

Bound Volumes, ca. 1782 -1934 in the Ball and Gilchrist Families' Papers, 1746-1999

[*working draft*]

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Extent:

2158 items (unbound – See 2005 USCS Program description)

44 volumes

5 oversize flat files

Photographs

Background:

Residents of lowcountry South Carolina; members of the Ball, Gilchrist and related families owned rice plantations located along the banks of the Cooper River in St. John's Parish, Berkeley District, S.C.

Accession Number: 14226

NOTE: Volumes below are NOT listed in a chronological order.

Volume, 1815-1816 and 1830-1840 - (Volume 1)

List of John Ball's slaves at Pimlico, Hyde Park, St. James, Kensington, the Farm, Belle Isle, Midway, Quinby, and Cedar Hill plantations.

Distribution records for cloth and blankets.

Tax lists.

Record of deaths.

Volume, 1843-1898 - (Volume 2)

Account of births of slaves by name of child, mother, plantation, date of birth and death.

“Mr. Charles Manigault on Rice.”

Record of land transactions with African-Americans.

Distribution records for cloth and blankets.

Postwar commissary and time records.

Unidentified house and chapel drawings.

Terms of lease of “Peas Patch to Hammond for 1895 & 96.”

Work agreements with African-American laborers.

Phosphate records.

Volume, 1873-1905 - (Volume 3)

Commissary sales and wages.

Record of land sales, payments, and interest.

Labor contracts.

Nat Watson in account with John G[ibbes] Shoolbred.

Volume, 1847-1857 - (Volume 4)

Cover – “Mrs. Jane Shoolbred In Account with Thomas G. Simons & Sons No. 1”

Factor – sales of rice at Vanderhorst’s Wharf.

28 April – paid for Mechanic’s Badge for Dick.

Volume, 1844-1864 - (Volume 5)

Notebook of Eliza C. Ball.

Lists of children's names, mother's names, plantation, date of birth, deaths.

Distribution records for blankets.

Record of silver china, and utensils.

1847 – Town kitchen and washroom inventories.

1860-1861 – List of slaves for tax return.

Volume, undated [postwar, later 19th century] - (Volume 6)

Anonymous lecture notes; French literature.

Volume, 1870-1871, 1899, 1928, and n.d. - (Volume 7)

John G. Shoolbred, Quenby.

Clippings of articles on Charleston by Eola Williams including “When Charleston Was Young” and “Taverns and Coffee Houses of Old Charleston.”

pg. 104 – “Phosphate shipped to Charleston.”

Apr. 1870-July 1871 (pg. 105) – “Stores taken on my acct.”

3 loose MS pages – “A Charleston Girl's Diary of the War: Extracts from a Journal Kept During the Great Struggle...”

Volume, 1829-1867 - (Volume 8)

Bible lessons taught by the Rev. Daniel Cobia.

1829-1867 – Journal of Eliza Poyas Ball (1794-1867).

Literary pieces (some original) including: “Lines on St. Phillip's Church destroyed by fire. February 1835” by Harriet S. Poyas and “The disappointment” by Catherine Theus, 1848.

Obituaries of John G. Shoolbred (1842), Catherine Theus (1866), Bishop Gadsden (1852), Eliza C. Ball (1867), and John Ball (27th year).

Volume, 1 Aug. 1839-31 Dec. 1840 - (Volume 9)

Journal of Mathurin Guerin Gibbs.

23 9 Aug. 1839 – re Freeholder Court – “attended...a trial of a coloured man at the Mile house, who was prosecuted for a misdemeanour during a Militia election. Noting that he objected to the jurisdiction of the court “on the ground of his being a white man.” During proceedings “many strange facts were disclosed.” “That in this parish coloured men were allowed the right to vote at all elections and to exercise privileges which are only extended by our Constitution to the free white inhabitants of our State. As his caste was indelibly impressed on his face, and the evidence adduced by him, did not prove the contrary, he was tried and found guilty by the court; but gave notice of his intention to apply for a prohibition, which suspends, for the present, the judgment of the Court.”

