dec
 91 1904- Cancelled checks
 92 1905
 93 1905- Cancelled checks

BOX 5: 1906-1917

94 1906: Jan-July
 95 1906: Aug-Dec
 96 1906- Cancelled checks
 97 1907: Jan-June
 98 1907: July-Dec
 99 1907- Cancelled checks

100 1908: Jan-June
 101 1908: July-Dec
 102 1908- Cancelled checks
 103 1909: Jan-June
 104 1909: July-Dec
 105 1909- Cancelled checks
 106 1910
 107 1910- Cancelled checks
 108 1911: Jan-June
 109 1911: July-Dec
 110 1911- Cancelled checks
 111 1912: Jan-June
 112 1912: July-Dec
 113 1912- Cancelled checks
 114 1913
 115 1914: Jan-June
 116 1914: July-Dec
 117 1915: Jan-June
 118 1915: July-Dec
 119 1916-1917

UNFILMED PORTION

Wood Family Series -- Volumes

- 1 (W). 1865-1868 -- Edward Wood
Small account book of personal and fishery expenses.
- 2 (W). 1866 -- Edward Wood
List of fishery employees.
- 3 (W). 1873-1874 -- John Gilliam Wood
Logic and Physics notes made at the University of Virginia.
- 4 (W). 1875-1876 -- James Wood
Law notes made at the University of Virginia.
- 5 (W). 1887-1889 -- John Gilliam Wood
Time book, listing fishery employees and number of days each one worked at the fisheries.
- 6 (W). 1889-1891 -- John Gilliam Wood
Small account book, including personal and business accounts.
- 7 (W). 1897-1899 -- John Gilliam Wood
Small account book including personal and business accounts.
- 8 (W). 1903-1908 -- John Gilliam Wood
Bank of Edenton account book.
- 9 (W). 1910 -- Elizabeth Martin Wood
Market book with brief accounts of meat bought.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE HAYES COLLECTION

Photographs Filed By Date In The Collection And Microfilmed:

James Cathcart Johnston [1801], drawn by Charles B. Saint-Merrin, - transferred to P. file
filed under March 28, 1861, in the Johnston Family Series. 1-28-83
James Cathcart Johnston [1855?], lithograph by F. D'Avignon from
a daguerreotype by Matthew Brady, filed under 1855 in the
Johnston Family Series.

Photographs Filed Under "P-324" in the Southern Historical Collection
Picture File and Not Microfilmed:

<u>Photograph Number</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1	Portraits: John Stanley
2	Peter Browne
3	James Iredell (1751-1799)
4	Thomas Ruffin
5	Cavin Hogg
6	John Marshall
7	George Edmund Badger by Garl Brown, 1857
8	William Gaston by J. Bogle, 1850, after G. Cook
9	John M. Morehead by J. Bogle, 1819
10	William A. Graham by Garl Brown, 1850
11	Abner Nash by J. Bogle, 1849
12	Henry Clay by Alexander Frazier
13	Daniel Webster by J. Bogle
14	Peter Browne by Edward C. Bruce, 1859
15	Thomas Barker attributed to Joshua Reynolds
16	John Gilliam Wood (1853-1920)
17	Edward Wood (1820-1872)
18	Caroline M. Wood
20	James Cathcart Johnston (1782-1865)
21	Hayes House: Parlor
22	Library wing, three exterior views
23	Inside of front door

20-A
Johnston,
Samuel