

Planters and Business Men
The Guignard Family
of
South Carolina
1795-1930

Edited by
ARNEY R. CHILDS

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA PRESS
COLUMBIA 1957



GABRIEL GUIGNARD (1706-1757)

SOUTH CAROLINANA

ROBERT L. MERIWETHER

General Editor



From the Collections of
THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY
and
THE SOUTH CAROLINIANA LIBRARY

SOUTH CAROLINIANA

No. 1. *Colonial South Carolina: Two Contemporary Descriptions.*

Edited by Chapman J. Milling

No. 2. *The Lides Go South—and West: The Record of a Planter Migration in 1835.*

Edited by Fletcher M. Green

No. 3. *Wadboo Barony: Its Fate as Told in Colleton Family Papers, 1773-1793.*

Edited by J. H. Easterby

No. 4. *Family Letters of the Three Wade Hamptons, 1782-1901.*

Edited by Charles E. Cauthen

No. 5. *A Barhamville Miscellany.*

Edited by Hennig Cohen

No. 6. *The Guignard Family of South Carolina, 1795-1930.*

Edited by Arney R. Childs

FOREWORD

With this volume the South Caroliniana Society and Library present the sixth number in the *South Caroliniana* series, chosen from the personal and business papers entrusted to their keeping. The record of this mid-country South Carolina family covers almost exactly the first century and a half of the middle country's chief city. Columbia's fortunes have been paralleled by those of the Guignards. They had their part in the development of the new state capital from a straggling village into the little ante-bellum city of planters and merchants—by 1860 already a center of political, educational and cultural activity. They shared the city's hardships in war and reconstruction, and the struggle to rebuild from dire poverty a structure worthy of family and state traditions.

This history must be picked out bit by bit from a mass of papers which carry chiefly the story of every-day life and business. To the difficult task Mrs. Childs has brought her knowledge of the history of the state and her long acquaintance with the family and city. The volume is a tribute to her scholarship and skill as well as to the talents and stamina of the five generations of Guignards whose history she has traced.

This volume prints only a selection from the three thousand Guignard Papers, but, thanks to a careful abstract made by Mrs. Childs, the Library has copies of a calendar of the whole Collection which is available on interlibrary loan.

The family story as told by the letters in the Collection is naturally centered in the careers of its men. But with the expanding opportunities for women in our generation, the Guignard sisters emerged from the anonymity of home and plantation duties to public recognition in business, medicine and art. Miss Caroline and the late Miss Susan Guignard, generous patrons of Columbia's art, music and dramatic organizations, have also been staunch friends to the South Caroliniana Library. They paid its work a signal honor when as representatives of the family they placed the records of their forebears and brothers in its care.

R. L. M.

| CONTENTS | |
|--|------|
| | PAGE |
| Foreword | v |
| Introduction | ix |
| 1. John Gabriel Guignard I, 1795-1820 | 1 |
| 2. James Sanders Guignard I, 1799-1856 | 13 |
| 3. John Gabriel Guignard II and James Sanders Guignard II, 1824-1867 | 33 |
| 4. James Sanders Guignard III and John Gabriel Guignard III, 1851-1900 | 89 |
| 5. Gabriel Alexander Guignard, 1880-1930 | 135 |
| Appendix: Genealogical Table | 149 |

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Gabriel Guignard, 1706-1757 | <i>Frontispiece</i> |
| John Gabriel Guignard's Home in Columbia— Facing page | 3 |
| Surveyor's Compass used by John Gabriel Guignard I,— Facing page | 3 |
| James Sanders Guignard I, 1780-1856— Facing page | 15 |
| John Gabriel Guignard II, 1801-1857— Facing page | 35 |
| James Sanders Guignard II, 1803-1868— <i>By W. H. Scarborough</i> —Facing page | 35 |
| Frances Guignard Mayrant, 1815-1890— <i>By W. H. Scarborough</i> —Facing page | 53 |
| John Gabriel Guignard III, 1832-1913— <i>By Clara Barret Strait</i> —Facing page | 91 |
| Gabriel Alexander Guignard, 1860-1926— Facing page | 137 |
| Mary Guignard, 1862-1938— <i>By Frederic Webber</i> —Facing page | 149 |

Artist unknown except where noted.

Frances G. Mayrant's portrait owned by Mrs. Charles J. Cate, Jr. of Columbia.

All the other portraits owned by the Guignard Family, Still Hopes.

INTRODUCTION

Among the apparently worthless random scraps of paper which came to light in the Guignard Collection ¹ is a fragment of a land plat with a notation on the reverse side which caught the eye. The writing is that of John Gabriel Guignard who died in 1822.² He wrote: "This may be of interest or profit to some member of my family some day" and added below, "But I do not think so." This double notation was enclosed in a circle and a rudely drawn pointing finger called attention to it.

This dog-eared but intriguing fragment of paper is in a sense the key to this extensive and important collection of family papers, showing that John Gabriel, the first of the Guignards here represented, established the habit of preserving every kind of written record, a habit which persisted through five generations of his descendants. He gave a reason—"of interest or profit"—which may or may not have animated his successors; but with a typical realism and touch of humor, he added a sane note of caution. It is doubtful that much of the collection of letters, account books, and muniments, so carefully preserved through the years, has been of profit to the Guignards, but there is no question of their historical value and interest, nor of the generosity and sense of public responsibility of the four Guignard sisters who gave them to the South Caroliniana Library and authorized their use.

The papers, numbering about three thousand items, include: early letter books; plantation account books; land grants, land titles and surveys; wills; slave inventories; bills and receipts covering plantation, business, professional, and private accounts; extensive records of administration of estates; and hundreds of letters of personal, business, and public interest.

More than one hundred and fifty years elapse between the first and last items of the Collection which presents a fascinat-

¹ This designation, or "Guignard Papers", will be used in references to all the papers included in the gift by the Guignard Family to the South Caroliniana Library through the University South Caroliniana Society.

² See Genealogical Table, Appendix; this will enable the reader to distinguish the individuals who repeat the favorite family names.

ing picture of generation after generation of men with wide planting interests, operating business or professional enterprises, and holding various public offices.

John Gabriel Guignard, first Treasurer of the Upper Division and then Surveyor General of South Carolina from 1795-1802, left plantations to his only son.³ He left also his surveyor's instruments which were constantly used by the son and grandsons to run out their own lines, or to turn an honest penny, while they, too, planted and added to their inherited acres. The second John Gabriel, grandson of the first, while a planter operating a large farm on the Edisto River, was also a busy country doctor. He kept his plantation accounts and medical day books with equal care—frequently in the same volume. As early as 1850 one of the Guignards had extended his plantation brickyard into a small industry, an enterprise later revived by his grandson and still operated by the family. In the desperate economic struggle after the Civil War the Guignard brothers, James Sanders and John Gabriel, continued to plant. They also cut timber for the northern market, started a mill for making cypress shingles, operated a ferry across the Congaree, made surveys, and took what public office came their way. Finally, Gabriel Alexander Guignard, who died in 1926, was one of the first men to see the possibilities of hydro-electric development in the State and to make a substantial contribution to its realization. By his time planting had receded in importance and business was predominant.

If this brief outline, and the papers themselves, suggest family characteristics they certainly give abundant evidence of tenacity, independence, and a capacity for hard work. This family history refutes the notion sometimes advanced that business and the professions were outside the social pale in the days of the Southern planter aristocracy. Business men or planters, there is no question of the social standing of the Guignards, though there is nothing to suggest that this was

³ The Constitution of 1790, anticipating the moving of the capital from Charleston to Columbia, provided that the finances should be administered from two offices, that for the Upper Division located in Columbia and the Lower Division retained in Charleston. There were two treasurers, and though the Constitution does not designate that either was superior the tone of the letters in the collection suggests that the Treasurer of the Lower Division took some precedence. Some of the difficulties inherent in this plan will appear in the letters from John Gabriel Guignard in Columbia to Simeon Theus in Charleston. The division continued until the Constitution of 1865 made Columbia the single office. See D. D. Wallace, *The History of South Carolina*: 4 vols., New York, 1934, II, 349, 368; III, 238.

a matter of moment to them. That their acumen and honesty were appreciated by their contemporaries is evidenced by the number of estates administered by several Guignards under the wills of their friends and neighbors.

The papers record enough family lawsuits, either entered upon or threatened, to suggest a litigious strain as another family characteristic, but the explanation may lie in the inevitable problems of division of property among the branches of a large family. At this distance it is not always possible to distinguish between a friendly suit brought to clear legal questions and one with more serious purpose. The papers show, however, that there was bitter animus in at least one of these suits.

It is evident that the Guignards were a family of religious conviction and of deep devotion to the Episcopal Church. Early references to camp meetings, an interesting discussion of the propriety of attendance on another church when no Episcopal church was near at hand, the satisfaction expressed when any member of the family was confirmed, are all to be found in the following pages. The first John Gabriel Guignard, who was a founder and warden of the Episcopal church in Stateburg, is buried in the church yard of Trinity Church in Columbia. One of his great-great-grandsons, Sanders Richardson Guignard, was an Episcopal priest. Another, Gabriel Alexander Guignard, was for many years vestryman or warden of Trinity Church. The family tombstones in the churchyard tell the story of a continuous family connection with this communion for more than a hundred years.

There is strong family solidarity evidenced in the correspondence of fathers and children, of brothers and sisters with each other, and in the less intimate family connections. Concern for the health and well being of absent members, veneration for the older members of the family, and keen interest in the welfare of the younger children, constantly recur. The family deaths are recorded with deep feeling.

The organization of the book follows the five generations of the family in chronological order without respect to the amount of the material published. An introduction to each division briefly presents the central figure or figures of the generation under consideration and calls attention to points

of special interest. In preparing the introductory sketches the reliance has been chiefly on facts to be found in the Collection itself with limited consultation of official records and other sources. Attention is purposely focused primarily on the Guignard papers rather than on their various authors.

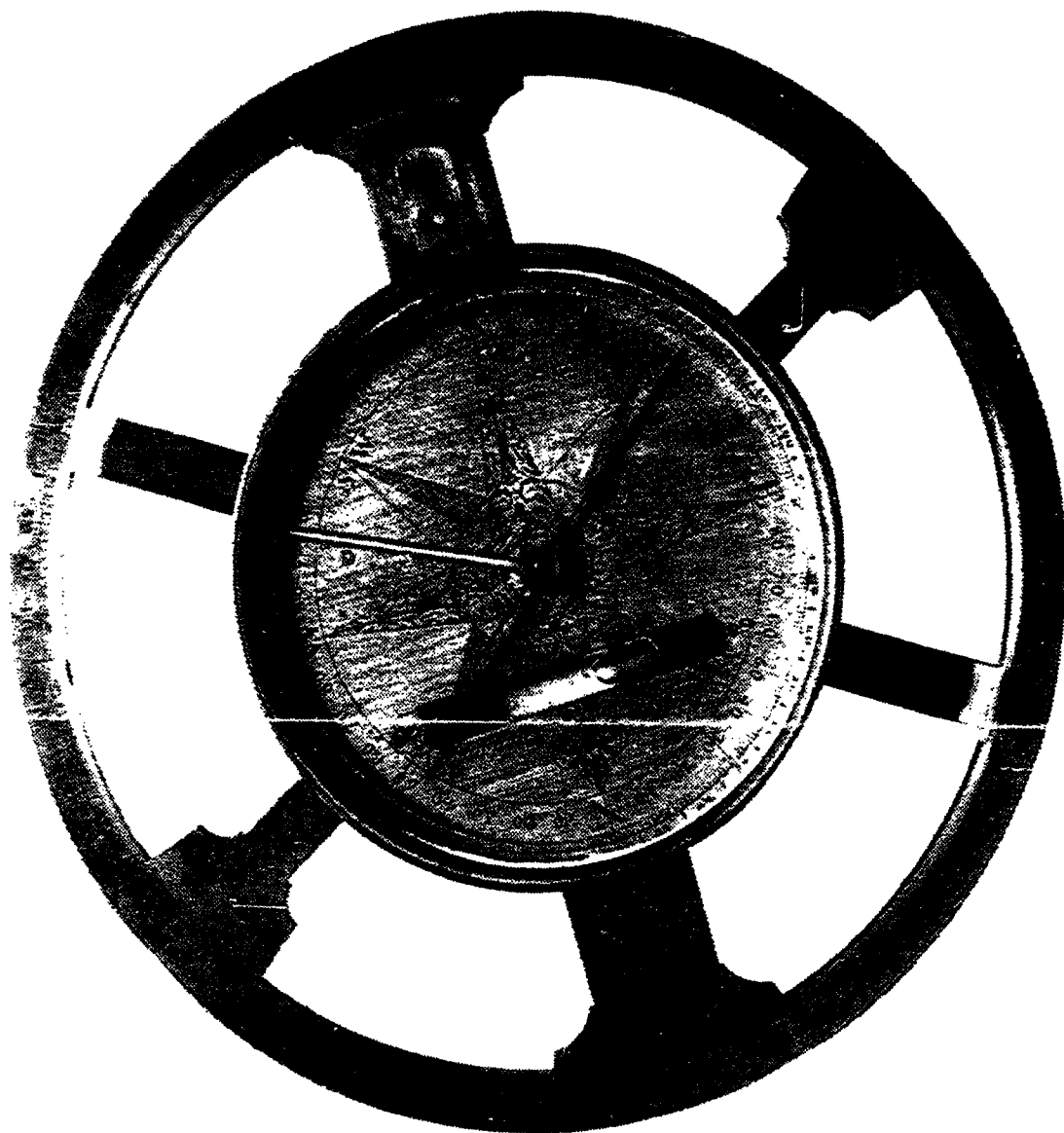
The Guignards, like many of their contemporaries, were rather erratic in punctuation of their letters, and often used the dash as a convenient mark to cover any and all needs. The editor has substituted conventional punctuation where it is needed for easier reading and has supplied capitals for the beginning of sentences. "&" has been rendered "and" except in "&c" and "& Co.". Capitalization and punctuation of salutations, closings, and signatures has been revised and these have been run in continuous lines, but otherwise the manuscript has been faithfully followed.

1

JOHN GABRIEL GUIGNARD I
1795-1820



HOME OF JOHN GABRIEL GUIGNARD I ON SENATE STREET



SURVEYOR'S COMPASS USED BY JOHN GABRIEL GUIGNARD I
IN LAYING OUT THE CITY OF COLUMBIA

JOHN GABRIEL GUIGNARD I

The Guignard family of South Carolina was established by Gabriel Guignard who came to the province from France before 1737. In his will, written in 1754, he states that he was born "in the Island of Oleron near Rochelle . . . in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eight."¹ After the death of his first wife and a child Guignard was married in 1746 to Frances de Liesseline,² who survived him. Of this marriage there were four children, three daughters and one son.

Gabriel Guignard was a cooper and merchant. He attained a degree of success, leaving his widow and children several pieces of property in Charleston, a number of slaves, and substantial cash bequests. He died in 1757 and was buried in the French Huguenot churchyard in Charleston.³

The Guignard Collection begins with the papers of John Gabriel Guignard, son of the emigrant, who was born in Charleston in 1751 and died in Columbia in 1822. Nothing is known of his childhood and youth which were presumably spent in Charleston with his mother who married a second time in 1758.

The Charleston newspapers of 1783 and 1784 give the first indication of the second Guignard's early business interests. In firms organized under three different names—"Guignard and Freneau," "Postell and Guignard," "Slann and Guignard"—he was concerned with the operation of general stores at 81 Tradd Street.⁴ A torn account book in the Collection with seven pages of entries, dated 1788 and 1789, notes articles of clothing and household goods "to be kept for sale by Mr. Manson on account of J. G. Guignard and Co." Among the various things listed are: "salt petre, guns fowling, Station-

¹ Attested copy dated 1851 in the Collection.

² The name is variously spelled. This form is used by A. S. Salley in *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* (1900-1951 hereafter cited as *SCHM*), XXXVIII, 51 (April 1937). In the "Register of Christ Church Parish," *ibid.*, XX, 69 (Jan., 1919), occurs the marriage notice of Gabriel Guignard to Fanny Lesesseline.

³ The stone is no longer in the churchyard but there is a plaque in the church reading: "Gabriel Guignard France Carolina 1708-1757."

⁴ *South Carolina Weekly Gazette* (Charleston), May 10, 1783; August 16, 1783; October 6, 1784.

ary, trowsers, cambricks, velveretts, Marsailles quilting." Marginal comments and corrections are in Guignard's handwriting, but the accounts recorded in British money are in another hand, presumably that of a clerk.

Before his marriage in 1779 Guignard had moved from Charleston to High Hills of Santee near what is now Stateburg in Sumter County.⁵ In 1785 he advertised a plantation for sale there,⁶ however he continued his residence in Stateburg for some years longer.⁷ In 1788 he was one of the founders of Claremont Episcopal Church, now the Church of the Holy Cross at Stateburg, serving as warden from 1788 to 1794.⁸

In 1795 Guignard completed what was to be the family pattern of planting, business, and public office, and established the future family home when he became Treasurer of the Upper Division of South Carolina with his office in Columbia.⁹ He continued as Treasurer until 1798 when he was elected Surveyor General of South Carolina, a post in which he served until 1802.¹⁰

The papers indicate very little of his subsequent career. A number of land plats and drawings in his handwriting suggest that he continued to be a surveyor. In his later years he lived on his plantation near Columbia or in a residence owned by his son in the city.

In 1779 Guignard was married to Elizabeth Sanders, daughter of James and Sarah Slann Sanders. The Sanders family owned large plantations in present Berkeley and Dorchester counties and other sections of the State.¹¹ John G. and Elizabeth Sanders Guignard had only one child, James Sanders Guignard, born in 1780. With this son the bulk of the Collection begins.

⁵ SCHM, XI, 169 (July, 1910).

⁶ *South Carolina Gazette*, April 15, 1785.

⁷ Letter January 7, 1797, headed Stateburg, and beginning "Having just arrived home."

⁸ Letter from John L. Frierson, Senior Warden of the Church of the Holy Cross, who kindly checked the church records. See also, John R. Sumter, *The Church of the Holy Cross* (n. p., n. d.), p. 4.

⁹ Senate Journal, 1794, p. 204. In the Collection is the commission of John Gabriel Guignard dated February 16, 1799 "to continue in force for four years and no longer." It is signed by Edward Rutledge.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 1798, p. 128.

¹¹ SCHM, XX, 185 (July, 1919). The Collection includes an official copy dated 1800 of various leases of property, 1746 to 1790, to and from Lawrence and William Sanders.

That the material for John G. Guignard is scanty is less surprising than that there is any at all, considering the long gap of time. There are no family letters. Four letters refer to an estate of which Mrs. Guignard was a conditional legatee. A bound letter book with copies of one hundred and eighty-one letters written by Guignard during the time he was Treasurer of the Upper Division of South Carolina gives valuable information on the conduct of that office. It is probably fairly complete since it begins with the first year of his incumbency and continues through his last year in office. About half of the letters are in Guignard's handwriting; most of the others were written by James Sanders Guignard, who, while still in his teens, apparently served as his father's clerk.¹² Most of these are initialed "J.G.G." indicating the father's supervision.

This official correspondence is chiefly addressed to Simeon Theus, Treasurer of the Lower Division in Charleston. The tone of the letters, although scrupulously courteous, suggests somewhat strained relations between the two men; a condition which was probably inevitable in the system of divided authority and responsibility. Other letters are to local tax collectors, urging them to clear their accounts promptly and accurately, or to governors or other state officials who had some business with the Treasurer's office. The letters selected for publication are representative of the whole.

A very valuable item in the Collection is the manuscript diary of General Peter Horry of Revolutionary fame.¹³ The diary covers the later years of Horry's life, 1813 and 1814, when he was running his plantation near Columbia. Mrs. Horry was Margaret Guignard, sister of J. G. Guignard; and, since the Horrys had no children, the diary came into the custody of Mrs. Horry's family and was carefully preserved through the years. On every page there are references to the elder or younger Guignards and their families. Although the name of James Sanders Guignard occurs more frequently than that of his father, a few selections are printed in this section since General and Mrs. Horry were of the generation of J. G. Guignard.¹⁴

¹² Comparison was made between the handwriting of a letter written by James Sanders Guignard to his Grandmother in 1797 and a number of letters in the Treasurer's Letter Book. There seems no doubt that as early as March, 1795, the boy, then only fifteen years of age, was helping his father to the extent of copying letters.

¹³ Portions of the Horry Diary were edited by A. S. Salley and published in the *SCHM*, in volumes XXXVIII, XXXIX, and XL (1937-1939).

¹⁴ None of the selections here printed appear in the above. See below, p. 10.

The last piece in this division shows the close relationship between father and son and serves as a transition from John G. to James Sanders Guignard.

To Governor Arnoldus Vander Horst

[Columbia] 27th. Decembr. 1795

SIR, I take the Liberty to draw the Attention of your Excellency to a subject interesting to the State as well as more immediately to myself. It has been always customary to allow in the yearly Estimate One Hundred Pounds to the Treasurer for a Clerk's salary, from the Justice and Propriety of the Measure such an allowance has never been omitted. Upon viewing the Estimate for this year, I could not but be surprised to find, that the Allowance as heretofore for a Clerk to the Treasurer at Columbia has been by some Means omitted. An allowance for the Charleston Treasurer has been attended to. . . . I am obliged to devote as much Time to the Duties of the office (besides innumerable Calls out of office hours) and have perhaps as much Business and perplexities to attend to as the Treasurer in Charleston. . . . It is for these Reasons, that I take the Liberty to request [that] your Excellency, will on due Consideration, deem that there has been an Omission in the late Estimate and consequently you have a Right (as has often been done) for the Public Benefit to direct me to continue to hire a Clerk with the Expectation of a Reimbursement. . . .¹⁵ It is with much Truth that I subscribe myself with great Respect and with sincere Esteem.

Sir yr. Excellency's m. ob. h. Servt.,

J. G. G., Treasr. at Columbia

To Simeon Theus, Treasurer at Charleston

[Columbia] March 4, 1797

DEAR SIR, Mr. Waring arrived here yesterday and has delivered me your favor of the 16. and 22d. ulto. . . . You observe, that I have done wrong, in bringing into my report last year "the transactions of former Treasurers to their delivering up their offices, as Cash transactions" and that "Doubt and sus-

¹⁵ No answer to this request was found.

picion" have arisen as a consequence. Upon a Retrospect, I do not conceive I have done anything materially wrong, because it was necessary that the *amount* of my Report to the Legislature of Remittances made to your office, or of payments passd to the credit of *this* office, should agree with the Amount of your report. . . . Had I omitted to charge your office with the Sum which you advised you had received from Mr. B. W.,¹⁶ and which you had credited this office with, then the amount as stated in our Reports could not possibly have agreed. . . . I do not conceive that there is the least Cause of censure on the part of either of us. . . . With respect to the Lands advertized I have acted agreeably to Law and to the opinion and advice in writing of Wm. James Esqr. the N. C. Solicitor.¹⁷ The Conduct of former Treasurers also operated as a guide. . . . I have not acted precipitately, but as I am as far from possessing a wish or determination to pursue a measure which might operate to counteract the view or intention of the Legislature . . . and create alarm and uneasiness throughout the State (with these sentiments however, I do not coincide with you) I have therefore agreeable to your request withdrawn not *only your name*, but have notified that the sale of the land is postpon'd. . . .

I am very respectfully, &c.

J. G. G. Tr.

To William March

[Columbia] 8. July, 1797

DR. SIR, I find upon looking over your List of the Tax Defaulters in your County for several Years, including 1793, the amount due *then* was £533.17.11 besides the amount due for Defaulters of 1794 Tax. The List of the Defaulters for 1794 nor the amount, you did not furnish me with, probably you may have delivered it to the Sheriff or Constable. I will thank you to furnish me with a List of the Defaulters and amount due for the said Year. Mr. Gerald has paid into the Treasury about Eighty Pounds which he has collected in part of the Total Sum deficient which must have been upwards of Seven Hundred Pounds say including the 1794 Tax Defaulters. . . . You will please inform the Sheriff that it will be

¹⁶ Benjamin Waring, former Treasurer of the Upper Division.

¹⁷ Presumably "N. C." stands for Northern Circuit.

highly expedient to close his collection from the Defaulters in a short time.

I am Sr.

JGG

*To Henry W. DeSaussure, Chairman of the Committee
of Ways and Means*

[Columbia between Dec. 6 and Dec. 20, 1797]

SIR, Agreeable to your request I have enclosed herewith a Statement of the contingent accounts paid at this office. . . . With respect to the amount of \$1400 paid by me for contingencies, the said sum compryzes various Incidental charges as they occur, such as Express riding by order of the Speaker, Printer's bills for advertizments. The Speaker and President of the Senates order to pay Mr. Calvert for Fire wood, &c., but the heaviest Expense is for Express riding from the different places in each District where elections are held for members to Congress. There is no doubt but a view of the Vouchers will fully evince the propriety and justness of the Expenditures.

I have the honor to be with great respect and esteem Sir Yr.
ms. ob. Servt., J. G. GUIGNARD, Treas.

To Simeon Theus

[Columbia] 11 June 1798

DEAR SIR, . . . I am of opinion you ought to pass to the credit of this office all Sums which I may pay the Public officers, who may occasionally make application here—and debit them accordingly. It is the same thing eventually, as the State must run the risk, for I can only presume, that such men as the Governor and the Judges would not apply to me¹⁸ for any money on act. of their salary unless they have a right. Should they in consequence be overpaid, a discount must be made on their Salary, when they make a final Settlement and should the Treasurer be imposed upon, they the P. officers are responsible for any *over* payment received. The same thing may happen with you, for the Adjutant General and some of the Brigade Inspectors (whom I settle with finally) I observe apply to you for payments. They may get overpaid if so, they

¹⁸ A line crossed out reads, "They have a right no doubt to apply at either Treasury."

must reimburse. It is upon this principle that I have always attended to their applications. Perhaps Governor Pinckney may have also improperly drawn on me. I have paid for him as per Certificate enclosed 400D.6/100 on acct. of his Salary which Sum is placed to the debit of the Charleston Treasury and which I must request you will charge him with accordingly. I have wrote him [per] this Post on the subject. . . .

I am with perfect respect Dr. Sir Yr. ob. Servt., JGG. Tr.

To Governor Charles Pinckney

[Columbia] 10th. June 1798

DR. SIR, In pursuance of your Excellency's directions I sent three Waggon^s up to the Æra Iron Works for the Cannon, but could procure only five pieces at present. The Waggon^s were detained three days and a half for them. Hill and Haine inform me by letter they expected the Cannon to be proved before the removal of them and that you were to have sent Powder for that purpose. Ten more will shortly be finished, they have no Balls ready, but what are in Chton. Several ton of different sizes are there, they have sent an Order on a man here to deliver 50 Swords. They have some now on hand not finished. I have informed Major Theus that he must credit this office with £400-0/100 being the amount of the several payments I have made at the request of your Excellency as stated at foot, and I must entreat the favor of your Excellency's attention to the payment of the Note to E. Earle, which I paid for you, and also to the Money had on loan. I wish them paid by the 1st. August to Mr. Theus.¹⁹ His receipt for the full amount on my acct. as Treasr. will be sufficiently valid, and the same hereby deem'd discharged. Some embarrassments impel me to request your earnest attention to this request.

I am with considerations of high respect and regard Yr. &c.,

JGG. Treasr.

Hayne (partner to Hill) expects to be in town shortly. He may give any further information necessary.

¹⁹ Major Theus.

To William James, Solicitor, Northern Circuit

[Columbia] 15. Augt. 1798

DR. SIR, The Tax Collector of this County is desirous of knowing whether he can legally levy the Tax for the year 1797 on a parcel of Negroes which arrived in this State from the North in the month of Decr. or Jany. last. The owner disputes the legality of the measure. The Collector of Orangeburgh also wished his conduct to be directed in a case where a Defaulter of the Tax opposes the Dep. Sheriff with threats swearing he will shoot him if he makes any levy on his property. You will not forget Kershaw's Bond at the next Court. Should I have occasion to issue any Executions against the Tax Colls. shall I transmit to you their Bonds?

I am with great respect Dr. Sir Yours,

JGG. Tr.

Excerpts from the Horry Diary

5 July 1813: Resigned all my concerns at Columbia to James Guignard as my attorney.

24 July 1814: James S. Guignard and Mrs. Horry set off from Columbia for Camp Meeting about Ten Miles off.

1 August, 1814: Jas. S. Guignard and his Family dined with us today. . . . Jas. S. Guignard's smoke house took fire, which caused Great Alarm.

22 August, 1814: I am convinced that Mrs. James Guignard's Fellow Prince was the man that robbed me in Columbia.

2. September, 1814: Mrs. Guignard Senr. died last night and was buried this evening on a plantation of her Son about 2 miles distant from her husband's plantn. where she died. A Great Concourse of People attended.²⁰

4 September, 1814: Gabriel and Sanders Guignard visited us.²¹

3 October, 1814: I went and Breakfasted with Jas. S. Guignard and gave him my 2 War Pictures.

[Columbia, Jan. 1 1820]

Received 1 January 1820 of my father John G. Guignard Esq. Two Dollars being for two years rent of the Premises

²⁰ Mrs. John G. Guignard I.

²¹ Children of James S. Guignard I.

occupied by him say for Lots Number fifty and No fifty one on Senate Street.²² And I do hereby agree to rent it to him upon the same terms say at rate of One Dollar per annum as long as he may choose to occupy or hold the same—say during his life, and a year longer as he may choose to direct, for any use or advantage which to him may seem fit. Witness my hand the day and date above written JAMES S. GUIGNARD

N. B. Should my Father deem or judge it suitable or proper he is at liberty to hire out said Premises, or place a Tenant therein, as he may judge right or suitable.

JAMES S. GUIGNARD

²² Probably the northwest corner of Senate and Pickens Streets. See photograph opposite p. 3.

2

JAMES SANDERS GUIGNARD I
1799-1856



JAMES SANDERS GUIGNARD I (1780-1856)

JAMES SANDERS GUIGNARD I (1780-1856)

In spite of many common characteristics and a confusing repetition of names, each of the Guignards emerges from the dead records of the past with vitality and individuality. Nearly sixty years elapse between the youthful James Sanders Guignard's letter to his grandmother, with which this division begins, and a note to his son written shortly before his death. The penmanship of the first is immature and that of the last shows the infirmity of age, but they were obviously written by the same hand. Between these two epistles there are hundreds of other letters and papers as well as a beautifully kept account book, a series of wills, and a carefully copied prayer-book. They combine to record not only an unusually full and long life, but to portray the man who lived it—a loving husband, devoted father, kindly master, careful business man, and faithful public servant. That there is an occasional touch of impatience or asperity only serves to humanize the picture.

There is very little in the Collection about the childhood of any of the Guignards and nothing at all about that of the first James Sanders. He was born January 14, 1780, probably in Charleston or Stateburg.¹

At eight years of age he became a property owner when his grandmother gave him a Negro girl. Between then and his death he acquired many more slaves and thousands of acres of land as well as stocks, bonds, and "notes owing me" in large sums. To achieve this he began his career at an early age and continued through life to meet an exacting standard of hard work and meticulous attention to detail.

Any mention of the first John Gabriel Guignard among the present members of the family brings out a comment on his public offices; but his record in this particular was neither as

¹ A memorandum written by John G. Guignard I on November 10, 1820, records the birth of his only child in these words: "born the 14 January, 1780, christened by the Revd. Mr. Porcher, in Chton in December, 1783, he appeared to have been born about three weeks before the usual expected time and languished during said time. Twas expected he must die . . . Twas thought the ill conduct, or ignorance of the (Granny (old Mrs. R.) checked all further issue."

long nor as varied as that of his son. In the first year of John G. Guignard's service as Treasurer of the Upper Division of South Carolina he asked for a stipend for a clerk. No answer to his request was found in the record but very soon his son was acting in that capacity. When Robert Witherspoon succeeded the elder Guignard as Treasurer the younger was officially named as clerk.² Having thus served an apprenticeship, James S. Guignard was elected Treasurer in 1800 when he was only twenty years of age, and held that office for four years.³

In 1805 Guignard was named as commissioner to sell certain lots in Columbia and a year later he became Ordinary and Register of Mesne Conveyance for Richland District. The fees from these offices yielded more than the salary paid to the Treasurer.⁴ As a notary, sometime deputy surveyor, and as Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, he added to his public obligations.⁵ At the time of his death more than fifty years later he still held several of these offices.

Public office, however, neither filled Guignard's time nor commanded his chief interest, which plainly lay in the buying, selling, and cultivating of land. Before he became of age, he had acquired a number of small tracts of land in various parts of the State and he continued to buy and sell land to a bewildering extent, both in and out of South Carolina. In his later years he concentrated his holdings in Orangeburg, Barnwell, Lexington, Edgefield, and Richland Districts of this State.⁶ As his two sons reached responsible age he gave each a moiety of a large plantation; John Gabriel, on the Edisto River in Orangeburg and Barnwell Districts, and James Sanders, in Lexington and Edgefield. His correspondence with his sons shows his keen interest in details of plantation management. An account book (1800-1820) gives clear insight into

² See above p. 5.

³ Senate Journal, 1800, p. 192; 1805, p. 249.

⁴ His account book described in note 7 below.

⁵ *Miller's Planters and Merchants Almanac* (Charleston) 1844, 1845, 1847-1852, list him in one or more of these offices. *The Examiner* (Columbia) Nov. 8, 1856, under the caption "Death of Mr. Guignard", says: "This aged and venerable citizen and faithful public officer departed this life on Sunday morning last. He was stricken with paralysis and was ill about thirty-six hours. He was Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Ordinary of the District for upwards of half a century and throughout discharged his duties with fidelity."

⁶ An early and fragmentary account book lists these holdings.

his personal direction of his own plantation.⁷ Complete accounts for 1801-1817 include: monthly plantation diaries; records of cotton picked by individual slaves (called "taskable hands"); lists of stock; plantation inventories; and detailed cash accounts, including personal and family purchases and supplies for Negroes. The diaries establish the fact that although cotton was the staple crop (in 1803, for instance, twenty bales were made with nine hands), it did not preclude the raising of food for man and beast. Every year there is the record of potatoes, corn, oats, wheat, rye, rice, and pease planted, harvested, and given out to the Negroes.

