Glimpses

Items of recent and historical interest from members of The Heritage Library

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The Drayton Family

by Lyman Wooster

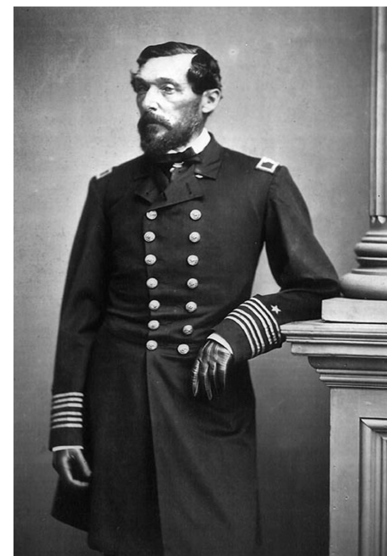
Lyman Wooster was born in Kansas in 1917. His areer includes stints as political science teacher at the U of Pennsylvania, a civilian analyst of military and political affairs and several assignments including the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. He moved to Hilton Head in 1988 and has been a diligent researcher for and contributor to the Heritage Library.

The sectional tensions involving states rights and slavery that characterized 19th Century America were also evident in the life of a prominent South Carolina family: the Draytons of Charleston, a family that also had a Hilton Head connection.

The first American Drayton, Thomas, came to this country from Barbados in 1671, and within a century his descendents, having settled on the banks of the Ashley River near Charleston, had become a wealthy and influential South Carolina family. Particularly notable is William Henry Drayton.

William Henry, a great grandson of Thomas, was born in 1742 and lived in England from age nine to age 21, during which time he studied at Oxford. Upon returning to Charleston about 1763 he practiced law quite successfully. His first political writings appeared in the 1760s under the name "Freeman"; and his most famous early essay was a 1774 letter addressed to the Continental Congress that discussed America's grievances and included a suggested bill of American rights.

William Henry was appointed South Carolina's first chief justice and as such asserted that "under color of law, the King and Parliament have made the most arbitrary attempts to enslave America." He was one of the first South Carolinians to speak openly for a break with England, and was appointed a member of the Second Continental Congress where he is credited with having an influential role. After serving 16 months in Philadelphia, his public service was cut short when at age 37 he died in September of 1779; he was buried in Philadelphia in the same cemetery as Benjamin Franklin and other founding fathers.



Percival Drayton (Library of Contress)

William Henry Drayton's younger brother, Charles, purchased Drayton Hall, an Ashley River plantation, in 1784; he and his wife, Hester Middleton, had eight children, four sons and four daughters, four of whom (three sons and one daughter) predeceased their father. Charles is known as Drayton Hall's great biographer, an appellation based in large part on the extensive diary he kept from 1784 until his death in 1820. Charles' diary reveals his keen interest in scientific thought. He corresponded with Thomas Jefferson on such matters as architecture, botany, animal husbandry, and landscape design.

William Henry Drayton's son, John, was born in 1766, was educated at the College of New Jersey and the College of South Carolina (now the University of South Carolina). Upon graduation he practiced law as had his father, was an avid writer, and a successful politician; he was South Carolina's governor twice: 1800 to 1802 and 1808 to 1810, elected to that office by the General Assembly. Before becoming governor he had been elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives (1792-1796) and had served as lieutenant governor (1798-1800).

John was a noted author; among his published

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works is *A View of South Carolina, as Respects her Natural and Civil Concerns,* based on the fact that he had traveled widely throughout the state. He also wrote *Memoirs of the American Revolution from its Commencement to the Year 1776,* in part an account of his father's role.

William Henry Drayton's youngest son was born in 1776 in St. Augustine shortly before his father, who served as chief justice of the Province of East Florida, lost his position because of his support for American independence. Young William passed his early years in Charleston, was educated in England, and studied law in Charleston.