17 Aug. 1839 – Giving an account of an unsuccessful deer hunt – “but alas! For the hopes of mortal man! The swamps were swept each dell and thicket searched, but no antlered monarch of the forest or sweet doe sprang, from these coverts, to gladden our hearts with expectation of success and please our ears with the musick of the hounds.”

3 Sept.-16 Oct. 1839 – Re fever prevented his writing in journal although he visited Rice Hope “since the 28th of September from the necessity of attending to the harvest.”

21 Nov. 1839 – Re an attempt of the previous night to steal rice in the barnyard “but the guard on duty scared the thief off, but did not succeed in taking him.”

15 Dec. 1839 – commenting on the “universal feeling of good will” at Christmas, noting – “The slave is exempt from the rule of his master, and revels in the bounty which is bestowed on him; the stranger shares the hospitality of the cheerful hearth; and joy and gladness pervade the land of Christendom,” and relating their celebration.

7 Jan. 1840 – recording the death of his mother in her 87th year and paying tribute to her.

19 Jan. 1840 – re his return to court as a juror “for the purpose of shewing cause in a case of Prohibition...applied for by the person whom I tried, as a freeholder...[who] has applied for a prohibition to stay the execution and set it aside from the want of Jurisdiction, as he alledges, in the said Court, he setting himself up as a white man.”

5 May 1840 – preparing for “our removal to the Pineland. The head sickens at the thought of leaving home at a period when the superintendence of the plantation is most required. But it is the lot of all who live under our sickly skies...”

10 June 1840 – wife Louisa and children suffering with fever.

4 July 1840 – noting “the anniversary of our Country for Tyranny o’erthrown. On its annual return, the heart loves to dwell on those brave men, who braved every thing for liberty and who, during a fierce struggle with one of the most powerful nations of the earth, never blenched; but in adversity were firm and undaunted; in prosperity magnanimous and generous.”

3 Aug. 1840 – re his service as a juror in a case involving the death of a runaway slave who was beaten by the overseer who was angered by the runaway’s failure to locate the hiding place of other runaways and explaining his opposition “to a verdict of manslaughter” which a majority of the jury advocated.

4 Aug. 1840 – giving a description of Mulberry Castle and his impressions of the building and grounds.

16 Sept. 1840 – noting that from 4 June “to the present day, my family have been afflicted with disease. After a short suspension of disease, in which those afflicted appeared to be convalescent, it returned again.”

9 Dec. 1840 – re the death from pleurisy of a field hand named Jim – “In this life, it is our duty to submit to the dispensations of Providence without complaint, and in the divine prayer of our Redeemer, to say ‘Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven.’”

Volume, 20 Dec 1830 and 30 July 1838 - 30 Apr. 1839 – “Rural Calendar No. 4.” - (Volume 10)

1 Aug. 1838 – noting the drought while visiting Rice Hope – “found every thing parched with the intense heat of the sun, and the long absence of rain...It is difficult to determine at present, what will be the harvest. The seasons have been very unpropitious for the crops; high winds, floods of rain, and long droughts, have succeeded each other, so as to impair and cripple vegetation.”

6 Aug. 1838 – crops at Rice Hope being damaged by drought – “every thing is withered and scar, all vegetation is languishing. The season of harvest brings with it no cheering prospects, for, from the present appearances, the earth will yield little increase, and in place of joy, sorrow fills the heart, when the planter reflects, that the provision for the year must be a heavy expense to him.”

31 Aug. 1838 – noting that a boy delivered “a quarter of venison,” killed by his father and reported that deer and turkey were plentiful “in the ravine that surrounds our habitation,” and mentioning his unsuccessful turkey hunt later that day.

23 Sept. 1838 – noting damage to the rice field caused by the cattle entering via broken fences – “the negroes were perfectly unconcerned respecting it, and were planting out turnips, leaving the fields open to the cattle...They are a wretched race, without any regard to the interest of their masters, and bent only on the indulgence of themselves in indolence.”