There is a family tradition that on a large lot, now a part of the campus of the University of South Carolina near the family residence on "Guignard Square," James S. Guignard had a remarkable orchard and vineyard. A torn scrap of paper, partly reproduced below, is apparently Guignard's own list of fruits from this orchard.⁸

Though planting was his chief concern and public office must have engaged much of his time, Guignard had a wide variety of lesser interests. While he was State Treasurer he entered into contract for the "Carriage of the Mail" in Charleston and in the up-country. The record in his account book shows what he paid out for men and horses and what he realized for himself in the discharge of these contracts.

In the same account book there is a page headed "Bricklayers Wages and Brick." From 1801 to 1805 bricks made on the Lexington County plantation were chiefly, if not entirely, for family use. Correspondence, however, shows that by 1850 Guignard was making bricks for sale and that the yard was still in operation at the outbreak of the Civil War. Apparently it was a war casualty and was not reopened for some years after the war. In 1886, however, it was again in operation and has continued as a family enterprise until the present time.

⁷ This book is the most revealing and interesting single item in the Collection. It is a large leather bound volume of 450 pages covering plantation and general business affairs from 1800-1817. The cover page has a brief family genealogy from Gabriel Guignard through the first five children of J. S. G. II. This is followed by five double pages of alphabetical index, beginning with "Apparel" and ending with "Utensils." The plantation records include lists of stock, with a quaint drawing of the Guignard brand, and lists of "Negroes Owned by Me." There are a number of pages of individual accounts including one with Charles Pinckney, dated 1802 and one with Colonel Wade Hampton (undated).

⁸ The paper is torn at top and edge and indecipherable in places. "Fruit grown: Apples, Horse, June; Cherries, May, Merrilla, Wild; Chinquepins; Chestnuts; Figs, White, Yellow, Deep Blue; Grapes, Green Large White, Purple, Corley blue, Small blue; Hazel Nuts; Hickory Nuts, Large, Small; Mulberries, White, Red; Nectarines; Plums, Damson, Orlean, Preserving, Yellow, Red; Pomgranates; Peaches, Fifty very fine kinds of; Quinces; Rasberries; Strawberries; Sloes; Haws."

Hundreds of papers in the Collection are concerned with Guignard's discharge of his duty as trustee, guardian, or administrator of estates. Nearly a hundred papers dated between 1835 and 1848 are concerned with the administration of the estate of Dr. Samuel Green, at one time postmaster of Columbia. The estate involved land, slaves, and bonds, and could not be finally closed until Dr. Green's grandson came of age. An interesting, but fragmentary, story of two orphan girls, Mary and Elizabeth Blyth (or Blythe), who were Guignard's wards is covered by about thirty letters and closed with the marriage of the younger sister.

In his correspondence with his sons Guignard leaves evidence of his kindness to his slaves. Judy is to choose to live at Edisto or in Columbia and her children are to be with her; but more significant is his letter to an overseer in reference to his punishment of slaves, which indicates a careful steering of a difficult course between humane treatment and necessary discipline.

His wealth and kindly disposition made Guignard the target for requests for all kinds of assistance. Enough of these pleas are included below to show that they were usually acceded to, but not without care for the recording and repayment of financial advances.

In a small notebook labelled "This Pocket Book belongs to James S. Guignard at Columbia, 1796," there is a list of "Notes belonging to J. S. Guignard" with eight entries. The amounts, from £2 to £4, the dates of the notes, and the dates payable are all carefully recorded; but the chief interest lies in the fact that Guignard was then under twenty years of age. He continued to lend money at interest through his life.

The Collection includes six long wills written by Guignard between 1818 and 1826. The manuscript copy of the will of 1854 under which the estate was administered is not in the Collection, but there are both typed and handwritten copies. This will shows a father's and grandfather's thoughtful care for his children and grandchildren and a meticulous effort to divide a large estate with complete justice, but also with the special tastes and desires of individuals in mind.⁹ The estate included over 10,000 acres of land in five counties of South

⁹ The Genealogical Table shows five surviving children, all by the first wife, Caroline Richardson, and more than thirty grandchildren.

Carolina; eighteen slaves mentioned by name and others indicated; over \$20,000 in money or notes; as well as horses, stock, and household furnishings. His two sons, John Gabriel and James Sanders, were named as executors, and their efforts to salvage some of the estate through the difficult war years will be shown in the next division. A family law suit and a forced sale of much of the remaining property left Guignard's children with little but land to show for their father's unusual business success. In spite of their acrimonious division, Guignard's children never wavered in their deep affection and their respect approaching reverence for their father.

This section would be incomplete without mention of Guignard's deep religious convictions. A notebook contains the record of his Bible reading ("began old Testament 13 February 1812 and read it over 6 times by Sept. 1839"), copies of prayers from the Episcopal Prayer Book, and records of camp meetings which he attended.

To Sarah Slann Sanders

Columbia, [n. d. but before 1799] ¹⁰

DEAR GRANDMAMA, I arrived here in safety in three days Journey from Charleston. I wrote you a letter by Adam but was in so great a hurry that I omitted several things necessary to inform you of. Miss N. [Godson?] took charge of a Cloak, 4 yds Brown Shaloon and 5 yds Red Flannel for you which I suppose you have received before this time. Mr. M. Waring was to have got some Axes for you but when I went for them he had not got them so they could not be sent then, but he said he would have them got by the time you sent to Town which I suppose you have already done. I called on Gregorie twice to get a copy of the Bond but unfortunately I could not see him, also Mr. Kinloch. Mr. M. Waring says that he has no objection to making your title, but he wishes to see you first and as he will be in Town a year or so any other time will do as well. Your Watch I got put to rights and left it with Aunt Sanders for you. She got the Long Lawn for Mama, Handkeffs. which I brought home and was very ac-

¹⁰ Mrs. Sanders' will was proved in 1798.

ceptable. I hope you have got rid of your indisposition ¹¹ since I left you. . . . Please remember me [*to*] Aunt Slann, Aunt Sanders if they are at the Island and Uncle and Aunt Ford, &c.

I remain your affect. Grands.,

JAMES S. GUIGNARD

P.S. Have sent you enclosed a copy of Laurens Sanders Will ¹² . . . by the Perusal of which you will find it very much to your advantage, all those copies of Grants of Lands I left with you excepting three willed to Uncle Wm. consequently they will be yours.

I have sent enclosed the copy of Cousin Laurens Ss will.¹³ I think you will easily perscive that you are deeply interested in the distribution of his Effects, and Mrs. B. ought to furnish you as soon as possible with a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures since she, as Executrix, has had the management of said Estate, and if she appears to evade effecting a Settlement, which, it is fear'd she will do, the sooner a Suit is commenced in the Court of Chancery, the better, because she may, from the terms of the Will, keep the Estate a very long time in her hands by postponing payment of the Debts—for that is a clause she may take advantage of, if she thinks proper, before a final distribution is accomplished. I will obtain a copy of the appraisement of the Estate very shortly, in order to know the property left. Also I will endeavor to obtain a list of the property on which Taxes are paid by the Extx.

To John M. Felder, Orangeburgh

Columbia, 18th. August, 1823

DEAR SIR, At the request of our neighbor John J. Johnston I enclose you a writ. I had intended to have selected you to have *defended* the Suit, but as I am prevented by Mr. Johnstons choice I must submit. It is an amicable Suit, merely to ascertain *where his* Corners ought to be & which we cannot agree upon between ourselves. . . .

¹¹ Written above "the sea air has carried off".

¹² Lawrence Sanders. This will is in the Collection.

¹³ This is in the handwriting of J. G. G. I.

| | |
|--|----------|
| From my Sons account I have had 164 Bushels of | |
| Corn at 87½ Cents is | \$144.50 |
| Paid your order to Ewart | \$47.75 |
| Cash enclosed you | 70.00 |
| Cash paid Sur Genl | 1.07 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 118.82 |
| | <hr/> |

Balance due you\$ 25.68

I do not recall whether I sent you \$70 or \$75 if the latter I will owe you only \$20.68.

I was at Edisto last week, my Corn continued to be in a flourishing State but the Cotton is very inferior.

I am Dr. Sir with esteem Your obt. st.,

JAMES S. GUIGNARD

. . . Can you inform me the customary way to divide a Tract on which there is a mill seat? . . .

To James S. Guignard I, Columbia

31 Jany. 1829

MY DEAR PAPA, I received yours of the 26th yesterday. Cousin insisted upon my letting her read it and I could not refuse. She says I must answer it directly and tell you that you have done her great injustice she is considered very economical and only wished me to look as respectable as other persons though not to be in the height of fashion and my dress is not as expensive as many others. I am very glad to hear that Mama is better and sincerely trust she will soon be entirely well. Mrs Petigru is I believe the same as ever. She gave a party last night and has one every three weeks. I did not attend it as I had no invitation but I went to Mrs. Theus' a Sister of Mr. Benthams. I saw Mrs. Gibbes yesterday she has not yet recovered from the fatigue of her journey and looks very badly. . . . Give my love to Mama brothers and Sisters and remember me to all friends.

Your affectionate daughter,

SARAH

To James S. Guignard I

October 11, 1828

SIR, Pleas to Send me two pare of woman shooes let them be leather and thick Soles and high qorters I wont you to Send them by Jack in So doing you will much oblige me

ADAM HARE¹⁴

*To John G. Guignard II, Jordans Mills, Orangeburgh
District*

Columbia, 9 December 1833

DEAR GABRIEL, Mr. Richard J. Nott requested me to inform you that Carpenter John is a runaway and will be glad that you will lodge him in Gaol, unless you will buy him at \$1000.

John paid me a visit on Friday night, begging Pardon after an absence of five years. I recommended him to go back immediately to his Master that I would write to him and request him to remit his punishment for coming away; but it seems he did not go, and might perhaps visit you. . . .

Yours hastily,

JAMES S. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

Columbia, March 26th. 1834.

DEAR SIR, Having received notice that I may expect Mr Blake on the first of April I shall be under the necessity of troubling my friends who have kindly proffered their services in lending me such furniture as I may require. Will you dear Sir have the goodness to send me the bedstead you promised to lend me. . . . I have now one more request to make (and am well persuaded that your known Philanthropic disposition will not allow you to refuse me) which is, that you will have the charity to loan me ten or fifteen dollars for present use. I am not (confidentially speaking) in possession of a cent and everything to provide. . . . With many thanks for your kindness and believe me

Dear Sir, yours ever respectfully,

ELIZA CATER

¹⁴ Adam Hare's name as an overseer is on one of Guignard's account books. This note is addressed on the reverse side to Maj. James S. Guignard.

N B. Will you Sir do me the favour (if my petition is granted) to send the money by the bearer enclosed and if you wish I send an acknowledgement of the debt.¹⁵

To John G. Guignard II, Evergreen

Columbia, 25th December 1834

DEAR GABRIEL, My fears or rather my expectations were realized on the arrival of my Waggon with Brown and your three Mules yesterday. . . . that I should be obliged to send down my *own Horses*, another Waggon and Waggoner all the way to Edisto to bring up Judy's baggage and two of her children which she was obliged to leave, because she was not suffered to bring them with her. If I am to have any of the cattle, I suppose I shall be obliged to send an extra force of 1 or 2 more Horses and Riders to get them fairly started from Edisto. The trip will take about from 4 to 5 days and the use of a Waggon and team in the Neighborhood of Columbia is worth at least *double* what it is at Edisto.¹⁶ You wrote me that Judy and 2 children would come up on "a *visit* as you understand it" or "permanently should I require it". There could be no mistaking my views on the matter, which I expressed to you and which were, that *if Judy preferred staying with her husband*, I would, *though somewhat unwillingly*, consent to hire her to you the next year. But, that *if she preferred leaving her husband*, then you would send her and baggage here at Christmas, of course I did not mean to leave two of her Children at Edisto. . . .

27th. Decmr 1834

Judy appeared yesterday somewhat better and I suppose will be well enough to return with Brown this Morning in order to collect her debts, &c &c, by the time I can send for her which will be some time next week. . . . We are all well

Your affect Father,

JAMES S. GUIGNARD

¹⁵ There is a receipt prepared by Guignard and signed by Mrs. Cater for \$10.

¹⁶ Several lines heavily scratched out.

Receipt for Badge tax signed H. Maxcy, C.M.

Recd May 23d. 1837 of James S. Guignard, Esqr., thirty one dollars Badge tax for 1837 to 1st. Jany. 1838 for the following negroes.¹⁷

To James S. Guignard I, Columbia

Lexington C. H., June 28th. 1837

FRIEND GUIGNARD, This is to inform you, that today there was a negro woman brought and committed to our Jail, who calls her name Amy, and says that she belongs to you. Runaway from your plantation in Edgefield. She appears to be tolerable old, probably 50 or 60 years of age. If she does not belong to you you will confer a favor by dropping me a line &c.

Yours in haste,

JOHN FOX

To James S. Guignard I, Columbia

Charleston 1 July, 1837

DEAR SIR, We have received the 55 Bales of Cotton G in good order and the lot shall have our best attention, but on examination we find the quality such as is not in good request here, and will not bring the price you mention. It shall be kept in market however, and the best disposition made of it. The demand is not quite so good during the last few days save for very choice parcels which are in good request from their comparative scarcity at 10¢ 11½ while other at 5¢ 8½¢ chiefly.

Yours respy.,

JOHN KIRKPATRICK AND CO.

To Dr. S. Percival and others

4 July, 1837

DR. SIR, I am beating up volunteers to assist in demolishing a 25 Pounder (Rock fish) which will be ready on my Table for battle about 2 oclock this day. Will you and your Son the Doctor do me the favor of your assistance on the occasion.

With esteem Yours,

JAMES S. GUIGNARD

[*Inside*] DR. SAM'L. PERCIVAL, Major Guignard had my consent to write the note on the other side. If you and Dr. Wm.

¹⁷ Lists by name 13 negroes, tax varying from \$1 to \$5. Some of the slaves were owned by minors for whom J. S. G. I was guardian.

accept of the Major's invitation, I shall of course go and help to relieve him of his great difficulty, as in duty bound as a good neighbour. In this case, I beg you will make my excuse to the ladies and tell them that I shall have the pleasure of dining with them some other day. Yours with regard,

W HERBEMONT

MY DEAR SIR, As I am of a very accommodating disposition I will oblige you by accepting Maj. G. polite invitation. Please send the enclosed to William and oblige Yrs. Resply.

S PERCIVAL

To James S. Guignard I

Edgefield July 12th. 1837

DEAR COUSIN JAMES, Mr. Hodges begs that you will do him the favour to send Joan up here by the stage and to give her a pass to Mothers and pay her passage as far as the Pine House. . . . Mrs. C. is to settle with you for one half month's hire . . . The season with us is hot and dry consequently crops are very inferior. Added to that a bug has taken our corn which has ruined some persons entirely. . . . Remember me affectionately to all your Family and Believe me ever your Friend and Kinsman,

W. W. IOOR¹⁸

To James S. Guignard I

19 July, 1837

DEAR SIR, If you have as many as a half Doz. good peaches in your garden, Mrs. Butler would be obliged to you for them. She is feeble and unwell. I came this morning at your residence but you were not in.

With respect and esteem,

P. M. BUTLER¹⁹

To his Overseer [copy]

Columbia, 21 July, 1837

SIR, It was with much regret and surprise that two of the Negroes under your charge made their appearance this morn-

¹⁸ Frances Guignard, daughter of Gabriel Guignard, had married George Ioor. This is presumably her grandson.

¹⁹ Pierce M. Butler, at this time governor of S. C. See *Dictionary of American Biography*.

ing. Pauls excuse for running away is that you had beaten him unmercifully, and the other, Bob, that you had *threatened* to do so.

It is generally a disagreeable matter to interfere in any manner with the duties of an overseer, or with the complaints of Negroes, and more so, when at as great a distance as we are, for it is impossible for us to judge correctly of circumstances occasioning severe treatment, and our only course is to send back the Negroes, after giving them a great scolding for running away; requesting you, however, not to give them any punishment for their present default and upon their promising good behavior, to pardon all that is past.

["Yours respectfully" cancelled]

Pauls back shows that he has had a severe flogging, too much entirely in our estimation for any common fault in not doing his daily work, and we must request that you will endeavor to persuade the Negroes under your charge to work and do their duty without recourse to the whip. We admit that in some cases some flogging is necessary, but it must seldom if ever happen that so much as Paul had is necessary. We suspect that he must have been impudent to you to have occasioned it. We hope however that whatever their fault has been, you will pardon them and trust they will do better.

Yours, etc.²⁰

Lease of property by James S. Guignard I

December 15, 1838

The State of South Carolina

This agreement made . . . between James S. Guignard of the Town of Columbia . . . and James Armstrong . . . leased . . . his Lightwood Knot Springs with the Buildings thereon . . . term of five years . . . together with the privilege of using Timber and firewood as may be necessary for repairing the premises and for family use for the price or sum of two hundred and fifty dollars rent per annum payable on the first day of October in cash . . . the said James Armstrong may appropriate the one half of each years rent say one hundred and twenty five dollars per year in repairing the premises . . .

²⁰ Unsigned, but in J. S. G. I's handwriting.

and in putting up such other buildings as may be deemed necessary. . . . It is also understood and agreed that in case the said James S. Guignard or any of his family should build on the Hill beyond the Springs that he or they is to have free use of the Springs. . . .

JAMES S. GUIGNARD

Witness Eli Kennerly

JAMES ARMSTRONG

To John G. Guignard II

Columbia, 25 August, 1838.

DEAR GABRIEL, I received a Letter from you lately and was pleased to hear that your Crop has so much improved. My Corn about Columbia is so much injured by drought that I shall, I fear, have barely sufficient for home consumption. On the 16th. we had the first rain for some 4 or 5 weeks. Rainy weather for three days past which will not benefit the fodder which was pulled two previous days. Judge Johnson delivered his Decree in favor of Sanders with Costs.

Our Camp Meeting commences on the 6th. next month about 8 miles from here. Brother Kennedy will occupy my tent, I shall however have a Bed there and a couple of Hams enough for you and myself.

You mention wishing to see me at Edisto shortly. My traveling days are pretty well over, at least I do not seem to relish absence from home as well as in olden times, or bye gone days, so that you may not expect to see me until you come to the Camp Meeting or here. Don't forget to collect Monday's wages for me. Last accounts from Sanders mentioned that the Crop had suffered much for want of rain. Your Sister Sarah wrote to your Sister lately, she was just recovering from the first attack of the Country fever, and what gave me more satisfaction was that her mind had undergone a great change, and that her greatest wish now, was to become a true Christian, . . . May the Almighty in his great mercy grant her wishes, and not only receive her into his fold, but also all my Children. . . . Susan was confined this week had a Daughter and is as well as can be expected. . . .

Your affectionate Father,

JAMES S. GUIGNARD

Agreement Between James S. Guignard and Henry P. Bowers

Columbia 15 August 1839

Mr. James S. Guignard has advanced me this day the sum of Thirty Dollars and for which I have left him a good new Cart in pawn or pledge for the repayment of the said thirty Dollars. The cart I consider well worth forty five Dollars and if Mr. Guignard thinks proper to take it at that price he can do so, otherwise I am to repay him the thirty Dollars with Interest on or before the 1 January 1840 and if not then paid and Mr. Guignard does not think proper to keep it for forty five Dollars he can sell it at public sale accounting to me for any overplus.²¹

HENRY P. BOWERS

To James S. Guignard I

Orangeburgh postoffice May 23d. 1840

DEAR SIR, These lines are to inform you that Mr. George McMichael has flew the tract in his intended purchase of your Great Branch tract Granted to Faust and that in a very innocent manner. Stating that he was entirely mistaken in the area left of it on finding my Calculation of it to Equal a hundred and one and a half acres. Saying that he merely thought there could be no more than thirty acres. . . . But Sir altho I have fully proved him to be a gentleman of the nicest honor . . . yet I think Surely that he will gladly buy it after a little as he inclines to set a mill in such a place as will command the part of the branch included . . . and I think the land is plenty Cheap at a dollar an acre these things considered. . . .

And remain most respectfully yours, ALEXANDER MCINNIS

*Plantation Expense account for 1843*Still Hope Expences for 1843 ²²

| | | |
|------------------|-------|---------|
| 150 yds Cloth at | 25 | \$37.50 |
| 300 " " | 9 | 27 |
| 24 " Flannel | 28 | 6.72 |
| 38 pr Shoes | 1.12½ | 47.50 |

²¹ All but the signature in J. S. G. I's handwriting.

²² This is the earliest use found in the Collection of the plantation name now used for the Guignard home. There are corrections in pencil in several places in this account and in other places it was difficult to decipher.

| | | | |
|---|------|--------|----------|
| 8 Hats | 75 | 6 | |
| 12 Do | 25 | 3 | |
| 8 Handkf | 25 | 2 | |
| 700 W Bacon at | 6 | 42 | |
| 8 Blankets | 1.50 | 12 | |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | 182.72 |
| Doctor Gibbes ²³ & Medicine abt. | | | 75 |
| Blacksmiths Bills at least | | | 40 |
| 10 Plows \$1 | | \$10 | |
| Plow geer | | 10 | |
| Plow stocks | | 10 | |
| 5 axes & 8 Hoes | | 13 | 43 |
| Taxes | | | 30 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | 351.72 |
| 8 mules & Horses worth \$75 | | \$ 600 | |
| the use of them at least | | | 100 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | 451.72 |
| 71 days hire of hands pulling fodder | | | 35.28 |
| Sonnendruker | | 250 | |
| Brother & Father | | | |
| besides hire paid for ditching &c | | 125 | 375 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | \$882.90 |
| Made 56 loads of Corn at 30 | | 1680 | |
| of which there may be for sale | | | |
| 680 Bushels at 50 | | \$ 340 | |
| 10000 [lbs?] fodder | | 100 | |
| abt. 50 Bushels Rice &c | | 50 | |

To John G. Guignard II

7 January, 1845

L. P. Hext confessed Judgment to JSG for \$700 and mortgaged the family of Negroes which he bought at that price, about 3 years ago, see the Execution. The terms were that I would wait 2 or 3 years for the Principal provided the Interest was *punctually paid*. Nothing yet paid and the Negroes will

²³ Dr. Robert W. Gibbes of Columbia, J. S. G. I's son-in-law.

be advertised for sale in February. I wish you to bid up for them as much if necessary as will cover the *full amount* due, say debt, Interest and costs, that is if there are bidders to that amount. L. P. Hext has no other Property so that if they sell for *less* than the Judgment, it will be all I can get, and as the Negroes is all I can get, I must take them unless they sell for more than is due.

Edgar tells me that Bellinger will have David's Land sold at [the] same day. Of course you must bid up for the amount due on my largest Judgment. . . . If you purchase the Negroes for me . . . bring them to Evergreen. . . .

J. S. GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard II

Columbia, 22 April, 1850

DEAR GABRIEL, I have received yours of the 20th. and I hope you will obtain a copy of the Deed of Settlement above attended to and send it to her at Woodville, Mississippi, or to myself. George Ioor died in December and his Estate insolvent. . . .

The rainey weather has not yet ceased . . . and has occasioned much lost time in Brick making. . . .

Yours as usual,

JAMES S. GUIGNARD

Henry D. Herron in 1808 married to Maria Buchanan both of Charleston District. There was a deed of settlement made. . . . A copy of the Deed of Settlement is much wanted by Mrs. Charlotte Withers Ioor. . . .

To John G. Guignard II

Columbia, 31 March, 1853

DEAR GABRIEL, Yours of yesterday I received this morning. The Corks, best quality, I will want in the course of the Summer, say about 5 or 6 groce one half to be for the common sized wine Bottles and the other half of a smaller size to fit Champagne Bottles. . . .

Do not neglect bringing William and Charles's wages for me, I have heard nothing about them since 1 January. Perhaps Mr. T. C. Glover, the attorney, has collected Charles's wages

for last Year and if so bring that. Also call on Sheriff and receive any Monies collected from Pooser and Jones and from Elliott on my Judgments against them. I will prefer receiving the money from Sheriff myself as the Attorney may charge me commissions if he receives and transmits it to me. . . .

All the family are well. R.P.M.²⁴ has engaged himself as head Stone Mason or superintendent at the new State House, and receiving \$1000 per annum from Charles McCulloch the Contractor for his superintending the hands. . . . He made a pretty large purchase of Blooded Stock from Singleton's Estate, say \$7 or \$800 which I fear is an unprofitable business.

. . .

Your affectionate Father,

JAMES S. GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard II

Columbia, Nov. 2/56

2 A.M. Sunday

MY DEAR DR., The sad event has occurred and our venerable parent has passed away. Gently and calmly and in full possession of his mind he breathed his last at 20 minutes past 1 o'clock this morning.

The funeral will take place at 4 p.m. this afternoon.

Yrs. sincerely,

R. W. GIBBES

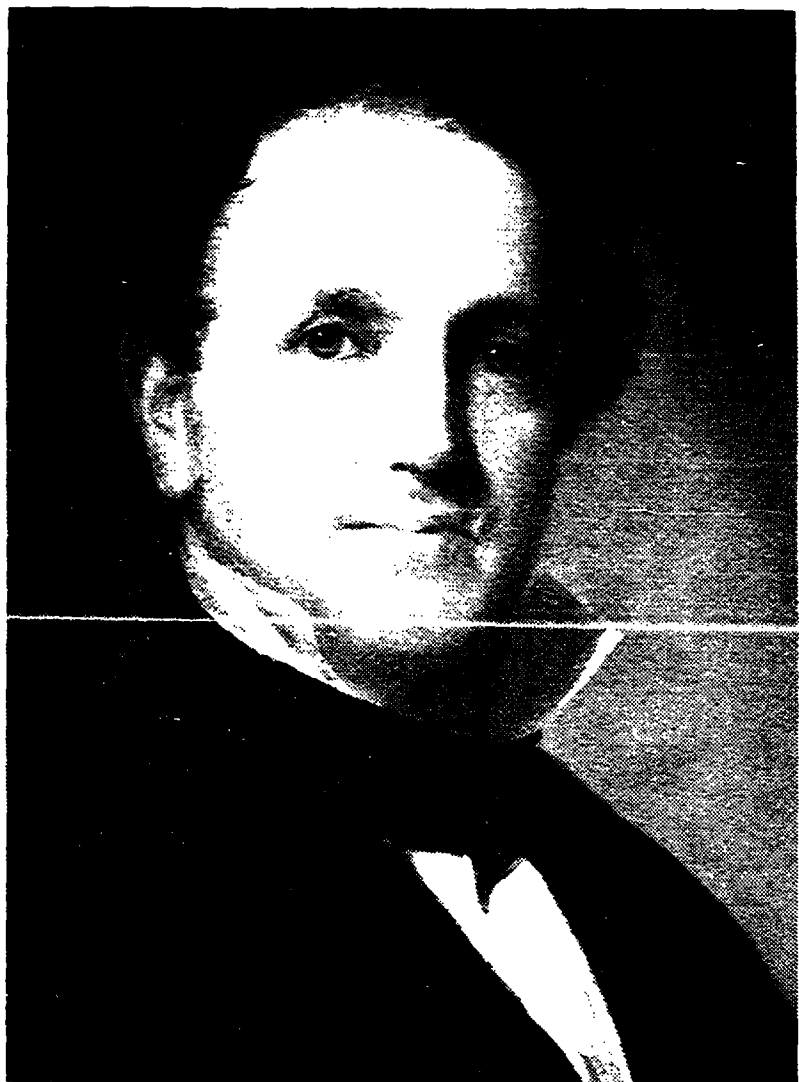
²⁴ Robert Pringle Mayrant, also a son-in-law of J. S. G. I.

3

JOHN GABRIEL GUIGNARD II
JAMES SANDERS GUIGNARD II
1824-1867



JOHN GABRIEL GUIGNARD II (1801-1857)



JAMES SANDERS GUIGNARD II (1803-1868)

JOHN GABRIEL GUIGNARD II, (1801-1857)

JAMES SANDERS GUIGNARD II, (1803-1868)

The first John Gabriel Guignard was an only son and the father of one son. With the next generation, however, the pattern of large families begins. Of the nine children of James Sanders Guignard five survived him, two of them brothers whose correspondence with each other forms a considerable part of this division.

The favorite family names repeated in each generation were sometimes distinguished by the use of the middle name. This was the case with these brothers: John Gabriel was known as "Gabriel," "Gab," or to his nieces and nephews, "Uncle Ga"; while the second James Sanders was distinguished from his father by the use of his middle name.

The record for the second John Gabriel begins in 1819 when he was a medical student in New York. Two notebooks, one dated 1819—1820, the other undated, contain his lecture notes, carefully divided according to subjects. In one notebook, for instance, we find: "The Temperaments are five—1st Sanguineous . . . 2nd Melancholic . . . 3rd Choleric . . . 4th Phlegmatic . . . 5th Nervous." He received his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State of New York in 1823. The collection includes certificates of membership in the Medical Societies of New York (1823) and of Mississippi (1826).

By 1824 the young doctor was back in the South searching for a favorable place to start his professional career. A letter of warm endorsement from Wade Hampton to General Thomas in Baton Rouge suggests that Dr. Guignard at least considered settling in Louisiana, but his practice was started in Woodville, Mississippi which may have been chosen for proximity to his father's Mississippi plantation. Here he stayed for more than two years. A medical day book labelled Woodville, Mississippi, shows entries month by month from April, 1825 to September, 1827. On the inside cover of this book is written, "Farish and Guignard" and since some of

the early entries are not in Dr. Guignard's handwriting the assumption is that he entered into some kind of a partnership for at least a part of the time he was in Mississippi. The returns were meager for even one man, nor was the practice varied. Supplying drugs, "drawing" teeth, and venesection of servants, brought in from less than \$10 to a maximum of \$102 a month. Little wonder then that by 1828 Dr. Guignard had returned to South Carolina and begun again a search for a community in need of the services of a physician.

His letters to his father written from Newberry, Abbeville, and Edgefield in 1828 not only record the rise and fall of his hopes for his own career but his concern with his father's interests. Where the family slaves were hired out already, or where there seemed an opportunity for such employment, Guignard reported the situation to his father. The variety of the elder Guignard's activities is evident in the son's suggestion that his father might be interested in securing the contract for the remodelling of the Abbeville Court House, but the constant references to crops and weather show the dominance of the farmer's point of view.

By 1830 or earlier, Dr. Guignard, after some unhappy experiences elsewhere in South Carolina, was established in what was to be his home and his occupation for the rest of his life. His father owned several thousand acres of land on the Edisto River in Orangeburg and Barnwell districts, and here the young doctor took up his residence combining farming and medical practice. There is much evidence of both activities in the plantation diaries and account books, and in the medical day books of the Collection; but it is impossible to say which occupation was the more engrossing or the more lucrative. Guignard's letters to his father, full of plantation needs and news, with only an occasional reference to his practice, would suggest that he was primarily a farmer; but they should be considered as the reports of an agent to his employer covering the area of their mutual interests. In the early years of this arrangement all of the important decisions were made by J. S. Guignard, either in written instructions or on frequent visits; but as time went on Gabriel Guignard apparently assumed full responsibility for the operation of

"Evergreen", as the Edisto plantation came to be known.¹ To all intents and purposes the place was his, although he did not hold title to all of it until his father's death in 1856, after which he lived only a year.

Besides planting and medicine, Dr. Guignard had other interests. Slipped into one of his notebooks is the draft in his handwriting of an essay or speech in defense of nullification, probably written in 1832.² It expresses the prevailing Southern point of view on tariff, the nature of the federal union, and the rights of the individual states. In 1840 Dr. Guignard was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives, being one of the two representatives of Orangeburg District. There is no evidence that he ran for a second term. A check of the *House Journal* shows Guignard on the Committees for the Lunatic Asylum, Claims, and Engrossed Acts. The recorded "ayes" and "nays" show his name regularly, but there is no other indication of the part he played in his only venture into public office.³

Like his father and brother, Gabriel Guignard was an officer in the state militia. The Collection includes a notebook with the proceedings for 1834 and 1835 of the court martial of the 15th South Carolina Regiment with Captain John G. Guignard as President. Twelve pages recording trials of defaulters are in Guignard's handwriting.

Hunting, fishing, and horse-racing were the diversions of the country gentlemen of Guignard's day, and there is evidence that he enjoyed all of them. Although his home was a bachelor's hall he welcomed guests, especially his sisters and the nephew who bore his name and who was his principal heir. Although there is no evidence of the piety of James Sanders Guignard, Gabriel Guignard joined his father at

¹ Apparently the Edisto River Plantation was originally called "Hopewell" and later "Evergreen". The transition came early in 1829. The first use of "Evergreen" noted was January 25, 1829, and the last use of "Hopewell" was April 23, 1829.

² "... The Tariff Acts of 1824 and 1828 passed by the influence, intrigue and management of Manufacturers are in their operation daily impoverishing the fairest portion of our land . . . we have patiently waited until all hope for a redress of our grievances thro' them is passed . . . There's a strong similarity between the cause of the revolutionary patriots of '76 and the cause of Free trade . . . But happily there is a remedy which if adopted bids fair to stop the abuses which have crept into Government and restore the Constitution to its original purity. It is satisfactorily established that every state has a right to nullify of their own authority all assumption of undelegated powers by others within their limits."

³ *Journal of the . . . Senate and House of Representatives of . . . South Carolina . . . of 1840* (Columbia, 1841), p. 5; *Journal of the House of Representatives of . . . South Carolina . . . of 1842* (Columbia, 1842), p. 8, 9.

camp meetings, was a member of the Episcopal church, and gave practical demonstration of his generosity with gifts to a needy cousin.

In many ways the most interesting part of this narrative is the record of the collective planting enterprise of the father and his two sons. James Sanders Guignard, II. farmed his father's plantation in Edgefield while his brother was at Edisto, and the father gave his chief attention to the Lexington county land. There was continuous exchange of slaves (with much consideration for their needs and wishes); shoes were made at Edisto for all the Negroes, and surplus corn, mules, horses, and farm equipment went from place to place. Together they sought to "live at home" and to add in any way to the cash income. Dr. Guignard, in his early years at Edisto, sent his cotton to Charleston on neighbor's rafts, but before long he was building his own rafts from trees felled on his property and selling them in Charleston at a good profit. Like his father, Gabriel Guignard loaned his ready cash at interest, keeping record of the notes due him.

