

692 Talbott & Brother, Richmond, papers, 1831–1880. 86 items. Mss3T1425a. Microfilm reel C530.

Records of a Richmond iron manufacturing firm, specializing in the production of steam engines and sawmill apparatus, including records of services performed for the Confederate States Navy. Include deeds of trust, 1861, of Miles Ambler (concerning the slave Martha) and Jane M. Bowler (concerning the slave Cornelius) to Marcellus Smith to secure payments to Talbott & Brother (section 15).

693 Talcott family papers, 1816–1915. 932 items. Mss1T1434b. Microfilm reels C45–C47 and C551–C558.

Much of the collection focuses on Andrew Talcott (1797–1883) of the U.S. Military Academy, U.S. Army, Richmond & Danville Railroad, Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and Imperial Mexican Railway, and superintendent of Mississippi River improvements.

With respect to materials that deal with African Americans, Thomas Mann Randolph Talcott (1838–1920) is more prominent. His service in the Confederate army's 1st Regiment, Engineer Corps, involved the assignment of free African Americans to work on defenses and fortifications, mostly near Richmond and at Day's Neck Battery. His correspondence appears in section 76. Letters, 1862, to H. M. Graves, Headquarters, Department of Norfolk, concern the status of and rations for free African Americans in the army. A letter, 1861, to John C. Pemberton requests a cavalry detachment to search for free African American deserters and a request for additional labor to work on defenses at Day's Neck. A letter, 1861, of Talcott to Roger Atkinson Pryor of the 3d Regiment, Virginia Volunteers, also requests a free African American labor force to work on defenses. Correspondence with Dr. William D. Southall and Dr. John R. Purdie pertains to a bid for medical services for the African Americans in the army's labor force. Both bids were rejected.

George W. Robertson of the 1st Regiment, Engineer Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, received a letter in 1865 from B. F. Vaughan (section 84) asking for a reference concerning Vaughan's abilities with respect to the office of Superintendent for Negro Labor in the Engineer Corps. Section 89 contains a telegraph message, 1862, from Alfred Landon Rives, acting chief engineer at Richmond, requiring the War Department's African Americans at Petersburg to report to Rives. A letter from Walter Gwynn Turpin of Fort Boykin concerns three free African Americans of Nansemond County who absented themselves without leave.

694 Taliaferro family papers, 1820–1920. 42 items. Mss1T1438a.

Papers of Montague and Taliaferro family members of Belleville, Gloucester County, and Richmond. Section 2 contains an extensive account, 1845–1846, covering the hiring out of more than thirty slaves on behalf of William Throckmorton Taliaferro by the firm of Philip M. Tabb & Son, along with an 1859 account of the sale of slave women by auction and notes concerning the hiring out of Amanda, who later ran away. Another 1845 account concerns the hiring out of slaves by Philip M. Tabb & Son on behalf of William Booth Taliaferro and includes expenses for the maintenance of the slaves (section 8).

695 Tanner, Evans (b. 1796?), papers, 1816–1887. 50 items. Mss2T1577b.

Include an 1864 receipt issued to Edward Walker by the enrolling office of Mecklenburg County for the impressment of the slave David for thirty days.

696 Tarry family papers, 1765–1915. 134 items. Mss1T1777a.

Papers of members of the farming families of Tarry and Watson of Mecklenburg and Prince Edward counties. Collection includes an undated deed of Abner Nash for slaves in Prince Edward County (section 21) and a 1786 deed of John Potter of Granville County, N.C., to William Taylor of Mecklenburg County, Va., for slaves (section 26).

697 Tayloe family of Richmond County, Va., papers, 1650–1970. 27,925 items. Mss1T2118d. Microfilm reels C163–C213.

Papers of a prominent family of Richmond County, with plantations in Prince William, King George, Essex, and Richmond counties and including the papers of Henry Augustine Tayloe, who moved to Alabama and owned plantations there from the 1840s until after the Civil War.