9 Oct. 1838 – describing signs of the changing season, damage to the landscape caused by a fire, and the “fire-hunter” out hunting deer – “His is a hard occupation threading the thickets and ravines of the fires during the night, in search of game, which he can never be certain of finding, and which, when he does find, may be considered more the effect of chance than any skill which he possesses.”

25 Oct. 1838 – relating the “ferocious and destructive character of hogs” as evidenced by a sow that consumed her three piglets and amazingly took three from another mother “and seemed distressed whenever one approached, and showed her determination to resist their being taken away by snapping at any one that came near them,” and planning to devote the remainder of the fall to mending fences.

15 Nov. 1838 – re a report on the risky condition of his bridges by a Road Commissioner, repairs undertaken immediately and his intention “to construct excellent bridges over the two canals which cross the common highway...”

25-26 Dec. 1838 – giving an account of the celebration of Christmas and recalling its celebration in England and the countries of Europe and remarking – “The revels of Christmas still continue among the slaves, and the song and dance are heard on every side. It is pleasing to hear the sounds of hilarity at this festive season, and to listen to the accents of joy from those who have been labouring through the year.”

13 Jan. 1839 – relating his visit to the Baptist church and contrasting their worship with the service to which he was accustomed in the Episcopal church.

22 Feb. 1839 – noting the birthday of George Washington, “the purest of patriots and the best of men. With him, the good of his country was his sole governing principle...his sole ambition was to render his country independent and happy, and as soon as this was achieved, he abandoned political life, and sought what was dearest to him, the shades of private life and the exercises of domestick virtues. How unlike the politicians of the present day.”

**Volume, 20 Dec. 1830 and 1 May-31 July 1839 – “Rural Calendar No. 5.”
- (Volume 11)**

22 May 1839 – leaving for business in Charleston but hoping to return soon to attend to business on the plantation and “I am desirous of removing to the forest for the summer, that the health of my family may not be endangered by remaining here too long.”

10 June 1839 – preparing to “depart for the forest for the sickly season. May we experience the blessings of health and happiness during the period of our sojourn there; and may we return to this our home, when the frosts of winter shall again visit us, to enjoy the blessings of an abundant harvest and to mingle again with our absent children and those with us, around the hearth of home, and there offer up our united prayers and thanksgivings to our God for the mercies which he may have vouchsafed to us!”

15 June 1839 – citing damage to crops as a result of drought and noting “swamps and ravines are all dry, so as to afford no water for the cattle; the rice fields still retain water in the channels through which the water finds its way to the river,” observing that the rice “bears the drought better than any plant; it is, however...not more than six inches high, and may not have arrived, as yet at the stage when it is most affected by the absence of moisture.”

26 June 1839 – re the conditions of the crops given high temperatures, rain, and wind.

13 July 1839 – re the favorable condition of the crops but noting the grass in the rice and cotton fields – “Whether working it now, will restore it to a healthful appearance, remains to be ascertained by experiment. I have ordered it to be done next week, for with my small force, I have been unable to do so sooner.”

31 July 1839 – re the prospects of a good harvest and remarking – “the only discouraging circumstance in my prospects for the present year, is my small force, which prevents me from paying that attention to every part of the crop which it requires. But we should be content, and make our best exertions to accomplish all we can, imploring the aid of him to whom we are indebted for all we have and without whose blessing we are nothing.

Volume, 1836-1837 and 1 Jan. 1841-31 Jan. 1844 – “Rural Calendar” and public sales book, listing books sold on account of Dr. J. Rhett Motte and others, furniture, cutlery, slaves, houses, and land - (Volume 12)

15 Jan. 1841 – serving as a juror at the trial of a free person of color “who had used threatening language to one of the inhabitants of the parish” and noting that he requested a prohibition “as he was a free indian, and the action of the magistrate’s court was thus suspended for a time.”

4 Mar. 1841 – noting the day of President Harrison’s inauguration and commenting – “In these days, when interest and not patriotism govern men, it is difficult to repose confidence in any publick Man. In the olden time, principle governed statesmen, but now power is the sole object, regardless of principle.”