For some months early in 1857 Dr. Guignard was in Charleston and Columbia on a trip which seemed to combine business, pleasure, and some consultation on his own health. Another suggestion of illness is in a letter written to Guignard by J. H. Hammond on December 9, 1857 in which Hammond expresses the hope that his friend "had recovered". Probably this letter was written after Guignard's death which occurred early in December, 1857.

There are three wills in the Collection made by Dr. Guignard. The first two, dated 1856, are in his hand. The third, dated August 11, 1857, is an attested copy. Besides the extensive Edisto River plantation, Dr. Guignard left slaves, uncollected accounts and loans. In 1867 his sister, Susan P. Gibbes, acknowledged payment of her legacy from her brother (one third of one half) at \$8343. John Gabriel Guignard and James Sanders Guignard, nephew and brother of Dr. Guignard, were named as executors, but the work seems to have been done chiefly by John Gabriel who took over his uncle's home and planting interests.

There is even less personal material in the collection for the second James Sanders Guignard than for his brother, the

doctor. Except for the fact of his birth in Columbia on Oct. 1, 1803, nothing is known of his early years. When John Gabriel Guignard's letters to his father began in 1828 they constantly included messages of affection to "Brother Sanders", who was distinguished from his father by this use of his middle name. By the time the older brother was settled in the management of his father's Edisto River plantations Sanders Guignard was operating "Chance" in Edgefield county. This property was eventually left to him in his father's will, as was "Still Hopes" in Lexington county, and the family home on Senate Street in Columbia.

Attention has already been called to the cooperative farming done by James Sanders Guignard I and his two sons. After the death of his father and brother in 1856 and 1857, Sanders and his own sons for a few years operated a similar program with the difference that the Edisto River farms were the property of John Gabriel under his uncle's will. The outbreak of the Civil War took the younger man into the Confederate army and left Sanders Guignard and his older son to cope as best they could with the difficult conditions resulting from the war. These difficulties and the later transition from slave to free labor are described in several of the letters in this section.

Like his father, Sanders Guignard for many years was Ordinary and Clerk of the Court for Richland County, and was at one time Alderman for Ward One in Columbia.⁴ He was called on as his father had been to administer estates of friends and relatives. Between 1846 and 1857 he was in charge of the estates of his father-in-law, David Richardson, and his brother-in-law, Benjamin Richardson. There were five minor children involved, and the bills for their clothing, board and lodging, medical care, and education are enlightening on the price range of the time. A careful financial summary indicates the completion of the trust in 1857. There were other estates of less importance.

The first James Sanders Guignard named his two sons as executors of his long and complicated will. The elder son lived only a year after his father and consequently the arduous task of administration fell to Sanders Guignard. Since there

⁴ Obituary in *The Daily Phoenix* (Columbia), February 20, 1868.

were minor grandchildren in the list of beneficiaries the estate was essentially undivided when the outbreak of war seriously complicated the problem. In 1866 Mrs. Susan P. Guignard Gibbes brought suit against her brother for her share of their father's estate. Although she made no charge of malfeasance she did say that contrary to her express desire her brother had invested assets of the estate in Confederate bonds.⁵ Sanders Guignard died before the case had run its course from court to court. His son, the third James Sanders, carried out the court order to sell property to pay Mrs. Gibbes' claims. On the death of the first James Sanders in 1856 the Guignard family had been in comfortable, if not affluent, circumstances. Sixteen years later the destruction of the war, the freeing of the slaves, the disastrous law suit, and the generally difficult times had combined to bring them to real poverty.

With farming unprofitable the Guignards made every effort to meet their pressing needs in other ways. Sometime between 1835 and 1840 the first James Sanders Guignard was operating a ferry from his Lexington county property across the Congaree River to Columbia. This may have been chiefly for his own use and to save the tolls on the bridge, but in 1865 the bridge burned, and Sanders Guignard promptly secured a franchise for the commercial operation of a ferry. In 1867 he sublet his franchise to the Kinsler brothers, and a year later they started a rival ferry. Guignard attempted to stop them by legal action, contending that they used his property on the west bank and a city street on the east bank. Before the issue was settled, Sanders Guignard died and his son carried on the controversy. Memorials, claims, newspaper articles, and affidavits passed between the two factions. Finally, the Kinslers were eliminated, and an exclusive franchise was issued to the Guignards. There is evidence also that at some time the Guignards were interested in a company which owned the toll bridge over Congaree River.

One of the business ventures of Sanders Guignard which was flourishing before the outbreak of the war was not im-

⁵ Undated fragment in handwriting of J. G. G. III: "My father like almost every other man believed in the justness of our cause and doubted not that it would be successful . . . Our State directed Trustees and Guardians to invest money of their Wards in these Bonds. It was difficult to avoid doing so. Public opinion was so strong that a man was not safe who did any act reflecting on the Confederate cause."

mediately revived thereafter. As early as 1801 the Guignards were making brick for plantation use. By 1850 Sanders Guignard had developed the brick yard into a business concern. Apparently it was a war casualty, there being no evidence that it was run after 1860 until Sanders Guignard's grandson revived it in 1886.

In 1830 Sanders Guignard married his cousin, Elizabeth Richardson, who bore him eight children, five of whom survived their father. Mrs. Guignard died in 1852, and several years later Sanders Guignard was married to Mrs. Anna Edwards, who was also a cousin. No children were born to this marriage. Mr. Guignard died suddenly, Feb. 19, 1868.

To General Lorenzo Thomas.

Columbia 4th. Nov. 1824

DEAR SIR, The bearer, Dr. Guignard, is the son of my particular friend, a most respectable inhabitant of this Town. I have taken the liberty to introduce him to you in his professional character, as a gentleman of correct principles and morals, and one who has had every advantage in his professional education.

Respectfully, Yr. obt. Servt.,

W. HAMPTON

To James S. Guignard I

Newberry Ct. House 7th Feb 1828

DEAR FATHER, I arrived here late last night, found the road very bad and broad River high and rising higher. Saluda is said to be very high. Shall sett off for Chance as soon as the weather will permit (it is now raining pretty hard).⁶

Found Pompey in bed with an attack of Pleurisy, he was somewhat better when I left him (yesterday at 2 oC) but not in a condition to travel for a few days, so I left him with instructions to go down to Columbia as soon as he finishes Mr. Lowes job, which he says he can do in three days when able to work. Lowe is to pay \$40 as soon as it is completed. Have written from there to Mr. Thompson that he had best

⁶ "Chance" was the plantation in Edgefield District for some time operated by Sanders Guignard. "Lodimont," from which the next letter was written, was in Abbeville District, evidently near Petersburg on the Savannah River (Robert Mills, *Atlas of S. C.* 1820).

let Ned undertake Mr. Boyers job and if a good one you would send back Pompey or John to help him with it. Lowe says it is probably worth 100 or 150 Dollars.

Shall take Simon on with me to Abbeville, hope when you go to Chance you will extend your ride to Lodimont and if you think it adviseable bring up Pompey or John with you and take back Simon.

I heard that Pompey has a notion of takeing to himself a free wife, but he denies it. However I think it would be best to remove him from that Neighborhood for a while especially as he seems to have done little work for some time past. . . .

Yours affectionately,

J. G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

Lodimont 18 February 1828

DEAR FATHER, The Weather has been very rainy for a few days since my arrival here so that I have had little time to go about, went to a wedding party at Petersburg on Friday and to church in this neighbourhood on yesterday though—pretty well pleased with what little I have seen of our Society so far. Stephen I find has turned out a Baptist Preacher since he came up and has preached several sermons with considerable eclat. I start him off for Columbia tomorrow with your Sulkey and hope you will let him bring me up the one horse waggon, which I want in case William and Sam should require to be moved and for other purposes, there is some prospect of getting them employed here for the season, but if it fails, think of sending them back to Columbia. By the bye what do you think of the Abbeville Court House scheme—would you like to contract for the building of it, or hire some of your workmen for it. Cash business you know, paid by the State.

I find that I purchased the Prairie from Mr. Johnson's bookstore by mistake, please get him to exchange it for another new novel for instance the "Red Rover" by the same author. . . .

Simon can be kept employed here a week or so, but Mr. Daniel is anxious to have Pompey and I shall expect you to send him up with Stephen (unless you are coming to pay us

a visit yourself) and by the time he arrives Simon will be ready to return.

Shall want some Bacon for Stephens use during the summer and if you have a super abundance on hand you may as well send up 80 or 100 wt. by him. Let Brother Robert⁷ know that Majr. Starke is not at home just now but that I will have his paper proved as soon as it can be arranged. How are all at home? Give my love to Mother and Sisters and Brother Sanders. Shall expect to see Brother Robt. and Elizabeth up here this summer and perhaps some of the rest of you. Where is Brother Sanders at present, has he missed his Ague and fever. Mrs. Pelot says she will send the counterpane by Stephen. All here are well and I hear of no sickness in the Neighborhood. Used the Telescope on yesterday for the first time.

I remain Your Affectionate Son, JOHN G. GUIGNARD

N.B. The following are the Articles I wish you to send me

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Demijohn Whiskey | 1 hearth broom |
| 1 Gallon Rum | 3 Sitting chairs |
| 1 Plough mould | Letters & newspapers if any and |
| 1 Sifter | the aforesaid Bason for Stephen |

P. S. have you consulted Col. H. on the subject of the Clerkship. Don't forget to plant out plenty of Grape vines for me at the New Attempt, and what I said to you about the Sorrel Mare when she has her colt. J.G.G.

Being a little short in the cash way, would be glad if you will send me \$25 to help out. Any news of John yet—or application for Edisto [?]. Cousin Susan's love to Mother and all the Family.

Agreement for Arbitration of Claims

[1 March, 1842]

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA RICHLAND DISTRICT, Whereas there are conflicting claims on two or three separate Parcels of Land situate in Lexington District on Congaree Creek and waters thereof, between Mrs. Sarah Taylor of the one part and James S. Guignard of the other part—and the said

⁷ "Brother Robert" was probably Dr. Robert W. Gibbes whose wife was Caroline Elizabeth Guignard.

parties being desirous of having an amicable adjustment of their respective rights, have mutually agreed that William F. DeSaussure and James Gregg Esquires should act as arbitrators and Judges (with leave of umpirage in case of disagreement) in the Premises, and we do hereby respectively bind ourselves and heirs to abide by, stand and conform to their decision or award. Should any further survey be deemed necessary they may direct such to be made at our mutual expence. The Chain of Titles on either side are admitted

Witness our hands and Seals this first day of March 1842,

JAMES S GUIGNARD
SARAH TAYLOR

To James S. Guignard I

Lodimont 6 March 1828

DEAR FATHER, I wrote to you from the Court House to day stating that Brick layers work was in little demand. It will be sometime even after the contract is entered into before the bricks will be burnt and ready to be laid, so finding no immediate employment for Sam and William I send them for you to hire about Columbia to the best advantage—(Uncle J. S. R.^s told me some time ago that if you had a good plaisterer he might have the honor of plaistering Bloomhill; if the Judge has not employed another workman and there is profit as well as honor sufficient attached to it, the job may suit very well for William to undertake.

I think the contract for Abbeville Ct. House will be probably profitable to the undertaker, as I am told the Commissioners will consult the *responsibility* rather than the low terms of the proposer, in consequence of the commissioners of other buildings having been duped by bad workmen who made *low bids*. I should be pleased if some workman we are acquainted with would undertake it—but the time for doing so will very soon expire (proposals not received after Saturday week. If such a person undertakes he might employ Wm. and Sam and perhaps some of your carpenters to advantage and it is the only large job that I know of now going on for which there is a prospect of ready payments. . . .

^s Probably James Sanders Richardson.

I feel very well satisfied here considering there is no professional business at present and spend part of my time in visiting the *Ladies* and Gentlemen of the neighbourhood. It will be very inconvenient for me to send Stephen with the waggon to you in July and hope you can send for it about that time which I suppose you can very easily do if the Crop at Chance should be laid by. How does your Ditching at Edisto progress? Suppose there has been too much rain to go on rapidly.

We have had three cold days here in succession, large frosts and yesterday morning some ice. Planted my lot in oats and Rye the other day just as the rainy weather had ceased and am afraid we will have a long dry spell upon it. When you write to me by mail Father you should put the letter in the Columbia post office on *thursday* evenings so as to be in Edgefield in time for our little mail which only passes once a week, leaves Edgefield on Friday evening arrives here on Sunday afternoon and returns on *thursday* to Edgefield Ct. House.

A very unusual return of suits to the Court for Abbeville—if the same thing happens in Columbia I suppose you will put more fees in pocket than you calculated on.⁹ . . .

Yours Affectionately,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

Lodimont 12th. March 1828

DEAR FATHER, . . . had a patient yesterday kicked by a horse—first one as yet on my books. Intend to christen my Bachelors Hall on Friday by a small tea engagement to be attended by a few of the neighbours; this will cost me 6 or 8 dollars in cash, but I suppose it will be money well spent as perchance it may bring a few more patients to the proper physician. There is like to be more competition than I expected and I think the prospect for this year is to make little more than enough to pay for eating and drinking—however “Nil desperandum”. I like the neighbourhood and intend to try for this summer what virtue there is in close attention to business whether it comes plentifully or not. Hope to hear from you by the next mail. . . .

⁹ James Sanders Guignard was Register of Mesne Conveyance.

How is Brother Sanders and all at home. Write me what you have done with William and Sam and whether Willisson will give the \$350 for my lot. I wish to get rid of it to advantage.

Your Affectionate Son,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

Lodimont 27th March 1828

DEAR FATHER, I received your Letter of the 12th inst on Sunday and was in hopes to have recd one from you of a later date in answer to one I wrote to you concerning the sending two or three carpenters up to me for hire in this Neighbourhood should work be scarce in Columbia. Suppose I shall hear from you by Sunday mail next, however if work is to be got about Columbia think you had best keep them there. What is Green to allow me for his namesake? I think he ought to be worth \$12 pr. month being a very active workman as it is said. . . .

I send you by Capt. Pelot a pair of Spectacles and also a ring which you thought Stephen had made love to. I did not know it was such an inseparable companion to the key of the sulkey box, and thinking that a single key did not need a ring, had let it remain with three or four other keys to which I had attached it and intended keeping it until I went to Columbia and bought another. Please send by him my knife from Simon. . . .

A little sickness in the Neighbourhood but not severe enough to run to the expense of sending for a Physician to; times are hard and People consequently very penurious, I believe more stingy here than in most places and if they dont improve I must leave them next winter and try the practice somewhere else. But perhaps I may do better than I expect and therefore keep in good hopes of making enough to defray expenses and perhaps something over.

You inquire who Miss Yates is! I believe I wrote you in my last that she is the Daughter of the Ex Governor of New York who is at present on a visit to his Daughter and Son in law Mr. Watkins of Petersburg (a kinsman of Mr. Daniel). I have seen her two or three times in company, but have no

notion (as you might seem from your inquiry to suppose) of falling in love with her. . . .

Cousin Charles can give you the news more fully than I can by letter so I shall conclude by requesting you to give my Love as usual to Mother and Sisters.

Your Affectionate Son,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

Abbeville C.H. 5th. May 1828

DEAR FATHER, I have just seen the Contractor for building the Court House here who informs me that he does not wish to employ any mechanics of the description we have for hire.

I am getting very tired of living at Lodimont with nothing to do and have some idea of returning to Woodville in October. I wish to consult with you on the subject and make some arrangements for the journey. I despair of more than clearing expenses where I am and perhaps it will be better for me to sell off my books and medicines at once if I can meet with a purchaser and do nothing until fall. Do let me hear from you by next mail, should like to meet you at Saluda or Edisto this month if you dont intend visiting either place or dont write me by next mail it is probable I shall go to Columbia in about 10 or 12 days from this. . . .

Mr. L. states the whole coast of the Mississippi to be inundated, water higher than it has been known (say on the 27th March) since 1780 and still rising. This will effect our Friend Genl. H—¹⁰

Your Affectionate Son,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

Lodimont 20th June 1828

DEAR FATHER, Since writing to you on the 18th inst. I have engaged board for the summer with Mr. Norwood about four miles from this. The situation is said to be pretty good for the practice of Physic—(a Doctor Connor who stayed there last year booked about \$1000 but gave some dissatisfaction by

¹⁰ Three Wade Hamptons of Columbia are referred to in these papers: Gen. W. H., I, of the Revolution and War of 1812; his son, Col. W. H., II; and grandson, Gen. W. H., III, of the Confederate Army, later Governor and Senator. All owned extensive Mississippi as well as South Carolina plantations. See *Family Letters of the Three Wade Hamptons 1782-1901* (Columbia, 1953).

his bills which were considered high by most of the Neighbours). As I have remained here as long and acquired the good will of the Folks hereabouts have concluded to remain at any rate during the sickly season which is expected to commence shortly.

However I heartily wish myself in some profitable business at Columbia or back to the Mississippi. Yesterday received a letter from Uncle Moses Liddell who thinks my prospects there would be flattering and regrets I did not return at the time intended. It would give me great satisfaction to obtain some public office with a salary of 12 or 1500\$ pr. annum and settle with you in Columbia but if that is not practicable my present views are to go to Woodville next year.

. . .

There is a subscription on foot for a public Dinner to be given to Mr. McDuffie¹¹ on his arrival, expect it will be numerously attended. Capt. Charles Pelot furnishes the eatables and Drinkables.

Write me how the crops look at Saluda and Edisto.

Yours Affectionately,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

Lodimont 30th July 1828

DEAR FATHER, I have as yet received no answer from you to my letter of last week; our camp meeting commences to night and as soon as that is over I intend as I wrote you to sett off for Columbia, take Chance in my way and spend a night there. If your answer about sending the waggon does not arrive before I sett off will leave the bulk of my movables in care of Capt. Pelot and take a small load by Stephen in the one horse waggon.

A negro answering the description of Brother Sanders' Jonas has been seen in this neighborhood. From what I can ascertain he called at Calhoun Mills on Friday last on horseback, stated that my Brother was very ill and that he was on his way for me. In a few hours a man came in pursuit of a stolen horse and found him turned loose a short distance from the Mill (the same the negro was on), brought a letter from

¹¹ George McDuffie, 1790-1851, prominent South Carolina Governor, Representative, and Senator—see *Dictionary of American Biography*.

Calhoun Mills to Mr. Speed my next door neighbour, living on the same premises, got something to eat inquired for Stephen (Stephen and myself absent from home) and walked out. Was met on the same day by Mr. Norwoods overseer and said he belonged to my brother. Since then I have not heard of him. Should it prove to be Jonas run away I think he must be caught or heard of in a few days. . . .

Your Affectionate Son,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

Hopewell 30th September 1828

DEAR FATHER, The waggon arrived here on Monday morning before day after having travelled nearly all night as Jack and Harry said for fear of getting the load wet the night being very cloudy with a light shower or two. However it cleared up about sunrise and we have fair weather. 22 hands today in the Lowground picked 1511 wt. One of them, Nora, brought in 150 lbs. which I suppose must nearly come up to the Saluda pickers. I shall pull corn in the Shelly field tomorrow with all hands.

I gave your letter to Hare after taking a copy of it, he appears to think your offer entirely too small. I told him he might occupy the house he is in if we dont disagree until the 1st November when I may want it, and I would put his share of the crops in a separate house so that he may do as he pleases with it. He has been tolerably well stimulated for the last four or five days. This morning we had a conversation on the subject of his leaving here he seemed to think that his share would amount to about \$200. I think it may amount to \$150 and told him that it could not be more at the present prices of produce—he offered Mr. Prothro and Squire Fanning. I told him I expected that would suit you very well and that I would write to you on the subject.

1 October

Rainy day—had to keep the hands occupied in repairing fences about the stable yard all day. Hare says he is a poor man and we must not be hard with him—asked what fault I found with him. I told him that he drank too much and swore too much, he agreed to it and promises to reform (*if* he does I can do without an overseer for some time say until 1st Janu-

ary), he by this seems to be unwilling to take a discharge or be deprived of a home here—but he must prepare to move if he don't conduct himself well by the 1st Novr. Of that I will inform you in time that you may have a fair settlement with him should he go.

I have but \$40 in cash besides what you sent down. The articles sent by waggon arrived safe except a bag of salt which I suppose you put down by mistake, you mentioned in the list 3 sacks whereas only 2 came the last trip.

About six pair of shoes do not fit the negroes. I will send them when the waggon goes up to be exchanged.

Mr. Mills has not called and I shall not employ until I find how Hare intends to conduct himself for a while. He has had no concern in the management of the place except to assist in weighing the cotton since I gave him the Letter—but if he desires it I believe I will let him attend to a little of the business—say enough to pay for his horse feed. . . .

Your Affectionate Son,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

List of Articles Wanted

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Some oats to plant in January | a few coarse knives for |
| a little sea island cotton seed | negroes |
| a loaf of sugar | Princes Flannell that he says |
| 20wt. of 20dy nails | you promised him |
| 20 wt. 10dy ditto | 1½ bushel lime |

P. S. Mr. Prothro expects to start a boat in abt. a fortnight and will take cotton to Charleston, we shall have 8 or 10 bales out in that time, and if you wish it sent down please let me know by next mail.

Yours,

J.G.G.¹²

To James S. Guignard I

Hopewell 8 October 1828

DEAR FATHER, I received by mail your letter of 1st instant and am in hopes Sanders has got over the attack of Fever and ague you mentioned. We finished breaking upland corn today and will finish hauling it in tomorrow with one waggon, we have housed 1138 bushels besides abt. 115 to Mr. Hare and there is probably 140 left in the Ham field to be hauled to—

¹² This is the first letter from the Orangeburg District plantations owned by J. S. G., I and operated by Dr. Guignard from 1828 to his death.

morrow. I put every tenth load into a house for Hare. Before we gather the lowground corn I wish to understand exactly what deduction to make for the work of Ditchers perhaps you can make it convenient to come down and settle with Hare abt. the last of this month. . . .

There are 6 bales of cotton packed and abt. seed cotton enough in the house for another. Shall commence picking again tomorrow. I think there is a pretty good chance of reaching 33 or 4 bales.

I shall be very scarce of negro Fellows when Isaac goes away, cant you contrive to supply his place with another. The Ditching and breaking up I am sorry to say go on but slowly for want of time, cut rice tomorrow. This gathering corn fodder, rice, &c. interferes very much with my plan of preparing for next crop—shall have to roll logs in Shelly new ground before it can be ploughed.

I dont care how soon Sanders sends for Isaac and one of his wives for the two kick up a frequent disturbance on the plantation. . . .

Harry said you intended buying a couple of mules for this place. I would much prefer good mares as being better workers and more productive. I cant spare the Sorrel horse to Sanders but will send him a mule if he sends for him.

Your Affectionate Son,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

Hopewell 10th October 1828

DEAR FATHER, I start the waggon in the morning loaded with 40 bushels corn including provision corn: Jack, Waggoner and Cudjo assistant. Shall direct the waggon to call at Mr. Prothros for his blind boy that he wishes to send to Doctor Fisher. Our corn has turned out much better than was expected. I expect to go to Columbia when the waggon returns. What is the price of Sheep? Foutz offered to deliver some here @ 2.25 pr. head. The negroes are continually pestering me for white homespun, you had as well send another piece down and 18 or 20 yds coarse flannel for the old negroes, a few want hats. Sent back 5 pair of shoes that do not fit and six measures. I gave Sylvia one pair intended for Wilson. Old

Scilla says you promised her a pair. There will be 4 or 5 blankets wanted for the lying in—a couple of small Iron pots and the articles I gave you a list of pr. letter last week.

There is said to have been a light frost in the neighborhood on Tuesday not visible on upland. Prince is to get ready a half bushel of his rice for you and take it out in cloth. What shall I allow the negroes a bushel for clean rice? The rye is half threshed and will turn out abt. 10 bushels, we owe Prothro 6. Send a few coarse knives—some lime, I want it to make lime water and some for white washing the Kitchen. To put this Plantation in proper trim will take at least a Years hard work. All well.

Your Affectionate Son,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

Hopewell 19th October 1828

DEAR FATHER, We arrived here this morning Sheep and all. . . . Found several of the negroes sick; say Cudjo ill, John sick, and several others complaining. Bram died on friday, I left him as I thought with a slight cold and some symptoms of worms, gave him a dose of Calomel followed by Castor oil. He was reported better on Wednesday morning, he afterwards became worse and Dr. N. Davis was send for but naught availed and he died, a valuable boy lost!

I told Hare our intentions, will take a share according to the understanding rather than the money. He says Davis offers him 50¢ pr. bushel for his corn in cash. I saw Prothro this morning, he says he will make an ample sufficiency and wants to sell. He wishes me to operate on his boys eyes as Doctor Fisher will be absent. If you have an early opportunity please pack up the case of instruments in my closet and send them here—perhaps Col. Scott may pass this way in a few days on his way to black Swamp. Hare says he will start to Saluda in a few days. I shall write to Sanders by him.

. . .

Several of the old hands asked me for flannell and perhaps you had best send 12 or 14 yds. more by the next opportunity.

Stephen foolishly lent his Great coat to Pompey in February last and has been without one ever since. When you see Pompey, do make him leave it in the yard for Stephen.



FRANCES GUIGNARD MAYRANT (1815-1890)

Stephen appears somewhat dissatisfied to be without his wife. Suppose I will have to let him stay in Columbia or hire her for next year. . . . I would give \$2 pr. month for her rather than part with Stephen.

Hastily your Affectionate Son,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

Evergreen 25th January 1829

DEAR FATHER, I send you some corn by the waggon which carries the negroes. Charles begged me to let him go with it and I have agreed to it on condition he will not take a drop of Spirits there or on the way. If he does I am never to let him go again.

Suppose you have recd. accounts of the arrival of the 20 bales cotton in Charleston as I understand from John Prothro that the boat was there when he came away. I shall start the rafts in the morning, our share is 3½ long rafts—the river however is low and I am afraid it will be difficult getting along until a rain.

Have not yet engaged a boat to take the balance of our cotton but expect to do so shortly. You may send my trunk by return of waggon. Let Nanny put my shirts into it. I may start for Charleston about the 14th of next month, that is if I go this season. Please to buy a sett of bench tools for Green and charge them to me. Enclosed is Mr. Harths note enclosing \$3—the amount of McMillans charge for drayage.

Your Affectionate Son,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD ¹³

P. S. I have sent the mule Charley extra in order that you may dispose of him to the best advantage. I should like to have a good mule worth \$70 or 80 in his place if convenient if not just sell him for what you can get and I will try to swap the poney here for a good horse.

Articles Wanted—

A good horse brush
our bacon (say how many
pieces)
2 or 3 doz Bottle Corks

Some Starch—3 small pots
for negroes
an almanac—1 Doz boxes
Lees pills. . . .

¹³ On the outside of this letter below the address is "By Jack, Charles, Sancho, Lydia, Cornelia and children whom pass." Other letters show similar slave passes written on envelopes.

To James S. Guignard I

Hopewell 11 Feb 1829

DEAR FATHER, Lymus returned with the little Waggon on Sunday evening—all things safe but a little wet. Took up the smaller note to Keadle \$240.75 and paid him \$200 on the other.

The river has been pretty high but not so as to effect the swamp much, it is now falling.

The plough moulds sent last will not answer as well as the first, they are entirely too small I will send a measure when the waggon goes up and exchange them.

Will will finish working up the leather you sent in this week the side was only sufficient for 10 pair (nearly half of the sole leather left). I shall have to send the waggon again shortly for 2 sides of upper leather and same size as the last (it is very good and one side sole leather. . . .

The bad weather has kept back our plantation affairs somewhat but we have finished breaking up and now preparing to commence planting corn 1st. next month. New ground more than half cleared.

Your Affectionate Son,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

Hopewell 14 February 1829

DEAR FATHER, Mr. Gibbes arrived on yesterday and has spent the day with me. Old Prince and Judy he takes to Columbia. Expect to send them up with the little Waggon on Friday when I will send for more leather. Find that the materials you sent down only cost 50 cents pr. pair and Will makes his 2 pair a day—it may be best to have him make shoes for the Saluda plantation. Mr. G. tells me you have purchased Nanny's husband (a drunkard) send him here to be reformed in the room of Prince and Judy if you will, or any how I have plenty of heavy work to do in the swamp and should like to have him for a couple of months. I expect to go to Columbia myself the last of next week and will then give you all information with respect to plantation matters &c.

Your Affectionate Son,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

Hopewell 20 Feb 1829

DEAR FATHER, I send the small waggon with Prince and Judy this morning and expect to sett off this morning myself but possibly may be detained having a patient or two on hand. Should I not get to Columbia as soon as the waggon you will please procure the articles mentioned in the list on opposite page and start the waggon back on Monday (weather permitting). The plough moulds should be long enough to cut to the length of pattern inclosed and if not wide, thick enough to bear beating out to the size. The bushes in new ground are all cut down and about half of the logs in it rolled. I have had to borrow a few Rollers to help out three good hands viz: Harry, Jack and Stephen being rendered nearly useless in strong work by Rheumatic pains. Recd. your letter of the 16—nothing in it of your Lover of Grog that I wanted you [to] send down for Reformation—hope you intend to place him under my care.

Your Affectionate Son,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

List of Articles Wanted,

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| bar of iron 2 by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch—for | 1 lb. coperas |
| plough bars | & as much more leather as |
| 3 sides upper leather | you please to make up for |
| 2 do sole “ | Saluda place |
| | 3 plough moulds in exchange |

P. S. Prince has settled his account including the \$2 due you on settlement at Christmas. Bad weather this morning and late start now past 9 and just ready.

Backache Judy goes along on a visit.

To James S. Guignard I

Hopewell 16th March 1829

DEAR FATHER. . . .I am pretty busily engaged in the professional way just now and may not be at leisure to go up with you to Saluda. If you should conclude to visit there first dont forget the compass and the 2 first vols of American Farmer which I want from there.

We shall finish 2nd. planting of Corn tomorrow. I have examined the 1st. and find it as yet uninjured and will soon be up if the weather continues warm.

I shall expect you to send the white mare down to me when you have done with her. Without her we shall not have work horses enough and I dont think the chesnut mare will be made to plough well this summer. Way wants very much to see his wife, I may send him the next trip to Columbia unless his wife can come down to see him after a while.

17th.

It rained here almost all night but now seems disposed to clear up (6 o'C) Stephen is about starting. If Pompey returns with him the whiskey had better be left for another time. I can get some at Prothro's

Your Affectionate Son,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

Articles wanted

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 2 bolts oznaburgs | Harrow frame |
| 1 Sack Salt | Whiskey |
| 3 sides upper leather 2 sole leather | My old hat and a hat for Judy (to fit measure) |
| my trunk | a paper scotch Kale seed |
| 2 lb wrought nails and plough | from McFie |
| mould in cellar room | latest newspapers and Southern Agriculturalist |

To James S. Guignard I

Hopewell 3rd. April 1829

DEAR FATHER, I recd your letter of the 30th. ult. by Jack who arrived with Articles all in good order.

I believe we can make out to get in the neighbourhood seed Peas enough to make up what is now deficient. With regard to Mitchell I should not like to have the management of him and think he would not answer well as a Field hand. Mr. Faustus Daniel I am much pleased with and expect to keep him the balance of the year would you [like] to offer Kate and Barbers Charlotte in exchange for him?

It would be I thought of great service to Pompey to place him here for a few months—but the Fellow seems disposed

[to] attend altogether to his own convenience (Quere-had you not best lodge him in Jail as a runaway).

Shall attend to your instructions with regard to the Brood Mares and Whiskey matter as well as I can, tho' the Fellows work so well that I like to indulge them with a dram or so occasionally. . . .

Our corn is now coming up pretty fast and likely to prove a good stand. If the weather is favourable, expect to commence planting cotton on tuesday. I should like to be present at the beginning of the planting and then be ready to go up with you to Saluda should you come this way.

Tell Sarah, Frances and Susan that I have planted 3 beds of Water Melons for their especial use next summer and that they must be ready to come and eat them.

The Saluda hands have sent unusually large measures and I should like them to try whether the shoes will fit before we make any more for them.

Your Affectionate Son,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

Simons Harrow frame is not made of the right size or shape

Articles Sent

1 hide to go to Dr. Fishers. 8 pr. of Shoes for Saluda
paper Water Melon Seed (which was neglected last time)

Articles Wanted

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 5 sides <i>large</i> upper leather | Hydriodate of Potash three |
| 5 do sole leather | drachms from Percival |
| 1 sledge hammer | 1½ Doz. Dinner plates |

To James S. Guignard I

Hopewell 22nd April 1829

DEAR FATHER, I have just returned from Augusta in time for Dinner. Mechanics wages have not yet been affected by the fire. I made inquiries and learned that workmen were pretty plenty and to be got for \$1 per day. Wages may rise however in the course of a few weeks when materials are procured for building and if they should rise a Gentleman there has promised to write me on the subject. . . .

I have managed somehow or other to lose a \$10 bill besides \$12 spent in my trip to Augusta, so you must send me \$25 in

small bills in order for me to keep up a supply of pocket money. I can probably return it in the course of a few months.

The plough is rather too unhandy to carry with other things this trip so I will have a good one made to send Sanders by the next.

The weather continues so very dry that cotton has not come up and other things are suffering except the corn which is doing well.

Your Affectionate Son,
Sent 15 pair shoes for Saluda

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

Articles Wanted

Surveyors Compass

a supply of Nails (10 *dys* or 8 *dys*) abt. 25 or 30 wt.

5 or 6 lbs gunpowder

2 lbs Duck shot—

Keg of Whiskey

Last Newspapers & Medical Journal from Johnstons

2 tin buckets, 2 sifters, for negroes

2 large plough moulds from Ewarts that will cover the size of pattern enclosed

1 *small* coffee pot (mine is too large)

Some tallow or 6 lb. candles

\$2 worth of Coffee and \$1 of Sugar for Mr. Haire who has given me the money to get it for him

Keg of Molasses

Small Demijohn filled with rum

Saturday morning 25

P. S. We had a fine rain yesterday which prevented the little waggon from starting until this morning

To James S. Guignard I

Evergreen 13 May 1829

DEAR FATHER. . . . Brother Sanders' fellow Isaac arrived here on Monday; according to his statement he cannot live contented at Saluda, (his wife and January being rather too quarrelsome) and took French leave of the place. I don't think he will go if I send him back, and will therefore keep him at work and wait orders from the Captain.