In this collection much of the pertinent information about African Americans is contained in inventories. Although some of the inventories relate to estate settlements (sections 113 and 251, for Adventure, Marengo County, Ala.) and suits in court (section 254, Essex County, Va.), most were compiled as a matter of routine plantation business and record such data as name, age, mother's name, trade or occupation, tax status, shoe, clothing, and blanket distributions, and (in some cases) designation as invalids. Most of these lists are found in inventory books and plantation books for specific plantations. An account book, 1808–1827 (section 49) records inventories of slaves at Gwinfield in Essex County, Deogge, Hopyard, and Oaken Brow in King George County, Deep Hole, Neabsco, and Wellington in Prince William County, Doctor's Hall, Forkland, Marske, Menokin, Mount Airy, and Old House in Richmond County, and Nanjemoy in Charles County, Md. Additional account books also contain inventories and some individual accounts for the aforementioned Virginia plantations, along with plantations in Alabama (sections 185, 188, 189, 192, 195, 199, 200, 202, 204, and 205; for years 1829–1854). Loose inventories are in section 113 and are organized by Virginia counties, with the last folder containing records of the Alabama plantations—Windsor in Hale County, Larkin in Perry County, and Oakland, Walnut Grove, and Adventure in Marengo County. A second edition of the popular *Plantation and Farm Instruction, Regulation, Record, Inventory and Account Book*, by J. W. Randolph (Richmond, 1852) differs from the first in that it includes a section entitled “Marriages of Negroes” with instructions to record births, deaths, mothers, and diseases (section 287, for Mount Airy in Richmond County, 1861–1866; also includes freedmen's wages).

Deeds to slaves are represented in great quantity throughout the collection. Among them are an 1824 Mount Airy deed in section 35; several more, 1815–1827, in section 39; an 1825 deed, St. Mary's County, Md., in section 41; an 1810 deed in section 68; 1828 Richmond County deeds in section 89; 1832–1844 deeds in sections 94, 247, and 251; 1828–1829 deeds for two millers sold with a mill property in section 60; several deeds, 1810–1840, for slaves of Benjamin Boughten, several guaranteed to be sound in mind and body; an 1825 deed of release for a mortgage in section 313; and an 1824 deed of trust, St. Mary's County, Md., in section 241.

A tithable document, 1827, contains names in addition to totals for the various tax categories (section 35). Documentation, 1855, for William Henry Tayloe's importation of slaves into the state is included in section 96. The Mount Airy, Richmond County, folder of section 113 contains notes describing the schedule for the weekly and monthly distribution of food, garden allowances, permission for raising and selling fowl, attendants for invalids, and a month-by-month routine of plantation work by season. Also in section 113 (Alabama folder) are several entries for hiring out. Receipts and tax lists, 1861–1865, concern the Confederate impressment of slaves for labor (section 104), including a pass for a slave impressed for railroad work and tax forms with inclusion of slaves'

weights, heights, degree of color, and rations. Freedmen's agreements for Richmond County plantations are in sections 85, 275, and 289; for the Alabama properties, see sections 113 and 253. At least two documents relate to fugitive slaves; these cover an 1828 occurrence (section 138) and an 1858 occurrence (section 96).

698 Tayloe family papers, 1762–1842. 58 items. Mss1T2118g.

This collection mainly concerns Mount Airy, Richmond County, but also relates to family estates in Essex and King George counties and elsewhere in Richmond County. Included are account books of John Tayloe, and William Henry Tayloe (1721-1779). Section 2 contains account books, 1788-1819, of John Tayloe (1771-1828) concerning, in part, cotton and wool spinning and weaving by female slaves (1806, 29 January 1816 to 16 February 1817, and 1817-1819), and containing a list of slaves at Doctor's Hall, Forkland, and Old House, Richmond County (1 January 1810 to 1812).

699 Tayloe family papers, 1814–1850. 7 items. Mss2T2118b.

Include lists, ca. 1820, of slaves at Corbin Hall in Middlesex County, Laneville in King and Queen County, Moss Neck in Caroline County, and White Hall in Gloucester County (some lists include valuations).

700 Taylor, Robert Barraud (1774–1834), papers, 1822–1831. 3 items. Mss2T2178b.

Include a letter, 21 August 1826, of the Marquis de Lafayette to Taylor concerning the recent death of Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette's beliefs concerning Jefferson's intentions about the abolition of slavery.

