



The Historical  
Society of  
Pennsylvania

Collection 1584

Drayton Family  
Papers

1783-1896 (bulk 1830-1880)  
63 boxes, 38 vols., 26 lin. feet

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**Abstract**

The family of Colonel William Drayton (1776-1846) experienced the sectional conflicts of mid-nineteenth-century America in a very personal way. A scion of a wealthy South Carolina plantation family, the colonel enjoyed a successful legal career in Charleston and several terms as a popular representative in the U.S. Congress, until the nullification crisis of the early 1830s put him at odds with his constituents. While the majority of South Carolinians believed that states should have the right to veto federal laws they found unacceptable, Colonel William supported federal authority. Partly in reaction to the ramifications of this difference of opinion, in 1833 Colonel William moved his family to Philadelphia, where he resided until his death in 1846. The colonel's oldest son, Thomas, however, returned to South Carolina to work on the railroad and to establish a plantation at Hilton Head. When the sectional tensions that flared in the nullification crisis escalated to war, Thomas allied himself with the Confederate cause. His choice put him in opposition to his brothers, especially Percival, a career officer in the U.S. Navy. The brothers commanded opposing forces at the battle of Port Royal, South Carolina, in late 1861. Both survived the war, but Percival died in 1865 of natural causes. Thomas remained in the South, struggling to restore his lost financial stability. The colonel's two youngest sons, William Heyward and Henry Edward, found success in Philadelphia as a lawyer and a doctor. They married sisters Harriet and Sarah Coleman. The Colonel's other children included Emma Gadsden Drayton, the oldest child and only daughter, and another William, William Sidney Drayton, a naval officer and later shipping businessman, who died in 1860.

The Drayton family papers record the family relations, professional endeavors, and financial lives of the Draytons, some members of the related Coleman and Fenwick families, and also a few friends, most significantly Robert Kelton and the Pierce Butler family. The collection includes papers relating to Colonel William Drayton, his wife Maria Heyward Drayton, Thomas Fenwick Drayton, Percival Drayton, William Sidney Drayton, and William Heyward Drayton, his wife Harriet Coleman Drayton, and their son William Drayton. The bulk of the materials consist of correspondence among family members, and Colonel William and William Heyward's legal files. The correspondence discusses both family news and national and international events. The legal files include a large number of wills and estate settlements, civil lawsuits, and some

divorce cases. Also included are a large number of pamphlets on political topics or relating to Philadelphia institutions, collected by Colonel William and William Heyward.

### **Background note**

In 1671, Thomas Drayton accompanied Sir John Yeamans from Barbados to South Carolina. His descendants settled on the shore of the Ashley River, not far from Charleston, where they prospered as gentleman planters. A century later, the Draytons ranked among the wealthiest South Carolina families, thanks to multiple plantations tended by hundreds of slaves.

The Philadelphia branch of the family, however, began at some distance from the South Carolina estates. In the 1770s, Judge William Drayton, great-grandson of Thomas, was appointed chief justice of the province of East Florida. He sold his South Carolina property to his uncle John Drayton, of Drayton Hall, which consolidated the South Carolina property with the John Drayton line. Judge William's youngest son, the future Colonel William Drayton, patriarch of the Philadelphia Draytons, was born in St. Augustine, Florida, on December 30, 1776, shortly before Judge Drayton lost his position due to accusations of sympathy with the American rebels. Young William passed his formative years in Charleston, South Carolina, and in England, where he received his education. William studied law in Charleston with his older brother Jacob, and ultimately followed his father to the bar. About 1804 he married Anna (or Ann) Gadsden, his first cousin once removed on his father's side. Together they had four children: Emma Gadsden, Thomas Fenwick, Percival, and William Sidney. All four lived to maturity, though Anna herself died in 1814. William served in the War of 1812, earning the rank of colonel, which distinguished him not only in society but also from the numerous William Draytons in previous and later generations. He married again in 1817, this time to Maria Miles Heyward. Two of their five children survived to adulthood: William Heyward and Henry Edward. It seems that Maria developed a close relationship with her young stepchildren; as adults all Colonel William's children referred to her in letters as "my mother," to the extreme confusion of genealogists.