The shingles to this house are very much decayed and when you send Pompey down I intend to set him to work on the roof for a while. . . .

Jack informs me that Mr. Fausts boy Daniel has asked his consent to be married to Judy which Jack withholds until he knows whether you intend to trade for Daniel. I think if it were merely to rid the plantation of Kate and Charlotte, you would do well to get them off at any price. Perhaps Mr. Faust will take them both for Daniel or I will give him my Town lot and the difference in value.

I send William with Lymus—if he should meet with a good job he can remain if not let him come back with waggon. In case he should please remember the Badges required by Corporation act.

Your Affectionate Son,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

Evergreen 9th June 1829

DEAR FATHER, . . . As you supposed the grass grows rapidly and requires considerable exertion to check its growth—for it is out of the question to destroy it in such weather as we have at present. There has been for a month past almost a continual series of cloudy days with light rains, we have not stopped work a day on account of weather but a good hoeing or ploughing lasts but a few days and the light rains soon make the grass look as fresh as before it was ploughed or hoed—it will take at least two weeks of dry weather to bring things strait, and if the dry weather dont commence very soon farewell to my famous swamp corn that was to be. I give it up to the grass.

The manured cotton (abt. 5 acres) begins to show squares and I suppose will be in blossom before long. The Back Ache's are again beginning to pester me, four of them on the sick list Monday morning. It makes me almost sick to be troubled with them and I would not have the management say of 5 or 6 of the worst another year for double their value. . . .

There is a prospect of an abundant fruit year and we may look out for a great deal of sickness to be produced by eating green peaches &c.

I wrote to Mr. Schultz abt. the Bank office but fear he may have gone to the North—he usually goes I believe in the summer. I wrote him I should like to obtain the office of Book Keeper and requested his support. He is the only director I am sufficiently acquainted with to write to.

Hastily Your Affectionate Son, JOHN G. GUIGNARD. . . .

To James S. Guignard I

Prothro's Mills 4th. August 1829

DEAR FATHER, I am on my return from a visit to Mr. Harths whose overseers Wife is sick. The old Gentleman says you must have his indigo sold in any way for whatever it will bring.

I wrote you from Augusta that good Carpenters were in demand at \$1 pr. day and if you send any Mr. A. Boggs will attend to their hire. Found the crop growing and in good order. . . .

Philis ran away from the plantation during my absence but has since returned. I wish she could be sent away.

All well at home and fodder ready to pull when the weather permits.

Yours Affectionately,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

Evergreen 25th August 1829

DEAR FATHER, I shall start the wagon in the morning loaded with 4 bales fodder 4 bushels rough Rice and provisions. I also send 13 yds. homespun which I calculate will make us a winter suit a piece—it is put in a small trunk in which I wish you to send back my shirts that Nanny has been making and other light articles.

I wrote you by last mail inclosing a list of articles wanted here which as the letter may not have reached you I will recapitulate, with some additions. I send Stephen with the waggon and it will be a good opportunity for Margaret his Daughter to come and pick cotton.

We have had heavy work and bad weather to save fodder, the negroes say there is twice as much as ever was made here before. The old ground fodder filled the stable loft completely, leaving two stacks in field and we are now going on upon the

new ground. I think the corn must average from 12 to 15 bushels pr. acre at a moderate estimate. The rice is beautiful and cotton pretty good; say very good for the ground—the bottom bolls are opening fast. I have today sent 3 little hands and an old one to commence the picking. . . .

I wrote you I had settled with the overseer. I have since installed Harry into the office of Driver—he performs very well so far.

The 4 little hands picked 60wt. cotton among them today.

. . .

Your Affectionate Son,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

Evergreen 1st. September 1829

DEAR FATHER, Your letter of the 27th I received next day by waggon with the articles sent in good order except 1 hat missing, received but five. Daniel stated that you had purchased him, but seeing no account of it in the letter did not know whether to believe him. He was slightly in liquor on his arrival—he is a capital Field hand. . . .

One thing I had forgotten to write for viz. a pr. of Sheep Shears. Perhaps you can have an opportunity of sending a pr. before it is time to Shear the Sheep which will be in a week or 10 days. Only obtained from the last shearing, enough wool to fill in 20 yds. coarse cloth so we cant calculate to make more than 50 yds. for Negro clothing. It will take in addition between 120 and 130 yds. for grown hands and 70 yds for children. I should prefer purchasing abt. 20 wt. of wool if it can be obtained cheap and spinning it up, which would make about 50 yds more.

Write me if any further advices from Saluda with regard to the marimonial engagement. You did not state whether you were to send the carpenters to Augusta this month. Please pay Mr. Gibbes the \$5 which I recd. for [from] him and also for the medicine you sent down for this place.

The cotton has rotted very much of late and I am doubtful if we reach 40 bales but the corn and rice looks well enough to make up for all deficiencies.

My love to Sisters Your Affectionate Son,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

Evergreen 22nd. Sept. 1829

DEAR FATHER, I shall send the Waggon off early in the morning. Am rather busy to go myself. Having almost every plantation implement out of repair I wish to stay at home awhile and have them put in order. . . . I expect to go as soon as the corn is gathered which I have some idea of commencing on next week, should the weather prove cool and dry. Have 10 bales of Cotton packed and about 2 more in house. Write Sanders he may commence numbering at 51. I do not expect to make tho' more than 40. . . . The long continuance of dry weather has caused all the upland cotton to shed its leaves and small bolls. By the rot and the dropping of bolls we must loose at least one third of the Crop. . . .

Mr. Prothro has declined taking negro shoes from me so shall want only a side of upper leather and one of sole leather for home use. . . .

I suppose from not hearing of the Captains Frolic that he intends to postpone it until cool weather.¹⁴

My love to sisters Your Affectionate Son,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

List of Articles wanted

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Waggon tongue | 3 yds more of red flannel and |
| Medical Journal No. 7 (it | 2 handkfs for Griggs |
| may be in the house if not | (you may as well send 20 yds |
| I have not recd it from | coarse flannel) |
| Johnstons) | \$4 worth of sugar in a Keg |
| 2 pieces cotton bagging | 1 good half bushel measure |
| Bacon which you said was | 1 " Peck measure |
| ready to send | 12 lb 10dy. nails |
| a sack of salt | 1/2 Doz coarse knives |
| \$4 worth of Coffee | Articles Sent |
| 5 lb large buck shot | 2 bushels rough rice |
| 3 papers small tacks for | 5 bushels rye—(I dont know |
| negro shoes | yet if any more can be |
| a saddle blanket for me | spared)— |
| | empty whiskey keg |

¹⁴ This is the marriage of J. S. G. II and Elizabeth Richardson which took place in February, 1830.

To James S. Guignard I

Evergreen 13th October 1829

DEAR FATHER, I cannot with convenience go to Columbia as I intended this week, but must put it off for the next, we have fine weather for picking cotton and expect to make a pretty good weeks picking, have out abt. 25 bales (22 packed). Gathered the 1st cut of corn last week it turned out 42 waggon loads average 20 bushels ea. Think the next will turn out somewhat better, but do not calculate to have any for sale, an ample sufficiency for plantation use will be about the amount of it.

I am hauling in and stacking rice. There will be about 18 waggon loads in the straw.

Yours Affectionately,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

Evergreen 24 Novr. 1829

DEAR FATHER, Mr. Thomas S Creyon arrived here on Saturday. I had gone over to a Baptist Association in Barnwell where he found me on Sunday. Monday morning we returned, he looked at the negroes and this morning proceeded toward Edgefield Ct. House. We were followed from Davis' by old Barbour and Scilla who came in seemingly in great distress having heard their Daughter Charlotte was to be sold and begged she should not be taken away from them—(a scheme of Davis's I suppose in order to purchase her himself). Creyon promised the old negroes if he did purchase not to carry her farther than Columbia.

Our rice comes on but slowly—have not beat as yet but 5 bushels per day. If the machine does not perform better today I intend to have a waggon load beat at Prothros machine and go to Augusta about the last of this week or first of next. The river is too low entirely for boating or Rafting, and I have a notion of postponing sending the Cotton down for a while being under the impression that prices will rise considerably in the spring. . . .

If you make the trade with Creyon I suppose you will write pr. next mail and they can be immediately sent up to Columbia. . . .

Your Affectionate Son,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

Evergreen 8th February 1830

DEAR FATHER, I have just received your letter and am not exactly prepared to let you know whether I will go to Charleston or not. The plantation business wants my attention and may keep me at home, besides I dont know when the boat will be ready to take down the balance of cotton but am going down tomorrow to see and can let you know better when that is decided upon. If I should conclude to go (which is doubtful) you must lend me the carriage to bring Susan up in (Stage riding not being so convenient or pleasant). We have had freezing weather here too and several of the negroes with violent colds. I will either write you again by next or go to Columbia.

Hastily Your Affectionate Son, JOHN G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

Evergreen 15th February 1830

DEAR FATHER, I was preparing to set off for Charleston tomorrow, when I recd. your letter of the 13th inst which changes the order of the day. I will defer going of course and be in Columbia a day or two before the wedding. Have engaged Pearsons boat to come for the cotton as soon as the River will be suitable.

The negroes to go to Mississippi are all apprized of their destination. Charles seems not to like the idea of going.

I dont know whether I wrote to you about the fire we had a few weeks ago which burnt up about 2000 rails from the Shelly field above road, in consequence of which I have moved away the rest and fenced the 40 acres we had last year in cotton. Little or no news here. N. Davis was here this morning to get some grape cuttings. He says he will soon commence making rafts again. Negroes are generally well.

Your Affectionate Son, JOHN G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

| 1829 | 1830 |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Harry | Harry |
| Daniel | Daniel |
| Sancho | Rolla |
| Lydia | Jim |
| 5 William | 5 Lymus |
| Sam | Toney |
| Sue | Jack |
| Phillis | May |
| Charlotte | George |
| 10 Dorcas | 10 Stephen |
| Lymus | Judy |
| Kate and Charlotte | Charlotte |
| Cornelia and Nancey | Dorcas |
| Will and Nanny | Maria |
| 15 Elsey and Fenah | 15 Binah |
| Judy and Jack and | Nancy and Will |
| Mose | Cudjo |
| Jim | Elsey and Fenah |
| May | 19 Mose and Jack and Will 2nd |
| Nora | |
| 20 Judy | |
| Maria | |
| Jack | |
| Stephen | |
| Sibelea | |
| 25 Minda | |
| Cudjo | |
| 27 Binah | |

Evergreen 1st March 1830

DEAR FATHER. . . . Inclosed I send you a list of our workers for last year and this. On comparing them there seems to be a great difference and I am afraid will operate very unfavorably on the prospects of Evergreen for the present year. George is sick, Judy one of the best hands in the family way and not likely to do any ploughing for a while. We have not hands sufficient to do the necessary log rolling and attend the ploughs as they should be attended to unless you send in some help from Columbia. I would suggest whether you cannot

spare Jacko and House Jack to assist us for about six weeks or so.

I do not like to give up any of the work intended to be done but am apprehensive with the short number of hands the swamp new ground and corn crop both cannot be well managed. Charles seems to consent pretty well at last to the trip and will go on with the waggon. Mr. S. intends making a waiting man of Jimmy.

Your Affectionate Son,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard I

Evergreen 11 March 1830

DEAR FATHER, I send the length of measures ¹⁵ for 20 pr. shoes which may be sent on to Mitchell—the lengths are measured from the bottom of the paper and we want of

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| No 1— 3 pair | No 5— 4 pair |
| “ 2— 3 “ | “ 6— 1 “ |
| “ 3— 4 “ | “ 7— 1 “ |
| “ 4— 4 “ | |
| <hr/> | |
| Total — 20 “ | |

We shall be very much retarded in plantation business for want of the hands taken off to Mississippi. . . . If you can hire four good fellows for a month it will be expedient to do so—also a plough boy for the season.

15th March

Recd your letter of the 13th shall look for you on Saturday or Sunday, otherwise meet you at Orangeburgh the Tuesday following perhaps though I have some notion of going on to Walterborough with you and would prefer setting off direct from home. . . .

Your Affectionate son

JOHN G. GUIGNARD. . . .

To John G. Guignard II

Oak Grove [Miss.], 27th Sept. 1834

DEAR DOCTOR, Your esteemed favour, of last Winter came to hand in due season—and being particularly engaged at the time of its reception I laid it by until a more idle moment, intending when that arrived to treat it with proper respect. . . .

¹⁵ The side of the letter sheet has a marked-off measure of shoe lengths.

But to the news of the Country. Politicks run high here, the Political thermometer is above the Carolina Standard. The War is between Whigs and Jackson Men, between those who adhere to Andrew Jackson, right or wrong and those who love their Country more than they do even the Saviour of our Country in the late War, who go for him only when right and condemn what they believe to be wrong.

In the midst of the excitement Poindexter has visited us which has only added fuel to the flame already put in motion. The People have been offering him dinners in all parts of the State—even send committees for Hundreds of miles—to make known their gratitude to him for his Brilliant Achievements in the Senate during the last session, with solicitations to attend and partake of their hospitality. . . . We expect a *mighty* effort from the old fellow who in the language of one of Carolina's daughters, points dexterously at the Abuses of the Govt. If it should be reduced to print I will send you a copy.

The Jackson men swear they will not go to hear him. We are however, trying to induce all the Honest of the Party to attend, hoping to bring them over from the worship of the false Prophet to the true principles of our Govt. . . .

My Respects to all friends and adieu for the prt.,

J. A. SCOTT ¹⁶

To John G. Guignard II

Washington City. Feby. 25th. '35.

DEAR COUSIN, I write only to inform you that I have left West Point, and am now on my way to Columbia, taking it in my route home. I have been unfortunately dismissed from West Point for two offences—one for having used a dagger too freely in *personal* contest; and the other for having *unprovoked* attempted to shoot a man, who had let fall some unguarded words, hostile to my feelings. I write this only to inform you that I am coming to visit *you*, and if you should not be in Columbia at the time of my arrival there, that you would leave a letter or note in the P. O. informing me where you are to be found.

¹⁶ John Alexander Scott married Sarah Slann Guignard, sister of J. G. G. II; George Poindexter—for his bitter quarrel with Jackson, see *Dictionary of American Biography* and C. M. Wiltse, *John C. Calhoun, Nullifier*, (Indianapolis, 1949) p. 238-9.

No chance of a war with France.

I remain, my dear Cousin yours most affectionately,

JOHN LIDDELL

To John G. Guignard II

Silver Bluff 27 July 1835

DEAR DOCTOR, I am anxious to see your Bricklayer and hope he will arrive here early next month. I want to plaster part of my house at least before cold weather besides putting up the chimneys. The Carpenters I will also take if you are not afraid to send them here. We have had no more cholera, and I begin to hope we may have no more of it. I have use for all three of them and will take them at the same rates you get elsewhere, if they can come on at once, or in a week or two.

Our water has improved very much, we are getting quite comfortably fixed here, and peaches are ripe. Can't you come over and see us when you get tired of your solitary castle at Edisto?

Give my respects to all my friends in your parts and believe me to be—

Yours very sincerely,

JAMES H. HAMMOND ¹⁷

P. S. My young colt comes on very well. We have just made a new purchase in Virginia of 3 fillies. Butler will tell you more about them. . . .

To John G. Guignard, II

Silver Bluff 19 Nov 1835

DEAR DOCTOR, I expected certainly to have met you somewhere before I left these parts and regret very much that I have not had that pleasure. As I don't know what may be your bill for Sam, I enclose you Five Dollars at a venture. I do not remember now how many days he was with me, but think it was two—perhaps three. If this is not enough we can adjust the balance whenever we meet.

I am sorry you could not come over to see another fine boy who has been added to my list since I wrote last. He is very young to commence his travels but if nothing prevents we

¹⁷ J. H. Hammond—Governor and Senator whose plantations were on Savannah river. See *Dictionary of American Biography*.

take the cars at Aiken on Monday morning and the Boat on thursday next for Norfolk.

Should your travels lead you through here this winter or spring, call and pass a night at my mother's she lives at my old place and will be very glad to see you. My respects to all my friends—let me hear from you.

Yours truly,

JAMES H. HAMMOND

To John G. Guignard II

Washington 3d June 1836

MY DEAR DOCTOR, I was very much disappointed in not seeing you during my visit to S. Ca. I wanted to talk over every thing with you before I went away. You may have heard that I am ordered to Europe. My health is very bad I assure you. At this moment I can scarcely hold up my head, and though sometimes I feel perfectly well, it does not last long. . . .

The people here are crazy about Texas. Everybody is for speculating in the lands. They must be very fine. . . .

Wishing you every happiness believe me to be,

Yours Sincerely,

JAMES H. HAMMOND

To John G. Guignard II

Colemans Cross Roads Edgefield Dist 11 Augt 1836

DEAR BROTHER, I received your Letter by our last Post, and also one some time ago. But not knowing where my letters might find you, did not answer it—but requested Father to inform you “that if you would send up your Waggon for corn mine might accompany it back “and that I could not spare you Isaac without greatly disturbing our Plans and perhaps “doing much injury to the Plantation.”

As my Waggon and horses will have but little else to do next week and will likely be pretty busy afterwards, I take the opportunity to send you a Load of Corn. I send six horses so that they may bring up another waggon purchased for me in Columbia. Do start them on as soon as may be. I can winter your mares and colt tho there may be some danger of their getting hurt by the mules as we cannot keep them separate at all times. Mine tho do very well.

Our Crop so far is very good and if no accident happens will be much better than usual. I suppose there has been entirely too much Rain for yours—particularly when the Land is at all worn. Corn is not at all scarce with me and a very good crop nearly made, so you may send up your waggon and mares and colt when it is convenient. I had another attack of the fever last week which did not last long tho have not yet got perfectly well. I intended going to Columbia shortly but am not sure that I can go without much inconvenience. If you have got tired of the small bored Rifle, you got of R P M send it with the waggon for I will be glad to have it for the next six months. We have had fine Rains lately and every thing looks promising.

Your Affect. Brother,

J.S. GUIGNARD JR.

To John G. Guignard II

State of South Carolina Destrict Oranburg
December 2 the 1840

DEAR DOCTOR, I take the Liberty of droping you these Lins to inform you that we are in great need of a magisstrate in the place of Mr. Ricenbaker that is dead and gone, the night-est magesstrate we have is about fifteen miles. There has bin some talk of sending on to the Legislature to have James E Moss Apointed but I think it will be neglected. And know I would say that I would Asteem it as a favour of you if you will have me apointed in Ricenbaker place. I have spoke to several of sitersan of this neighborhood and the all Apear to be willing for me to act providing the Legislature may see fit to Apoint me.

If Mr Moss is sent on already I sebmit and if he has not yet sent I shall contend for the apointmint.

Yours Respectfully,

JOSHUA TYLER

To John G. Guignard II

Charleston July 13th 1841

MY DEAR SIR, I shall be a candidate for election to the office of Treasurer of the Lower Division at the next Session of the Legislature. I feel fully competent to the discharge of the duties of the office, and should not apply for it, did not my

necessities impel me. Permit me to solicit your support, which if granted, shall be ever gratefully remembered. Let me have your frank reply and whether in the negative or affirmative you will greatly oblige

Very truly yr obt sevt.,

B. R. CARROLL

To E. Bellinger

Columbia 18 March 1850

DR SIR, I am here in Columbia, encompassed by high waters and cannot get away for a day or two and it being uncertain whether I can get to Barnwell you will confer a favor on me by paying to the collector the amount of my tax for Barnwell to 1 Oct 1849. which I will refund you on sight

Yours truly,

J. G. GUIGNARD. . . .

To Mr. O. R. Faust, Tax Col. Barnwell Dt.

SIR The Taxable property I pay on in Barnwell is 2500 acres common land.

Yours

JOHN G. GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard II

Columbia 6 June 1850

DEAR GABRIEL, I saw Mr. Bellinger this morning who requested me to write you that he received a Letter from you some time ago requesting him to pay your Taxes in Barnwell District—that he was sick at the time he received your Letter and it had entirely escaped his recollection until now, when it is too late to comply with your request. He does not recollect whether you sent him a return of Tax, sworn to &c. to give to the Barnwell Tax Collector, and think you had better attend it as soon as may be otherwise the Tax Collector *may sell for taxes*—I think so myself—but I apprehend (unless you sent a Return to the Tax Collector) that he will know nothing about it, until a return is made. Mr. Bellinger informs me that you are a Candidate for the House of Representatives which is the first intimation I heard of it.

James brought me the knife which appears to be first rate. I have had my name engraven for fear of its being purloined as the other was. My Corn is improving much. There will be

so much opposition in Bricks that Your Brother thinks the market will be overstocked and prices so low, that it will be unprofitable. Kinsler has engaged a Company with him, and machinery to mould upwards of 60,000 per day, and it is supposed he will sell [for] less than \$6. . . .

Grapes appear very flourishing, almost or quite as fine, as they were 4 or 5 years ago so that you will have your hands full, in attending to the Vintage as proposed.

We are all well with the exception of Doct. Gibbes who has had several attacks lately of Asthma. He has however gone to Charleston to escort the body of Col. Elmore up.¹⁸

Your affectionate Father,

JAMES S GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard II

Columbia Sept. 21st 1850

SIR, I received your letter of inquiry whether your colt could be considered an entry in the stake at Columbia or not. I would think under the circumstances that he ought to be and shall in advertising my stake consider him an entry.

Yours with Esteem,

N. B. YOUNG

To John G. Guignard II

Tuesday 23rd Sept 1850

MY DEAR DR., I have but a moment and can only drop you a line. Gen'l Jamison is a candidate for the Senate and as Gramling has been brought out also he begs to say that he "must fall back upon his friends for aid." Your long friendship and intimate familiarity warrant him in asking and expecting your aid.¹⁹

Do give him a push Dr. Come down and see us. The election has been ordered for the 2d monday in Oct. It is a personal contest as both agree in opinion.

Come down Dr. to the Anniversary on the 1st Monday.

Yours truly,

L. M. KEITT

¹⁸ Senator Franklin H. Elmore. See *Dictionary of American Biography*.

¹⁹ David F. Jamison and Michael Gramling. Neither was elected (*Journal of the Senate . . . 1850—Columbia, 1850*). For Jamison and Lawrence M. Keitt see *Dictionary of American Biography*.

To John G. Guignard II

Charleston June 11. 1851

DEAR SIR, Enclosed I hand you acct. Sales of your last fleet of 16 Rafts which arrived here on the 30th ulto. Showing nett proceeds of Five Hundred and eleven 12/100 dollars, all of which I hope you will find correct and satisfactory. The $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide sold at \$11, narrow at \$13. Flooring at \$12. 1 in &c at \$8 which I believe are the highest prices now given in this market. You will oblige me by writing me a few days before you want the money so I may have it in readiness for you.

With much respect, Yours &c., WM. H. SWINTON ²⁰

To John G. Guignard II

Charleston July 16th 1852

DEAR SIR, Your letter in reply to mine of the 4th Inst. I received a day or two ago, and I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of it, as well as the inclosed check for \$50, for which I am much indebted to you, as it releived me from considerable embarrassment. I have not succeeded in obtaining the situation about which I wrote you and I almost despair of obtaining suitable employment for the few months that I wish to remain in the City. It is my intention however, if I can obtain pupils, to give private lessons in mathematics.

With regard to any claims that Grand-Papa may have had upon the General Government and to what may be due for services rendered by him, I can only say that I wrote to Brother Wm. on the subject sometime ago, but he was then of the opinion, that there were none. I will write to him again however, and as I expect to go up to Bloom-Hill next week to look for the Document about which I spoke to you last Winter, which has not yet been found, I will also be on the lookout for such papers as you refer to. . . .

Jas. Gibbes is on the New Orleans and Opelousas road.²¹ I have some expectations of getting a place on the North Eastern Road, in the Winter.

Very truly yours,

J. M. RICHARDSON

²⁰ The enclosed statement shows 39 rafts of lumber sold for a total of \$1545.61.

²¹ James Guignard Gibbes was the cousin of J. G. G. II, son of Caroline Elizabeth Guignard and Dr. Robert W. Gibbes.

To John M. Richardson

Evergreen 28 Sept 1852

DEAR JOHN, I should have answered your letter some time ago but have been much perplexed in business and by sickness of neighbours for some time. I now have a little leisure and intend going to Columbia the first cool spell of weather that occurs soon and expect you to come and spend a short time with me. I invited Cousin Manly and rather expect him to pay me a visit but he has not yet come.

The Edisto lands have suffered but little from the Freshets and it is very well as the crops are not better if so good as usual. Bear have visited the swamp fields but not hunted as yet, the swamp being either too wet or the weather too hot. About next month some time we may expect to hear of a few being occasionally killed.

I hope you have much improved yourself at the Drawing School and can make accurate plans, platts &c as I have a mind to put your talents in requisition and get you to bring on some map paper and make a handsome platt of Evergreen.

I wish you would write to Cousin Manly and urge him to come over if it is only for a short time.

Should any thing prevent my going to Columbia soon you may as well come here without waiting for me. As the R R has been out of fix I will go by private conveyance and be there if practicable by the middle of next week or it may be the last of this.

Yours Affectionately,

J. G. GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard II

Columbia October the 11th 1852

DEAR UNCLE GA, As I saw your letter to Grandfather I have been expecting, untill receiving your letter last night, to see you on tuesday or wednesday and so thought it unnecessary to write. I have been anticipating a pleasant visit to Edisto, but Alas! how altered are things now with us! My Dear Mother has left us! ²² She died on thursday last, after an illness of only a few hours; to all appearance she was per-

²² Elizabeth Richardson Guignard, 1811-1852.

fectly well on the previous evening. Mothers death shocked father very much. She has left four very small children behind. I never knew all that my mother was to me until now that I have lost her. I loved her but until now I never knew how much she has done for me. I was not sensible or rather never reflected upon how devoted she was to all of us.

Have you yet heard of the death of uncle Scot; he died, I think it was on the 29th instant, at New Orleans after a lingering illness. He left no will, but James Gibbes, who was present at his death writes that he desired Grandfather to be his administrator, also to take care of his three daughters, and his youngest son Calhoun, the other two boys he wished to be made to depend on their own resources. James Gibbes wrote that he would start from New Orleans for Columbia last week and bring Calhoun with him. So we expect them in a day or so. James speaks of staying here only a few days. James offered me a situation with a salary of 600\$ to begin with, on his road, and as it is a business which I think would suit me, I expected to accept the offer; but since Mothers death I do not think that I can make up my mind to go, I do not think I can bear to be so far from those who dear to me still remain.

Do come soon dear uncle. I for one would be very glad to see you.

Yours Affectionately,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD JR.²³

To John G. Guignard II

Columbia March 9th 1854

MY DEAR BROTHER, Pa received your letter requesting him to let you know as soon as brother Sanders returned from the West, he got back on Friday last, but what with business &c. he forgot it, and told me to answer for him yesterday, but I was occupied and put it off until today. You had better take advantage of this very fine weather and come at once, dont put it off a few days longer as we may have rain again. We are all so glad to hear that you have joined the Episcopal Church. . . . All are well, but Fanny,²⁴ who has been quite unwell for some days past. She is better today however.

²³ J. G. G. III, nephew of J. G. G. II, was 20 years old at the time of this letter.

²⁴ Frances Guignard, later Mrs. Robert Pringle Mayrant.

Hoping soon to see you, I remain Your Affectionate,

Sister S. P. G.²⁵

To John G. Guignard II

Donaldsonville, Ascension Lou 13th. of May 1854

DEAR FRIEND, It has been a long time since I have heard from you, you I suppose have forgotten me, yet you see that I have not you. . . . How do negroes sell in your state. I have a notion to send one of my sons into South Carolina to purchase some for himself. What think you of it? Would you advise it or not? From all appearances at present it looks as though we might expect trouble yet I do not myself think so. We may be a little troubled with this Cuba affair, but I think not much, England and France seem to have their hands full and the war has hardly commenced. . . . Negroes have fallen here very much and will no doubt fall lower.

I made a tolerable crop last year 727 HHds of sugar, 1500 Bbls of molasses, and plenty of corn &c. but got nothing worth naming for it say only $3\frac{1}{4}$ cts. per lb. We will have to quit sugar at these prices and I think will have to go to rice as that is our next best crop.

Write me and let me know the prospect as to the making a good purchase of slaves say some 25 or 30 or even 40 or fifty. I would as leave buy by the lot as any way, as they are designed to remain in the family—probably will go to Texas. My son, who I wish to have them, is now in Texas, and will soon be home. He has been out looking at a tract of land. I have been there, and if he is pleased he will take them there if not he will go to Arkansas . . . the best cotton region in the world. They never have the worms there nor nothing else to injure the crop. Good corn country and wheat also.

I am Guignard as ever your friend, W. C. S. VENTRESS

To John M. Richardson

Evergreen 11th Novr 1854

DEAR COUSIN, I have heard but little of you for a long time except that you were continuing your studies in some northern institution until seeing a paragraph announcing your gradua-

²⁵ Susan Poinsett Guignard, later Mrs. James Wilson Gibbes.

tion with high distinction at the Lawrence Scientific School last Summer) and that you were now somewhere in Georgia.

Yours of the 6th inst. came to hand today and I am much pleased to receive it and to hear that you are Stationary for a Year at least to come.

Let not the idea of your indebtedness distress you . . . I have at present about \$500 on hand, which is at your service, and will probably in a very few months collect enough to supply you with the balance your necessities may require or should I fail in collecting assist you in obtaining the amount in Columbia.

Should your arrangements admit I will very much like you to pay me the visit spoken of in January, in the mean time I expect to visit Charleston for a few days, spend the first week of Session in Columbia and some 2 or 3 days at the Augusta fair which commences 1st Monday in Decr. and lasts a week. We may perhaps meet there as most of the Elite of Georgia are expected to attend. These things I mention in case you might not happen to catch me at home. Should you attend the fair drop me a line at the PO in Augusta which will enable me to ascertain your whereabouts. In the mean time will be much pleased to hear from you through the Williston or Columbia P. O.

Truly Yours,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD. . . .²⁶

To James S. Guignard II

Saturday Morning [April, 1856]

DEAR FATHER, I have been waiting for some time to hear from home and for that reason have delayed writing to you. I had a pretty little letter from Sue—she seems perfectly delighted at taking music lessons. When I was up there I was delighted to see the affection existing between the children and to see how anxiously they were expecting Lou and Mary, and with the warm affection they spoke of Mother, indeed, several times I felt a little jealous of Bennie's giving me up so soon and clinging to Cousin Anna, but that was a mean feeling and I soon banished it.²⁷ I know they all love me very

²⁶ This letter was apparently not sent.

²⁷ By "Mother" and "Cousin Anna" Mrs. Boyleston refers to her stepmother, Mrs. Anna Edwards Guignard. See also p. 108 where she is referred to as A. M. G. Her maiden name was Anna Margaret Coffin.

much and it is quite natural for the little things to think more of those who are nearest—they are very fortunate in getting *such a friend*. She can do more for them than I could have done. . . .

Reid has succeeded in getting a house, not a new but a very nice one, with all of the modern improvements which is to be given up to us on the first of next month but as there is a little paint to be put on the front part of the house we will hardly get in it before the middle of the month. I am very much pleased with the house. It contains four nice rooms and two smaller ones with double piazza's in a very open situation the only objection being, that we are compelled to take part of the furniture and we did not want any second handed goods, though this has only been in use a year. . . .

I have been leading a very quiet life have been out very little—indeed the weather has been so severe that I have had no desire to go out and we hear now of so many sudden deaths from exposure. . . . I had a letter from Johny a day or so since he is quite well—he had heard nothing of the row among the students before I wrote him. Goodbye, give my best love to all,

Your affectionate daughter,

F. C. B.²⁸

To John G. Guignard II

June 12th 1856

MY DEAR BROTHER, I have to be the bearer of the most distressing tidings to you—our dear Carrie Boylston died on Tuesday evening after a prolonged illness of five weeks. She came up early in May as Reid had to go to Georgia on business. Her health was delicate when she arrived, but she went about among her friends for a day or two, and then had fever which became typhoid, but was not alarmingly ill until about a week before she died (at least I did not hear that her case was serious until then) when she was threatened with inflammation of the bowels. They leached her twice, which subdued it, but she was excessively weak, we had to give her a great deal of brandy and as much nourishment as she could take. Robert²⁹ did all that he could for her, staid by her night

²⁸ Frances Caroline Guignard (Mrs. Reid Boyleston), niece of J. G. G. II.

²⁹ Dr. Robert W. Gibbes, Jr.

and day. Dr. Trezevant was called in consultation and Brother Robert³⁰ returned in time to add his skill but twas not in mortal power to save her, she sank and revived again and again creating hopes only to be crushed. It was a sad, sad, scene but there was comfort too, she passed away from earth expressing repeatedly her willingness to go. Mr. Shand was with her the night before and had several opportunities of praying with her, her mind wandered considerably, but she had her lucid intervals and stated clearly that she did not dread the presence of her Maker—an unearthly smile beamed upon her pallid countenance several times as Mr. Shand repeated the lines of some favorite hymn, causing her death to be robbed of half of its horror.³¹ The loss is ours the gain hers. Poor Reid, I feel so much for him, he is deeply affected but tries to bear it like a Christian. I never saw any one more devoted throughout her sickness. He has nothing to reproach himself with—James too! I dont know what will become of him. She had great influence with him and seemed to be the only tye that bound him to his home. I am very sorry for brother, to judge from his manner he is hardening his heart against the Almighty, instead of submitting to his will. I trust he will soon be in a better frame of mind, that this severe affliction may be sanctified to him. The family are all pretty well. Fanny has been very unwell for several days but is better today. Pa's health is very good. All send love to you.

I remain your affectionate,

SISTER SUE

To John G. Guignard III

Charleston 9 Feby. 1857

DEAR JOHN, I send up today in care of Mr. H. Smith 2 boxes medicine and a package of hardware containing 2 digesters the first to boil for house use the other for the negroes. . . .

The Fraser Gallery is the present attraction to the fashionable world.³² Our friends here are well. . . .

There is cabbage and onion and some other seeds as well as a few books in the package of medicines. Open any of the

³⁰ Dr. Robert W. Gibbes, Sr.

³¹ Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church.