He had a successful law practice in Charleston and also managed Drayton property, and in 1804 he married Ann Gadsden. They had four children before her death in 1814: Emma Gadsden, Thomas Fenwick, Percival, and William Sidney, all of whom lived to maturity. William served in the War of 1812 as a colonel, a rank that he kept and that distinguished him from the other William Draytons, of which there are a number.

Col. William Drayton served four terms in Congress (1824-1833), a position that involved him in some of the sectional conflicts that eventually led to the Civil War. The nullification issue[1] of 1832 and 1833 was a critical issue for South Carolina and also for Col. Drayton. His views in favor of the federal government were in sharp contrast to the views of his constituents, and the strain of that diversity led him to settle in Philadelphia. He retained his South Carolina property but apparently never returned to the state.

The political division in the Drayton family characterized by Col William Drayton's move to Philadelphia also had military implications as we shall shortly see in the split in the careers of two of his sons.

Thomas, born in 1798, attended West Point and was in the class of 1828 along with Jefferson Davis; the two men became close friends. Thomas was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 6th Infantry from which he resigned after four years and became a civil engineer for railroad construction. After two years in that position, he took up plantation life and politics, being elected to the state legislature where he was an outspoken supporter of states rights and slavery. While a legislator, he was also president of the Charleston & Savannah Railroad from 1853 to 1858.

Upon the outbreak of war, Jefferson Davis, then president of the Confederacy, appointed Thomas a brigadier general in September of 1861 and made him commander of the Port Royal Military District, a district that included two key forts, Fort Walker, located in an area that is now Port Royal Plantation on Hilton Head Island, and Fort Beauregard on St. Phillips Island; the forts were meant to control access to and from Port Royal Sound. Thomas established his headquarters in Hilton Head's Fish Haul Plantation, the property of Catherine Pope, a member of a prominent Hilton Head family, whom Thomas had married in 1832.

Percival, born in 1812, attended the U. S. Naval academy, entering Annapolis at the age of 15 and serving in the U. S. Navy until his death in 1865. In the 1830s he served aboard the USS *Constitution,* then the flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron. As a junior officer his facility in the French and German languages made him an important interpreter and gave him opportunities to travel in Europe and to meet high-ranking European officers. He became a lieutenant in 1838, served in California during the Mexican War, became a commander in 1855, and participated in a Paraguay Expedition in 1858. He was assigned to ordinance duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1860. To the Ft. Sumter action he responded by sending a statement of loyalty to the Secretary of War and by volunteering for sea duty and received it by being assigned as captain of the gunboat *Pocahontas*

With the onset of war in 1861, an immediate Union objective was to prevent Confederate coastal states from exporting goods, particularly cotton, thereby raising funds for the support of the military. With that goal in mind, a Federal naval force under the command of Captain Samuel F. Dupont set sail from Hampton Roads, Virginia on October 29 for the purpose of taking control of South Carolina's Port Royal Sound, the sound guarded by Ft. Walker on Hilton

1 *Nullification was the view that states had authority to nullify, discredit, a U.S. law*

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Head and Ft. Beauregard to the north on St. Phillips Island.

The Union fleet, at that time the largest ever assembled, lost a number of ships to a heavy storm as it sailed toward the South Carolina coast; even so, when it reached the sound and began action on the morning of November 7, it was capable of firing 153 guns against the two forts while the forts were capable of firing but 39 guns. Moreover, the forts were firing at steam-powered ships, moving targets, while the fleet was aiming at stationary targets and firing from calm waters on a calm day. The *Pocahontas*, under the command of Percival Drayton, was one of the attacking ships that compelled the Confederates to abandon first Ft. Walker then Ft. Beauregard. Casualties in the Battle of Port Royal Sound were relatively light, a rare statistic for the horrendous Civil War. Eight were killed in the fleet and 23 were wounded while in the forts 11 were killed and 47 wounded.

The successful naval attack was followed at once by an amphibious operation by a Union expeditionary force of 13,000 troops under the command of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman (no relation to General William Tecumseh Sherman) that occupied Hilton Head, Port Royal, Beaufort, and St. Helena Island.