Like his forebears, Colonel William prospered in Charleston. In addition to managing his property in St. Andrew's Parish, he maintained a successful law practice, and served four terms in Congress (1824-1833) as a representative from South Carolina. As a Congressman, Colonel William participated in some of the early sectional conflicts that foreshadowed the coming Civil War. The nullification crisis of 1832 to 1833, in which South Carolina threatened armed resistance to the collection of a federal tariff the state legislature had rejected, proved to be a crisis for Colonel William as well, when he found that his pro-federal views diverged sharply from those of his mostly pro-nullification constituents. This disparity of opinion, and the strain it placed on the colonel's personal and professional relationships, contributed to his decision to settle in Philadelphia in the autumn of 1833. Though the colonel retained his property in South Carolina, he apparently never returned to Charleston.

The Philadelphia years, the last of Colonel William's life, passed quietly. He practiced law on a small scale and in an advisory capacity, frequently serving as an executor of the

estates of fellow South Carolinians, either transplanted (as in the case of the Pierce Butler family) or not (as with the Fenwicks.) In 1839 he assumed leadership of the Second Bank of the United States, attempting to steer the institution through the severe financial depression that followed the panic of 1837. After less than two years, however, the colonel returned to retirement until his death in May 1846.

The lives of Colonel William's children reflected the opportunities, dangers, and tensions of life in mid-nineteenth-century America. This next generation pursued work in the military, in engineering with the railroad, and also in medicine and law. They experienced the political, economic, and social changes of the Civil War in a very personal way, as Thomas, the oldest son, supported the rebel cause, while the rest of the family, particularly Percival, sided with the Union.

Little is known of Emma Gadsden Drayton (1805-c.1840), the colonel's oldest child and only surviving daughter, except that her brothers referred to her with affection and complained bitterly when she failed to write to them. A lifelong spinster, she spent most of her life in her father's household, and died around 1840.

The oldest son, Thomas Fenwick Drayton (1808-1891), attended West Point during Jefferson Davis's student years. Thomas found his army career unsatisfying, though he enjoyed his work with the topographical service enough to later seek civilian engineering employment on several successive railroad projects. He did not relocate to Philadelphia with his father, but remained in South Carolina, where within a few years he married Catherine Pope of Edisto and established a plantation at Hilton Head. Dissatisfaction plagued Thomas's adult life; he had great difficulty effecting his resignation from the army, suffered with poor living conditions while working as a surveyor and railroad engineer, and felt frequently frustrated by an antagonistic relationship with his mother-in-law.

As sectional tensions increased during the 1840s and 1850s, Thomas's allegiance settled firmly with the majority of South Carolinians and against the federal government and the free states. His stance set him against all his immediate family, and especially his younger brother Percival, a career naval officer and staunch Union man. When the war began, Thomas was commissioned a brigadier general, and commanded troops at significant battles including Port Royal, where Percival commanded the Union gunboat *Pocahontas*, and Antietam. Thomas and his two eldest sons, John Edward and William Seabrook, who acted as his father's aide, spent the last months of the war in Texas. According to some accounts, Thomas received the Texas assignment after General Robert E. Lee expressed dissatisfaction with his performance as a commander at Antietam.

When peace finally came, Thomas, along with many other former southern planters, found himself destitute. He tried to reclaim his confiscated land in South Carolina, but had no success. Though a bequest of \$30,000 from Percival helped Thomas and his family significantly, he spent the last twenty-five years of his life struggling to find consistent, livable employment. When he died in North Carolina in 1891, he had been reduced to selling insurance.