³² Charles Fraser, 1782-1860, well known Charleston artist and miniaturist. The exhibit here referred to is described in D. D. Wallace, *South Carolina. A Short History* (Chapel Hill, 1951), p. 478.

packages you think proper and take out such articles as are wanted for immediate use. Perhaps we had better plant tolerably freely of Cabbage seed, as well as Irish potatoes leaving a portion however for 1st March in case of injury by freezing. Hoping to see you in about 10 or 12 days hence I remain

Affectionately Yours,

JOHN G. GUIGNARD ³³ . . .

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia 17 February 1857

DEAR JOHN, Since writing you from hence an affair of honor between our relative J. G. Gibbes and Col. Wallace excites much the quiet population of Columbia.³⁴ It arises from the publication on the Lunatic Asylum and the rejection of Dr. Trezevant by the Regents. I will probably remain here until the matter is settled as it is expected to wind up in N. Carolina tomorrow or next day and I am anxious to hear the result before leaving here. I recollect that Broad Axes with long handles were considered by Capt. Stroman and others (myself included) to be much preferable to Mattocks in cutting roots and ditch sides in Swamp in ditching and clearing swamp on Edisto and have omitted to purchase the Mattocks and if you think them necessary the Williston Blacksmith can make as good as any or better. . . .

I hope you will plant potatoes or part at least of the yams before very long—I promised Sister Susan a few slips for planting and a few water melon seed of superior quality.

Yours truly,

J. G. G.

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia 19th Feb. 1857 . . .

DEAR JOHN, The boys, viz. J. G. Gibbes, J. S. Guignard, Dr. R. W. G. Junr. and others went in the down train this morning to Kingsville and did not return. Supposed to have gone to Fair Bluff N. C.³⁵ May have a rencounter in the morning or it may be settled by a board of honor as may happen

³³ J. G. G. III was in charge of the Edisto River plantation during his uncle's absence in Charleston and Columbia.

³⁴ Colonel (later Brigadier General) W. H. Wallace later became well known as the Speaker of the Democratic House in the dual government of 1876-77 (Wallace, *History of S C*, III, 221, 315).

³⁵ On Little Peedee River just over the North Carolina line.

and return tomorrow evening. I want to remain here until they return and then go to Edisto—say in a few days.

Yours,

J. G. G.

To John G. Guignard II

Redcliffe 9th Decr. 1857

MY DEAR DOCTOR, I am inclined to agree in your opinion that the 1 March is the best time for grafting. If convenient please send the peach cuttings about that time to my Son Harry Hammond care of I & J. A. Boney Augusta. I should be very glad if you could send me at the same time a few cuttings of Nortons Virginia seedling grape which your Father wrote me was his favorite. Do you want any Catawba roots or cuttings? I can send you as many of both as you will prepare ground for and shall be happy to do it. Thank you for your congratulations. I trust you are recovered.³⁶

Very Sincerely yours,

J. H. HAMMOND

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia Saturday, 17 Dec 59

MY DEAR JOHN. . . . I learned that an abolitionist (one of the workmen at State House was escorted out of Town to-day and probably was discharged after receiving some 39 lashes and a coat of Tar and Feathers. I hear a good many went to see the operation but did [not] learn the names of the operators, they were I believe 2 Negroes. . . .

Your affect. Father,

J. S. G.

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia Saturday 14 Oct. 1865

DEAR JOHN. . . . My Freedmen declined to work or have done very little since the contract was made. I had a number of them before the Provost Court and found that not one of them would tell any thing alike the truth so—I did not have witness enough to disprove their statements and the Court remanded them back to the Plantation. How they have been doing since I scarcely know, but I employed as I think a pretty good overseer a few days ago and I probably will have some work done or make them leave.

³⁶ Dr. Guignard had died on December 4.

They worked so badly that I declined cutting my Molasses Cane and am busy gathering the Corn and Peas. I suppose will have a sufficiency of Corn and Peas, but nothing for a good while, and find a good deal missing in the fields, indeed I believe the hands carry off more or less every night—and it will be difficult for me to know how to settle with them. I was to give full hands 7\$ per month and they liable for all losses and damages by carelessness or neglect &c. Fences have been destroyed, corn and cane lost, and some stolen amounting to perhaps more than the whole amount of wages. Possibly with the assistance of the overseer I may get work enough done to save myself the rest of the year. I have sent up street to get a little cheese to send for you. . . .

Your affect. father,

J. S. GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia 10 Apl. 1865

DEAR JOHN, Your *man* Alfred Corbett arrived here this Evening, but was so sleepy when I got home, about Dark, that he could give but little news . . . your letter contains but little except that you were all well, and have a little Lumber in the River which I hope will get to Market safe. . . . You know already that I have *pretty nearly* given up the Plantation to Spigner—we are to divide expenses and the crop. I had to purchase six mules which exhausted my cash and I should like to have one [or] two more. Kinsler's Ferry went into operation some 2 or 3 weeks ago. Since when neither of us have made much, indeed mine scarcely pays expenses—his has perhaps done a little better, owing *I suppose* to the Landings being in better condition. However mine is now much improved and I suppose we will get a full share, which tho at this season of the year we hardly expect will much more than clear expenses. Spigner seems to be getting on pretty well and from appearances will do very well. Cash has been quite scarce with me, but I suppose that I will get a little in a few days, having offered for sale some Bonds that I hold. Every thing here is sold for cash, and some of the People, those who saved their cotton seem to have a plenty. A few of the merchants seem to be making money rapidly while others do nothing at least so they say, many more

stores have been opened since you were here. Of course some of them must fail. Notwithstanding the scarcity of money with me, if you should be in want let me know I can generally raise a few hundred. I received a letter from Sue a few days ago.³⁷ She wrote from Camden, Arkansas, about 60 miles from Washington where they are to reside. She had rather a pleasant journey out—found the people so far very kind and accomodating. . . .

There seems likely to be some trouble between the President and Congress—we understand that his Veto of the Civil Rights Bill was overruled by the Senate—but it is said that the House of Reps. had not voted on it. I dont understand matters fully but it appears that if the South are in the union surely they should be represented. The President has by Proclamation called them admitted in the Union—as we understand it so if we are in the Union—the 22 votes from the Southern States not being counted the Acts of Congress as it now stands must be invalid. Matters seem to be getting to a crises and it is likely something may turn up to our advantage. A good many old acquaintances from Edgefield have been arrested by the Government for various charges but I believe that most of them have been bailed &c.

Your affect. Father,

J. S. GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia 13 Feby 1866

DEAR JOHN. . . . I am glad that you have a sufficiency to keep on with. The price of mules here has risen much of late so I will hardly be able to get a sufficiency for the Plantation. One of our best hands got drowned a few days ago, he and others were going below with a Boat to bring up Corn from Spigners Place and by some means got into the River &c. I see but *little* of my Former Hands they seem to have taken a great dislike to me. Noah, William and Co over the River excepted, they seem determined to stay on the Farm. I have not yet made contract with them, but will do so. I got an attack of my old complaint soon after you left here and was kept about the house a fortnight—tho lost very little if any

³⁷ Susan Guignard, wife of the Reverend Paul Gervais Jenkins, daughter of J. S. G. II.

flesh and am as stout as ever tho have not fully recovered my strength especially in one foot. I see by Papers that our late President Davis will likely be tried by Military commission. . . .

Yours Affect.,

J. S. GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia July 14 1866

DEAR JOHN. . . . We are all pretty well now perhaps you heard that I had the *Mumps* a month or more ago—which kept me sick a good while or at least not well enough to ride about. We have various *Rumors* or *reports* of the bad conduct of the Freedmen in Charleston and other places, in which there seems some truth, tho generally accounts seem to have been much exaggerated. I saw James Wilson yesterday he told me that the Murderers of Rhett had been discovered and there one or two others, so I suppose there will be, Test of the Yankee government before very long.

All the crops that I have seen are very poor except your Brother James's he fortunately ploughed up and replanted most of his corn and the young corn is in good order and seems likely to yield 3 or 4 times as much as the old corn. He also has the best or as good cotton as I have seen. My crop is poor most of the corn is old and very poor for the land. Looks like it can hardly make 10 bushels per acre, cotton not good tho some hopes of that yet. We had some rain here two days ago—and good rain at the Plantation. . . .

Aunt Sue's Law Suit or rather Equity had to be postponed for another court—which may take place in June next.

Your affect. Father,

J. S. GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia 14 Feby 1867

DEAR JOHN, I saw your note yesterday to a Freedwoman. . . . She requests me to say "that if you wish it she will come down on the 1st day of next month provided you write and let us know that you have some conveyance at Williston that night to carry her" &c. So think about it and write at once. Your letter to her was some 9 or 10 days on the way, possi-

bly it was in the post office here, write to me (I dont think that much attention is always given to the delivery of Freedmens letters. . . .

I got home from Mississippi near a month ago without any serious difficulty, tho I received no money tho the People promise to pay as soon as they can they were nearly in condition like us, having made scarcely enough last year for their support—tho their lands are so good they dont seem to mind the failure much, and speak confidently about the crop this year—or rather of making arrangements to plant this year. Many negroes had not contracted but said they intended to do so. They, the Planters, have better arrangements for getting money than we have—some 20 or 30 came down on Same Boat with me to N. Orleans to make arrangements with the merchants for money to carry on their farms this year and they probably got what they required tho but few paid any part of what they borrowed last year. The Scott Estate will likely be divided this Spring or Summer. I am entitled to 1/6 part. A Mr. Little who bought John's undivided portion some years ago has petitioned for division and I suppose it will be divided. John S. has built a house for his Sisters to stay with him and is to be here on 20th this month to carry them back with him. John made about 60 bales cotton last year—tho he had a partner entitled to 1/4 as I understand. . . .

Your affect. father,

J. S. GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia March 12 1867

DEAR JOHN, . . . Aunt Sue seems to come to conclusions rather hurriedly for me. I think she would do better if she would consult some of her relations before she acted. It is rumored that she expects to get some 12 or \$15000 in June or July next—from me—tho the rumor may be incorrect. My notion however is that she will scarcely get a judgment or decree for any amount and if she should—the whole of my property here would scarcely bring such an amount at auction—tho it is considered to be worth or at least to have been worth 4 or 5 times such amount. Property has depreciated very much here and cash is very scarce. I find some difficulty in raising funds to buy corn with. How are you

doing, if you cannot make out possibly I might assist you—with timely notice. John Scott got here on Saturday morning last and goes Westward this afternoon with his Sisters Sarah and Fanny. . . . He spoke to me something about you and him making a trip Westward in the fall to look at Lands in Arkansas or Texas. The Estate of Scott owns some 8 or 10,000 acres of (said to be) fine lands on the Wichita Crick near head of Red River. The family no doubt would give a half to get settlers out there tho I thought the lands too far from Market and too near the Indians. There is some expectation of the great Pacific R R going near those lands which may make them valuable.

I never had much *Faith* in your Lands and think it will be better to get away if possible. . . .

Your affect. Father,

J. S. GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia 4 April 1867

DEAR JOHN, Your former Slave George the blacksmith has called to let me know that he will carry any note I may write but it is so late that I have but little time to consider. I was at the Plantation yesterday and made a commencement to plant Corn, it has been so rainy and cold for some weeks that we liked to have lost the benefits of the good weather a month ago. The oats tho look pretty well and the land generally rather wet for ploughing, tho a few days like today has been will put us in good order again, and we may yet have a good chance for a Crop. My last years crop was not quite enough to pay expenses and I find sometimes some difficulty to raise cash to buy Corn with, but will make out some how or other. You wrote me some time ago that Lumber did not sell well, and James received your Letter yesterday giving information of the small profits of your Timber but you did not mention if you could make out to get Provisions. I suppose you [r] crop was scarcely better than mine and I have been buying corn &c. for two months past. We are giving from \$1.57 to 1.75 per bushel and find it rather troublesome to get the cash ready—tho if you should not be able to get along without it I possibly might make arrangements to give you some assistance, tho must have timely notice. . . .

Anna has been quite ill tho is now recovering, a week or so ago the Doctor gave her a little Morphine by injecting it under the skin in the breast, which is now quite a fashionable treatment now among the Doctors. Anna however became insensible and unconscious in a few moments and remained so some five or six hours—with all the exertions that two Doctors could use to restore her—tho she is now out of danger. . . .

Your affect. Father,

J. S. GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia 5 Augt 1867

DEAR JOHN I have not heard from you in a long while, believe a letter from you to Emma was the last some weeks ago, and then you did not give us much information about your crop and how you were getting along. I believe you told me that you had a sufficient supply of corn to make out with which I was very glad to learn. We here have been bothered a good deal to keep the Horses supplied with corn, having had to raise the cash all the time and purchase at \$1.60 to 1.85 pr. Bushel tho I believe some got it cheaper by buying early and others pay higher on a short credit. Corn and Bacon are cash articles usually and cash has been very scarce all the time. My Rhumatism turned out much worse than I expected when you left. I was quite sick for a while, tho have gotten nearly as stout as ever, tho have some twinges occasionally that are quite unpleasant.

The judge has not yet given his opinion in the Suit of Aunt Sue against me. I think it quite likely that one party or the other will appeal and we may have a long case of it. The merchants here complain of the Dull Times, and the scarcity of purchasers. I believe there is being but few or small sales except in the way of bread and meat—which are obliged to be had. Our Freedmen have worked much better than they did last year and the Crops are reported as generally pretty good. Mine is tolerable tho I have not been on the plantation but a few times since I was sick. James has a very good crop—perhaps the best about—will probably make about 100 bales of cotton and a plentiful supply of corn. Noah and family over the River do badly, scarcely make any thing. They had not sufficient Horse Power and were their own managers so

the crop was too full of Grass to stand the Drought which we had a month ago. We have had good Rains lately. I planted some Turnips &c. in the garden—you ought to have a supply of vegetables for the winter. Our cabbages planted in the Spring are all giving way now tho they were unusually good. Unfortunately they matured at the wrong time. I had but little use for them at this season of the year except to make *Pickles* &c. tho the negroes cut them. There was an *Union Meeting* here some 2 weeks ago, composed of delegates from divers parts of the State presided over by perhaps a *Yankee Negro*. Thos Robinson and Baldwin and some 3 or 4 Negroes or colored gentlemen were the delegates from this District. The meeting lasted some 3 or 4 days—put forth a platform &c. &c. T. Robinson and B. seem to have lowered themselves much in the estimation of the Citizens. . . .

A Mulatto or Yellow Man, Wilder, was appointed U. S. Deputy Marshall in place of Jonathan Dark—who it seems detected some young men at unlawful games—and received *Hush Money* to release them from exposure. I think he is now in Prison awaiting his Trial.

I give very little attention to what is going on and only hear of things occasionally.

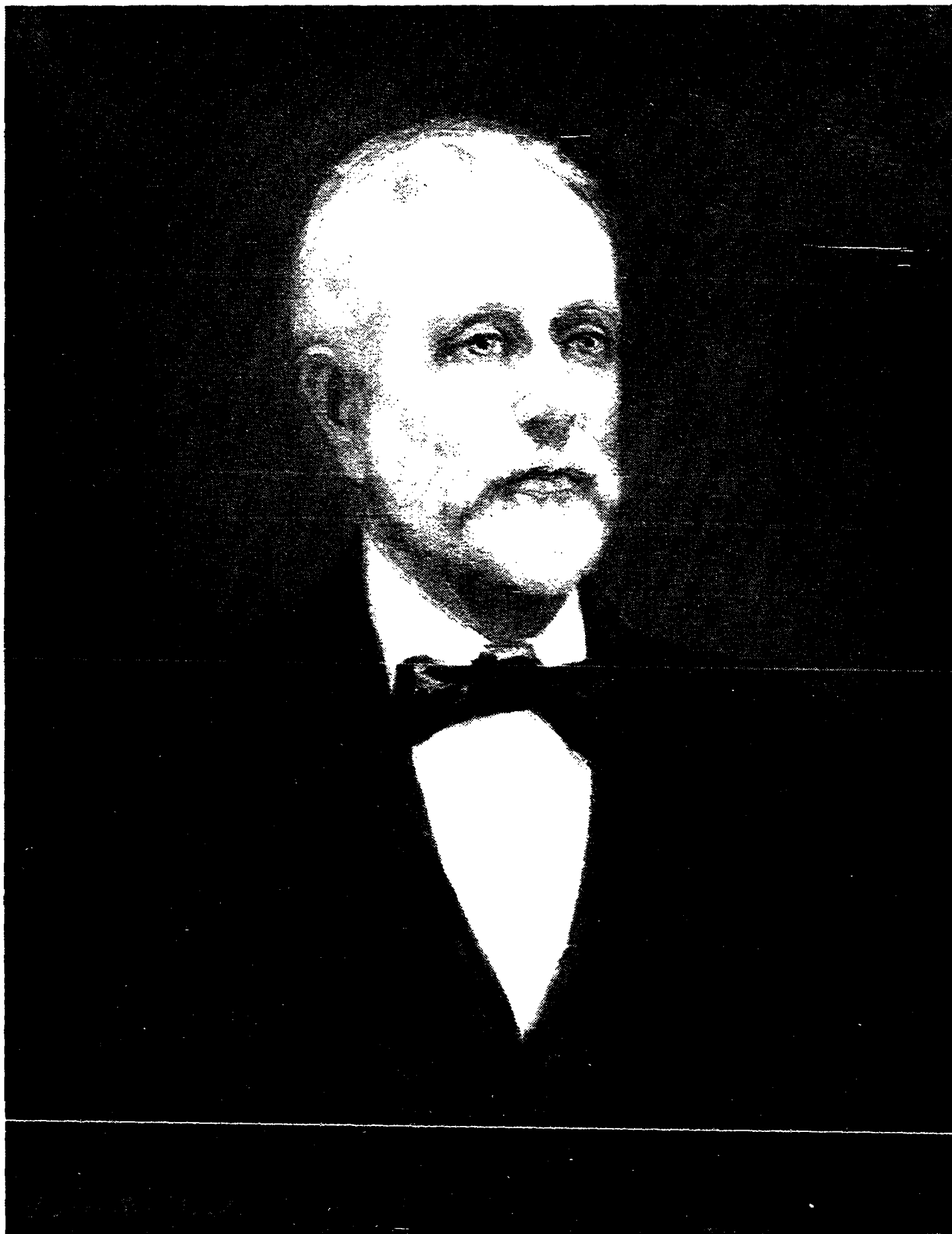
How is your crop and the health of yourself and family. How are you getting along—have you a sufficiency of food &c. Dont forget that I told you—the cash was very scarce. I thought I could raise a little if it is required.

Your Affect. Father,

J. S. GUIGNARD

4

JAMES SANDERS GUIGNARD III
JOHN GABRIEL GUIGNARD III
1851-1900



JOHN GABRIEL GUIGNARD III (1832-1913)

JAMES SANDERS GUIGNARD III (1831-1901)

JOHN GABRIEL GUIGNARD III (1832-1913)

Of the nine children of Sanders Guignard only five survived their father. The two eldest sons bore into the fourth generation the favorite family names of James Sanders and John Gabriel, which were for the first time reduced between the brothers to "Jim" and "Jack." James Sanders spent most of his mature years in Columbia or Lexington County while John Gabriel was living at "Evergreen" on the Edisto River. Thus separated in space, they were closely united in family attachment and in shared responsibilities. They were joint executors for their grandfather's and father's estates; after their father's death they were guardians of their younger brothers and sisters; and they were partners in a number of business enterprises. The resulting correspondence is voluminous for about twenty years after the close of the Civil War; most of it, however, was apparently saved by the family of John Gabriel Guignard, James Sanders having moved to North Carolina in 1897.

Attention has already been called to the efforts of Sanders Guignard to continue planting under the adverse conditions left by the Civil War and to find supplementary income. He did not live long enough to realize the full measure of the disaster or to lose faith in the ultimate recovery of Southern agriculture. Although his sons also clung stubbornly to farming, business became increasingly important for them. By the next generation the revolution had come full cycle and the Guignards, although they continued to own a great deal of land, ceased to cultivate it for market.

The farmer's eternal concern with the weather or the business man's concern with prices and markets took precedence over family affairs in all the Guignard papers. We know nothing of the education of James Sanders Guignard, III. An obituary states that he "served during the war in Captain Percival's company of mounted riflemen and did gallant service in behalf of the Confederacy."¹ There are no papers of

¹ *The State* (Columbia), April 12, 1901.

significance connected with him until several years after the Civil War.

For John G. Guignard, III, the narrative begins with his letters to his father written from the Citadel in 1851. A year later he left college with his whole class in protest against the suspension of his cousin, John M. Richardson. While the letters written to him by his classmates are without exception commendatory of his action they form no reliable conclusion as to the issue, and in later years Guignard spoke with regret of his failure to complete college. By 1856 he was living on his uncle's plantation in Orangeburg District and a year later inherited this property, which remained his home until the late 1890's.

John Guignard enlisted as a private in the Confederate army at some time before 1863. In that year he was commissioned in Abney's Battalion of Sharpshooters and was detailed for duty with the Engineer Corps. In that capacity he was responsible for much of the construction work for the defense of Sullivan's Island. He was transferred to Fort Gaines, near Mobile, Alabama, and later returned to Fort Sumter. His last duty was at cavalry headquarters in North Carolina.² Most of the more than a hundred war papers are requisitions for supplies signed by Guignard as adjutant. There are a few items of sufficient interest to quote briefly: "February 11, 1865, Lieut. John G. Guignard is granted five days leave of absence for the purpose of securing his family and possessions as far as practical at this time." His plantation home and out buildings were burned but his family suffered no harm. As a poor, but certainly not unwelcome, recompense we find in June, 1865: "Mr. John Guignard of Orangeburgh Dist. has permission to retain in his possession 1 Gov. wagon and 3 mules till called for by a U.S. authority." Beginning with his first labor contract with free negroes, the record of his struggle to wrest a living for himself and his growing family is plainly written in the letters and account books of this chapter.

In March of 1868 J. S. Guignard, III, addressed a number of letters to commission merchants and shipping agents in

² The most complete summary of the Confederate service of J. G. G. III in the Collection is on a draft of the application of one of his daughters for membership in the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

various parts of the country stating his intention of going into "the timber business," and asking for information about prices and market conditions. The brothers were already cutting timber on their own land in Lexington County and had acquired timber rights to a stand of cypress forest near Mars Bluff. The results encouraged them to start a business which developed into the Cypress Manufacturing Company, with a shingle mill located in Georgetown, South Carolina.

The mill apparently opened in the summer of 1869 under the active management of J. S. Guignard III. It was incorporated as a stock company in December, 1869, with eighteen listed stockholders. The company had great difficulty in securing machinery and in finding both skilled and common labor. In 1871 the Citizens and Savings Bank of Georgetown brought an action against the Company for collection of a note for \$1400, with interest from November, 1870, figured at eighteen percent. Some adjustment was made, since the brothers continued doggedly at the enterprise until 1873 when the Company finally ceased work.

The story of the Congaree bridge and ferry has been outlined in the previous chapter. In this division there will appear the correspondence covering the controversy with Kinsler over the operation of the ferry and some account of ferry and bridge income.

The lawsuit brought by Mrs. Susan Guignard Gibbes against her brother, James S. Guignard, II, was still in the courts at the time of Guignard's death in 1868. To his sons, and especially the elder, came the bitterness of the final settlement in favor of their aunt, and the resulting sale of much of the family property.

It will be noted that J. S. Guignard III was Trial Justice for Lexington County for several years. The Reconstruction Governor D. H. Chamberlain in January, 1875 asked for Guignard's resignation, stating "I act in this matter from the best light I can obtain from others and I personally regret that it was not agreeable to my friends to have you continue in office." Guignard was twice, 1877 and 1879, reappointed as Trial Justice by Governor Wade Hampton.

John G. Guignard III was elected in 1876 to the State Legislature from Orangeburg County. In the contest over the seat-

ing of some of the members, Guignard withdrew with other Democrats and was a member of the famous Wallace House. In 1912 Guignard wrote a factual report of this contest which is in full conformity with the historical record. Both manuscript and typed copies are in the Collection, as is also a copy of a letter from James Woodrow offering to do the printing for the Wallace House without pay "until the House shall be in full possession and exercise of its rightful powers."

There are commissions as notary public in the Collection for both brothers, signed by governors Wade Hampton and B. R. Tillman. J. G. Guignard continued for many years the family occupation of surveying.

In February 1858 James S. Guignard III was married to Sarah Ann Frost and a year later John G. Guignard III married Jane Bruce Salley of Orangeburg. James Guignard had five children, including twins who died in babyhood and a daughter who predeceased her parents. John G. Guignard was the father of nine children, all of whom survived him.

To John G. Guignard II

May the 9th 1851 Charleston, Citadel Academy

DEAR UNCLE.³ . . . I suppose that you have heard of everything that has been done in the convention.⁴ They have decided upon the immediate secession of the State with the cooperation of other southern states, if possible, if not, then alone.

Judge Butler, I have understood made a very fine speech in favour of the secession of the southern states, in conjunction but not separately. Messrs. Orr, and Barnwell distinguished themselves in the debate. Colonel Maxcy Gregg, Mr. F. W. Colcock, General Adams, from Richland, and others advocated the cause of secession and indeed Colonel Gregg took a verry conspicuous part in the convention; his voice however failed him yesterday and he was prevented from saying as much as he wished. . . .⁵ I forgot to mention that several

³ J. G. G. II.

⁴ For the South Carolina reaction to the Compromise of 1850 and the two conventions (the one here referred to was the South Carolina Southern Rights Association), see Wallace, *History of South Carolina*, III, 127-132.

⁵ Of the group here mentioned, James L. Orr, Robert W. Barnwell, Judge Colcock, and A. P. Butler were opposed to separate action by South Carolina; while Maxcy Gregg and J. H. Adams favored immediate secession. See *ibid.* where all are mentioned except Colcock.

of the Charleston delegation, much against the expectations of all whom I have heard speak of them, came out openly for secession, and that the Charleston delegation offered to defray the whole expense of the meeting.

Your affectionate Nephew, J. G. GUIGNARD JUN. . . .

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia Feb. 20th /57

DEAR COUSIN JOHN, I suppose you know that I have not long since returned from Washington, having been appointed one of the committee from this place to go and bring the remains of P. S. Brooks to South Carolina.⁶

10 O'clock P. M. . . .

You heard that James had been chalanged by Wm. Wallace because he would not give up the authurs name of an anonymous piece published in the Carolinian while he was acting *Editor* of said paper in the absence of my father. James accepted the chalinge and went to Mars Bluff (the place of hostile meeting) on Wednesday. The duel was to take place that evening, but mutual friends succeeded in amicably adjusting the difficulty without any concession on the part of James. Both parties arrived here Yesterday Evening.⁷

Uncle Gay begs me to say that you must look for him on Monday or Tuesday. Excuse this.

Your affec. Cousin,

MOULTRIE⁸

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia S. C. Febry. 22/57

DEAR JACK. . . . The free boy Tom, presented your order, for \$2.00 which was honored. I saw him on yesterday. He is getting much better, and says that he expects you here, about next Saturday. If I cannot get the Ointment &c. to send by Uncle Gay, I shall send them by him.

I had your pants made by Bill Trapp and have handed them to Dr. Gay.

⁶ Congressman Preston S. Brooks—see *Dictionary of American Biography*.

⁷ Other references to this quarrel are in the previous section.

⁸ William Moultrie Gibbes, son of Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Gibbes.

The difficulty between Jas. Gibbes and Wm. Wallace, has been arranged. I accompanied (with others) James to Fair Bluff, in No. Carolina on the W. & M. Railroad, on Wednesday last and returned on Thursday evening. The whole proceedings will be published on Tuesday next, and for further particulars I refer you to the newspaper, which I shall send you, when it is issued. . . .

Yr. ever Affectly &c,

J. SANDERS GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia, March 20th 1857

I haven't the heart to scare you, my dear friend, in the style you did me in your last letter, beginning: "Sir." . . . I have been absent from Columbia a good deal lately having made two separate trips up the Greenville Road on that Wilson Creek revision—once for three days, and last week from Tuesday to Saturday. You know a man of tender nerves like myself does not like to write to the accompaniments of a tallow dip and a jingling piano: and the attempt in the "Carter House at "Ninety Six" would have been a signal failure. Brisbane and I were nearly frozen one cold Friday when it began to sleet and the rain to freeze upon the level: and what with bad weather and other obstacles, there remains to be done yet some two days work at staking out before ground can be broken. My worthy Senior is almost run down with work and its anxieties: the new Engine (now going up)—the Luth. College in Newberry (do)—the Bap. Ch. (just let) and a half dozen small fry jobs as bothering as Sandflies in the low Country. He keeps well though and has just bought a good looking sorrel mare from somebody in Williamston for \$200; she draws and rides well, he says: I think she ought. You have seen all about the lunatic duel and the late decision in the Gibbes case. . . . Columbia is looking spring like once more: jasimine vines and rose bushes putting out remind one of the era of May parties and such like silly institutions. Miss McConnell gave one, I learn, in pretty good style nearly 3 weeks ago at the Fair Grounds: your brother went but I suppose was disappointed in not finding Miss Sallie there. . . .⁹ To somebody's joy Miss S. came down all alone last week

⁹ Sarah Frost, later Mrs. James S. Guignard III.

and he has been going it strong on Lectures. . . . I think of you in your quiet lonely life, very often, and must say you deserve great merit for your patience: if it is the best at present you are too good a philosopher not to stand up to it—how much better it is—how much more self satisfaction in the fact that you are doing something—gaining experience too in planting, than in the half driving life of a city lounge, and thanking you for all your expressions of kindness and friendship which I fully reciprocate. I beg you to believe me truly yours,

J. W. JOHNSON ¹⁰

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia, So. Car. May 8/57

DEAR JACK. . . . Miss Sallie is in the *City*. Saw her on Wednesday night at the May Party . . . and last evening was her *Cavalier*, to the College Chappell where *we* saw Six young Gulliveer deliver orations; *we* did not hear a great deal however. Tonight, I am to call at Bro. Geo's. Tomorrow, a Pick Nick is given, by young men of the City, at the Fair Building, which they (Miss M. & S.) are importuned to attend. If they attend your elder Brother, will certainly go. . . .

I saw all at home this morning, Cousin Anna was complaining and looked very badly, the rest are all well.

Willie and Benj have just passed and "said tell Bro. Jno. howdy and beg him to come up and see us."

Yrs. Ever truly &c.,

J. S. G.

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia, S. C. Dec.r 2/57

DEAR JACK, On Friday evening last, Uncle Gay was taken with a violent attack of *Pneumonia*.

I have been to see him several times, and did not think him seriously sick, till this afternoon.

Drs. R. W. Gibbes, Sr. and Jr., and Dr. Goodwyn told Father last night and this morning "that he was in a very *precarious* situation and that he would probably sink today."

¹⁰ There are a number of letters, the last one dated 1900, from this unidentified friend.

I saw him 1/2 an hour since—he had (Aunt Sue said) rallied a great deal within the last two hours, but was still considered *critically ill*. . . .

Come up at once. . . . I do not wish to alarm you needlessly, but I have thought since I saw Uncle Gay, at 3 1/2 p. m. today, that his position was very critical indeed.¹¹

Hastily and truly yrs &c,

J. SANDERS GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia Feb.y 15th 1858

DEAR JOHN, I was glad to hear from you though you did take French leave of me, I prefer the American mode greatly; so in future I hope you will recollect. . . . You will regret to hear of the death of Col. Hampton, his health had been failing for some months. Brother Robert advised him not to go West this winter, but he thought the exercise of travelling good for him, so he went. I have not yet heard the particulars of his illness, we have missed two papers by the carelessness of the boy—but James Gibbes will be able to tell you more I suppose. Brother was here last night, for a few minutes only, seemed quite hurried, was going this morning to meet the body. He was quite disappointed at not getting a letter from you, telling him your plans &c., he thinks you ought to ask his advice about taking the plantation. I told him I thought you could scarcely make up your mind, until after the appraisement, what to do. I want you to act for me, I would like very much to have Monday. I forget how many negroes there are to divide, but I can give you some idea of what I wish. In the first place I will be glad to get \$1000 in cash—I owe you 100, Fanny 100, and have to repay Brother 111, for taxes and then I owe upwards of 600 store accounts and the balance it will take to buy corn &c. Please if you can arrange it for me do so, even if I have to sell one that falls to my share. I shall be compelled to do so however reluctant, I mention it in time so that if an opportunity offers down there, you can sell for me, so as not to separate any family. John and Phoebe have sent to ask me to draw them if you think it advisable get them for me. I would prefer not to have any elderly ones, or at least more than can possibly be avoided

¹¹ This was J. G. G. II's last illness.

as I have already as many as I can support. It seems to me that I ought to get a woman with a young child as I do not own one of that description. I don't care for the boy to work the garden *up here* as I mentioned to you sometime ago, I must manage with *Sancho* occasionally when the work presses. I will be glad for you to hire my hands. I hope to clear expenses this year if the season is favorable, I am quite interested in my little farm, and I think the buggy will be just the thing to make the *plow go faster*, so please reserve it for me, also a cart if there is one to spare, for I have traded the wagon back with Moultrie, and I cant spare more than one horse at a time to haul for the next six weeks, and I will have a good deal of it to do for I want to make fine potatoes. If I can get a cart the sooner you can send it the better. . . . I am anxious to have a share of the old field here and a carpenter and about the rest I will leave it pretty much to you. Brother says he will have to lend me the money to pay the store accounts as there is no telling how long we may have to wait. . . . I wish I did not have any accounts for I don't like to worry Brother to advance money for me. It is a bad time for James' wedding too, I fear he won't have his pocket book filled for the occasion but I hope he will be able to manage nicely at all events—he is in excellent spirits. Thank you for remembering Adam's wages. I paid \$1 for some tools for Monday. Adams wants were numerous, Overcoat, hat, shoes tobacco and \$8. I dont care to see him again directly—am glad to hear he is behaving himself very well. Fanny sent you a dozen nice fruit trees—plant them at once and cover the roots well with straw. Sue desires to be remembered to you.

