“The war ruined me”: The aftermath of the Civil War in the South, 1867

Introduction

In the aftermath of the Civil War, former slaveholders struggled to adjust to the economic conditions resulting from the end of slavery as well as the destruction of plantations and markets and the population loss. Many southern landowners fell into poverty as they faced depreciated land values and mounting debts.

In 1867, farmer and preacher A. C. Ramsey of Alabama wrote to his brother-in-law, Dr. J. J. Wardlaw expressing his family’s economic struggle after the Civil War. He forcefully declares that “the war ruined me” and left his children with “nothing but a piece of land.” Ramsey laments that even if he were able to sell his property, the payment would not cover all his debts. He reports where all his children are and what they are all doing to support themselves.

His bitterness is plain in the conclusion of his letter:

hundreds of men who were in good circumstances before the war are completely ruined . . . I believe they intend to give us a Territorial government, and place the negro over us in point of privilege. I hope however the good Lord may intervene, and thwart their designs.

White southerners’ anger and resentment at the sudden transformation of their social and economic status led to the rise of the Jim Crow era, when laws were enacted to limit the freedom of African Americans and reassert white authority.

Excerpts

Now you will naturally enquire, why did I break up and scatter my family thus? Well I can give you the reasons in a few words. The war ruined me. Before it the children and I were worth $45,000 in negroes and lands We had on the place about 65 negroes, after giving off Janie & Mary their share. The children had 35. and I had 30 of my own, besides eight or ten which my wife had; perfectly undispued as we thought. I was however owing some money which I could easily have paid had the war not come on. But alas! the war came, I bent all my energies to its support, made nothing but provisions, all went to support the soldiers and their families, had no cotton on hand at the surrender, debts accumulating all the time, negroes gone, and here I was left with land and nothing else, and it greatly depreciated in value, and in fact could not sell it at all. My children left with nothing but a piece of land 320 acres and I not able to help them to a dollar, and besides a debt hanging over me now, that my land if it had have been sold, would not pay. So I saw nothing ahead but ruin. I therefore was led to the course I have taken from their Considerations; in order to make a support . . . How are the people in Carolina getting on, under the Calamities that have fallen upon the Country? There will be in this Country great distress and destitution; hundreds of men who were in good circumstances before the war are completely
ruined. Suing and being sued is the order of the day; and probably not more than one in ten will be able to survive the crash that awaits us. And what the Radicals will do, can only be judged of by their former acts, and propositions now in their Congress. I believe they intend to give us a Territorial government, and place the negroe over us in point of privilege. I hope however the good Lord may intervene, and thwart their designs

Questions for Discussion

1. What is the tone of A. C. Ramsey’s letter?

2. How did the Civil War “ruin” Ramsey, according to him? Be specific in the claims he listed.

3. What asset did Ramsey have at the end of the Civil War?

4. What did Ramsey believe would be “the order of the day”?

5. What did Ramsey “hope” would happen?
A. C. Ramsey to Dr. J. J. Wardlaw, January 3, 1867.
(The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC09311 p1)
A. C. Ramsey to Dr. J. J. Wardlaw, January 3, 1867.
(The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC09311 p2)
A. C. Ramsey to Dr. J. J. Wardlaw, January 3, 1867.
(The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC09311 p3)
also in very much pleased to get a letter from Robert and Jane but I suppose they have abandoned me, for committing the unfor-
mind of marrying again, as they have never written a word to
me since. Well all I have to say to this is, I then done what I
believed for the best, and subsequent events have proven to me I
was right, and soon it to do over again, I should act as I did
then, for I then needed some one to assist me in raising and
educating my children, one that would be as far as possible
a mother to them, and thank God I got just such an one
one who had never spoken an unkind word to one of them;
on who has always given them the best of counsel, on who
has spent no hours to make them comfortable, a wife
that she cared for them, and one who has labored with
her hands night and day, to make them look respectable
in society, and who visited them while off at school, and
carried to them such things as they needed, and which
was prepared by her own hands. In fact I have great reason
to be thankful that I got such a wife, and I suppose there
are few cases where a step mother has gotten along with us
livelier trouble, and bitterness, as she has. true the children
sometimes else not treat her as they ought to have done
but as she says, and I know it is so, it was owing to out
side influences brought to bear on them. Effects no doubt
were made to turn the children against her. This has its
effect for a time, but soon passed off; and now there is on
the heads of those who attempt it, the censure that their cause
is pretty mooted. Besides these considerations she has an estate of

A. C. Ramsey to Dr. J. J. Wardlaw, January 3, 1867.
(The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC09311 p4)
of her own, which she has been, and is now used to adjust us in getting along, and labouring hard.

Now in keeping up the house, to offset us in supporting ourselves and the three children, who are yet with us, and can it not for he I do not know what I would do now under the sad reversal that has befallen me. She is very healthy, intellectual and pious and just such a wife as I needed, and thank God I got her, and if my old friends didn’t like it, and cannot forgive me, for doing what they would have done themselves under the same circumstances, I am sorry for it, but have no concession to make, nor forgiveness to ask.

January 3rd

I am improving very fast, and will return to Mobile in a few days. A stop me at that place.

How are the people in Carolina getting on, under the calamities that have fallen upon the country? There will be in this country great distress and destitution, because of men who were in good circumstances before the war and ability remain. Seeing and being gone is the way of the day; and probably not more than one in ten will be able to survive the crash that awaits us. And what the Radicals will do, can only be justified by their future acts, and propositions now in this Congress. I believe they intend to give us a Terrible government, and place the people over us in point of privilege. I hope however the good Lord may intervene, and thwart their designs.