Colonel William's second son, Percival Drayton (1812-1865), graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, and in the 1830s served aboard USS *Constitution*, then the flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron. Percival had an atypical experience as a junior officer thanks to his strong language skills. His facility with French and German made him greatly in demand as an interpreter, and gave him opportunities to meet high-ranking European military officers, as well as permitting him to enjoy shore leave trips through mainland Europe. After becoming a lieutenant in 1838, Percival served in California during the Mexican War, and as a commander (a rank he gained in 1855) he participated in "the Paraguay expedition of 1858." In 1860 he was assigned to ordnance duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Though Percival's brother Thomas pressed him to join the Confederate cause, or, failing that, to refuse to take up arms against their native South Carolina, Percival responded to the shots fired on Fort Sumter by sending a statement of loyalty to the secretary of war and by volunteering for sea duty. Thus, at the helm of the gunboat *Pocahontas*, Percival found himself attacking Port Royal, South Carolina, with the Union forces while his brother commanded the Confederate ground troops there.

Upon his promotion to Captain in 1862, Percival took command of the monitor *Passaic*. He also saw action on the *Hartford* at Mobile Bay. At the end of the war, Percival was assigned to the Bureau of Navigation in Washington, D.C., but a few months later he died suddenly of a bowel obstruction. During his final illness, Percival wrote a codicil to his will, leaving \$30,000 to his impoverished Confederate brother Thomas.

William Sidney Drayton, (1813-1860), the youngest son of Colonel William's first marriage, followed Percival into the navy, though not to such an illustrious career. As a midshipman, he served with the fleet in the South Pacific in the 1830s. He advanced to the rank of lieutenant in 1842 and earned distinction in the war with Mexico. After the Mexican War he resigned from the service, possibly due to poor health, and worked in the shipping business in New York until his death in 1860. He left a widow, the former Silvia De Grasse Depau, and two young children, Percival and Maud.

William Heyward Drayton, (1817-1892), the older of the two surviving children from Colonel William's second marriage, was the only child to follow his father into law. First, however, he prepared for a career as a civil engineer by pursuing a university course at St. Mary's College in Baltimore, Maryland and then working with railroad companies in Pennsylvania. Only after several years on the railroads did he join his father in Philadelphia and begin to study law with Thomas I. Wharton. He was admitted to the bar in 1842 and gained success as a prosecutor. He also became active in public life, holding several different city positions in Philadelphia, and serving as a vestryman in the Episcopal church first at St. James', Philadelphia, and later at St. Thomas', Whitemarsh. In 1850 he married Harriet Coleman, and the couple had a number of children. The eldest, William Drayton, himself became a successful lawyer and a leader at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Colonel William's youngest son, Henry Edward Drayton, (1823-1862), became a well-respected physician in Philadelphia. He married Sarah Hand Coleman, the older sister of

his brother William Heyward's wife Harriet. Unfortunately, Sarah died shortly after the birth of the couple's only child, James Coleman Drayton, in 1852. Henry subsequently married Mary Brady of Philadelphia, and had another child, Emily, before he developed the lengthy illness that led to his death in 1862.

Henry's death sparked a firestorm of trouble for a family already under strain from the war and associated intra-family tension, and the death of the matriarch, Maria H. Drayton. Maria's death in January 1862 had caused more division among the brothers, as an eleventh-hour revision to her will altered the division of her property, favoring Henry over William Heyward. William Heyward questioned the validity of the codicil and accused Henry's wife Mary of compelling Maria to write it. The conflict grew so intense that Percival feared the "terrible scandal of a lawsuit between brothers" might come to pass. William Heyward apparently prevailed, as the disputed portion of the will was not presented for probate, but Henry's concession may have reflected his increasing illness more than the strength of William Heyward's argument.

When Henry's will was read, his in-laws immediately raised questions of its validity, because of the seemingly arbitrary choices Henry had made for the guardianship of his ten-year-old son Coleman (as James Coleman Drayton was known to the family.) Though neither the Colemans nor the Draytons had much love for Mary Brady Drayton at the time, thanks to the dispute over Maria's will, they acknowledged that she was a logical choice to care for the boy. Henry, however, had also designated Percival as a guardian. Finally, and most strangely, he had named Mrs. Anna Coleman Peace, one of his first wife's sisters who had become estranged from the family after making an unpopular marriage to Dr. Edward Peace.