Yours truly,

S. P. G.¹²

To John G. Guignard, III

Columbia 12 January 1863

DEAR JOHN, Some days ago at request of James I deposited at your Ct. in Commercial Bank \$490—which I suppose remained for you after paying over to Aunt Sue and others their portion of the Sales of Land. I saw James at the Plantation on Friday last. Sarah was not very well, though all the negroes seem quite healthy now. We have of course gathered

¹² Susan Poinsett Guignard Gibbes, aunt of J. G. G. III.

our Crops and I have sold a large part of mine that is of Corn and some Fodder. We did not plant any Cotton last year and dont expect to plant much this year probably none at all. We have been bothered much to get Shoes for the negroes and have not yet got them all shod.

I see by extracts from Abolition Papers that they claim a Victory at Murphresboro Ten., and also that they have taken Vicksburg Miss., this last is altogether false and I suppose was made to be sent to Europe so as to delay foreign interposition a while longer. By the accounts I have seen I think it quite probably that we will be recognized in a short while and quite likely a War between the abolitionists and some foreign powers may grow out of this. The Monitor was lost on the Coast of No. Carolina not long since and may be another of their Iron Cased Vessels, tho by the papers it appears they have some 8 or 10 other like Vessels ready for use. It is supposed that the Enemy are concentrating their Naval forces at Port Royal with intention to attack Charleston, Mobile or Wilmington shortly. We understand that Charleston is pretty well prepared for their reception and we may expect stirring times if they do attack us there. I know but little of the other places but hope they are ready. We have had generally very good weather of late. Some Rain but cold enough to make good Bacon. James has a very good Supply, perhaps a few thousand lbs. to spare and I have enough for the use of Plantation, &c.

Your affect. father,

J. S. GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia Feb. 23rd [1863]

DEAR BROTHER, I received your letter yesterday the 22nd 1863. I am very much obliged to you for the shot which sister Jane brought for me, it is splendid present in these times. Shot is selling in Columbia at two dollars and $\frac{3}{4}$ per pound and powder at \$7 and \$10 a pound and very scarce at that. Henry Coffin is staying with me, he is going to school to Mr. Sachtleben. The school is very crowded with 36 boys. I have not mssed any lessons for two weeks. I am getting on very well with Latin and French and English. I wanted to go to see sister Jane on Saturday but I could not get a horse. She

is staying at brother Jame's plantation. He has added another room to his house. When are you coming to Columbia to see us all? There is no news, but we expect daily an attack on the City of Charleston and Savannah. Have you killed any yankeys since I saw you? I wish to see you very much.

Your affectionate brother,

WILLIAM GUIGNARD ¹³

To Major Genl. Gilmer

Fort Gains. Alabama April 1864

DEAR SIR, It is with a degree of reluctance that I resolve to ask for your kind interference in my behalf, regretting to trouble *you* with the matter. I am induced to do so from the fact that I have only been here for a short time and have no claims on the chief Engineer of this Department and because I believe that I am so fortunate as to possess your good opinion, as an officer.

The request which I make is for your recommendation to have me permanently transfered to the Engineer Corps. Since being in this department I have had some unpleasant experience, having been ordered to duty at a post (Fort Powel) with several others and outranked by all. This was not the case near Charleston where I served as an Engineer from the 1st attack made by the enemy on Fort Sumpter and had the confidence of the Chief Engineer and who never sent any one on my work who would outrank me, but it is likely to occur again at other places if I am continued in the Engineer Service while only an infantry officer. I have never drawn or been allowed to draw more than an Infantry Officers pay and being always in the field have never received any commutation or money—which has made my pay quite different from that of Engineers belonging to the Corps doing like duty. There can be no objection to severing my connection with the Company to which I was originally assigned for it exists only in name. I was detached from the command more than one year ago and all vacancies have long since been supplied. If it is impossible to obtain a position in the Corps I would accept one in the Troop though I would much prefer the former.

With Great respect yours &c,

J. G. GUIGNARD LT. acting Engineer

¹³ William Guignard was then fourteen years old. He was killed in an accident in 1869.

To John G. Guignard III

Mr. Ginyard let this littell Boy have ausburgs Anufe to
mack him 2 shirts and his mother A pare of shous to Ware
in Wet Wether

Yours with Respect,

MARY MORRISON

To John G. Guignard III

Head Quarters Hampton's Division
(Camp 15 miles South of Petersburg)

DEAR GUIGNARD, Your letter of June 20th reached me only last evening, so you see I am quite prompt in answering. This, indeed, you may take as indicative of my pleasure at hearing from you. Owing I suppose to the cutting of most of the R. R.'s connecting Richmond with the South, your letter was detained quite a length of time, but is none the less welcome. I am truly glad to hear that you are all doing well, though oppressed with rather a "muchness" of inactivity. . . .

To comply with your request I must give an account of my recent Virginia experience. I told you, I think in my former letter of the roughness of my return voyage. I might sum up the account of the campaign by saying that thus far it has been rough, very rough,—all rough. Old Grant, to use a slang phrase, is a *Team*. On my arrival in Richmond, the latter part of May, I was assigned to duty near Mechanicsville on the Chickahominy, with a force of two hundred soldiers. While thus employed, Lee and Grant came sidling down between the Chickahominy and Pamunkey—an even race. I was levied on to rebuild the bridges at different points along the former stream, which had just been destroyed by the "Sheridan Raid." Our army intrenched north of the Chickahominy; the left near Mechanicsville, the right extending nearly to Bottom's Bridge, thirteen miles below Richmond. It fell to my lot to fortify the latter place for the protection of our right flank. This, like the bridge building, was mostly *night work*—pleasant! On the 3rd of June the grand battle was fought; Grant making his chief attack upon our center, near what is known as Cold Harbor. According to Genl. Lee's statement he assaulted our line with heavy columns having regimental fronts, no less than *eighteen* times between sunrise and sunset—seven times he assaulted our center, five times one wing,

and six times the other!! Night closed upon our unbroken line as strong as ever—a vast extended hecatomb of lifeless Yankees along our entire front. There has been an almost continuous fight ever since—but Grant has tried no more *assaults* worth speaking of. On the 12th of June we woke up and found Grant—gone! In company with one or two others of the “Sand-bag and pick” I at once went over to Grant’s abandoned position in the vicinity of Cold Harbor and rode all over his works. He had *only* seven lines of breastworks and batteries, one in rear of the other at intervals of not more than a hundred and twenty yards. At some points our advanced works approached his to within a distance of not more than seventy yards. At some of these points we found, as we had been suspecting, that he had actually commenced mining galleries towards us—with the evident intention of blowing us sky-high. Lee and Grant now had a race for Malvern Hill on the James, the former supposing that Grant would make for that commanding ridge and then move up the Peninsula against Richmond. We were just in time, getting possession of Malvern—as it was had to whip back Grant’s advance. His next move was across the James for Petersburg. Beauregard was confronting Butler upon a line between the James and Appomattox. During the night of the 15th Lee was notified by Beauregard that he had abandoned his line, leaving there only skirmishers and concentrated his troops in Petersburg to thwart Grant. This of course left an opening to Richmond on the South bank of the James. All was at once motion. Col. Stevens and myself were dispatched (2 O’C in the night) to ascertain the “situation”, encourage the skirmishers, and let them know that help was coming. We got there about sunrise, and were in an ace of being forwarded Northward. Butler had discovered Beauregard’s move, had advanced and secured the line, and even pushed forward across the R. and Petersburg Turnpike and at the time of our arrival was amusing himself tearing up the Railroad. After awhile, however, the head of Lee’s column, Pickett’s Division, made its appearance. We moved down the Turnpike, threw out skirmishers, formed line of battle, engaged the enemy, pressed them back, and by 11 O’C that night (the 16th) regained full possession of Beauregard’s old line. I was then assigned to the rather uncomfortable duty of constructing a heavy battery on the

extreme left of the line, at Duck Gap on James River, immediately fronting the Yankee Monitors. You know something of their musical shells. Pickett's men got in the habit of crying "Here comes one of them *blacksmith shops*". On the 18th June I moved on with the main body of Lee's army which united with Beauregard at Petersburg—Grant evidently intending to invest the place. He had not then commenced shelling the town with the vigor which has since characterized this inhuman proceeding. But it was even then, in the beginning, quite *warm in spots*. I took dinner that afternoon in a house in reach of the whistlers and had hardly more than well commenced when a shell burst right at the back door; before finishing the repast another unwelcome visitor grased the roof and penetrated the house adjoining. On the 21st, I believe, I was ordered to Genl. Pickett's command, holding the line between the James and Appomattox. While there Old Abe visited Butler's line in our front, but unfortunately we did not know it in time to send our compliments over. Tired of being shifted from one command to another, with the word "temporary" staring from each order, I applied to be permanently assigned to the field with Genl. Hampton's Cavalry. Said application being seconded by the Genl. himself, with whom I served during the first year of the war, here I am as Hampton's Engineer Officer—once more a "gay cavalier." When you see Elmore tell him that Jack Preston and Watt Taylor are both with me on Hampton's staff. Preston is Inspector with the rank of Maj. and Taylor is Surgeon of the Division. Watt's brother, Tom Taylor is also on the Genl's Staff—and a right pleasant one it is. For the past week or two since our Cavalry gave Kauls and Wilson such a thrashing we have had a quiet time here, where we are protecting Lee's right flank. Grant has been hammering away at Petersburg but has made no impression. We have the Petersburg and Weldon R. R. again [in] running order; also the Petersburg and Richmond Road—and the Danville route will soon be in order. The Yankee Cavalry certainly did us great harm in the outset, but it has been severely punished by Hampton and Fitz Lee—at present it is hors de combat. Some weeks ago Lee detached Early with one Corps to go northward. Long before this reaches you [you] will doubtless have heard

that he has been thundering at Washington and terrifying the North. Grant has had to send a large force to oppose him—Early however has quietly withdrawn in safety South of the Potomac (or Po-to-mac). Lee has sent him reinforcements—if Ulysses will continue to follow suit, possibly the threats of war may ere long be shifted from its present proximity to the “Heart of Rebeldom”. “Nous verron.” I have not spoken of the wanton destruction of private property and inhuman excesses of the enemy during the campaign—I have seen beautiful residences reduced to ashes, others sacked from garret to cellar, glasses, crockery, furniture, bedding, pictures, everything demolished; fields ripe for the sickle laid waste, cattle and stock killed—women and children driven from homes of comfort and elegance, beggared—and too often, outraged. But of these things I avoid speaking. Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord—I will repay. . . .

Give my regards to all old friends in Mobile and down the Bay. And let me hear from you—when you write—address “Care Maj. Genl. Wade Hampton Comdg. Cavalry A. N. Va.”

Yours Truly,

JOHN F. LANNEAU

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia 8th Sept. 1864

DEAR JOHN, Yours of 6th inst came to hand last evening informing me of your whereabouts &c. I received a letter from you at Mobile after your trip to Atlanta and Macon, but about the same time heard that you were at Branchville on your way to Charleston, tho did not know where you had been stationed, until a letter to your Brother from Mr. Yongue on Saturday last informed us that you had been at Fort Sumter and were quite sick with Typhoid fever in Charleston, *this letter* had been here some days unopened and another was received the same Evening informing that you were convalescent and much relieved our anxiety about you. I saw F. C. Veal this morning and I believe that it was him or he that informed me you were at Branchville last evening on your way home—so I suppose my letter will find you at home. Veal seems to think that a non resident engineer cannot fare well at Ft. Sumter even if he escapes the Shells and shot of

the enemy and that you have had quite a bad situation of late. The engineer there should have a perfect knowledge of the *weak points* of the Fort which you cannot possibly have and must have been more subject to *danger* than a resident would have been besides being unacclimated So I think you have gotten off pretty well so far. I suppose that I can hardly give you any news that you have not already heard. The fall of Atlanta has caused some depression and many seem apprehensive that our Army has suffered much more than we have been informed of—tho the latest report is that Genl H. army is in good condition in front of the enemy and ready for a fight. Our authorities here have ordered that the "Reserves and detailed men meet on Saturday next preparatory to organizing &c. and to proceed on Monday next with three or four Days rations to the different Brigade grounds—and *probably there be formed into companies, Regiments or Battalions as may be and discharged until the enemy get nearer.* Columbia seems to be crowded with Confederate officers and speculators and if we could find a way to get all in Ranks a fine Regiment might be made of the surplus population.

The crops in the vicinity are generally quite inferior. James and myself, T. Taylor, Trenholm, formerly Hamptons and one or two others probably make enough for our consumption. tho I understand that many others make scarcely any thing at all. Tho the crop throughout the State is generally thought to be very good and in some of the Upper Districts and No. Carolina actually very fine—let me hear from you

Your affectionate,

J. S. GUIGNARD

Contract With Freedmen

State of South Carolina Orangeburg District August 1, 1865

The undersigned Proprietor agrees to provide the Freed Persons employed on his plantation who shall bind themselves by this contract and their families on Said plantation with subsistence consisting of one peck of corn meal (or its equivalent a part being in peas or Wheat flour) per week for each grown hand and a proportionate quantity for children until the 1st of January next also to give to them (2/3) two thirds of what Bacon he has in store also to clothe them as far as

possible and at the end of the year after deducting 50 (fifty) bushels of corn for each horse and mule employed on the crop shall give them one fourth part of the corn, one fourth part of the peas; one fourth part of the potatoes; and one fourth part of the molasses and one fourth part of the rice remaining and harvested this year on the plantation; also one tenth part of the pork slaughtered—All on condition that Said Freed Persons shall labor faithfully on Said plantation under the direction of the Proprietor or his Agent until the 1st of January next having as an habitual rule of practice to Commence work every laboring day at Sunrise resting 3 hours at noon until Sept 1st, and thereafter rest one hour and a half at noon, and leave off work at sunset, excepting on Saturdays when the work shall end at 12 O'clock n, but shall labor any other hour when circumstances require—performing every duty required such as tending the crop rebuilding fences and houses clearing land. Serving in turn as Cooks and Hostlers on Sundays Saturdays or Holidays—being at all times respectful to the Proprietor and his family. The Proprietor further agrees that he shall not debar them from the right to their Private crops and that said Crops shall be worked in turn with his general crop. Said Freed Persons shall also be allowed to have their gardens and keep hogs and poultry at their own expense. The Proprietor agrees to furnish medical attendance when necessary if possible at the expense of the sick.

The Freed Persons are to pay their own Taxes. The Proprietor is to furnish the Lands for planting also the horses, mules, and farming Tools without extra charge also houses without extra charge after

Should any of Said Freed persons fail to comply with the terms of this Contract or be found guilty of killing any of the proprietors hog, sheep, or cattle then he she or they shall forfeit his her or their interest in the crop.

On the 1st of January next the one tenth part of the corn, peas, potatoes, molasses, and rice, cotton, and pork due to said Freed Persons shall be apportioned them according to the amount of Labor performed by each.

The undersigned Freed Persons bind ourselves and families to abide by the above contract and to perform our part of it faithfully.

Witness our hands this 8th day of July 1865

Judy x her mark

Harry x his mark

Cudjo x his mark

Primas x his mark

Will x his mark

Dick x his mark

Cloe x her mark

Isaac x his mark

Ned x his mark

Hetty

Lucy x her mark

Mariah x her mark

Sally x her mark

Sophy x her mark

Bella x her mark

Betsy x her mark

Billy x his mark

George x his mark

Margaret x her mark

Witness: J. Jordan

Warren [?] Kinsman

Oliver Miller

C. G. Stroman

I the proprietor of the Lands do on my part agree to execute the above agreement and not to dismiss or discharge any party—either—same, or member of their immediate, families, or to abandon any portion of the growing crops without cause satisfactory to proper authority.

Witness my hand this first day of August, 1865

J. G. GUIGNARD

Witness: S. B. Starbird, Lt. 55th Mass. Vols.

To John G. Guignard III

August 18th 1865

DEAR JACK. . . . I have hired Mrs. Watson's Wagon, Driver and Team of Six Mules for \$130/00 per month and have had it running since last Monday week making gross 225\$ on Cotton at 6\$ pr bale and goods at 2\$ per hundred. Costs are: R. P. M. Jr.¹⁴ 10 a week, 2 Boys with Wagon \$1.50 each a week, 6 bus corn a trip of 4 days and 300 lbs Fodder pr trip. . . . There is to be a large sale of Govt Stock, Horses, Mules, wagons, &c in Winnsboro on Friday the 28th which I expect to attend. By the way I have lost one of my Grey mules, the larger one. R. P. M. was with them on the road when he died. Clark Waring is paid to fix the Bridge on Con-

¹⁴ Robert Pringle Mayrant, cousin of J. S. G. III.

garee Creek on Monday next. Remember me to Jane and children. Respects to Mr. & Mrs. Jordan.

Yours Very truly &c,

J. SANDERS GUIGNARD

If I can do anything for you, let me know it. I am the possessor of about \$400 and am going to spec't'g on any thing else to make it double and treble as soon as possible.

To John G. Guignard III

March 5th, 1866

DEAR JACK, Your reasoning is all good, and I do not expect you to keep the mule under the Circumstances, but if I make the mule all you expected to find it, it seems to me you should be satisfied. . . .

It seems that the only objection you have to the team is, the mule is supposed to have been in the Army, now to clear you from any risk, I hereby warrant the mule to be safe property and should he be seized by the Govnt. I bind myself to make the loss good to you provided you use all exertions to save the mule should they try to get him and to keep the secret, which I know you will do. I have as many mules as I wish for the present but will probably need some when I Commence ploughing my Crop. . . .

Very truly &c,

W. W. WILLIS

To John G. Guignard III

At Home May 8th 1866

DEAR JACK. . . . You ask me how Father is getting on! I have not seen him for about two weeks, but Mr. Spigener (I suppose that you know that he and Wm. Spigener are planting his (J.S.G.'s) place in Copartnership) told me yesterday that he had been quite sick "that Anna said he had been *out of his head*" for a day or two" &c &c &c, but that he was well now, and in good spirits, having been paid some money, by some one, and they (J. S. G. & Spigener) having been fortunate enough to strike up with a U. S. A. Q. M. whose Regiment had been ordered home, and they bought *his* Bacon at 10¢ pr. pound—enough to feed the Hands on the plantation till fall. Mr. S. represents him as being in better spirits than usual, by odds.

The planting interest in this Section, is very backward indeed. I have no corn up or at least have not a stand; have planted some twice and it is in a bad fix now, on account of the wet weather. A good part of my Cotton Crop has been planted twice, and I very much fear that I shall miss a stand even now. Mr. Spigener has been paying from 40¢ to 1.50 pr. Bushel for Cotton Seed and has no stand yet. . . .

I am in hopes of getting a White man to attend to stock very shortly, but dont know for certain.

Aunt Sue and Tom Lee and wife have filed a Bill against J. S. G. for their share of Grand Fathers Estate and J. W. Gibbes Estate. A good many things are said in the Bill which are insulting, but a good many are technical expressions and must be received as such—but there is one direct charge of Swindling, which cannot be gotten over—for instance, “She avers that in Octr./65 J.S.G. well knowing that Confederate Bonds were entirely valueless, fraudulently placed her (S. P. G’s) name on a package of C. S. bonds on which his (J.S.G.’s) name had been and putting his name on a package of Personal Bonds, Notes, &c, upon which her name had been, since the commencement of the war “thereby defrauding her out of \$. . . . This is a direct charge, a positive one, and cannot be gotten around. Father seems very much worried to think that his Sister is sueing him and too, that his case will be the one deciding hundreds of others, yes, thousands of others. . . .

Aunt Sue is very much reduced in money affairs, not more so, than many others . . .

I am sorry for her but cant help her.

What are you driving at? How are you doing for Bread and Meat, Money, clothes, &c.

All are well. Sarah sends love to Jane and a kiss for the Children.

Yours truly &c,

J. SANDERS GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard III

Thursday Sept. 6th [c. 1865]

DEAR COUSIN JOHN, In your letter for which please accept my sincere thanks, you describe the manner in which *poor*

folks live in the country, so I will undertake a description of life in this great city of Charleston.

Our house is found back in the yard No. 48 Wentworth Street. It stands in the rear of Dr. Mood and was formerly built as the kitchen of that establishment. Said house contains five small rooms—two below and three above. The chief room which is our parlor, dining room and sitting room is of tolerably good dimensions. The room adjoining it is store room and kitchen and but a small apartment. The bed rooms measure ten by ten feet and we find it hard work to make a passage around the bed. The boys room is but a mere closet and only answers as a place for them to sleep in. Our house is fronted by a piazza of about three feet in width—so narrow that it is impossible for two persons to walk abreast—minus hoops. Decorate this abode with some odd pieces of furniture picked up at Auction and you will have a picture complete of our city abode. Now as to what *we* live on—*hominny*, bakers bread, and once in a way as a treat we have rice and a piece of meat once a day of some description. So you see in this mighty city folks can live say plainly. We too however thrive on poor fare and all keep well and cheerful. We have a servant for only a few hours each day. We prepare our own breakfast, clean up the house and yard and a woman comes, cooks dinner and cleans the kitchen and departs. Supper we dispense with.

I am sorry to hear that your crop is not as promising as you could wish. I believe the country generally has suffered for rain. We are having intensely warm weather here now and much sickness is apprehended. I take a walk on the battery occasionally to get a breath of sea breeze. I think it the only pure air to be found about here and I enjoy it much.

A Street Railroad is to be laid in this street very soon. It will add much to the comfort of the citizens, by being less noisy and altogether more convenient than the omnibus line.

. . . .

I was quite sorry to hear that you had been sick and hope you will now continue well. I have been much troubled with chills and fever, but hope the disease is now eradicated, for I have been dosing extensively with Arsenic and Quinine

and I think I ought to be cured. I shall be much pleased to hear from you again. Sue begs to be kindly remembered.

Yours affectionately,

M. R. YONGUE

To Adams and Frost, Cotton Brokers

Orangeburg Dist. S. C. Oct. 8th 1866

GENTLEMEN, I am in receipt of yours of the 5th September containing blank note for me to sign. If I ever saw the "account rendered" referred to by you I have forgotten it and I did not remember that I was indebted to you. There are debts due me but no one has offered to settle with me. I ask why do you require dollar for dollar now when at the date named, 30th June or 1st July, 1863, our currency was reduced to one eighth it does appear to me that you are *exacting* (and charge interest through out our bloody war.

My circumstances are very much reduced, besides losing the value of fifty negroes which were freed on the disbanding of the Confederate Army and my return home I found My dwelling, Gin house, Stable, and Corn houses in ashes besides nearly all of my fencing was also burnt and as I did not get home until the middle of May it was too late to fence and plant land. Consequently I made nothing to sell last year and provisions to do me only until the 1st of January last. . . .

I cannot consent to sign the note you send but if you think proper to send me a copy of the a/c referred to I will consider further about it.

I also have received your circular addressed to me as a cotton planter. I have about 2½ acres only of cotton planted and my expectations will be fully realized if I get one bale of cotton.

Very Respectfully,

J. G. GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard III

At Home Dec.r 17th 1866

DEAR JACK, . . . It took me a long long time to pick the Cotton out, and even with twenty additional hands for ten days, I only finished last week. I but lately got possession of the Gin House, and only have about fifteen Bales ginned out. I think *all* will turn out about thirty five Bales, or two

and a half to the hand, though Mr. Douglass who has been here all the time and my freed-men all insist that I have made between fifty and sixty Bales. So may it be.

I housed thirty three good loads of corn, say thirty Bushels to the load and some fifty to sixty thousand pounds of hay and Carolina wild clover—of which my stock are all epecially fond of. This is a new article, in the way of long forage; In fact I never noticed it till last year and this year, if I had commenced in time I might have cut an hundred thousand as well as one hundred pounds. I shall try and begin in full time another year.

Father and Mr. Spigener made twenty six or seven loads of Corn and forty two bales Cotton or a Bale and a half to the hand. They were lucky (!) enough to have, Mr. S. thinks, from 12 to 15 Bales stolen from them and only got a chance to shoot one rascal, which Mr. S. did. If I had had my old Cotton seed, to plant, I should have 65 to 75 bales at least. For I had a good stand, and while every body was chock full of grass, I have had none, during the whole year. Next year I expect to plant better seed than I ever had, and therefore expect to make a good crop. The seed are to be similar to those used by my late friend and neighbor Mr. Jas. C. Bates who gathered this year 2500 pounds White Cotton from an Acre. . . .

Father left last Thursday for the West. He has been expecting to go for some time but has been detained, waiting upon the Action of the Legislature, with reference to the Ferry. He left the matter in charge of Jim Gibbes.

I have been killing Hogs today—have butchered fifteen and have nine left, such as they are (three of them are not mine). I had only two good Hogs. The others are young and small and I only killed them to keep the freed-men from cutting me out entirely. . . . I intend going to Union, 1st Jany., with a view of buying some additional ones [mules] I expect to run twelve or maybe fourteen Plows next year, and now have only eight, counting my grey Filly.

I have engaged ten or twelve hands prime ones, for another year—have made no contract, but have them already on my place, and count them as safe.

By the way, Do you remember the Blk trotting mare I had—the cripple one I got from Charleston. She was carried off by the Yankees (Heavy with foal). I recovered her lately, with her Colt 20 months old. The mare with foal again. The colt is a mare and is as tall as its dam and is just about as fine a colt, every way, as I ever saw. Shows and acts the trotting stock as well as the Race Horse. . . .

Aunt Sue's case in Equity has not, that I know of gone before the Comr. in Equity, for reference, that I know of but I hear that Aunt Sue is expecting to receive \$10,000, on a/c from J. S. G. in June next. Her attornies, Fickling & Pope are, I hear, very positive about gaining the case. She has been taking in Boarders, during the session of the Legislature. . . .

Yours affectionately &c,

J. SANDERS GUIGNARD

J. G. Guignard Williston, S. C.

My Darkies are entitled to one third of my corn, cotton, and Fodder less their expenses say \$50 each for provisions lost time, &c.

To James S. Guignard III

Orangeburg C. H. March 30th 1867

DEAR BROTHER, I am here on some business and while I am waiting I will do something which I have intended doing for some time to wit—write to you. I left all well at home on Wednesday. We have now an addition to family a little boy three weeks old last Tuesday and although reason tells us that these are not times for additional responsibilities nature gives us the same attachment for the Little fellow which we have for the older ones and we are proud of him. The Little fellow has been quite hearty ever since his birth and promises to suit the times haveing remarkably large hands as if he might one day be able to hold plough handles. . . .¹⁵

I was sadly disappointed in the sale of my Timber it went at \$8 per thousand whereas I got \$20 for some Last Spring thus making a diference of \$1200 in the 100,000 feet which I sent down. The \$8 was just about enough to pay the expenses on the timber without yielding anything for support.

. . .

Yours Affec,

J. G. GUIGNARD

¹⁵ Sanders Richardson Guignard did help his father on the farm in his boyhood, but after a brief business career became an Episcopal priest.

Receipt, University of South Carolina

Mr. Wm Guignard

| | | |
|--|---|-------|
| | | |
| To the UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Dr. | | |
| 1868 March 9. | For Session Fee | \$ |
| | “ Library Fee, for term ending June 30, 1868 | 7.50 |
| | “ Room-rent, for term ending June 30, 1868 | |
| | “ Tuition in 3 Schools, for term ending June 30, 1868 | 37.50 |
| Total | | 45.00 |
| Received Payment, | | |

C. Bruce Walker, University Treasurer.

Mr. Wm Guignard has settled for Tuition in the Schools of M. L., Math and N. P., for term ending June 30, 1868 . . .

To James S. Guignard, III

Evergreen Sept. 4th 1868

DEAR JIM, Yours of the 24th was received just about a week ago. I did not urge Willie to go because we wanted to see more of him and because I considered it rather a critical season of the year (as relates to health) for him to ride about the country as you propose for him to do and again because I do not like the business of drumming I think it not only an unpleasant business but demoralizing to one of his age.

I would want to keep him longer did you not think the business will be so remunerating to him—if it turns out as you anticipate it certainly will pay well. . . .

As to the Ferry (application for renewal of charter) I am not sufficiently acquainted with particulars to express an oppinion. I hope you will leave nothing undone on which a construction may be placed which operate to the predudice of our interests. As to this grand Legislature if it is in Temporary power we have to yield temporary obedience it cant be helped. I am under the impression that there is a Seceond installment about due from Kinsler for Ferry Rent. If I am right I would like you to let Willie and Emma have one half

of my share if they are in need of it if not place it to my credit in Bank the other half I wish you would let Hampton Gibbes have to add to the eighty dollars for which I recently sent him a check in order that he may buy me a good mule.

I want to start a cart to haul Timber and I lack one mule. I want a good strong mule but lively one that will do well for ploughing also.

If you start Willie off on the gun trip do send some one with him. The Blacks and Radicals may find out what he is doing and may be disposed to put him out of the way; with a companion to consult with and assist he could certainly do better. . . .

Yours affectionately,

J. G. GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard III

Laurens Sept. 24th 1868

DEAR BROTHER, I mailed a letter to you this morning, but have since concluded that I would withdraw it and write another, as I think you had better try to dispose of the twenty [guns], that are in Columbia and give up the job, and I will try to sell those that I have with me which I think can be done by monday and will return home on Tuesday. You may look for me. The people up here seem to know all about the gun, in fact more about the prices than I do, I believe they got their information from J. G. Gibbes, he sold one to J. D. Williams for \$39.00 with 100 cartridges extra, and I expect I will be obliged to sell what I have with me without extra for freight. I think I will come home anyhow, but am not certain, I can leave directions with Mr. John Simmons, the propriator of the hotel, (a one horse affair) to tell anyone wanting a gun to write to me in Columbia, and I will send them an order on him for the gun, on their paying him for the gun, or by sending me the money, will give an order for it on Mr Simmons. I think I had better do so because I can find more to do at home.

Your affect. Brother,

WM. GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard III

Frost Mills Novr. 24th 1868

DEAR JACK, I wrote you on or about the 10th inst. by the Boy who was to carry your mule home. I did not see him but gave the mule and letter to Noah, who I suppose, delivered it according to directions.

On the back of, either my letter or Willie's (both were in one Envelope) I made a rough sketch, in Pencil, of the Farm, designating a part, say 450 or 500 acres, which Mr. A. W. Hunts friend, desired to purchase. I stated that I was not disposed to entertain the offer, unless \$10.00 pr acre, was offered. I wanted your opinion. I did not know what your ideas were—to hold—sell—rent—lease, or what. If I do not hear in the morning I shall offer, to take \$10.00 reserving about 20 acres, at and about the Ferry with but little thought though, of its being taken. . . .

After long and earnest deliberation, I have almost determined to plant the Farm, not expecting to make anything, the first year, and may be never, but feeling that whatever I might do, toward improving &c the place, would be, to our joint interest & &c. To be near enough to town, for Bessies Schooling is a great object too. I dont know but that I shall have a house in town but spend my time, almost entirely, at the farm. Emma, too, is very desirous of being in town. I do not like the place, for a number of reasons, but for others, think that possibly I had better try the Farm. I felt authorized, under our general understanding, to take the farm myself, if you did not want it, before renting it to anyone else. Of course I would pay for what I find on the place, as well as rent for the same. Should Mr. Hunt refuse "to come to time," I shall at once, without hesitation proceed to work. In fact, I have already taken one or two steps towards getting Rails &c, though not a *lick* has been struck yet. A Free Ferry and cheap manures and plenty of them—Industry, perserverance &c, and poor Land are the means which I propose using in bearing me on "through life". . . . I propose having a sale of Father's effects, about the 20th of next month, but will write specifically on that point, at another time—giving you time to arrange to come up. It may not be till the 28th or 29th. I shall advertise the Dwelling and Plantation to *rent*

on and after the 1st Jany. I have not as yet informed A. M. G. of my intentions, but shall, tomorrow.¹⁶

The Plantation has made with ten hands and a poor set of mules thirty heavy loads of Corn (34 or 35 Bushels each) and between 25 and 30 Bales of Cotton—none of it has been packed yet though, but all will be, I hope, next week. One third of this belongs to the Hands and one sixth to Mr. Love—this takes one half, but out of this, advances of Provisions &c, &c. are to come, which will amount to between 4 & 500 \$+. I have not counted up closely, but some clear money, will be realized, which I propose dividing between Sue, Emma and Willie. This will be, of course, after, making fair allowance, for rent of Place, use of mules &c. I have consulted with Mr Melton on this matter, and he says I am at liberty, to do so. A. M. G. will be left out in the division, because the whole benefit of the Dwelling, has gone to her. . . .

A week ago, not a word has been heard from Chancellor Lesesne, relative to our Case, but Mr Melton said he would be forced to render his Decree before Jany. as his term of Office expired then. Said he saw the Judge recently in Charleston and that he mentioned "that his mind was not made up yet". . . .

Tom Taylor's property is to be sold next month, and we are trying to arrange it, so as to make it pay fifty cents, in the \$. Taylor owes the Estate (old) about 26 or 2700\$. . . .

Noah and Ships Crew, notwithstanding my entreaties and warnings to the contrary voted the Radical Ticket, and I do not feel under any obligations to any one of them. It is true, if I rented the place to Darkies at all, I should very much prefer, that they should have it, but if I take it myself, I dont want a single one of them. I would not put Mam Lydia off, but would feed and take care of her, if possible, but the rest, would have to weed their own rows. I can get choice hands, just the ones I want, who will do as I say, do more and expect less than Noahs gang would, and not have half the children about. . . . I feel attached to Noah particularly, but if he is not attached enough to me even not to vote, then I can do without him and vice versa.

¹⁶ A. M. G.—Mrs. Anna Margaret Guignard, J. S. G. II's second wife, the writer's stepmother.

Our little charges are getting along very quietly and satisfactorily growing, but not rapidly, though perceptably. . . . I expect to get a nurse for them, very shortly, tomorrow perhaps, a white one. We have now a white cook and a white house servant, have had them several months now. . . .

Well, I reckon, by this time, you are as tired as I am sleepy so I will say quits and say

Good night Yrs &c,

J. S. G. . . .

To James S. Guignard III

Evergreen Nov. 26th 1868

DEAR BROTHER, While at Williston today for a short time your letter, dated 24th with post script of the next morning, came—I am sorry of Willie's indisposition and hope that he is now much better. I purpose sending out to Williston tomorrow in order to hear from the Post Office.

Your little twins must really love sleep and require very little nursing from what you write me, I judge,—Jane says that wont last long though. . . . My wishes and desires conform precisely to your plan for the desposition of the net proceeds of the plantation Crop. I am only glad that you will be allowed to do so, I do not doubt but Melton is good authority and it seems to me that as Mrs. A. M. G. has had the benefit of the house in Town she should not come in for a share of said proceeds. . . .