I must close. I fear I have already written too much. Remember me kindly to your family and all the friends.

Affectionately yours.

A.C. Ramsey

A. C. Ramsey to Dr. J. J. Wardlaw, January 3, 1867.
(The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC09311 p5)
Dr. J. J. Wardlaw

Dear Sir

As Mr Greer is going from this neighborhood to Carolina I avail myself of the privilege of sending this by him, who promises me he will convey it to you.

It has been so long since I wrote last. I hardly know where to commence, as many changes and fluctuations, have taken place with me and my family since then. I have broken [inserted: up] in this County partially, and am now living in Mobile; am up here at this time on business. I rented out my residence last year, & moved to my plantation, with a part of my family the balance removed to Camden. I with my son Wardlaw farmed last year, under the free negro system, and made rather a poor crop, in consequence of bad seed, bad season and poor work. I found that I was not able to follow freedmen, and farm, so an opening presented itself in Mobile & I went down there and engaged in the Commission business with an old experienced merchant, and have done thus for a small but safe business. I rented a house and [inserted: myself &] [deleted: my] wife are keeping a boarding house which is paying very well; so between the two I am making a support. I rented my farm to Wardlaw for the present year and I hope he will be able to do well, although at present it is hard getting negroes, nearly all our old stock have left and there is great difficulty in getting others. I shall try & send him some from Mobile. I came up here before Christ[2]mas, and have been very sick, am still confined to my room I had an attack of Pleurisey, but better, and will soon be out again I hope.

My children are scattered. Wardlaw & Janie are all that are here, Willie is in Camden Arkansas, went out there soon after the surrender, and doing well, as clerk in a house there at $125 per month. Carrie is with us in Mobile and had a music class there that I think will pay her tolerably well. Benson has also moved to Mobile and has charge of a large Sadlery at about four thousand dollars a year. Bidie my youngest son has been going to school here, but I shall take him with me, and put him at school at Citronelle thirty miles above Mobile on the Rail Road. I do this so as to have him nearer to me, his health is very bad. Jo M Crackin will still remain at his old place. Wardlaw has a very nice wife and little daughter.
Mamie Jenkins is well and doing tolerably well. They still live in this neighborhood. Ann is teaching school at Monterey in Butte County. Bessie went back to Camden Ark. after the surrender. Willie went with her.

Now you will naturally enquire, why did I break up and scatter my family thus? Well I can give you the reasons in [insert: a] few words. The war ruined me. Before it the children and I were worth $45,000 in negroes and lands We had on the place about 65 negroes, after giving off Janie & Mary their share. The children had 35. and I had 30 of my [3] own, besides eight or ten which my wife had; perfectly independent as we thought. I was however owing some money which I could easily have paid had the war not come on. But alas! the war came, I bent all my energies to its support, made nothing but provisions, all went to support the soldiers & their families, had no cotton on hand at the surrender, debts accumulating all the time, negroes gone, and here I was left with land and nothing else, and it greatly depreciated in value, and in fact could [insert: not] sell it at all. My children left with nothing but a piece of land 320 acres and I not able to help them to a dollar; and besides a debt hanging over me now, that my land if it had have been sold, would not pay. So I saw nothing ahead but ruin. I therefore was led to the course I have taken from these Considerations; in order to make a support. If we could manage free labour profitably, I believe I could yet come out, but from the experiment I have made I believe the system will not pay, all we make will go to them & their support. My children are all trying to make a support for themselves. This state of affairs gives me now in my decline of life, great trouble and anxiety of mind. I thank God however that my children are mostly grown, educated, and settled in business, although not doing much yet making a support. I have two yet whose education is not finished. Bidie & Carrie, the only one by my present wife.

I should like very much to hear from you all once more and I know you will write to me, if an opportunity offers. I should [4] also be very much pleased to get a letter from Robert and Jane but I suppose they have abandoned me, for committing the unpardonable sin, of marrying again, as they have never written a word to me since. Well all I have to say to them is, I then done what I believed for the best, and subsequent events have proven to me I was right, and were it to do over again, I should act as I did then; for I needed some one, to assist me, in raising and educating my children; one that would be as far as possible a mother to them; and thank God I got just such an one one who has never spoken an unkind word to one of them; one who has always given them the best of counsel: one who has spared no pains to make them comfortable,
and feel that she cared for them; and one who has laboured with her hands night and day, to
make them look respectable in society; and who visited them while off at school, and carried to
them such things as they needed, and which was prepared by her own hands. In fact I have great
reason to be thankful that I got such a wife, and I suppose there are few cases, when a step
mother has gotten along with as little trouble, and bickerings as she has: true the children
sometimes did not treat her as they ought to have done but as she says; and I know it is so, it was
owing to outside influences brought to bear on them. Efforts no doubt were made to turn the
children against her. This had its effect for a time, but soon passed off; and now there is on the
heads of those who attempted it, the censure that their course justly merited. Besides these
considerations, she had an Estate of [5] of her own, which she has been, and is now using to
assist us in getting along; and labouring hard in Mobile in keeping up the house, to assist us in
supporting ourselves and the [struck: them] children who are yet with us; and were it not for her I
do not know what I would do now, under the sad reverses that have befallen me. She is very
healthy, intellectual and pious and just such a wife as I needed, and thank God I got her, and if
my old friends don’t like it, and can not forgive me, for doing what they would have done
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January 6th

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A.C. Ramsey