Mary Brady Drayton renounced her claim on Coleman's guardianship, citing discomfort with managing the significant property that the guardian would have to hold in trust until the boy turned twenty-one. Percival, too, declined the offer, which left Mrs. Peace as the sole guardian. As the family had feared, she greatly reduced Coleman's visits to his relatives. The Colemans and the Draytons together mounted an ultimately unsuccessful legal attempt to have another guardian appointed. Coleman Drayton presumably grew up under the supervision of the Peaces. He married Augusta Astor, of the New York Astor family, in 1879.

After the turbulent 1860s, William Heyward was the only one of Colonel William's six children still living in Philadelphia. Emma, Percival, William Sidney, and Henry had all died, and Thomas, despite his losses, remained committed to living in the South. The remaining decades of William Heyward's life passed relatively quietly. He died in 1892, survived by numerous children and his wife Harriet.

### **Scope & content**

The Drayton family papers offer insight into the personalities, experiences, family relations, and financial dealings of Colonel William Drayton and his family during the early and mid-nineteenth century. The colonel and his sons Thomas, Percival, William Sidney, and William Heyward were all articulate and prolific letter-writers on a wide

variety of subjects. Naval officers Percival and William Sidney described daily life on board ship, alluded to details of American foreign relations such as trade negotiations, and recorded impressions (sometimes strongly colored) of the people and customs of other nations. Early letters from Thomas Fenwick and William Heyward described their respective educations at West Point and St. Mary's College, Baltimore, their career choice deliberations, and their work in railroad engineering. Thomas's later letters discussed his plantation at Hilton Head and his efforts to balance the maintenance of the estate with his continuing duties as a railroad administrator. Colonel William's own correspondence frequently touched on sectional division, particularly with regard to nullification. Letters from his sister Sarah Motte Drayton contain vivid descriptions of the mood in Charleston during the nullification crisis, and of the differences she perceived between southern society and the New England variety.

The middle of the nineteenth century, from about 1830 to 1870, is most completely documented by the letters. A large number of poignant family letters date from late 1860 through 1862. During these years the nation dissolved into war, and the national conflict strained the bonds of familial affection as Thomas joined the Confederate army and Percival requested active duty with the United States Navy. In early 1862, the deaths of matriarch Maria Heyward Drayton and youngest son Dr. Henry Edward Drayton further strained relations, especially when a conflict over the guardianship of Henry's son Coleman escalated into a lawsuit.

Financial records for the Drayton men and the clients of Colonel William and William Heyward, especially Robert Kelton and the Butler family, offer quantitative details on how elite families supported themselves. Stock certificates, property inventories, wills, account books, cancelled checks, receipts, and tax returns build a picture of the American economy in miniature. Legal opinions, precedents, and court documents further develop this image, demonstrating not only how the lawyers in the family earned their income, but the legal context in which family members managed and traded their property. The professional and the personal often blur in these records, especially with regard to the lawsuit for custody of Henry's son Coleman.

The wills and estate records of the Drayton women, as well as the records of other women's estates found in the colonel and William Heyward's legal files, offer evidence of how married and single women functioned as property holders during the nineteenth century. Financial agreements, account books, wills, and receipts demonstrate how the family handled the women's limited, but slowly increasing, ability to own and dispose of property. The Drayton records are particularly interesting in this area because the family property holdings spanned several states, and thus several different sets of laws about the rights of women.

A small amount of miscellanea including newspaper clippings, cartes de visite, and objects such as Colonel William's pocketbook, provides details that flesh out the papers's portrait of upper-class life in Philadelphia during the mid-nineteenth century.