701 Taylor, Sallie Elizabeth Winston (b. 1831?), memoirs, 1861–1865. [4] pp. Mss5:1T2182:1.

Concern Mrs. Taylor's relationship with slaves and freed persons at her home in Hanover County during and just after the Civil War.

702 Temple family papers, 1675–1901. 175 items. Mss1T2478b.

Papers of members of the Robinson family of Middlesex County and the Temple family of Chesterfield and King William counties. An 1834 affidavit of Sarah Iverson Lewis concerns a trusteeship covering property of Dr. Zachary Lewis involving money and slaves (section 16). Section 18 contains a list of slaves, ca. 1865, belonging to Benjamin Temple in Middlesex County, while a 1772 deed of Augustine Smith concerns thirty-six slaves and personal property in the same county (section 26). Finally, a lengthy 1831 letter of the Reverend Charles Thompson of Northumberland, Eng., addressed to the slave Judith in Urbanna, Va., concerns her daughter Mary Ann Markham's escape and subsequent life in England (section 27).

703 Tennant family papers, 1794–1956. 426 items. Mss1T2556a. Microfilm reel C309.

Include an account book, 1826–1841 (section 1), with recollections by Dr. Charles Colville Tennant concerning the fall of Petersburg and the slave Charlotte (page 43) and slave purchases and sales (pages 24–25).

704 Terrell, Fleming (1778–1853), papers, 1831–1855. 9 items. Mss2T2775b.

Include a letter of Terrell of Randolph County, Mo., to Judge Gabriel Slaughter, in part concerning a pamphlet on abolitionism (bearing a postscript by Matilda Terrell concerning the rights of slaveholders) and a letter of Mrs. Terrell in Ballard County, Ky., to Abiel Leonard concerning a history of the slaves belonging to the estate of Fleming Terrell. See Frederic A. Culmer, “Fleming Terrell of Virginia and Missouri and the Curious Case of His Slaves,” *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 58 (1950): 194–208.

705 Thom family papers, 1670–1924. 343 items. Mss1T3602a.

Include papers relating to members of the Thom family of Berry Hill, Culpeper County and the Ball family of Lancaster County. A number of deeds and wills (many eighteenth century) include slaves. Among them are a deed, 1723/4, of William Ball of Lancaster County and a 1744 inventory including thirty slaves (section 9); a 1735/6 memorandum of John Woodbridge concerning a division of slaves of the estate of Rawleigh Downman (d. 1719) (section 22); a 1747 deed of Margaret (Ball) Ball to William Ball for eighteen slaves, a 1751 deed of William Ball to Margaret (Ball) Ball (this one indicating dower slaves), and a 1777 will of Margaret Ball, with several family relationships identified (section 18); a 1753/4 will of James Wallace of Elizabeth City County, including hiring out instructions for the executor of the estate, a 1784 advertisement of John McTyre for hiring out a shoemaker, housewench, and blacksmith tools, a 1795 deed of Margaret (Webb) Tyler of Prince William County for three slaves, a 1779 deed for fourteen slaves in Lancaster County, and a 1789 inventory of nine slaves, with values (section 19); an 1843 deed of John Bartholomew Downman for Shadrack and Sarah Anne (section 33); and an undated list (section 54) providing names and ages for approximately twenty slaves (values are given in pounds).

A letter, 1783, of Mary Graham of Dumfries to her brother describes hiring out specific slaves and woodcutting jobs (section 19). Sections 44, 45, and 46 include accounts and account books, 1855–1878, kept by John Catesby Thom (1809–1881) as executor of John Triplett Thom of Berry Hill, Culpeper County. The accounts include “Emancipation Funds” for specific individuals and families and provide information concerning hiring out, tickets for passage (to remove to Bedford County, Pa.), and a reference to recovering John, a fugitive (section 45, pages 7 and 11).

706 Thom family papers, 1784–1953. 86 items. Mss2T3607b.

In a folder of papers of Dr. Joseph Pembroke Thom of Baltimore, Md., is a receipt, 1839, of George Fitzhugh to Thom for the slave Phil Robert.