18 Apr. 1841 – relating that his gray mare had fallen into a water hole and would likely die there as “the exertions of two hands were unable to get her out to-night” and commenting – “But misfortunes have now become familiar to me, as to seem to be my lot for the remaining years I have to live. May it teach me the vanity of all earthly things, and point my hopes and aspirations to those things which are more enduring, and teach me to be reconciled to whatever may befall me in this world.”

20 May 1841 – noting the family’s move for the summer to the Barrows, “a pine-land settlement in St. John’s parish, Berkeley.”

7 June 1841 – noting the heat of the day and burning the undergrowth in the woods “to see if it would remove the mosquitoes, which are very troublesome. It renders the scene less attractive, but beauty must sometimes yield to convenience, and the time will be short ere the black and gloomy surface will be changed into smiling verdure.”

4 July 1841 – commenting on the anniversary of American independence, “a glorious day to the lovers of Liberty, but how has that glow of patriotism been damped by the changes which have taken place in a few years. Party has changed to faction, and self-aggrandizement has taken the place of patriotism. The only thought which seems to influence those to whom is entrusted the Legislative power of the country, is to acquire power...”

25 July 1841 – stating that he rode over to Whiteville to read the service at the request of the rector and observing – “The village of Whiteville is a small but neat looking summer retreat among the pines and black jacks of one of our southern forests, as are the sites of all the summer retreats of our clime, and has been marked by its healthiness ever since its settlement. The society there, as far as I have seen, appears polished and is marked by that kind heartedness which is the soul of social life.”

25 Dec. 1841 – re the celebration of Christmas – “The Christian world is connected together in brotherhood this day, and delights to pay its adoration to Him who redeemed it, and whose Nativity is, this day, celebrated.”

19 May 1842 – preparing to move to the “forest” – “The inconveniences are many but it is necessary for the preservation of the health of our family, and God grant that we may enjoy that inestimable blessing through the summer and autumnal months.”

20 May 1842 – noting the family’s move to the forest and his staying behind “until the crop is worked and the fences made secure so as to preserve the fields from the depredations of animals.”

9 Sept. 1842 – noting the signs of autumn with the turning of leaves and owls gathering around “our mansion in the forest.”

26 Nov. 1842 – describing the beauties of the day which would be repeated the following day – “It is thus with the great works of the Creator, Man alone is an exception. He frets and struts his hour upon the ‘Stage and then is heard no more.’”

24 May 1843 – observing the crows building their nests “on the lofty pines over looking the fields so as to be ready to gather their food, when the crow-minder is negligent. The mock-birds, fearful of the destruction of their eggs or young, give them battle whenever they approach the trees on which their nests are...”

7 June 1843 – re his service as a juror in the case of a slave who died after being “cruelly whipped by the overseer,” objecting to the acquittal of the overseer – “The culprit is arraigned, the guilt proved, and yet the jurors acquit. There has not within my recollection been a single conviction since the law has been passed. It is a stain upon the people of our State.”

21 Aug. 1843 – attending the funeral services of a young child at Biggin Church, describing the countryside as he rode to the church, and his impression of Biggin Church – “The Church stands in a quiet, secluded spot with some hickory trees before the entrance and a wild forest surrounding it; the tomb-stones, which are numerous for a country churchyard in our State, give a melancholy air to the holy place, and the remains of the old Church, which was burnt during the Revolution, give increased interest to the sacred scene. The present church is large for a country one; its form that of an oblong square with doors on three sides; no portico ornaments it, the want of which, I think a fault in a church; the modest spire and the church going bell so delightful amid the scenes of nature, are seldom found in our country churches.”

25 Dec. 1843 – re the celebration of Christmas – “Even our domesticks enjoy the season, when they are exempt from labour, and allowed to riot for three days, the period of our modern Saturnalia.”

Volume, 1836-1837, 1 Feb. 1844-8 Sept. 1845, and 19 Mar.-25 Aug. 1846 – “Rural Calendar” and sales book listing sales of books, clothes, furniture, and Bob Savannah plantation in St. Paul Parish - (Volume 13)

2 Mar. 1844 – stating that he rode 18 miles to pay taxes and observing that “the axe has been busily employed in the woods adjoining the road, and a small hut has been erected for the wood cutters. The fall of the majestick trees of the forest impresses the heart with sadness; but the avarice of man regards not the beauty of nature, and would mar the most lovely object to gratify the passion of gain.”