I have been thinking about what you have written me about selling the farm and I find it somewhat difficult to make up my mind to a decision. If I had much means I would certainly be for holding on to it and risk the chance of its being good property hereafter as I have a natural disposition to retain my claim; but in consideration that \$2000 or \$2250 is a pretty good sum to get hold of and the taxes on land may be burthensome, I am induced to entertain or rather consider the matter. At any rate I would hold on to the brick yard. I think the first branch below would be a good boundary. While I am writing about the farm I must remind you to keep a lookout for depredations on the tract of land on four mile branch. Some irresponsible Rail Road wood contractor may cut a great deal of valuable timber in a short time. If you do not sell and desire to cultivate the farm yourself I most cheerfully assent.

I trust I shall never be selfish towards either of my brothers—besides I think its value may be much enhanced by good culture and manuring. I write this on the supposition that it will not conflict with Willie. When I saw Willie he mentioned a desire he had to cultivate a part of the farm and as I saw no prospect of getting him to pursue further studies or to go at something better calculated to improve his mind I could but consent.

There are four negro men on my place neither one voted, through my influence, perhaps. There was no such case about—the neighborhood being Radical and I am convinced that it required considerable nerve to keep from voting, so strong is the current the other way. One of them even went so far as to attend the polls, get a ticket from the Radical leader and pretend afterwards that he did vote. I consulted the books and on finding that he did not vote rather bragged about it. He complained about my telling it—told me that I was making the other Negroes about the country jeer him and I understand that the negroes about don't know how he voted. He tells them that he did vote. I have even heard of his wife giving the lie to those who said that he did not vote. I mention this to show you what a current those in some neighborhoods have to resist.

Remember how it was with us in Secession times, suppose there had been some among us who had coolly come to the conclusion that Secession was either wrong or unwise. Could he possibly have resisted the popular feeling and said no let us stay in the union? The answer I need not make. The negro we know is more ignorant and therefore we make further allowances for them—as for myself while I think the leaders should be show no quarter I am disposed to make some allowance for others if they show any penitence. . . .

Let me know in time about sale. Sometimes a week elapses before I hear from P. O.

All send love. Affectionately,

J. G. G.

Recommendation to the Bishop

On the 16th of May 1869, in St. Luke's Church Charleston, I admitted to the Holy Communion—John. G. Guignard he being “ready and desirous” of being confirmed, but not hav-

ing had the opportunity and I do recommend him to the Bishop for Confirmation, whenever he may have the opportunity.

C. P. GADSDEN

Rector of St. Lukes Ch., Charleston

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia, S. C. Feby. 5/69

DEAR JACK, I recd. yrs of 19th enclosing article for the Phoenix, which, for prudential reasons, I declined publishing at the time and at present there is no necessity, as I have gotten the Ball in motion, in the right direction. It seems that Danl. K. interfered and caused the Com. on Incorporations to report "unfavorably".¹⁷ I got the matter referred to a special Com. consisting of the Lexington, Richland Delegations, had a hearing before them, and they reported unanimously in my favor, and I am promised by my colored *Friend* and Representative, S. B. Thompson Esqr., that the thing shall be pushed through, with dispatch, and in fact he promises that it will be engrossed, &c. by the end of this week.¹⁸

I made such a strong showing that they wanted to recommend that K.'s charter be revoked at once, but as this was not properly before them I suggested that, that matter be laid over till my charter was all o.k. This is the understanding now, and I now have, in course of preparation a memorial to the Legislature setting forth all the facts, in any way connected with the matter.

I have ample ground for the belief that I will be successful, if I put the case well before them and manipulate properly one or two Hundred. This latter point will have to be made, for that is their game—make Hay while the Sun Shines. D'l. K's grand and only strong point in his original application, was "The Public Necessity"—R Roads all burnt—no Bridge—all transportation effected by Wagons, &c—convenience and necessity of the Public required another, &c, &c. All right, my point now is that the four R R's centering

¹⁷ Probably this was one of the Kinsler brothers who were attempting, after renting the Guignard ferry for two years, to operate a competitive ferry. See *Journal of the House of Representatives . . . 1868* (Columbia, 1868) [1868-1869 session], pp. 401, 466.

¹⁸ The Negro legislators mentioned in this letter may all be found in *ibid.*, "Members of the House . . ." Thompson represented Richland County. A. J. Ransier, W. J. Whipper, and R. B. Elliott were especially well known. See Francis B. Simkins and Robert H. Woody, *South Carolina During Reconstruction* (Chapel Hill, 1932), Chap. V.

in Col.a, do nearly all the transportation, that K has been doing all, for the past two years, with our ferry, except now and then when the River had been up and then, for not more than a day or less. In short, that the Public Necessity no longer required two and to return the whole Ferry property, to its rightful owners would be no more, than justice would require. . . . The greatest trouble to overcome is *their* repugnance, to undoing what *they* have done, but with a C\$ or two judiciously invested, I have no doubt but, that the thing can be handled advantageously, at any rate I shall try it. I shall get up my Memorial, show it to the Democrats, and to influential Republicans, nail them down to its support, and then present the Memorial to the House and Senate, after my *Pegs* are all set. Ransier, Whipper, Elliot, McKinlay and other prominent members, are understood to be on my side already and either two of them, can carry the point in the House. Nash says he is for his constituent, in preference to the K's.¹⁹ In short I have every reason to be confident of success. J. G. Gibbes has gotten up a spirited affair, between Mr. Wright of Nickersons Hotel and the Carolina Natl. Bank, about the purchase of Fathers Main Street property. Wright offers 14,000\$ and I expect to get \$15000. This will pay I believe every thing against the Estate except S. P. G.'s and there will be some left to pay on that. . . . Chan. Lesesne has been appointed special referee, to decide all cases, in his hands, with right of Appeal to both parties, and his Arbitration may now be expected daily (in our case). If against me, I shall appeal—if for me, S. P. G. will appeal, and will finally gain the case, but I will keep her out of it, as long as possible. The propriety of selling the Main Street lots is this—The Probate Court will grant an order for its sale, for from 12 to 13000-1/3 cash or 1/2 balance 1 and 2 yrs—this would still leave a balance of 1 to 3000 or more, which could be invested. . . . I have ordered a Tomb Stone for Father, precisely like our Mothers. Shall I make the inscription or will you write one. I thought I would be fulfilling the desire of all the children by having the two Stones exact matches—let me hear from you.

Yrs, &c.

J. S. G.

¹⁹ W. B. Nash was Senator from Richland County—*Journal of the Senate* . . . 1868 (Columbia, 1868) [1868-1869 session], list of Senators.

To James S. Guignard III

Evergreen 24th July 1869

DEAR BROTHER. . . . I confess to you that some of my ideas are nearly revolutionized. I am well nigh of the opinion that under some circumstances in this country a man may be poor or poorer as the No Acres of land he owns may be great or greater—and, I am not near so anxious to hold any piece of land and not make present use of it as under a different Government I should be.

I therefore am much more willing to see the proposed Steam Mill in operation than I should have been and I want to hear from you on that head. I also want to know how the ferry is doing—if you manage to draw custom to our ferry I shall then know that you are smart. . . .

All are pretty well as well as usual—I am much more able than when you were here but my stomach has not gotten right yet.

Yours affectionately,

J. G. GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard III

“Still Hopes” May 19th 1870

DEAR JACK. . . . The Georgetown Mill is now or must be, about ready to commence and that it will be thoroughly successful, I am fully convinced.²⁰ Gregg told me, “that he did not intend, for the Stockholders to pay, more than their second note—that he was sure that the Mill would pay the two last, if not the three last notes”. . . .

I have at last got the Ferry to work—that is it is to begin today, with the sheaves. The Rope is a better one than Kinslers, being all wire—his having a Hemp, Cotton or other centre as large as your little finger. They the K’s have notified me that if I put the wire up and used it that they would “apply for an injunction” “or sue for Damages as circumstances may direct.”

I am posted and am satisfied that they can do nothing. I did consult about it, but did not stop the work and have been told by several Lawyers “to go ahead”—“No harm can come of it,” &c, &c, &c. etc. etc.

²⁰ This sanguine hope was not realized. The mill was a disastrous failure.

Fathers property is advertised for sale, on sale day next, by Mrs. Gibbes. I have strong hopes of getting an order enjoining sales, till Fall of the year A. M. G. applying for it. Talley, her Solicitor, told me that there would be no sale until fall.

The property if sold now, would be sacrificed—a loss of probably 50/00 pr. ct. would be incurred by the Estate, which I dont think the courts would approve of, specially as I think the matter will come before Judge Melton and not old Boozer.

My crop is meaner, poorer, more trifling, &c, than I ever had before. Richardson left me and put me a long way behind. John Howell left me and hurt me very much—last Sunday Matt Onley—doing what he thought right, and what, I did not blame him for, got into a difficulty with *one Herron*, supposed to have been sent to Still Hopes, by D. Kr. and in the fight which ensued, broke his fist, so, for this week, I only had one and a half hands. I managed to get some of the Gadsden Darkies up but they dont do half work. Jno. Howell has come back and gone to work again. I have promised to apportion the crop off, to the different hands, allowing them $\frac{1}{2}$ of profits they dividing expenses with me. . . .

I am going over to town now, to see about stopping the sale of Fathers property and tomorrow, I believe is your customary mail day so I will stop, hoping for the future to be in better humor for writing—for the last month or more, I have had no disposition to write anyone and miss our poor Willie more and more, every day.

Your Brother truly and affect, J. SANDERS GUIGNARD

[n.d. n.p.]

. . . My father like almost every other man believed in the justness of our Cause and doubted not that it would be successful—he perhaps tried in diferent ways to aid the Cause. I know that he had sons who did risk their lives in its defence. . . . Our State directed Trustees and Guardians to invest money of their wards in these Bonds, it was difcult to avoid doing so, public opinion was so strong that a man was not safe who did any act reflecting on the Confederate Cause. . . . My Father with his judgement backed by the wisdom of the State invested all of the money at his command, yours as well as his own in Confederate Bonds. That he did

not doubt of the success of Our Cause and the result that Confederate money would be good you might be convinced from the circumstances that only a few months before the termination of the war sold his plantation in Edgefield District to M. L. Bonam and received the payment in Confederate Money. I have heard that you claim to have requested my father not to invest your money in Confederate Bonds but would he have been safe had he taken your advice and it proved unwise? No, if your Father intended your judgement to control he should have made you your own Trustee.²¹

To John G. Guignard III

Still Hopes Farm July 9th 1870

DEAR JACK. . . . The am't you owed W. A. G., one hundred and forty dollars, I believe, has been paid some days since.

Feeling sure almost, that you would be up to Emmas wedding which takes place on Thursday m'g next and that you were like every one else, (would want some money) I have held back for you two Bills of about \$300.00 or over which will be at your disposal. . . .

The Mill has not been doing well lately, I mean this week—principal cause, being the lack of hands. On Monday next I have several hands promised by my one armed Stock Cutter Jim Campbell. I feel sure that they will be here and then every thing will go on right, as it did before the 4th.

My crop has improved some lately, but is worth but little, the long continued wet weather having ruined my corn and the cotton not coming up till June. I am still planting corn and peas, manuring heavily. I think that the Corn will make yet, if pressed by work and manure.

The Ferry has about paid its expenses for the past two mos, though there are but two hands there and not much doing. . . .

Yours truly &c,

J. SANDERS G.

²¹ This is a fragment in the handwriting of J.G.G.III which was an answer to his aunt's claim that her share of her father's estate should not have been invested in Confederate securities.

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia, So. Ca. Oct. 24th, 1870

MY DEAR BROTHER, Your letter has remained unanswered for a longer time than I intended and my only excuse is procrastination. . . .

I enclose you the advertisement of the Estate Property thinking that you may not have seen it. A number of men are at work at the old place getting brick from the house and pulling down the wall. They have been purchased by men now building on Main St. It makes me so sad that I hate to pass there. Every one seems to fear that the Property will sell very low, Bro. James tried to have it postponed until Dec. but I do not think that he succeeded. I do not see Bro. James as often as I would like, he is busy I suppose when in town and I have no way of getting over there. . . .

Columbia was very quiet during the election, the gentlemen said it was more like Sunday. The fuss in Lawrence²² frightened Scott and his party exceedingly, it is reported that he telegraphed to Washington that "he did not expect to be alive in the morning." The company of U. S. Soldiers that he had sent to Le. returned quite delighted with the people and place, did not see why they had been sent, &c, &c. What kind of a crop have you made? . . .

Very Affectly Yr Sister,

EMMA²³*To John G. Guignard III*

Mars Bluff, S. C. June 16th, 1872

DEAR JACK. . . . We have done, you may say, (owing to the failure to arrive, of the hands, engaged by Ned Wms.) next to nothing—having only looked at the land—made arrangements, to bring hands and mules over to this side of River. . . . We concluded, as we would only stay one week in the Swamp, not to build Stables, but have selected a suitable place, &c, to feed and stay at. As Sunday was so close at hand, we have not moved over, but propose going over, early tomorrow morning and set in, fair and square, to work. I have only Dunkin and White (whites) and Henry and Noah, but am

²² Laurens—see J. S. Reynolds, *Reconstruction in South Carolina 1865-1877* (Columbia, 1905), pp. 149-150.

²³ Emma Guignard had been married a few months to Davidge Gambrill.

sending for another hand this evening, (white) who promised to come if I sent for him, and bring others. I hope to get more hands from this vicinity in a day or two; am paying \$1.00 pr day and that is a good deal more than even the Turpentine men pay.

Would be glad if you will get John Knight to get me several Rafting Hands, at \$1.50 pr day while on the River and \$1.00 pr. day while making Rafts—to be employed until Spring, at that price, and even later than Spring. I find upon close examination that there are, at least, 2500 Trees on the 350 acres, which I have either bought at \$1.00 per acre or 250\$ for all the Timber on it. That is to say—all the Cypress-Oak-Hickory-Ash-and any other kind of Timber, I may see proper to cut. I cannot see that the Timber, standing, costs me anything, you may say. The Cypress will average 100 C. feet each.

We have not hauled a stick yet, but will be at it in the morning and I am sure of making 18 or 20 sticks pr. Day—and estimating $1\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ pr. C. foot for rafting and delivery in Georgetown, we are obliged to make one Dollar out of every two, and more too. . . . After this week I expect to come over (on this side) the River every evening and stopping all night at a Camp, on high, dry, white Sand Hills and do not anticipate any sickness. . . .

You must remember though, that, I *must* be in Georgetown, on Monday (Saleday) in July. Our Mill, &c is for sale, to get rid of J. S. G. M., and Conkling Jr.—and I am to bid it in. From there, I propose going to Charleston, to buy a Team of Mules and then go up and see Sarah, for a day or two. I would have gone by this time, had not Ned Wms. proven false.

Smith (Vande) and self are expecting to put up a Stave Machine, here on the River likely, or it is probable, that, I will ship Oak, Hickory, Ash, etc. in its virgin state, for samples to N. Y., if satisfactory offers are met with. . . .

Yrs. truly &c

J. SANDERS GUIGNARD

To James S. Guignard III

London, Ontario October 22nd 1874

DEAR SIR, Your check on New York for One hundred and fifty dollars reached me last week, and upon being exchanged amounted to One hundred and thirty-five dollars Canadian Currency. Enclosed you will find a receipt for the same.

Bessie is quite well and hoping to receive a letter from you soon.

Yrs. Respectfully,

JULIA MANIGAULT. . . .²⁴

To James S. Guignard, III

Columbia Jan. 23d 1875

DEAR SIR, After conference with several gentlemen in Lexington County it has been deemed best to make another appointment in your place as Trial Justice.

I recollect that you requested that you might be allowed to resign if a change were to be made.

I will add that I act in this matter upon the best light I can obtain from others, and I personally regret that it was not agreeable to my friends to have you continue in office.

You can mail your resignation to me.

Yours Very Truly,

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN²⁵

Still Hopes Farm 24th April

DEAR MRS. TAYLOR, Have received request to lend to you Diary of Gen Peter Horry and cheerfully do so. This which I have relates chiefly if not exclusively to Occurrences after the Revolutionary War, I have the life of Marion corrected in Gen. Horry's own hand writing but nothing else of the War history of Gen. Horry. Gen. Horry married Miss Guignard the Sister of John Gabriel Guignard my Great Grand father and for that reason I suppose he was often at my Grandfathers, which you will notice in his diary, and for same reason, I suppose, he was burried in the Guignard Lot in Trinity Church Yard. I have no knowledge of where his

²⁴ The Collection offers no explanation of Miss Manigault's conducting a school in Canada or of Bessie Guignard's attendance there.

²⁵ D. H. Chamberlain was the last of the Reconstruction governors of South Carolina. See Simkins and Woody, *South Carolina During Reconstruction*, p. 474 ff.

wife was burried I think that he may have been married twice but am not sure of it. . . .

My Father told me that Gen. Horry wanted to Will his property to "Aunt Fanny," Mrs. Frances Horry Mayrant, but that Grand Father would not let him do so.

I do not know how his will was made but I know that my people received some of his property. My Father had some of the Horry negroes.

Very Sincerely your friend,

J. G. GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia, S. C., March 28, 1891

DEAR PA, I should have written to you several days ago but some how I did not. We are all pretty well up here and all of us [have] plenty [of] work to do. Brother is nearly out of Brick and there is quite a demand for brick now. My business is doing pretty well, am doing more work now than ever before. We are making several additions to our machinery and have had to increase our delivery teams also have employed a first class man to run and take care of the machinery and to help build it up, think he will be of great service to me as well as to the company. . . .

I have not seen Uncle Jim for several days but think they are all very well. . . .

Your affectionate son,

GOVERNOR ²⁶

To Mrs. John G. Guignard, III

Columbia, S. C., May 24, 1891

MY DEAR MA, Sister went yesterday and so early that I did not have time to write so I thought I would write you a few lines this morning before church. I was very anxious for Sister to stay over a day or two longer at any rate, but she seemed to think she must go home yesterday. Bruce seemed to be quite pleased with the Centennial.²⁷ Owing to bad arrangement, they missed Gen. Hampton's speech for which I was very sorry since Sister seemed quite anxious to hear it.

²⁶ The family nickname for Sanders Richardson Guignard was "Governor."

²⁷ The centennial of the first meeting of the State Legislature in Columbia was celebrated this year. "Sister"—Mary Guignard, eldest daughter of J. G. G. III; "Bruce"—Jane Bruce, a younger daughter.

Everybody pronounces the centennial a success. It seems to have rather helped to advertise Columbia. It suited me quite nicely except that the time flew by and ran me into examinations before I realized it. I stood my first examination yesterday and will continue this week. . . . When Pa was up here he spoke to me about the examination for West Point. We concluded that it would be well for me to try and in that event I will probably remain here until the time for the examination, since I might like to get some points from one of our professors who has had considerable experience in "coaching." . . .

Your affectionate Son,

W. S. GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia, S. C., July 9, 1891

MY DEAR PA, Your letter received and I was very glad to hear from you. I fully intended writing a day or two earlier but was interrupted in some way each time. I suppose you now know the result of the W. P. examination. I have neither seen it in the papers nor been officially informed but was told by Mr. Norton Brooker that the News & Courier reported Furse first and myself alternate, being second. . . .²⁸ Altho' I would of course much prefer it otherwise than this, still there is some chance for me and a little consolation in the fact of having gotten a head of 13 others. Since coming back I have heard from both Charleston and Mullins and, in Columbia canal language, both schemes are off, since the Charleston school needed a Greek student and Mullins has or had elected some one else. I have since written to another place, Bishopville, and am awaiting an answer. . . .

Your affectionate Son,

W. S. GUIGNARD

To Mrs. John G. Guignard III

Evergreen 13th June 1892

MY DEAR JANE, Expecting to go to Springfield tomorrow I will write a few lines to you. My Oat Cutting has gone on very well, in fact I think the Cutters can finish it in less than

²⁸ There is nothing in the Collection to show how W. S. Guignard spent the year between his graduation from the University of South Carolina and his entrance to West Point in June of 1892.

two days more. I could not at first haul in as it was not dry enough but have commenced to haul and have something over a hundred bushels threshed and in the Gin house. . . .

We attended preaching at Pine Grove and there was a full attendance. . . . Cook and myself had a wild time on the way home. I had been using Alex's mule only in the buggy but never went farther than Dean Swamp or Clarks Mill and was trying to take care of her. She seemed gentle but afraid of things in the Country, a bunch of leaves, or straw or most anything but relying on her gentleness I did not mind it. . . . Something, I don't know what, scared her and she ran with us . . . Cook . . . had the reins tight too. As she ran she also kicked vigorously and right away the dash board was broken off and the shaft on my side broke off close to body of the Cart. I suppose her leg came down on it and her weight broke it. My side gave way and I fell in front and against the wheel—of course I was in a dangerous place but I tried to fall close against the wheel after I found that I was going, and fortunately the mules foot never struck me. The cart passed on and I was only slightly hurt. . . . The mule then quit the road and did not go more than ten or twenty steps before she fell down over a log and was held down by cart and harness until we took her loose. She was not hurt at all. . . .

Affectionately,

J. G. G.

To John G. Guignard III

Union, S. C. Sept. 23, 1897

DEAR PA. . . . I am still getting on quite well with my work here.²⁹ Made my first trip out to Lockhart on Friday last returning on Monday. Find it a field for good work out there. . . . The service were both well attended by the Factory people besides there are several families of the officers there of our church and one resident family a few miles away. Think I will enjoy my trips out there besides enjoy the work. . . .

Find I know quite a number of men who travel through the up-country. I accorded the use of my room for a few hours

²⁹ Rector of the Episcopal Church.

the other night, to Mr. Ansel of Greenville.³⁰ I always remember seeing him in the Legislature and his peculiar shaped head. It amuses me to see cousin Moultrie so surprised at my knowing so many people. . . .

Your affectionate son,

SANDERS R. G.

To William S. Guignard

Still Hopes Columbia, S. C. July 28th 1898

DEAR WILLIE. . . . How often I think of you in that warm Climate in the midst of summer, unaccustomed as you are to rough life, encamped in tents in the rainy season without nice food and without probability of being able to make reasonable changes of clothing, and sickness not far off from you—that is if you are in the Santiago neighborhood. . . .

I am glad of the prospect of early peace and the departure of the Spanish . . . how very glad and thankful I would be to see my boy soon.

We have had very good health in our family. Jenny Bruce is at Blacksburg Virginia, Lizzie on Pawleys Island near Georgetown with the Guerry's, Sanders at Union.³¹

Uncle Jim, Aunt Sallie, and James are about moving to North Carolina. I suppose it may be called a move. I hear they are going today and I think they have bought. Uncle Jim and myself are cordial with each other but he is somewhat reticent. I don't remember whether I wrote you that he and Aunt Sallie were Christened by Bishop Capers about a month ago. . . .

Affectionately

J. G. GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard III

Banner's Elk, No. Ca. March 8th, 1900

DEAR BROTHER, . . . I wanted to ask you, while looking after trespassers on your land, to take ours in, too, but knowing that you had plenty of your own work, disliked to trouble you, so left the woods mainly in Ned's hands. I would be glad now, if you would supervise him, spurring him up, to attend to it. I must add, that Mr. North nor anyone else,

³⁰ Martin F. Ansel was later (1907-1911) Governor of South Carolina—see Wallace, *South Carolina A Short History*, p. 654.

³¹ Lizzie—Elizabeth, youngest daughter of J. G. G. III; later Mrs. Louis I. Guion.

has any leave to cut roads or get wood off our lands. . . . Gadsden sent a P. C. (3rd) telling of Bess' *running away*, with Aunt Jane and Bruce, on the bridge, on night of 2nd, and of uncertainty of injury to both, though, Bruce appeared to be the less injured one, of the two. Naturally we are both very anxious to hear farther and earnestly hope that, their hurts will turn out to be less serious than expected at time of his writing, and we send to office daily, trusting to hear promptly and more definitely, as to extent of their injuries and welfare. We get only a Bi-weekly State. A letter mailed on Ashville Train about 8 & 11 o'clock a. m. reaches us 2nd day in P. O. about 4 days. . . .

Affect.ly, &c. Yr Brother,

J. S. G.

To John G. Guignard III

Banner's Elk Watauga Co., N. C. March 10th, 1900

MY DEAR DISTRESSED BROTHER, C. G. G. [*post card?*] 3d inst informed us of the terrible accident of that date. It stated that the Drs could not tell definitely for two or three days . . . Then . . . yours—a sad harrowing letter. [We had been] hoping and trusting that that good, dear, Christian Wife's life would yet be spared, by the reaper, to her husband and large family of children, as well as to her many friends, acquaintances and relations. . . .

My heart is too full, to give free utterance to my feelings as I could wish and desire, but we both offer you our deepest, heartfelt sympathies on this sad occasion, the severest trial of your life, as well as to all, every one of her devoted children—the most devoted family ever coming under my observations. If we can help you, as you suggest, we will most surely do so, in our prayers. I hope Bruce is getting along nicely and will not be disfigured by the sad accident. Trusting that you may get strength from our heavenly Father, to support you in your terrible affliction.

Yr. Affectionate Brother,

J. S. GUIGNARD

5

GABRIEL ALEXANDER GUIGNARD
1880-1930



GABRIEL ALEXANDER GUIGNARD (1860-1926)

GABRIEL ALEXANDER GUIGNARD (1860-1926)

Probably the Guignards were not unique among planters in finding the 1880's even more difficult than had been the first decade after the war. Evergreen, the wrecked plantation to which John G. Guignard, III returned in 1865, was remote from any large town. Transportation of staple crops to market and sale of ordinary farm products in a sparsely settled and self-sustaining neighborhood were problems which were added to the owner's lack of capital with which to replace equipment and to buy fertilizer. The worst problem, however, was the shortage of labor. Many freedmen left the isolated farms to live in or near towns and cities; others, who became sharecroppers, restlessly moved from plantation to plantation. In its prime in the 1850's Evergreen had used twenty-seven slaves, but in the 1880's a shifting group of three or four negroes was all that Guignard could get to work the much reduced acreage.

The desperate struggle against these odds is told poignantly in J. G. Guignard's letters to his eldest son, Gabriel Alexander Guignard. The father makes no complaint because he himself is plowing his fields, but he regrets the use of his younger sons for heavy farm labor before they had fully developed physically. A carefully kept account book shows his wife paying the cook and seamstress in kind, the exchange of money being usually less than a dollar a month. When the oldest daughter was barely out of her teens she conducted a school for her younger brothers and sisters and a few other children from the neighborhood. A surveying job for a local doctor was welcomed by Guignard as a means to pay for professional services rendered to one of his sons.

No part of the record of these hard years is more moving than the correspondence between the father and his eldest son about the latter's education. For several years Alex Guignard was a student at Carolina Military Institute, an academy operated in Charlotte, N. C. by John Peyre Thomas, a kinsman. The elder Guignard was determined, if possible, to have his son graduate, but he was equally determined that he must have the independence of paying his way. The fear that Alex

would be totally without money while away from home nagged his father, who sometimes enclosed in his letters as little as a dollar, acknowledging that this was all he had. Apparently the father was willing to continue the struggle, but the son was not. He left school to help his father with farm labor when it was needed, but primarily to seek other sources of income. The family ferry and bridge near Columbia came under his surveillance; but, more important, in 1886 he revived the family brickyard in Lexington County. It was a success in a small way almost at once, and its output was steadily increased until it became the mainstay of the family. By the 1890's money was thus going from son to father, who continued for some years, against his son's judgment, to struggle at Evergreen.

When James S. Guignard III moved to North Carolina in 1897 his nephew, Alex Guignard, was in charge of all the family interests in Lexington County, including the land around the home known as "Still Hopes." After several years of futile effort he persuaded his father to give up his life's work on Edisto River and occupy a house built for him at Still Hopes. For a time there were two homes, "up house" and "down house," but about 1910 the present handsome residence became the family home.

From about 1900 to his death in 1926 Alex Guignard was deeply interested in water transportation from Columbia to Georgetown, and in the development of hydro-electric power both in Lexington County and in the lower part of the state on the Santee and Cooper rivers. The financial depression of the 1920's destroyed his own hope of success in these plans. Columbia never became a "seaport town", but the Santee-Cooper project has become a reality and is a monument to Guignard's foresight, while Lake Murray has been developed on his Saluda River holdings.

There are no letters or original documents in the Collection which tell the story of these interests. There is a typed history of the Columbia Canal which was apparently prepared in support of a bill which was introduced in the General Assembly in 1913 in reference to work on the canal. His collection of newspaper articles dated and identified will be helpful to any student interested in the development of hydro-electric power in the state.

The younger sons of J. G. Guignard III were: Sanders Richardson Guignard who, after a few years in business, attended the University of South Carolina and University of the South at Sewanee and became an Episcopal priest; C. Gadsden Guignard who was educated at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and was an executive of the Guignard Brick Company; William Slann Guignard, a graduate of West Point who, after an interesting military career, was retired in 1919 with the rank of Colonel.

There were five daughters, two of whom survive: Miss Caroline Guignard of Still Hopes, an artist, and Dr. Jane Bruce Guignard, Columbia's first woman physician, still in active practice. Miss Susan Guignard, who died in 1955, was one of the city's pioneer women in business, giving her brother capable assistance at the brick yard and carrying on the office work after his death.

In 1957 the descendants of John Gabriel Guignard III deeded the Still Hopes property to Trinity Parish, the house and land to be used for religious purposes—a distinguished gift to the church to which the family has been devotedly attached since the first John Gabriel moved to Columbia.

To G. Alexander Guignard

12th April 1880

DEAR ALEX, I will endeavor to write you a few lines to night. Last year we commenced planting Cotton on the 2nd of April. We have not planted any yet this year and I am glad of it as the weather continues so cool. . . . I have tried in vain to hire ditching done—about 20 days work of one good hand I think would set us right and my latest plan is to give a dinner and have a working. I have spoken to two or three good hands who readily promised me to come. I am only waiting for the swamp to dry off and the weather to get somewhat warmer than it is just now. I have not much doubt about being able to water the ground. I think that the water can be held back in the outer swamp next to the upland until wanted and I want to begin pretty soon to do so. My plan is to have a high Waistway pretty nearly in front of the swamp house and make the water back up to the outer swamp and keep it

confined there. . . . Try to write to some one of us once each week

Your affectionate Father,

J. G. G.

To G. Alexander Guignard

Williston 14th May 1880

DEAR ALEX, I received your request that I should send you some money. It is true that we have not a plenty of money but I know that you cannot get on without some. Before receiving your letter thinking you might be without I enclosed \$5 to you, expecting to find some money here today I have come out with the purpose to send you more knowing that \$5 could not buy \$6 worth. I shall wait for train and if the money comes I propose to enclose you \$10.00. I am very much occupied now at home behind hand in work somewhat. Corn and cotton both looking well.

Governor has been quite sick but he is up again.

Yours affectionately,

J. G. G.

To G. Alexander Guignard

Evergreen 8th June 1880

DEAR ALEX, Your letter received giving the information that you expected to arrive at Columbia at or about 4 P. M. on the 11th and as cash is scarce with us I would have liked to have saved that much, that is the passage money to Williston by meeting you at Columbia, but owing to my utter inability to get hands I have been unable to get ahead with my farming, and it now appears to me that I would loose a great deal more than five dollars by taking the horse's labor and my own from the farm a couple of days. . . .

All are pretty well with us. Our oats turned out tolerably well. . . . I have had Crummy Cook [?] a part of yesterday and about 1/2 of this afternoon and have the promise of him all the time after this. He and myself will plough and Governor drop peas. . . .

Yours affectionately,

J. G. G.

To G. Alexander Guignard

Evergreen Oct. 15th, 1880

Received yours of the 10th. . . . went to D-c M-s meeting at Aiken on 13th. . . . heard Hagood, Kennedy, Tillman, and Cousin J-s G-s speak.¹ . . . I was astonished to see how good our Little Rice was last Monday. I had thought it would make nothing and had not been about it. When saw it last could only see a little green streak down the Rows almost hid by high grass. Now it looks as if it will make enough to do one family $\frac{1}{2}$ the year—really looks as if all we want to insure a good crop on the land is water. Have only a dollar or two on hand just now, will send you some pretty soon.

Yours,

J. G. G.

To G. Alexander Guignard

11th Nov. 1880

DEAR ALEX, Sister has left room for me to write and I will write that I have been wanting to send you some money but in consequence of Cotton prices I have not cared to sell, it being about $9\frac{1}{2}$ and I have been carrying only ten cents in my pocket for about two weeks prior to Tuesday when I sold two bales and have a little left but not in a shape to send to you, will however see if I can get a dollar bill from some one of the household to enclose. . . .

Stick reasonably tight to your studies until Feb., maybe then we may want your help. . . . I promised to go down to the Mill house place to-morrow to do a little surveying—Long way off but I think I can do the work in an hour or two and make my \$3.00. . . . The School has commenced and I want to dismiss Govenor from the farm after this week and let him go regularly to school. I get no help whatever from Negroes but Jackson Cooper dont mind any kind of work and he wants to get regularly at Ditching next week. . . .

Yours,

J. G. G.

To G. Alexander Guignard

Evergreen 24th Jan. 1881

DEAR ALEX, . . . As the Academic year is about to close and maybe before we can have any further correspondence the

¹ In the race of 1880 Johnson Hagood of Barnwell was elected governor. J. D. Kennedy, George Tillman, and James G. Gibbes were all prominent Conservative Democrats of the period. "D-c M-s"—"Democratic mass" meeting?

new Academic year will have dawned—it is perhaps proper for me to say to you—go on with your studies where you are if you desire to do so and your accounts shall be paid. If however you think it best to come home and blend your efforts with ours here with a prospect of going to a Commercial College next semester or to a University next year and pursuing a line of studies leading to a particular profession do so.

J. G. G.

To G. Alexander Guignard

At Home Nov. 19th, 1883

DEAR ALEX, All are pretty well at home. I have just returned from Dr Odoms where I have been to finish the survey which I had been doing there. I hope to ballance Dr. Odoms Bill for attention to Govenor by my survey. . . .

The Negroes did little last week, they declined to pick the cotton by the Weight. I however got them at it this A M. . . .