707 Thom family papers, 1834–1867. 152 items. Mss1T3602c.

Largely consist of the papers of Doctor Joseph Pembroke Thom ([1828–1899] of Culpeper County). Section one contains the correspondence, 1862–1864, of William Henry DeCourcy Wright of Maryland including a communication from Ann Burell, a freed slave living in Troy, N.Y., requesting clothes from her former owner and recalling her relationships with Wright family members. Section three consists of Dr. Thom’s extensive correspondence while in Europe recovering from wounds suffered while serving in the 1st Virginia Infantry Battalion, C.S.A., at the battle of Kernstown, Va. This series includes letters from Mary Jane Fulton (concerning wartime conditions

in Richmond and family slaves) and T. E. Skinner (of New York City concerning the end of the Civil War and speculation about the fate of freedmen in the South).

708 Thomas family papers, 1838–1971. 99 items. Mss1T3685d.

This collection primarily consists of the personal papers of John William Thomas (1809–1889) as a farmer in Southampton County and a merchant in Norfolk, in part, concerning the distillation of liquor in Southampton County. Section 3 contains correspondence between John William Thomas and Nelson Thomas, a freedman.

709 Thornton, Lucy (Battaile) (1767–1840), papers. 1798–1862. 14 items. Mss2T3959b. Typescript copies.

Papers of a Fredericksburg slaveholder. A letter, 1799, to Mary Robinson relates her distress that the overseer has beaten one of the slaves too severely.

710 Thornton family papers, 1744–1945. 1,248 items. Mss1T3977b. Microfilm reels C508-C513.

Papers of the Thornton family of Lauderdale County, Shelby County, and Memphis, Tenn. Section 16 contains an 1844 agreement concerning thirty slaves including dower slaves. Also in the same section, a hiring agreement, 1855, specifies clothes to be provided, and an 1855 notice concerns acceptable terms of credit for an auction to hire out slaves. A letter, 1866, from John Zachariah of Memphis, Tenn., requests his former mistress, Agatha Bush of Nashville, Tenn., to send a letter of character reference to the employer for whom he works tending cows (section 61).

711 Thornton family papers, 1773–1909. 57 items. Mss1T3977c.

This collection consists of widely scattered personal and family correspondence, financial accounts, and legal records concerning the purchase or sale of land in Stafford County, and of slaves, kept by members of the Forbes, Taylor, and Thornton families of Virginia. Section 4 contains a deed, 1799, of Benjamin Alsop to Robert Dunbar concerning a slave. Section 5 contains deeds, 1814–1824, of John Browne Cutting and John Moncure to Murray Forbes (1782–1863) concerning slaves. Section 9 contains an undated inventory of slaves, corn, livestock, and tools rented at Mount Poney, Culpeper County(?), by John Thompson to Samuel Haning. Section 10 contains a deed, 1811, of William Brooke to Lewis Alexander concerning slaves.

712 Tiedeken, Donald, collector, papers, 1861–1865. 46 items. Mss1T4407a. Photocopies and typed transcriptions.

This collection of materials includes correspondence of one Confederate War Department employee and 25 Confederate soldiers in Virginia concerning personal and family matters, camp life, and military operations. Section 7 contains letters, 1863–1864, originating from Petersburg, written by L. W. Griffin, T. E. Harris, R. P. Page, and Thomas C. Sutton concerning local African Americans, military life and operations, and family life.

713 Tilson, Stephen, essay, “The Role of the Virginia Militia in 1800–1801.” 18 pp. Mss7:3F221T469:1. Photocopy.

Written at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, in 1974, concerning Gabriel’s Insurrection.

714 Todd family papers, 1709–1951. 95 items. Mss1T5662c.

The papers of the Todd family cover several generations of Baptist ministers from King and Queen County. William Todd (1778–1855) of Mattaponi Baptist Church, King and Queen County, his son, William Bernard Todd (1809–1855), and Joseph Robert Garlick, who was also an educator at Bruington Female Institute, King and Queen County, are all represented.

Scattered correspondence, accounts, and legal and other papers chiefly concern church matters, family and social life, slaves, and the settlement of estates. Specifically, there are accounts of William Todd concerning the hiring out of slaves and the death of William (a slave) in section 8. Section 10 contains legal papers, 1856–1863, concerning the estates of William Todd and William Bernard Todd discussing slaves, listing some by name and indicating their monetary values.