Percival Drayton became a captain in the navy and was subsequently assigned to Admiral David Farragut's squadron and commanded his flagship, the USS *Hartford,* in the naval assault and capture of Mobile Bay in 1864. When the war ended he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation but he died shortly thereafter, in August 1865.

Brother Thomas' career, however was not successful. He commanded a brigade at the second Battle of Manassas that suffered heavy casualties, and his depleted brigade saw action at Sharpsburg. His superiors, however, questioned his tactical abilities and he was removed from command. During the last two years of the war he mainly performed administrative duties in the Trans-Mississippi Theater. And after the war he lived briefly in Charlotte, N.C. and sold insurance. He died in Florence, S. C. There is no record of Thomas and Percival ever meeting face to face in their careers during the war but there was some correspondence between the two and Percival's will assigned $30,000 to Thomas, a significant sum which Thomas sorely needed.

Magnolia Plantation and Drayton Hall, properties of the Drayton family through several centuries, came through the Civil War with only minor damages, and by 1870 Magnolia Plantation and the magnificent gardens that had been begun as early as the 1840s were open to the

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The Grimké Sisters

by Elizabeth Hanson

What are the odds that two wealthy Southern ladies, living in the 19th century, would become leaders in anti-slavery and women's rights movements?

The Grimké sisters are usually thought of as active abolitionists, which they were. However, as they became active in the antislavery movement they encountered strong, sometimes violent, opposition because they were women. This discovery—that women's rights were severely restricted too—led them to work in this area.

Their father, John Faucheraud Grimké, was Chief Judge of the South Carolina Supreme Court. Their mother, Mary Smith Grimké, came from a prestigious Charleston family. The Grimké family spent part of the year in their elegant Charleston house and the rest of the year on their cotton plantation. Judge Grimké was a strong advocate of slavery and owned hundreds of slaves. Each of his children had a personal slave, about the same age, in addition to slave nursemaids. Family members were devout Episcopalians and, as good Christians, read Bible stories to their slaves.

Sarah Moore Grimké was born on November 26, 1792. She demonstrated her concern about slaves at a very young age. Reportedly at age five, she ran away to find a place with no slavery after seeing a slave being whipped. In violation of the law, she taught her personal slave to read until her action was discovered by her father. When Sarah was eight her personal slave died and she refused to have a replacement..

Sarah's father taught her and her brother Thomas law, which seems odd since he strongly believed in the subordination of women. He reportedly said that if Sarah had been a male she would have made the greatest jurist in the land. Thomas attended Yale Law School and Sarah secretly studied his law books hoping to go to college. When her father discovered that Sarah had been studying her brother's law books he exploded in anger and forbade her to study law or anything else. Without her books, Sarah sank into a serious depression. Her mother gave birth to another daughter, her 14th child, on February 20, 1805. Sarah, who had begged for the responsibility of caring for the baby, became Angelina's godmother, substitute mother, and sister. Their very close relationship continued throughout their lives.

Sarah became the family spinster whose role

was to help family members in need. In 1818, when she was 26, she was given responsibility for her father who was seriously ill. She took him to Philadelphia seeking a cure. When his health did not improve, they went to the New Jersey Shore hoping that the sea air would benefit him. However, there was still no improvement and he died there.

Sarah returned to Philadelphia and, while waiting for a ship to Charleston, she was introduced to John Woolman, a Quaker. Woolman thought slavery was evil and encouraged action against it. Woolman's Quaker religion and his strong anti-slavery beliefs strongly influenced Sarah. When Sarah returned home she discovered that she wasn't happy in the South. She found living with slavery unbearable so returned to Philadelphia and in 1821 Sarah joined the Quaker Society of Friends. During the next few years, Sarah went back and forth between Philadelphia and Charleston.