9 Apr. 1844 – returning after visiting friends on the Cooper River and re his impressions of the plantations – “the rice plantations on the river exhibit a striking contrast to those in the interior...the mansions on both banks of the river standing in relief on the dark forest of pines that skirt the horizon...”

31 May 1844 – noting that flying squirrels “have taken refuge in the upper part of our forest residence, and descend to the closet at night, to depredate on the grist, corn and other articles of food which we have there...they are quite tame and look with their bright eyes on any one that goes into the closet.”

4 July 1844 – commenting on the anniversary of “American Independence” – “the heart feels warmed when it contemplates the virtues and patriotism which characterized those times...Alas! How fallen is our state. Self aggrandizement absorbs every nobler feeling of man’s nature; the love of power and the love of wealth sway the minds of the generality of those in whose hands are placed the destinies of our unhappy country...”

2 Aug. 1844 – re the effects of the drought which “has been the longest since commencing the pursuit of agriculture; the atmosphere is hot with the excessive duration of dry weather, and its effects must be injurious to the crops, and prevent the planting of that part of the crop which the season requires to be not put into the earth to render it productive.”

31 Aug. 1844 – re a visit to Rice Hope where he “found the growing crop, except cotton, suffering much from the long drought; slip-potatoes and rice will yield little or nothing with me, unless rain comes.”

9 Oct. 1844 – re his impressions of Mulberry – “the scenery about Mulberry is beautiful, but these beauties are left unimproved, and exist as the hand of Nature found them. The river view is always animating; the different settlements, the boats on the river, and a white sail, here and there, gliding over the running waters of the river, give variety and loneliness to the scene.”

30 Nov. 1844 – noting St. Andrew’s day and the beginning of advent season and obtaining permission to use a landing “for the removal of our furniture and people and other things to our new residence in Santee.”

15 Dec. 1844 – noting their last Sunday at Rice Hope – “we have experienced blessings during a sojourn of seven years, and feel grateful to that supreme Being who has conferred these blessings on us.”

17 Dec. 1844 – the family dispersing in anticipation of their move.

19 Dec. 1844 – re his emotions upon departing Rice Hope – “It is now seven years, since with high and ardent hopes, I removed from Charleston to Rice-Hope with my family to try my fortune as a planter; In that round of time, misfortunes have passed over me; my weak force in hands have rendered me unable to pay for the place, and it has been sold under a foreclosure of the mortgage, and I am again compelled to remove into another parish to seek my fortune anew...”

20 Dec. 1844 – re their arrival at Limerick and his impressions of the place after a lapse of 15 years.

21 Dec. 1844 – their arrival at Jericho – “The settlement has a comfortable appearance, and although the dwelling house is not in such order as to render it very comfortable in cold weather, being unsashed, yet it may in time be made so, the style which we should aim at introducing is the Cottage, and should we prove successful in planting, we will endeavour to make it as comfortable and picturesque as we possibly can.”

23 Dec. 1844 – moving to Jericho and viewing the property with the overseer.

19 Feb. 1845 – remarking that they did not have a garden “as yet; so that our home is not graced with the early flowers, the snow-drop, violets, and jonquils, white and yellow, do not bloom around us, as they wont to do, in years past; but I am now daily engaged in laying one out...”

4 Mar. 1845 – noting the signs of spring and the inauguration of James Polk as President – “Elevated to that high station by the Democratick States’ Rights men, and pledged to support the principles of that party, there is a hope that more propitious times will be the result of his administration; but the country is so degraded by the prevalence of selfish policy, as to make that hope faint; the patriotism of the Revolution has passed away...”

30 Mar. 1845 – reading the service to the slaves at Limerick.

1 Apr. 1845 – the dogwoods blooming – “its simple white blossoms are seen from afar through the leafy woods.”

1 May 1845 – re a visit to Cedar Hill where he “saw the advantages of enterprise in conducting agricultural pursuits; through the judicious employment of manures...” And mentioning other plantations while returning to Jericho.