When the Weather was so cold the latter part of last week I was in hopes that you found ready sale for wood. I would like to see that Poor Looking Ground in the vicinity of the house in which Cooper lived in last year, occupied now I believe by Allen, sowed in grain and manured with cotton seed if possible and the plowing done in such a way as to obviate washing. . . .

We ought to look well to improving ground and for that reason I would rather have the poor looking land about the Cooper house sowed than any other.

Try to call on Govenor to do very little, encourage him to study—I dont want him to fail to keep his possition.

Your affectionate Father,

J. G. G.

To G. Alexander Guignard

At Home 26th January 1884

DEAR ALEX, . . . A dificulty which stands in my way is that parties insist on having 1st Mortgage, therefore I have to apply for a sum sufficient to cover what else we want in addition to Mortgage. I am now making out an application to the Land Loan Association for 5000. . . .²

² The papers dealing with this mortgage are in the Collection.

There are so many things to do all of which are necessary to carry on a big plantation and matters have been so unsettled that I have hardly known where or how to take hold with the little proportionate means at my command. . . . It will take just about \$5000 to cover everything and I was trying to get it and not include the Land North of the Orangeburg Road. Of course I am sorry to hear of the Malicious cutting of Ferry wire. It is a matter of public interest and it seems to me that the Columbia papers ought to notice it and direct the City Authorities to Watch. . . . Write, I am hardly equal to the situation and I need counsel. . . .

Yours affectionately,

J. G. G.

To G. Alexander Guignard

Feb. 4th A. M. 1884

DEAR ALEX, . . . I repeat, I say, let us get at the Brick if we can—*have you examined the Clay can it be had easily?* Clay is the 1st essential. . . .

I would like to see you and was in hopes that you would have taken a notion and come to see us Saturday and looked for you Saturday night. I have not heard yet from my application to L. L. Association but expect to soon. All of us pretty well

Your affectionate Father,

J. G. G.

I am in favor of Brick. Grand Father and Father followed that business and did well, but see to the Clay, take a spade, get Uncle Jim to go with you and examine particularly. Grandfather made brick just below they Ferry and cut the long place you see towards the branch and seemed to exhaust the supply for they commenced using the red clay which does not seem to answer, at least it is not certain. Uncle Jim thought there was a better sight below where he made. I last year by my self went to look—I did not then find the place. At no place that I saw did the clay seem very close.

To G. Alexander Guignard

Feb. 5th, 1884

DEAR ALEX, . . . I am utterly discouraged with Farming here on a big place, that is with Cotton. Oats and rice or Stock are the only two crops for a big place. . . .

I think you have done well to get the Log hauling done so quickly it will be cheap lumber—the enclosure, \$7, came all right.

Of course I would like for you to be here but I dont feel like keeping you at drudging here to so little profit. I hope we can get at the Brick. I have not yet heard from the application.

All pretty well

Yours affectionately,

J. G. G. . . .

To John G. Guignard, III

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 20th 1886

DEAR PA, Yours, inclosing one from G.,³ received this A. M. I mailed you a postal day before yesterday, to let you know that had received the note with your signature. Have had it endorsed and renewed for three months, hope will be able to settle it by that time. Amt. will then be \$100. Am not as near through with house as would like to be. Have shingles out and logs cut for a stable and cornhouse. Find that the house has cost me considerably more than I at first had anticipated. How-ever in a few days more it will be sufficiently near completed to live in (not ceiled). Uncle J. will not go to Sumpter to farm, having failed to succeed in raising money necessary to get supplies, wages, mules, &c.

Think I shall be able to run brick yard on shares with one party, and rent another yard to a second party. Though have as yet not closed bargain with either.

Weather turned very much colder this morning, and very windy. Want to sow what oats I plant over next week. . . .

Your aff. Son,

G. A. G.

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia S. C. Apr. 28th 1886

DEAR PA, Have neither heard from nor written to, you in some days. Am getting on very well with my brick yard affairs. Am now working about twenty five hands at penitentiary hand yard.⁴ Running two tables, making about five thousand to the table. Make three days a week at machine—

³ Probably C. Gadsden Guignard.

⁴ The State Penitentiary Papers in the South Caroliniana Library lack records for April, 1886, but include a list of prisoners hired by Guignard Brick Works in 1887.

fill up pit the odd days. Takes about 10 hands to run machine and can make (with horse power) about 12000 pr. day. Have bought a mule (just a match in size for Hood) for \$85. Though as I dont know the mule I would not give Hood for him and \$100. . . .

Ask Ma if she could spare a milk cow, some of the children mentioned that there were several calves. We have none here.

Travel at the Bridge is some thing lighter. I deposited \$300 for Campbell on the 20th, and notified of such deposit by mail. You saw his letter, allow \$180 to stand over.

Your aff son,

G. A. G.

To G. Alexander Guignard

At Home Jan. 16th 1890

MY DEAR ALEX, I noticed on the Mantlepiece a letter addressed to you, and as I was going to bed last night I asked Ma about it, and I began to think and remembered that yesterday was the anniversary of your Birthday. I do not allways remember my own, when it occurs, and hence I may be excused for sometimes not thinking of those of my children, who are all dear to me—My eldest none the less.

My prayer is that our beneficent Heavenly Father to whom we are indebted for every breath we breathe may bless you my dear Son, Soul and body, and may guide you in the paths of wisdom in his service.

Your affectionate Father,

JNO. G. GUIGNARD

To John G. Guignard III

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 9 1891

DEAR PA. . . . About the sale of the place. I am of the same opinion that that I was when you were here—That is not to take the offer of \$6000. I am satisfied that you could cut off three hundred acres and get that amount for it almost any time. . . . You know you have had several offers for small pieces before, but could not sell that way on account of the mortgage. People dont like to buy land that is any way hampered by a mortgage, even if you assure them that you will have *that* part released. I think if you all will consider you will think that I am right. Land is not going down in price

now. You don't know land any where but is worth and sells for more than the same did five years ago. Now I don't think that it will do for you to attempt to make another crop there. The labor is too poor. Neither do I think it advisable to rent out recklessly to Tom, Dick and Harry, to use the common expression, unless I could rent to parties that would be *sure* to leave the land in as *good* fix as they found it. I would prefer to let it grow in weeds and improve in that way. You might plant a good oat crop though it is now rather late to do much in that way. Would get some reliable people to take care of the place and rent a little spot in each field so that the stock would be sure to be kept from running over the place. Think by renting a small piece in each field the stock would be kept off the other or any oat crop that you might leave.

Advertise a sale and sell off such things as you do not care to move. We can have a house built for you to live in while you are building a larger one to suit your taste. The lumber has already been ordered and will be delivered in a few days.

It wont do for you to attempt to farm there longer, with the labor that you have, and without either of us boys to assist you—And then cotton 7 cts too. . . .

Your aff. Son,

G. A. G.

To G. Alexander Guignard

Banner's Elk N. C. March 26th 1900

MY DEAR ALECK, I've been intending to write to thank you, for telegraphing me recently and to tender all the loving sympathy of my whole heart to yourself as well as all your brothers and sisters, all near and dear to me, though at times my actions possibly belied my feelings. Ive had so much trouble, grief myself, that at times, I have felt that, my head was gone almost gone. Telegram reached me on Wednesday P. M. along with letter from your distressed, grief-stricken father, Mary Jenkins, and others, all telling of the distressing calamitous grief which had so suddenly befallen, your so closely banded family.⁵ It needs not be said that Sarah, James, and myself were terribly, yes, terribly shocked to hear of your misfortune. . . . I sincerely trust too, that Bruce is, by this

⁵ The death of Mrs. Guignard as a result of a horse and buggy accident in which her daughter, Jane Bruce Guignard, was injured.

time, pretty well recovered and that her pleasant countenance has not been marred by her fall and am

Very truly and sincerely Yr. uncle JAMES S. GUIGNARD

To G. Alexander Guignard

Camp "As You Like It" Little Switzerland, N. C.
August 8th, 1921

MY DEAR MR. GUIGNARD, It is a great pleasure to me to congratulate you upon the success of your application to the U. S. Government for approval of your great Santee-Cooper Canal project.

I have been fearing that the diversion of so large a volume of water from the lower river might be considered a fatal objection—though I could not so regard it.

I sincerely hope that you will soon have your great enterprise actually under way, and that you will live to see it successfully accomplished, and proving itself the inestimable blessing to Charleston and to the State that we believe it must be.

You deserve success, may you fully attain it.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES S. DWIGHT

To Col. William Guignard,

Georgetown, S. C., January [1930]

MY DEAR SIR, I am very much interested in an old colored man who has lived here for the past twenty five years and I have known him personally all of that time. However, darkey like, until about two years I had never thought of asking him anything his old home or rather, I should say he never told me about these matters, until I tried to get a pension for him. Now this is what he told me;

As a little boy, I was born on Capt. Sanders Guignard's plantation between the Little Saludy and big Saludy river and my mother was name Silvey, who was kept around the house doing dairy work, my father was name Adam, who was the Captain's foreman, or driver. When the War started I was a grown man and they sent me along with other men from the plantation to help build the batteries around Charleston. Mass John sent for me to come home and tend to the horses, said he had to go the war and wanted me to take care

of his horses. He took me down with him to Pocotaligo. They moted [*promoted*] him to a Captain and was ordered from there to Sullivan's Island and then to Fort Moultrie. We stayed there for a long time and then the news come to us that we must leave and go to Columbia to help fight Sherman. We started out and got to Branchville and had go to North Carolina, Fayetteville. Here we were captured. The Yankees took the Captain and all the soldiers but told me and the rest of the niggers were free. I walked all the way back to Miss Jane. The home folks call me "Big Will", cause Primus's son was called "Little Will."

This is his part of the story. He then gives the following Guignard family history;—Mass Sanders had the followings sons—James, John, my master, Will, Ben, that I know of. Mass Jim married Mr. John Frost daughter Miss Sally. Mass John married Maj. John Salley's daughter, Miss Jane, who lived 8 miles from Orangeburg CH. Mass Will was killed at the Fair Grounds by horse falling on him. Mass Sanders give me to Mass John and my brother F'helix to Mass Jim. . . .

He must be around 90 years old, fairly spry but can only do light work and needs help. If his story reads true, I take the liberty of suggesting that you try and help him out, towards getting his pension or in any other way. I trust that I have taken no liberty in the premise.

Yours truly,

JAMES H. FRASER

To James H Fraser:

Still Hopes Columbia, South Carolina April 7th, 1930

MY DEAR MR. FRASER. . . . You certainly have "taken no liberty in the premise" in writing me in the interest of "Big Bill"—evidently my father's wartime servant.

I am not yet aware as to whether or not he can be gotten a pension, but shall make all efforts.

In the meantime, against Big Bill's needing immediate help, I am inclosing a check for twenty five dollars, payable to your order, with the request that you be kind enough to supply him this all at once, or, in appropriate installments as your judgment dictates.

I thank you for writing me.

Most sincerely yours,

WILLIAM S. GUIGNARD ⁶

⁶ These two letters, with the former slave's summary of family history and the family sense of responsibility to an old servant, seem a fitting close to this record.



MARY GUIGNARD (1862-1938)

APPENDIX

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF MEMBERS OF THE GUIGNARD FAMILY MENTIONED IN THE LETTERS AND PAPERS

| | |
|--|--|
| Gabriel Guignard (1708-1757) m. (2d) Frances deLiesseline | John Gabriel I (1751-1822) Anna Magdalen Frances Margaret |
| John Gabriel I (1751-1822) m. 1779, Elizabeth Sanders (1763-1814) | James Sanders I (1780-1856) |
| Ann m. 1768, William Richardson (issue) | |
| Frances m. George Ioor (issue) | |
| Margaret m. Peter Horry (no issue) | |
| James Sanders I (1780-1856) m. 1st 1801, Caroline Richardson (1779-1816) | John Gabriel II (1801-1857) James Sanders II (1803-1863) Anna Magdalen (1806-1810) William Maynard (1808-1810) Caroline Elizabeth (1811-1865) Sarah Slann (1813-1844) Frances Ann Margaret Horry (1815-1890) Mary Susan Poinsett (1816-1873) |
| m. 2nd 1818, Eliza Sanders (1793-1829) | Parthenia Juliana (1820-1825) |
| John Gabriel II (1801-1857) (unmarried) | |
| James Sanders II (1803-1868) m. 1st 1830, Elizabeth Richard- son (1811-1852) | James Sanders III John Gabriel III Frances Caroline Sarah Slann Susan Laura Emma Slann William Benjamin |
| m. 2nd c. 1854, Mrs. Anna Margaret Coffin Edwards | |

Caroline Elizabeth (1811-1865)
m. 1827, Dr. Robert W. Gibbes

James Guignard
Robert Wilson
Samuel
Mary Caroline
Wade Hampton
William Moultrie
Washington Allston
DeVeaux
Benjamin
Harriett Hampton
Hasell
Alice Eliza

Sarah Slann (1813-1844)
m. John Alexander Scott

James Guignard
Caroline
John
Sarah
Calhoun
Frances

Frances Horry (1815-1890)
m. 1831, Robert Pringle Mayrant

Robert Pringle
William Richardson
John Gabriel
Frances
Laura
Anne
James S. Guignard

Mary Susan Poinsett (1816-1873)
m. James Wilson Gibbes

Ann Placidia
Mary Susan
Eliza Gabriella

James Sanders III (1831-1901)
James Wilson
m. 1858, Sarah Frost (d. 1922)

Agnes and William (twins, died in
infancy)
Elizabeth Richardson
James Sanders IV
Sarah Frost

John Gabriel III (1832-1913)
m. 1859, Jane Bruce Salley
(1840-1900)

Gabriel Alexander
Mary
Sanders Richardson
Caroline
Susan
William Slann
C. Gadsden
Jane Bruce
Elizabeth

Frances Caroline (1835-1856)
m. Reid Boyleston (no issue)

Susan
m. Paul Gervais Jenkins

Estelle
Mary

Emma Slann
m. 1870, Davidge Gambrill
(no issue)

INDEX

All places indexed are in South Carolina unless otherwise noted. Persons mentioned by first or surname only, and temporary laborers, are not indexed. Specific crops and home industries are listed under general headings, as "Crops—cotton", and "Domestic manufactures—shoes". The names in the Genealogical Table are not indexed unless they appear in the letters and papers included in the text.

- Abbeville, 36, 42, 44, 45, 47
- Abney's Battalion, 92
- Adams, J. H., 94
- Adams & Frost, 112
- Æra Iron Works, 9
- Aiken, 69, 141
- Ansel, Gov. M. F., 132
- Arkansas, 76, 83, 86
- Arms and Ammunition, 3, 9, 62, 70, 116
- Armstrong, James, 26-7
- Atlanta, Ga., 105, 106
- Augusta, Ga., 57, 60, 63, 77
- Banners Elk, N. C., 132, 133, 146
- Baptist Church and Paptists, 63, 96
- Barnwell, R. W. 94n.
- Barnwell District and County, 16, 63, 141
- Bates, James C., 113
- Beauregard, P. G. T., 103
- Bellinger, E., 71
- Berkeley District and County, 4
- Bishopville, 130
- Black Swamp, 52
- Bloomhill Plantation, 44, 73
- Blyth(e) sisters, 18
- Boggs, A., 60
- Boney, I & J. A., 81
- Bonham, M. L., 125
- Boozer, Judge L., 124
- Bowers, Henry P., 28
- Boyleston, Reid, 78; Mrs. (Frances Guignard), 77, 78, 150
- Branchville, 105, 148
- Brick making, x, 17, 30, 41, 72, 119, 129, 138, 139, 143, 144
- Bridge, Congaree Creek, 108-9; Congaree River, 40, 93, 138, 145
- Brooker, Norton, 130
- Brooks, Preston S., 95
- Buchanan, Maria—see Herron, Mrs. H. D.
- Butler, A. P., 94
- Butler, Gen. B. F., 103
- Butler, Gov. P. M., 25
- Calhoun Mills, Abbeville District, 48, 49
- Camden, Ark., 83
- Camp meetings, xi, 10, 27, 38, 48
- Canal, Columbia, 138
- Capers, Bishop Ellison, 132
- Carolina Military Institute, Charlotte, N. C., 137
- Carroll, B. R., 71
- Cater, Eliza, 22
- Chamberlain, Gov D. H., 93, 128
- Chance Plantation, 39, 41, 42, 45, 48
- Charleston, x, 3, 6, 15, 19, 24, 38, 50, 53, 64, 70, 73, 77, 79, 94, 95, 100, 101, 105, 111, 130, 147
- District, 30
- Charlotte, N. C., 137
- Churches—see Holy Cross, Huguenot, Newberry Baptist, Pine Grove, St. Lukes, Trinity
- Citadel, The South Carolina Military Academy, 92, 94
- Civil Rights Bill, 83
- Civil War, x, 39, 91-2
- Battles in Va., 102-5
- Claremont—see Stateburg
- Clark's Mill, 131
- Coffin, Anna Margaret—see Mrs. J. S. G. III
- Coffin, Henry, 100
- Colcock, F. W., 94
- Coleman's Cross Roads, Edgefield Dist., 69
- College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 35
- Columbia, x, 3-11, 19, 24, 27, 30, 31, 38, 39, 41, 45, 54, 55, 63, 69-72, 74, 77, 80, 83, 91, 95-101, 105, 106, 116, 121, 126, 128, 129, 130, 138, 139, 140, 144, 145, 148
- Confederate States Army, 39, 91
- Confederate Bonds, 40, 82, 110, 124, 125
- Congaree Creek, 43, 108-9
- Congaree Rver, x; see also Bridge and Ferry
- Cook, Crummy, 131, 140
- Cooper, Jackson, 141
- Corbett, Alfred, 82
- Creyon, Thomas S., 63
- Crops, 21, 25, 70, 106, 107, 113, 119, 124, 142; corn, 27, 29, 38, 49, 50,

- 51, 55, 57, 59, 60, 61, 63, 69, 71, 82, 84, 86, 87, 108, 110, 118, 125, 140; cotton, 24, 49, 50, 53, 59, 61, 63, 64, 84, 87, 108, 110, 118, 125, 139, 140, 141; fodder, 29, 51, 60, 100, 108; grain, 45, 52, 86, 131; indigo, 60; peas, 82, 125; potatoes, 99; rice, 29, 51, 52, 61, 63, 76, 141; sugar, 76
Cypress Mfg. Co., iv, 93, 127
- Davis, Jefferson, 84
Davis, Dr. N., 52, 64
Dark, Jonathan, 88
Dean Swamp, 131
deLiesseline, Frances, *see* Guignard, Mrs. Gabriel
DeSaussure, Henry W., 8
DeSaussure, Wm. F., 44
Domestic Manufacturers—
 blacksmith shop, 55, 57, 58
 meat-curing, 43, 87, 100
 shingles, 59
 shoes, 54, 57, 58, 62, 66
 spinning, 61
 weaving, 60
 wine-making, 30, 53, 72
Donaldsville, La., 76
Dorchester County, 4
Duelling, 80, 95-6
Dwight, Charles, 147
- Early, Gen. J. A., 104
Edgefield District and County, 16, 24, 25, 36, 38, 39, 41, 45, 63, 69, 125
Edisto Plantation, 23, 38, 43, 45, 48, 74, 80
Edisto River, x, 47, 53, 91, 138
Edwards, Mrs. Anna M. Coffin—
 see Mrs. J. S. G. III
Elliott, R. B., 121n., 122
Elmore, Col. F. H., 72
Engineer Corps, C. S. A., 92, 101
Episcopal Church, xi, 19, 38, 75
Estates, Administration of, xi, 18, 20, 39; *see also* Lawsuits
Evergreen Plantation, 23, 30, 36, 37, 53, 59, 61-6, 74, 91, 115, 119, 123, 130, 137, 138, 140, 141; burning of, 111; *see also* Hope-well
- Fair Bluff, N. C., 80, 96
Fair Grounds, 96, 97, 148
Faust, O. R., 56, 59, 71
Fayetteville, N. C., 148
Felder, John M., 20
Ferry (Congaree), x, 40, 93, 113, 115, 117, 121-2, 123, 125, 138, 143
Fickling & Pope, 114
Fort Gaines, Ala., 92, 101
Fort Moultrie, 148
Fort Sumter, 92, 101, 105
Fox, John, 24
Fraser, Charles, 79
Fraser, James H., 148
France, 3, 68
Freedmen, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 92-5, 111, 116, 137; *see also* Negroes; contracts with, 92, 106-8, 113, 114, 118, 121; supplies, 109
Frost, Sarah Ann—*see* Mrs. J. S. G. III
Frost Mills, 117
Fruit growing, 17n., 25, 43, 59, 64, 72, 81
- Gadsden, Rev. C. P., 121
Gambrill, Mrs. Davidge (Emma Guignard) 87, 115, 117, 118, 125, 126, 150
Genealogical Table, 149-50
Georgetown, 93, 123, 127, 132, 147
Gibbes, Hampton, 116
Gibbes, J. G., 73, 80, 116, 122, 141
Gibbes, James (Jim), 75, 95-6, 98, 113
Gibbes, James Wilson, 84, 110; Mrs. (Susan P. Guignard), 38, 40, 76, 79, 84, 87, 93, 98, 99, 110, 114, 118, 122, 124, 149, 150
Gibbes, Dr. Robert W., Sr., 29, 31, 43, 72, 73n., 79, 95, 97, 98; Mrs. (Caroline E. Guignard), 43, 149, 150
Gibbes, Dr. Robt. W., Jr., 78, 97, 150
Gibbes, William Moultrie, 95
Gilmer, Major Gen. T. W., 101
Glover, T. C., 30
Gramling, Michael, 72
Grant, Gen. U. S., 102-5
Green, Dr. Samuel, 18
Gregg, James, 44
Gregg, Col. Maxcy, 94
Guignard, Benjamin, 150
Guignard, Bessie, 117, 128, 150
Guignard, Caroline, 139, 150
Guignard, Caroline Elizabeth—*see* Gibbes, Mrs. R. W., Sr.
Guignard, C. Gadsden, 133, 139, 144n., 150
Guignard, daughters of J. S. G. III, ix, 139, 150
Guignard, Elizabeth—*see* Guion, Mrs. Louis I.
Guignard, Emma—*see* Gambrell, Mrs. Davidge
Guignard, Frances—*see* Boyleston, Mrs. Reid
Guignard, Gabriel, and Mrs., 3, 149

- Guignard, Gabriel Alexander (Alex), x, xi, 137-48, 150
 Guignard, James Sanders I, 5-10, 15-31, 35, 37, 39, 74, 91, 110, 143, 149; letters to, 40-66; Mrs. (Caroline Richardson), 10, 18n., 149
 Guignard, James Sanders II, 10, 35-88, 91, 93, 97, 109, 110, 113, 117, 122, 124-5, 129, 143, 148, 149; Mrs. (Anna Margaret Coffin Edwards), 41, 77, 87, 97, 109, 118, 119, 124, 149; Mrs. (Elizabeth Richardson), 41, 62n., 74n., 149
 Guignard, James Sanders III, x, 38, 91-133, 138, 143, 144, 148, 149, 150; Mrs. (Sarah Frost), 94, 96, 132, 148, 150
 Guignard, James Sanders IV, 132, 150
 Guignard, Jane (Jenny) Bruce, 129, 132-3, 139, 146-7, 150
 Guignard, John Gabriel I, ix, x, xi, 3-11, 128-129, 139, 149; Mrs. (Elizabeth Sanders), 2, 3, 4, 10, 149
 Guignard, Dr. John Gabriel II, x, 19, 23, 35-88, 95, 97-8, 149; letters to, 94
 Guignard, John Gabriel III, x, 10, 38, 91-133, 137, 139-145, 146, 148, 149, 150; Mrs. (Jane B. Salley), 94, 119, 129, 130, 133, 146, 148, 150
 Guignard, Mary, 129, 137, 150
 Guignard, Rev. Sanders R., xi, 114, 129, 132, 139, 140, 141, 142, 150
 Guignard, Sarah Slann—see Scott, Mrs. John A.
 Guignard, Susan, 139, 150
 Guignard, Susan Poinsett—see Gibbes, Mrs. J. W.
 Guignard, William, 101, 148, 149
 Guignard, Col. William S., 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 124, 130, 132, 139, 148, 150
 Guignard Business Firms, 3, 144n.
 Guignard Square, 12
 Guion, Mrs. Louis I. (Elizabeth Guignard), 132, 150
 Hagood, Gov. Johnson, 141
 Hammond, Harry, 81
 Hammond, Senator James H., 38, 68-9, 81
 Hampton, Gen. Wade I, 35, 41, 47n.
 Hampton, Col. Wade II, 43, 47n., 98
 Hampton, Gen. Wade III, 47n., 93, 94, 102-5
 Hare, Adam, 22, 49, 50, 52
 Hayne (Haine) & Hill (Iron manufacturers), 9
 Herbemont, W., 25
 Herron, Henry D. and Mrs. (Maria Buchanan), 30
 Hext, L. P., 29, 30
 High Hills of Santee, 4
 Holy Cross, Church of the (Claremont), xi, 4
 Hopewell Plantation—see also Evergreen; 37n., 49-52, 54-7
 Horry, Gen. Peter, and Mrs. (Margaret Guignard), 5, 10, 128-9, 149
 Horse Racing, 37, 72
 Huguenot Church, Charleston, 3
 Hunt, A. W., 117
 Hydro-electric Power, x, 138
 Illness, 27, 43, 46, 48, 50, 52, 55, 59, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 83, 84, 87, 97, 99, 105
 Ioor, Mrs. Charlotte W., 30
 Ioor, George, 25, 30; Mrs. (Frances Guignard), 25
 Ioor, W. W., 25
 Jackson, Andrew, 67
 James, William, 7, 10
 Jamison, Gen. D. R., 72
 Jenkins, Mary, 146, 150
 Johnson, J. W., 97
 Jordan, J., 108
 Jordans Mills, Orangeburg Dist., 22
 Keitt, L. M., 72
 Kennedy, J. G., 141
 Kinsler brothers, 40, 72, 82, 93, 115, 121-2, 123, 124
 Kirkpatrick, John & Co., 24
 Lake Murray, 138
 Land Loan Association, 142, 143
 Lanneau, John F., 105
 Lawrence Scientific School, 77
 Laurens, 116, 126
 Lawsuits, xi, 40, 84, 85, 87, 93, 110, 114, 118, 122
 Lee, Gen. Robert E., 102-5
 Lee, Gen. Fitzhugh, 104
 Lee, Thomas, 110
 Legislature, 7, 37, 70, 93, 113, 115, 121-2, 129, 138; Centennial of, 129-30
 Lesesne, Chancellor H. D., 118, 122
 Lexington County and District, 16, 38, 39, 43, 91, 93, 121, 128, 138
 Liddell, John, 68
 Liddell, Moses, 48
 Lightwood Knot Springs (Richland Dist.), 26-7

- Live Stock, 107, 108; cattle, 145; hogs, 113; horses, 29, 38, 43, 51, 53, 56, 57, 68, 69, 87, 114, 147-8; mules, 38, 51, 53, 69, 82, 83, 109, 116, 117, 145; sheep, 51, 52, 61
 Little Switzerland, N. C., 147
 Lockhart, 131
 Lodimont Plantation, 41n., 42-6, 47, 48
 London, Ontario, 128
 Louisiana, 76
 Lumber and wood-cutting, 82, 86, 126-7, 142, 144; *see also* Timber
 Lunatic Asylum, 37, 80
 Lutheran College, Newberry, 96

 Macon, Ga., 105
 Mail carriage, 12
 Manigault, Julia, 128
 March, William, 7
 Marion, Gen. Francis, 128
 Mars Bluff, 93, 95, 126
 Maxcy, H., 24
 Mayrant, Robert P., 31n., 70, 108; Mrs. (Frances Horry Guignard), 75, 129
 McCulloch, Charles, 31
 McDuffie, George, 48
 McInnis, Alexander, 28
 McMichael, George, 28
 Medical Societies, 35
 Medicine, 52, 53, 57, 79, 87, 95, 111
 Melton, Judge S. W., 118, 119, 124
 Militia, 8, 37
 Miller, Oliver, 108
 Mills, 21, 123, 125, 131
 Mississippi, 47, 48, 64, 66, 85
 Mobile, Ala., 92, 100, 105
 Morrison, Mary, 102
 Moss, James E., 70
 Mullins, 130
 Murfreesboro, Tenn., 100

 Nash, W. B., 122
 Negroes, 10, 38, 51, 76, 81, 88, 120, 124, 129, 141, 142; care of, 118, 148; *see also* Slaves and Freedmen
 New Orleans, La., 75, 85
 Newberry District and County, 36, 41, 96
 New York, 35, 127
 Ninety Six, 96
 North Carolina, 80, 91, 92, 96, 132
 Nott, Richard J., 22
 Nullification, 37

 Oak Grove, Miss., 66
 Oleron, France, 3
 Orangeburg County and District, 16, 28, 37, 66, 70, 92, 93, 106, 112, 114
 Orr, James L., 94

 Pelot, Capt. Charles, 46, 48
 Penitentiary, 144
 Percival, Dr. Samuel, 24, 25
 Percival, Dr. William, 24
 Petersburg, 41, 42, 46
 Picketts Division, 103-4
 Pinckney, Gov. Charles, 9
 Pine Grove Church, Orangeburg Co., 131
 Plantations—*see* Bloomhill, Chance, Evergreen, Hopewell, Lodimont, Silver Bluff, Still Hopes
 Plantation supplies, 19, 28-9, 43, 50, 53, 55, 56, 58, 62
 Pocotaligo, 148
 Poindexter, George, 67
 Port Royal, 100
 Preston, J. S., Jr., 104
 Prothro, John, 49, 51, 52, 53
 Prothro Mills, 60

 Radicals, 116, 118, 119, 120, 122
 Rafts, 38, 53, 63, 64, 73, 127
 Railroads, 69, 73, 74, 86, 96, 102, 104, 121
 Ransier, A. J., 121n., 122
 Red River, 86
 Revolution, 3, 128
 Richardson, Benjamin, 39; Caroline—*see* Mrs. J. S. G. I; David, 39; Elizabeth—*see* Mrs. J. S. G. II; James, 44; John M., 73; William, 73
 Richland County and District, 16, 43, 94, 121, 122
 Rochelle, France, 3

 Sachtleben's School, Columbia, 100
 St. Luke's Church, Charleston, 120
 Salley, Jane Bruce—*see* Mrs. J. G. G. III
 Saluda River, 41, 47, 48, 54, 138, 147
 Sanders:
 Elizabeth—*see* Mrs. J. G. G. I; James, 4; Mrs. Sarah Slann, 4, 19; Lawrence, 4n., 20; William, 4n.
 Santee-Cooper Canal Project, 138, 147
 Savannah, Ga., 101
 Savannah River, 68
 Scott, John A., 67, 75; Mrs. (Sarah Slann Guignard), 67; family, 75, 85, 86
 Scott, Gov. R. K., 126
 Secession, 120; 1851 movement for, 94-5
 Sewanee, Tenn., 139
 Shand, Rev. Peter, 79
 Sheridan, Gen. P. H., 102

- Sherman, Gen. W. T., 148
 Silver Bluff Plantation, 68
 Simmons, John, 116
 Slaves—*see also* Negroes, ix, 3, 15, 38, 65
 care of, 28
 hiring, 36, 44, 53, 57, 60, 66, 99
 passes for, 25, 53n.
 punishment, 25-6
 runaway, 22, 24, 49, 57, 60
 sale of, 29, 30, 59, 61, 63, 76
 supplies for, 17, 22, 50, 51, 52, 61, 99
 taxes on, 10, 24, 59
 travel, 42, 53
 South Carolina College, 17, 97
 South Caroliniana Library, v, ix
 Southern Rights Association Convention, 94
 Spanish-American War, 132
 Spigener, William, 82, 83, 109, 110, 113
 Springfield, 130
 Starbird, Lt. S. B., 108
 State House, 31, 81
 State's Rights, 37
 Stateburg, xi, 4
 Still Hopes Plantation, 28, 39, 123, 124, 125, 132, 138, 139, 148
 Stroman, C. G., 108
 Sullivans Island, 92, 148
 Sumter District and County, 4, 144
 Surveying, x, 4, 44, 141, 142
 Surveyor General, x, 4
 Swinton, William H., 73

 Tariff, 37
 Taxes, 7, 10, 71, 107, 119
 Taylor, Mrs. Sarah, 43-4
 Taylor, Thomas, 104, 106, 118; Mrs., 128
 Taylor, Dr. Walter (Watt), 104
 Texas, 86
 Theus, Major, 9; Mrs., 21; Simeon, x, 5, 6, 8
 Thomas, John Peyre, 137
 Thomas, Lorenzo, 35, 41
 Thompson, S. B., 121
 Tillman, B. R., 94
 Tillman, George, 141
 Timber, x, 51, 64, 65, 86, 93, 114, 116, 119, 127; *see also* Lumber
 Transportation—
 boat, 64, 69, 73, 85, 138; *see also* Railroads and Rafts
 stage coach, 64
 Trapp, Bill, 95
 Treasurer of S. C., x, 4-8, 16, 70
 Trenholm, George, 106
 Trezevant, Dr. D. H., 79, 80
 Trinity Church, Columbia, xi, 128, 139
 Tyler, Joshua, 70

 Union, 113, 131, 132
 United Daughters of The Confederacy, 92n.
 University of S. C., 115, 139, 142

 Vander Horst, Gov. Arnoldus, 6
 Veal, F. C., 105
 Ventress, W. C. S., 76
 Vicksburg, Miss., 100
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 139

 Walker, C. Bruce, 115
 Wallace, Gen. William, 80, 95, 96
 Wallace House, 80, 94
 Walterboro, 66
 Waring, Benjamin, 7; Clark, 108; M., 19
 Washington, D. C., 67-9, 95, 105
 West Point (U. S. Military Academy), 67, 130, 139
 Whigs, 67
 Whipper, W. J., 121n., 122
 Williams, J. D., 116
 Williamston, 96
 Williston, 77, 80, 119, 140
 Wills, ix, x, 3, 15, 18, 38
 Wilmington, N. C., 100
 Wilson Creek, 96
 Winnsboro, 108
 Witherspoon, Robert, 16
 Woodrow, James, 94
 Woodville, Miss., 30, 35-6, 47, 48

 Yongue, M. R., 105, 112
 Young, N. B., 72