By then, Angelina had become head of the household in Charleston and clashed with her mother over slavery. She wanted to set their slaves free but her mother refused. Angelina was impressed with Sarah's new religion and in 1827 she too joined the Society of Friends. She remained in Charleston trying to get Southerners to see the evils of slavery and attempting to convince family and friends to set their slaves free. Deciding that her mission was futile in the South, she joined Sarah in Philadelphia in November 1829.

Catharine Beecher (1800-1878), a pioneer in women's education, offered Angelina Grimké work teaching, but the Quakers, whom Angelina had joined, would not allow it. Beecher later expressed disapproval of the sisters as women daring to speak in public.

The sisters became active with the Quakers and especially with the abolitionist movement. They taught weekly prayer meetings and worked with local charities. Angelina wanted to become a teacher and was accepted by Catherine Beecher to teach at her groundbreaking women's school in Hartford, Connecticut. The Philadelphia Quakers refused Angelina's request to move and offered her a teaching position in a Quaker infant school in Philadelphia. Sarah was leading a prayer meeting when an Elder closed it down because she was a woman. Similar events took place and the sisters were becoming discouraged with the very limited roles the Philadelphia Quakers allowed them.

In 1832 three things that were to affect the sisters occurred: Sarah refused a marriage proposal because she felt that her suitor was more interested in acquiring a "slave" than a marriage partner; Angelina's fiancé died, and their brother, Thomas, died. Thus free of ties, the sisters decided to devote all of their efforts to the abolition of slavery.

In 1833 Angelina read about the formation of the American Anti-Slavery Society in William Lloyd Garrison's newspaper, The Liberator. The society was the first interracial one to support immediate emancipation of slaves. Angelina joined, attending AASS meetings in Philadelphia, and became a member of the Society's committee for the improvement of people of color.

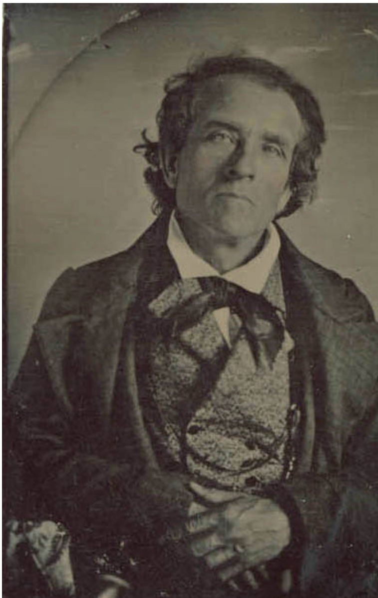
The Pennsylvania Quakers rebuked Sarah when she tried to discuss abolition at a meeting. So the sisters began speaking in private homes. They promoted abolition and spoke of the horrors of slavery, often telling of torture they had witnessed at their family plantation. These small group meetings led to public appearances. The sisters were the first female public speakers in the United States. Very religious, they often referred to the Bible to substantiate their beliefs. For instance, when defending a woman's right to work for abolition, they pointed out that the Bible included examples of women taking public stands on important issues. Angelina thought slavery hurt women by destroying the institution of marriage when white men fathered slaves' children. To publicly discuss such a delicate subject created an uproar. The heavy criticism they received because they were women speaking in public made them realize that women were oppressed which led to their becoming feminists. Sarah eventually emphasized feminism over abolitionism while Angelina devoted most of her energy to abolitionism.

East coast cities were experiencing race riots in 1835 and Garrison published an article in *The Liberator* appealing to the citizens of Boston to repudiate all mob violence. After reading the article, Angelina wrote to Garrison on August 30th. Her letter began: "I can hardly express to thee the deep and sol-

emn interest with which I have viewed the violent proceedings of the last few years…" and ended, "…it is a cause worth dying for." Without her permission, Garrison printed her entire letter in *The Liberator*. The Quakers were furious but the antislavery movement was delighted. Angelina's letter dramatically changed the sisters' lives. Sarah was 43; Angelina was 30!