715 Toler, Benjamin (d. 1808), list, 1783. 3 pp. Mss2T5757a1.

List, 12 November 1783, concerns slaves, livestock, and other possessions of Samuel Gist in Goochland, Hanover, and Louisa counties.

716 Tompkins family papers, 1792–1869. 2,930 items. Mss1T5996a. Microfilm reels C530-C537.

Primarily consist of the records of ship captain Christopher Tompkins of Mathews County and his son, Christopher Quarles Tompkins of Richmond. An 1834 letter of Colin Clarke of Richmond to the elder Tompkins concerns Clarke’s purchase of slaves from the estate of a Colonel Bassett, including two sawyers and a young woman and her two children, and discusses the differences between the slave markets in Richmond and in Gloucester County (section 1). Among the accounts kept by Christopher Tompkins are records, 1818–1822, of the hiring out of slaves belonging to the orphans of William Lane (for whom Tompkins served as guardian), including names, ages, and contract prices (section 13).

The commonplace book, 1863–1867, kept by Christopher Quarles Tompkins at the Dover Coal Mines in Goochland County includes diary entries for 1864–1865, a record of supplies issued to slaves in 1863 (with slaves, owners, and occupations identified), a list of slave and free black laborers in 1863, records of slaves hired to work at Dover and the adjacent Trent’s Tuckahoe Pits, 1864–1865, and a list of free black laborers hired in 1865 (section 35). A sheet entitled “Cash and Clothing issued to Pit Hands,” dated 24 December 1864, lists white and black laborers and indicates that some are farm hands (section 40).

717 Tompkins family papers, 1800–1871. 107 items. Mss1T5996d. Microfilm reel C539.

An 1809 letter from Miles King of Centre Ville, Mathews County, to Christopher Tompkins provides considerable detail about the murder of an overseer named Mathews by a group of field slaves, their attempt to hide the deed, and the discovery, confession, and punishment of the conspirators; an 1832 letter by the slave Jack Lewis to Tompkins concerns his hiring out to work in

the Norfolk Navy Yard and his request for aid in securing his pay and a pass (section 1). Jack Foster, a slave of Christopher Quarles Tompkins, wrote to his master in 1862 from Camp Success, a Confederate military outpost in Giles County, concerning the location of his future service and his need for fishing hooks; Samuel Thomas, also a slave, wrote to Tompkins from Mathews County in 1862 concerning his health and personal needs during wartime; and a third slave, Sam Tompkins, wrote an undated letter of thanks for supplies he had recently received from his master (section 7).

In 1855, Richmond slave dealer Peyton Johnston issued a printed receipt to Christopher Quarles Tompkins for the purchase of Julia and her two children for \$510 (section 8). Jack Foster wrote additional letters, 1864–1865, to Christopher Tompkins (1848–1918), the son of his master, whom he addressed as “Dear Friend and Young Master.” The letters primarily concern his activities as servant to the officers of the 36th Virginia Infantry Regiment, stationed at Princeton, Mercer County (now W.Va.) (section 11).

718 Tompkins family papers, 1800–1877. 366 items. Mss1T5996c. Microfilm reels C537-C538.

Primarily the papers of John Patterson and of merchant and shipbuilder Christopher Tompkins of Mathews County and military officer Christopher Quarles Tompkins of Richmond. Patterson’s papers include an 1804 deed of trust involving land in Mathews County and seven male and female slaves in order to cover the loan of money and materials for the construction of a ship (section 4) and an inventory, ca. 1824, of Patterson’s estate in Mathews County listing fifty-six slaves by name and value and indicating the occupations of some (section 7).

An 1829 letter from Governor William Branch Giles to Christopher Tompkins, as colonel of the 61st Virginia Militia Regiment, praises Tompkins’s promptness in calling out citizen-soldiers to “suppress the insubordinate spirit” among slaves in his county (section 10). Materials concerning the 1804 voyage of the merchant ship *Thomas Wilson* from Norfolk to London, Eng., under Tompkins’s command include several crew lists noting the presence of slaves (section 13).

