BACON (EDMUND) LETTERS (Mss. 2178) Inventory

Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections Special Collections, Hill Memorial Library Louisiana State University Libraries Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University

> Reformatted 2003 Revised 2010

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# SUMMARY

Size.	14 items			
Geographic locations.	Savannah, Ga.; Augusta, Ga.; Edgefield, S.C.; Loftus Heights, Miss.			
Inclusive dates.	1802-1820			
Bulk dates.	1807-1820			
Language.	English			
Summary.	Letters of Edmund Bacon, Georgia lawyer and cotton planter, to his sister Agnes and her husband, Col. Joseph Pannill of Mississippi. The letters pertain to legal, agricultural, and educational matters in Georgia, South Carolina, and Mississippi. One letter to Agnes Pannill from her son, Alexander.			
Organization.	Chronological			
organization	Chronological			
Restrictions on access.	If microfilm is available, photocopies must be made from microfilm.			
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Restrictions on access. Related	If microfilm is available, photocopies must be made from microfilm.			
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#### **BIOGRAPHICAL/HISTORICAL NOTE**

Edmund Bacon, lawyer and cotton planter, was born in Virginia. His early education took place in Augusta, Georgia, followed by law school in Litchfield, Connecticut. He settled in Savannah and amassed a fortune at the bar by the age of 33. Due to ill health, Bacon moved to Edgefield, South Carolina, where the climate was more healthful. He soon became a leading practitioner in that area.

#### SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

Letters of Edmund Bacon, lawyer and cotton planter of Savannah and Augusta, Georgia, and Edgefield, South Carolina, to his sister, Agnes, and her husband, Colonel Joseph Pannill, of Loftus Heights, Wilkinson County, Mississippi. Some letters pertain to legal and business matters in Georgia and South Carolina, and to agricultural matters in those states and southwest Mississippi, in particular, the introduction by Bacon of improved strains of cotton received from Mississippi. Others pertain to education in Georgia and South Carolina, and travel from South Carolina to Mississippi. Bacon also mentions the improvement of relations with Native Americans in the region (July 19, 1812) and a severe outbreak of yellow fever in South Carolina (January 1, 1818). Of note is a letter in which Bacon talks of the purchase of plantation land from General Charles C. Pinckney on the Savannah River near Augusta and Edgefield as well as the purchase of 25 slaves (April 24, 1807).

# **CROSS REFERENCES**

Subject	Date	Description of relevant documents
CottonResearchSouth Carolina.	1807, 1815	Experiment to develop improved strain of cotton with seed from Natchez area, Dec. 3, 1807; superior cotton crop brings higher price, lacks rot, and bears out theory of rot prevention, Dec. 24, 1815.
Cotton farmersGeorgia.	1802-1820	Family letters comment on change of residence from Savannah, development of cotton plantation, legal practice, educational facilities available, and business matters.
Cotton farmersSouth Carolina Edgefield.	1807-1820	Family letters comment on location and development of plantation, legal practice, educational facilities available, and business matters.
Creek IndiansMississippi.	1812, 1820	Regret recent murders committed, and disposed for peace; travel to Mississippi dependent upon disposition of Indians, July 19, 1812; travel difficulties lessened by removal of difficulties with Indians.
Hot springsHealth aspects GeorgiaWarm Springs.	Dec. 3, 1807, July 15, 1814	Visits to Warm Springs for improvement of health of self and members of family.
Justices of the peaceMississippi Wilkinson County.	1802-1820	Family letters to Joseph Pannill and his wife, Agnes, concern education, travel, [yellow fever] scourge, business matters, and development of improved strains of cotton from Natchez area.
LawyersGeorgia.	1802-1820	Family letters comment on change of residence from Savannah, development of cotton plantation, legal practice, educational facilities available, and business matters.
LawyersSouth Carolina.	1802-1820	Family letters relate local news and comment on legal, business and agricultural matters.
Pannill, AlexanderTravelSouthern States.	1812, 1820	Return home of Alexander Pannill dependent upon disposition of Indians and company offered, July 19, 1812; medical doctors recommend travel

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Subject	Date	<b>Description of relevant documents</b>
		hardships for body tone, May 14, 1813; travel difficulties lessoned by removal of difficulties with Indians and improved roads, Aug. 8, 1820.
Pannill, JosephFamily.	1802-1820	13 family letters from Bacon concern legal, business, agricultural, and educational matters, and travel difficulties between South Carolina and Wilkinson County, Miss.
Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth, 1746- 1825.	Apr. 24, 1807	Plantation land on Savannah River near Augusta, Georgia and Edgefield, South Carolina purchased by Bacon from Pinckney.
Plantation ownersSouth Carolina.	1807-1820	Purchase of slaves and land; development of improved cotton strain from strain near Natchez; attributes superior cotton to his theory of rot prevention.
United StatesEconomic conditions.	May 14, 1813	Failure to command money on reasonable or fair terms blamed on "dreadful catastrophe" in this country
Wilkinson, James, 1757-1825.	Aug. 10, 1802	Description of Wilkinson as man who appears to have useful information and rich in anecdote.
Yellow feverGeorgia.	1818	Scourge in Augusta as serious as in Natchez; daily burials of 6 or 7.
Young menEducationGeorgia.	1811-1813, 1816	4 letters regarding education of Alexander Pannill away from home: Sept. 1, 1811 (2 letters), July 19, 1812, and May 14, 1813. Superiority of nearby academy and educational accomplishments of children. Sept. 4, 1816 – South Carolina
Young menEducationSouth Carolina.	1811-1813, 1816	4 letters regarding education of Alexander Pannill away from home: Sept. 1, 1811 (2 letters), July 19, 1812, and May 14, 1813. Superiority of nearby academy and educational accomplishments of children. Sept. 4, 1816 – South Carolina

### **CONTAINER LIST**

<u>Stack</u> Location	Box	<u>Folder(s)</u>	Contents (with dates)
B:16	1	1-2	1802-1820