The sisters discovered that the Philadelphia Quakers were not as ardent abolitionists as they had originally thought and the Philadelphia Quakers definitely did not approve of the sisters' public speaking -- women in roles that the Quakers thought were only for men. In 1836 the sisters moved to Rhode Island as a result of this conflict. While residing there they began to write antislavery pamphlets and books. Angelina wrote, "An Appeal to the Christian Women of the South" which resulted in the Charleston police informing her mother that if Angelina returned to Charleston she would be imprisoned.

Among Sarah's writings was, "An Epistle to the Clergy of the Southern States" in which she declared that slavery was in conflict with everything Jesus had taught. Based on first-hand slavery experience as wealthy Southerners, the sisters' writings were unique and carried great weight in the abolitionist movement. A landmark result of their writings was an invitation to participate in the 1836 agents' convention of the American Anti-Slavery Society held in New York City. Approximately 40 attended and they were the only women. This intensive training course for agents was held from November 8th to 27th and was led by Theodore Weld who later became Angelina's husband.



Theodore Weld (1803-1895), the son and grandson of Congregationalist ministers, was an influential abolitionist, playing important roles as speaker, writer, editor and organizer.

In January and February of 1837, the sisters toured New York State speaking in churches for the antislavery cause. Their speaking engagements led them to New Jersey next and then back to New York, to Poughkeepsie, where, for the first time, their audience included a few men. Angelina proved to be a superb speaker while Sarah was not. Both were powerful writers. Their lectures to New England women held in Congregational churches denounced slavery and racial prejudice and stated that white women had a natural bond with female black slaves.

This was a radical idea. The Congregational Church issued a pastoral letter saying that a woman becomes "unnatural" when she "assumes the place and tone of a man." Even Catherine Beecher, who broke tradition with her school for women, criticized the sisters' lecture tour, feeling it was not a "women's place to speak in public." The sisters' audiences had been mostly women until June, in Boston, where they had a large number of men in attendance. From then on their audiences continued to be mixed. On July 17, 1837, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, two men challenged Angelina to a debate over slavery and women's right to a public vote. Angelina accepted the challenge and performed admirably. It was the first public debate between a man and a woman. The sisters' 1837 lecture tour which they financed themselves included 67 cities and continued until fall when Angelina became seriously ill. This was the first indication of the weakness which she suffered off and on the rest of her life.

The sisters speaking tour did not stop them from writing. In July, 1937, Sarah wrote the first of her letters on the equality of the sexes which was published in *The New England Spectator*. She wrote that male and female were "both made in the image of God; dominion was given to both over every other creature, but not over each other." Sarah blamed modern translations for the frequently held belief that God said husbands should rule over their wives. In October Angelina wrote, "Letter XII Human Rights Not Founded on Sex." In it she wrote that the creation story showed that the last best gift of God to man, woman, was not a gift to use as a subject under his authority but as a companion and equal. She further wrote "…whatever is morally right for a man to do, it is morally right for a woman to do …" Using the Bible in their writings to bolster their

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positions carried a lot of weight with many readers.

Angelina had recovered from her illness by February 1838 and on the 21st she was the first woman to speak before a legislative body in the United States. She spoke to the members of a committee of the Massachusetts legislature on behalf of 20,000 Massachusetts women who had signed a petition pleading the cause of the cruelty to blacks.

On May 14, 1838 Angelina married Theodore Weld, omitting "to obey" from the ceremony, and Theodore renounced all claims to Angelina's property. Wedding guests were both black and white. The Philadelphia Quakers officially expelled Angelina for marrying a non-Quaker and Sarah for attending their wedding.

Originally Theodore and Angelina expected her to continue as an active abolitionist. However, Angelina's last public speech was a few days after her wedding when she spoke at an anti-slavery convention in Philadelphia where a hostile crowd outside the convention hall threw objects at the building. Stones continued to strike the windows as she spoke for an hour against slavery, describing the horrors she had observed in the South. The following day the building was set fire and the antislavery office inside ransacked.