The remaining materials of note in this collection derive from the guardianship of the heirs of Walter Lane of Mathews County by Christopher Tompkins. These documents include accounts on behalf of Louisa Lane, in part consisting of records concerning the hiring out of slaves from 1818 to 1822 and the medical care of a slave in 1823 (section 17), and on behalf of John Lane, consisting of additional hiring out records for the same period (section 18). An 1820 list of slaves at North End in Mathews County includes monetary valuations (section 20).

719 Tompkins family papers, 1801–1862. 12 items. Mss1T5996b.

Includes an undated inventory and appraisal of the estate of John Patterson in Mathews County, listing slaves by name, age, and value; and an account of sales from the estate, 1824, including slaves and listing purchaser, name, and amount of purchase (section 5).

720 Traylor, Robert Lee (1864–1907), collector, papers, 1752–1920. 352 items. Mss1T6995a. Microfilm reel B46.

Private collector and antiquarian. Section 1 contains two receipts (imprints), 1857, issued to Albert Washington Traylor by Thomas James Deane at Goochland Court House for Lavinia, age twelve, and Winney, age five. Section 29 includes an affidavit, 1832, for the appraisal of six slaves (one being a mother) and a bond (imprint), 1821, of Jemima Holladay Rawlings of Spotsylvania County to six members of the Rawlings family for the slave Susan.

721 Tredegar Company, Richmond, bond, 1864. 1 p. Mss4T7138a1. Microfilm reel C539.

Issued 1 January 1864 to J. M. Burton for \$300 for the hire of a slave as an iron worker. Additional information concerning the Tredegar Iron Works may be found in the papers of Richard Edward Archer (1834–1918), in particular his account book, 1861–1863, which records hirings for 1863 (Mss5:3Ar234) and his diary, 1864–1865, which also refers to hirings (Mss5:1Ar234).

722 Turner, Lewis, will, 1818. 5 pp. Mss2T8552b.

Lewis Turner, a free African American farmer of Sussex County, made provisions in his will for his wife, Aggai, to be emancipated at his death if the state legislature would allow her to remain in the state, otherwise she would pass to his nephew Wylie Turner, also a free African American, with her legacy in a trust. Turner also made provisions for his brother, Scisms Turner, his sister, Sally James, his seven children, and grandson. Turner made arrangements for sale of land to Harrison Jenkins, a free African American, and provided land for James Wright, an African American to be freed at age twenty-one.

723 Turner, Robert H., recollections, ca. 1897. 2 vols. Mss7:3E458:1–2.

Personal recollections of the Virginia convention of 1861, one volume being handwritten in a notebook, the other a bound typescript. The narrative covers the development of the conflict between the northern and southern sections, beginning with the colonial period to the point of Virginia's secession, and discusses such issues as protective tariffs, restrictions on the slave trade, states' rights and the Constitution, the Missouri Compromise, and John Brown's raid.

724 Turner family papers, 1740–1927. 3,904 items. Mss1T8596a. Microfilm reels C436-C443.

Primarily the records of a farming family of Kinloch and Montrose in Fauquier County. The collection includes two account books, 1807–1824 and 1825–1838, kept by Thomas Turner at Kinloch, primarily concerning agricultural and blacksmith operations. The earlier volume also includes a diary, 1839–1841 and 1850, and accounts, 1851–1853, of Edward Carter Turner concerning agricultural operations (sections 2–3). Another diary (section 8), 1839, and an account book (section 11), 1839–1868, also concern farming operations. Edward C. Turner's 1863 diary (section 9) details farming activities at Kinloch but also concerns his servants' lack of cooperation with raiding Federal troops (page 19) and a lengthy recounting (pages 23–26) of the slave Staunton's successful attempt to have his wife Eliza and her children released from slavery with the aid of Federal troops.

725 Tyler, Julia (Gardiner) (1820–1889), papers, 1844–1946. 297 items. Mss1T9715b. Microfilm reel C290.

Wife of John Tyler, tenth president of the United States. Section 6 contains a letter, 1867, from Samuel Chapman Armstrong of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, concerning backrents for Villa Marguerite, near Hampton.

726 Tyree, Richard, certificate of manumission, 1808. 1 p. Mss2T9817a1.

Certificate of manumission, dated 8 June 1807, concerning Dolly Bird, a slave of Campbell County.