20 May 1845 – noting their removal to the pineland about a mile and a half from Jericho and lamenting Mat's sickness with country fever.

30 June 1845 – citing the beneficial effects of the recent rains and characterizing the summer as “the hottest we have had for 7 years (1838), and the heat has had more injurious effects on vegetation than that year.”

1 Sept. 1845 – re the recent illness of himself and son Isaac and riding with his wife to Limerick to read the service to the slaves.

20 May 1846 – noting that the family removed to the pineland.

8 June 1846 – re the frequent rains which hindered “those who have to sow rice at this late season; for little can be done, and the rice fields have been so full during the Spring as to prevent early planting in inland situations, where the difficulty of getting off the water is very great.”

4 July 1846 – noting the country's 70th birthday and the passing of the Revolutionary leaders – “Let this race contemplate the bright example which these worthies have left for imitation, and pursue the same course,” and mentioning the war in Mexico.

21 Aug. 1846 – commenting on the death of his daughter's aunt Miss Smith, “the last of the old branch of the family; and...an interesting specimen of the ladies of the olden time...”

Ball Family Genealogy – [undated] - (Volume 14)

Ball family genealogy. Also includes information on the Poyas, Gibbs, Gilchrist, Gendron, Child, and Foster families.

Volume, 1783-1810 - (Volume 15)

John Ball's book as executor for the estate of J.C. Ball.

School exercises of Eleanor Ball.

Record of expenses on various plantations.

Volume, 1804-1890 - (Volume 16)

Limerick plantation book kept by Elias Ball until his death in 1810, his nephew Isaac Ball until 1825, and by Isaac's son William James Ball.

Lists of slave children, mother's name, plantation, birth and death dates for Limerick, Jericho, Cypress, Quinby, Hyde Park, Cedar Hill, and Halidon Hill.

Distribution records for blankets and cloth.

1804-1809 – Record of overseers and dates of activities at Midway plantation.

1847-1890 – Occasional journal, largely records of rain, frost, and snow.

Volume, 1800-1801 - (Volume 17)

Composition book of Isaac Ball.

Volume, 1782-1783 (5 pages) - (Volume 18)

Copies of correspondence re John Coming Ball.

Volume, 1800 and 1891-1894 - (Volume 19)

1800 – Composition book of Isaac Ball.

Pressed leaves with listing of leaf and location.

Volume, 23 June-10 Oct. 1845 - (Volume 20)

Journal of Eliza Catherine Ball, widow of Isaac Ball kept while traveling in Great Britain, France, Switzerland, and Germany with her son John.

3 Aug. 1845 – attending service at St. Martin's – "I think a coloured man was in the pew with me this evening, by the short tight looking hair, not very pleasant to the feelings of a Southerner."

Volume, 5 May 1847-13 April 1859 and Dec. 1859 - (Volume 21)

Record book of Strawberry Agricultural Society. In 1859 the Society conducted no business for want of a quorum.

5 May 1847 – organizational meeting, constitution, list of members.

Pgs. 18-21 – Dr. B. Huger's report on his experiences with manure.

Pg. 21 – J.W. Read’s experiment with corn.

Pg. 31 – “On the Culture of Peas in the Swamp.”

20 Sept. 1849 – Planters met to confer on the practicability of keeping the Cooper River “fresh during a drought.” List of subscribers, acreage, and payment.

18 Oct. 1849 – report of committee.

15 July 1850 (pgs. 39-45) – report of Major Charles Parker.

Meetings less regular beginning in 1852 and several not held for want of a quorum.

List of books belonging to the Strawberry Agricultural Society.

Volume, 1830-1840 - (Volume 22)

Autograph album of Catherine E. Poyas containing literary compositions signed by friends.

Volume, 1809-1834 - (Volume 23)

Record of hogs killed and cuts of meat provided slaves on various plantations including Limerick, Quinby, Jericho, and Hyde Park.