The Grimké sisters were part of a program on abolitionists on PBS in 2013. Jeanine Serralles played Angelina Grimké. WGBH/PBS

Sarah moved into the Weld household continuing the sisters' extremely close relationship for the rest of their lives. Angelina had three children, born in 1839, 1841, and 1844. Angelina's demands as a wife and mother, combined with her poor health and a prolapsed uterus, prohibited her from continuing in the lecture circuit. However, Mr. Weld continued speaking until 1844 when their family finances required him to change to a more lucrative occupation. Today many historians consider Theodore Weld the most important figure in the abolitionist movement. He remained unknown as a leader in the anti-slavery movement for many years because he did not enjoy publicity; in fact, he used a pen name for all of his writings.

In 1844 the Welds, living on a farm in New Jersey, operated a boarding school. Most of the pupils were children of abolitionists. The Welds also took in boarders–mostly abolitionists who were speakers on the east coast lecture circuit. Although the sisters' lives became more ordinary, they continued to write. They wrote about a woman's dual role as a wife and mother. They stressed that a woman participating in activities outside of her home had to pay "scrupulous" attention to her domestic duties. They concentrated on proving that women could be excellent mothers and good housekeepers without the assistance of slaves.

During the Civil War they wrote articles supporting the Union. In March 1863 they wrote, "An Appeal to the Women of the Republic" urging women to rally to the cause of the Union. Angelina's health had improved enough to allow her to address a convention held to support the war effort presided over by Susan B. Anthony. During this period the sisters wrote "American Slavery as It Is: A Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses." This was considered such an accurate and truthful depiction of slavery that it was utilized by Harriet Beecher Stowe when writing Uncle Tom's Cabin.

After the Civil War they all lived in a suburb of Boston, Hyde Park, running a coeducational school. Age did not stop the sisters from continuing their campaign for women's rights. On March 7, 1870, Sarah, 79, and Angelina, 66, declared a woman's right to vote under the 15th Amendment by depositing ballots in the local election. In a heavy snowstorm, they marched to the polling place in a procession of 42 women. They were jeered by many onlookers and received a great deal of publicity but their attempt to vote had no immediate effect on the local voting regulations. They weren't arrested because of their advanced ages.

Sarah died on December 23, 1873, and is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery in Boston. After her death, Angelina suffered a series of strokes and was paralyzed the last six years of her life, dying on October 26, 1879.

There is no doubt that the work of these two fantastic women, advocating true social and political equality for slaves and for women, had a great impact on the realization of their goals. The 14th, 15th, and 19th amendments to our Constitution are evidence of their success.

A Flamboyant Cuban in the confederacy

Ambrosio José Gonzales

by Ruth Ragland

Ambrosio José Gonzales led a life worthy of an eight-week run on Masterpiece Theatre. Born in Cuba in 1818, Gonzales would serve in the upper ranks of the Confederacy during the Civil War, marry into a prominent Beaufort, South Carolina plantation family, and face bankruptcy—yet leave a legacy that continues today in a major South Carolina newspaper, the *State*. .

As a boy, Gonzales was sent by his school master/journalist father to New York to be educated; there he became fluent in English. His friendship with a classmate, P.G.T. Beauregard, would lead him to play a role in the War Between the States.

On his return to Cuba, the young Gonzales graduated from the University of Havana in 1839 and joined the teaching profession of his father. He went on to become a professor at the University and active in politics.

By 1848 he had joined the Havana Club, a secret club devoted to seeking annexation of Cuba by the United States, thus freeing Cuba from Spain. A call for an uprising was led by a Venezuelan, Narciso López. When that uprising attempt failed, López fled to the U.S., while his lieutenant A.J. Gonzales remained loyal, serving as his interpreter as López sought help for the cause in America.

Cuban plantation owners, influential within the Havana Club, sought the support of American expansionists who wanted to annex Cuba into the United States. Gonzales took on the covert mission of offering General William J. Worth funds (reportedly $3 million) to invade Cuba with a force of Mexican War veterans.

Worth, López and Gonzales lobbied politicians in Washington, including President James K. Polk, but the Polk administration ultimately opposed military intervention and Worth died in 1849.

Polk's successor, Zachary Taylor, also rebuffed Gonzales and López. But their conspiracies to seize control of Cuba's government from the Spanish continued as López made three more attempts from 1849 to 1851, when he was executed by the Spanish.

Gonzales, ill with fever in the U.S., hadn't accompanied López on his final fatal mission and lived to continue his plots for years, championing the cause in a minor State Department post in Washington, D.C. Military "adventurers" – plotting unsanctioned insurrections, often from the United States—were so frequent in Latin American that the Spanish called them *filobusteros* (or filibusters in English.) [1]

While drumming up support for his cause Gonzales became acquainted with the Elliott family of South Carolina, owners of Oak Lawn plantation (also called Pon Pon), 1,750 acres on the Edisto River. By 1856 Gonzales had wed Harriet Elliott, the 15-year-old daughter of planter, state legislator, and writer William Elliott (1788-1863). The Elliotts' home on Bay Street in Beaufort, a three-story tabby house built prior to the American Revolution, is known today as the Anchorage House.

Family letters reveal that Harriet believed her husband was soon to be governor of Cuba, but Gonzales failed to achieve a higher post in the administration of President James Buchanan, and the couple left Washington in 1858 to live on the plantation in South Carolina.

By 1860 Gonzales had joined forces with Beauregard to become an arms dealer selling rifles and a "grape shot" revolver that had nine chambers and two barrels. After South Carolina's seccession, Gonzales became a volunteer aide on Beauregard's staff, and served as acting inspector-general on Morris Island during the attack on Fort Sumter. He sparred with Jefferson Davis over his rank in the Confederacy, accusing his friend of ingratitude, but failed to rise higher than colonel. He is credited with keeping open the Charleston to Savannah rail line, and was also at the Battle of Honey Hill in Jasper County, where Union forces suffered heavy casualties. "The gallant Colonel Gonzales was an active participant in the fight, and might have been seen everywhere along the line posting the guns and encourag-

1. The term was first applied in the West Indies, when Sir Francis Drake ransacked Nombre de Dios in the West Indies in 1573. It came ultimately from the Dutch *vribuiter (freebooter)*. Editor

Ambrosio Gonzales (Cont'd from Page 7)

ing the troops," read an 1865 article in the *Charleston Courier.* He was also mentioned in the diaries of Mary Chestnut, who found him handsome and said he sang divinely.

After the war, Gonzales and the Elliotts were ruined financially. In 1869 he returned to Cuba with his wife and their six small children, where Harriet died of yellow fever. He brought his children back to the ruins of Oak Lawn plantation to be raised by their aunts, and sought employment in the Northeast, trying a variety of jobs and failing to find success. His outspoken efforts to free Cuba from Spanish rule continued up until his death in New York in 1892.

His sons Narciso, Ambrose and William Gonzales, who founded *The State* newspaper in Columbia, would continue championing his cause throughout their lives and in the pages of their newspaper.

Sources: *South Carolina Historical Magazine,* "Ambrosio José Gonzales, A Cuban Patriot in Carolina" by Lewis Pinckney Jones. To read papers from the Elliott and Gonzales families, 1701-1898, visit http://www.lib.unc.edu/mss/inv/e/Elliott_and_Gonzales_Family.html.

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public. On Drayton Hall, adjacent to Magnolia Plantation, the historic mansion was one of several in the area that was not demolished by the invading Federal army, probably because it had been converted into a hospital. It became a National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1974 and is open to the public; Magnolia Plantation is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of Drayton family members. The Historic Society of Pennsylvania has an extensive collection of Drayton family papers dealing with the Philadelphia branch of the family.

Other Sources: Much of the extensive research that has been done on the Drayton family is available on the Internet. Perhaps the most comprehensive is the site managed by Drayton Hall:
http://www.draytonhall.org/research/people/drayton.html.

(Accessed August 1, 2014)