Volume, 1786-1803 - (Volume 24)

John Coming Ball’s record of the hiring out of his African-American slave carpenters.

Volume, 1928-1933 - (Volume 25)

Lyrics of spirituals performed by the Plantation Melody Singers, programs, and Lydia C. Ball’s sketch of the group’s history from 1925-1933.

Volume, undated - (Volume 26)

Lyrics of spirituals.

Volume, 1861-1862 and 1905-1919 - (Volume 27)

Literary compositions of Lydia C. Ball and Catherine G. Poyas including “Greeting for Victory” (Charleston, 1861); “The Lenten Fast of 1862”; and “Hampton Legion” (1861).

Volume, 1867-1868 - (Volume 28)

Student notebook of Elias Ball kept at South Carolina University containing lectures on history and political philosophy by Robert W. Barnwell and chemistry by John LeConte.

Volume, 1847-1859 - (Volume 29)

Treasurer’s book of the Strawberry Agricultural Society.

Volume, 14 Apr.-13 June 1884 - (Volume 30)

Juvenile diary.

Volume, Good Friday, 1812-1 Sept. 1852 - (Volume 31)

Occasional journal kept by Eliza Catherine Ball, chiefly religious thoughts and statements of faith often in conjunction with family deaths, including those of her husband, children, grandchildren, mother, and other family members.

Volume, 1844 - (Volume 32).

“Limerick; or, Country Life in South Carolina. A Poem.” by C[atherine] G[endron] P[oymas].

Volume, 25 May 1865-15 Apr. 1867 - (Volume 33)

Copies of letters written by Francis G. Cart (in Charleston, S.C.) to William Ball during Reconstruction, re sales of his rice, shipments of plantation and household supplies, and the arrest and subsequent trial of several of Ball’s employees who were apparently charged with theft of rice.

Volume, 1821-1840 - (Volume 34)

Journal kept by Mathurin Guerin Gibbs. Also literary compositions including "Spring," "Julian, the Apostate," "Military Glory," "On the Immortality of the Soul," "Scenes of Nature," "Lord Byron," and "Sir Walter Scott."

1821 – Journal of a trip from Charleston to Savannah.

1840 – "Lines written on leaving the Barrows, in the autumn of 1840."

Volume, 1850-1852 - (Volume 35)

Literary compositions of Catherine Theus including "Phantoms," "Thankfulness," "The Cherub Voice," "Flower Strewing," and "A Requiem."

Volume, 1843, 1848, and n.d. - (Volume 36)

Miss Anna M. Gleason at the academy of Mrs. E[lizabeth] A[nn] P[oyas].

1848 – "Useful Things" and "The Solar System."

Volume, 1821-1825 - (Volume 37)

Diary kept by Ann Ball (1753-1826).

Volume, 1877 - (Volume 38)

Diary kept by 10 year-old M.L. Ball.

Volume, 1879-1880 and 1891 - (Volume 39)

Autograph album of Eliza C. Ball.

Volume, 1925-1927 - (Volume 40)

Record of concerts performed by the Plantation Melody Singers with listing of spirituals sung at each concert.

Volume, 1921 - (Volume 41)

Record of household expenses.

Volume, 1855-1857 - (Volume 42)

Account book kept by Jane Ball Shoolbred, Quinby plantation.

Volume, 18 Jan. 1923-1934 - (Volume 43)

Reminiscences recorded over a period of time by Mary Gibbs Ball, widow of William James Ball and daughter of Mathurin Guerin Gibbs.

Recollections of her childhood at Rice Hope, her parents and siblings, memories of play, Civil War and Reconstruction, her husband, children, and grandchildren, Limerick plantation, her move to Charleston after her husband's death, and African-American slave and free.

Volume (unbound), Mar. 1812-1 Sept. 1852 - (Volume 44)

Occasional journal of Eliza Catharine Poyas Ball copied by her daughter Jane Shoolbred Ball. Chiefly religious meditations seeking forgiveness for sins and transgressions, prayers for her husband and other family members, and record of texts for sermons delivered by various priests.