The papers are arranged into six series. Series I through III contain records of the Drayton family members best represented by the collection: Colonel William Drayton,

William Heyward Drayton, and Percival Drayton. Documents relating to other family members make up Series IV. Materials consist primarily of correspondence and financial records, with legal files, journals, and estate records also strongly represented. Series I also includes materials on the Pierce Butler family, while Series II incorporates some records of Robert Kelton of Philadelphia. These records mostly address land and business issues connected with the execution of wills and settlement of estates, but do include some personal correspondence. Series V contains printed materials collected by Colonel William, William Heyward, and William Drayton (1851-1920). The pamphlets include publications of Philadelphia organizations and political treatises on nullification and slavery. The books deal with a wide variety of subjects. Schoolbooks, publications of the Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania, reports of the Philadelphia Board of City Trusts, and legal treatises are included. Materials that had no identifiable link with the Drayton family, including about a dozen unidentified photographs, a receipt book, and five folders of correspondence to Alexandre Consoblet of Philadelphia, were organized into Series VI.

### Overview of arrangement

Series I	Colonel William Drayton, 1791 - 1884 a. Correspondence, 1817-1844 b. Financial, 1841-1846 c. Legal opinions, 1791-1830 d. Estate administration, 1803-1884 e. Miscellaneous, 1800-1884, n.d.	4 boxes, 1 vols.
Series II	William Heyward Drayton, 1828-1895 a. Correspondence, 1836-1892 b. Diaries, 1844-1850 c. Financial materials, 1841-1892 d. Legal files, 1802-1895 e. Miscellaneous, 1851-1891, n.d.	25 boxes, 27 vols
Series III	Percival Drayton, 1831-1872 a. Correspondence, 1835-1865 b. Financial materials, 1844-1866 c. Diaries, 1831-1861 d. Estate, 1857-1872 e. Miscellaneous, 1845-1865, n.d.	2 ½ boxes, 7 vols.
Series IV	Other Drayton family members, 1833-1893 a. Maria Heyward Drayton, 1833-1869 b. Harriet Coleman Drayton, 1866-1885 c. Thomas Fenwick Drayton, 1823-1880 d. William Sidney Drayton, 1833-1847 e. William Drayton, 1876-1893	2 boxes, 3 vols.
Series V	Printed Material, 1792-1896 a. Pamphlets, 1796-1894	26 boxes



- Series VI                    b. Books, 1792-1896  
                                  Other Materials, 1783-1889                    ½ box  
                                  a. Alexandre Consoblet, 1866-1889  
                                  b. Other, 1783-1799

## Series description

### Series 1. Colonel William Drayton, 1791-1884 (Boxes 1-4, vol. 1)

#### a. Correspondence, 1817-1844.

Colonel William Drayton's correspondence consists of letters to and from business associates, constituents, friends, and family members. Contemporary political tensions about state rights versus federal power, especially the nullification crisis of 1832 to 1833, form a backdrop to both the personal and professional correspondence. Many constituents who wrote to the colonel expressed support for his unpopular anti-nullification stance, and asked for his help with tasks from finding employment to changing a postal route, often citing divisions between pro- and anti-nullification groups as the reason why he should intervene.

Several 1833 letters from the colonel's sisters Sarah Motte Drayton and Mary Charlotte (Drayton) Wilson, then living in Northampton, Massachusetts, also offer insight on the crisis. Sarah's letters to Colonel William often included discussion of nullification and accounts of the mood in South Carolina as she heard of it. "My letters from Charleston mention that both the Union & S.R. [State Rights] party say 'it will be quietly settled' & yet both of them are making preparations for attack & defense.... [S]omething dark is hanging over us, & strange to say, the S.R. party, the nearer they approach that goal of all their hopes, the reduction of the Tariff, talk louder & louder of oppression," she wrote in February 1833. "[They] will never rest satisfied till they see this great Union broken up, Carolina leading the way before the other Southern states, & Mr. C[alhoun] head of the Southern Republic." In August, she mentioned her intention to dispose of all her property in South Carolina, saying "[I] should not be sorry to place my business in other hands than the 'chivalrous heroes of the South.' I am disgusted with all their proceedings, & would rather withdraw from their influence." This disgust was, however, limited to the political realm. Socially, Sarah preferred the South; she found Northampton society unsatisfying. She wrote, "My sister is upon good terms with all the inhabitants [of Northampton], but even towards each other, they never extend more than the forms of civility, without anything like warmth, or affection being felt, or professed." Later, when the sisters planned to relocate to Philadelphia in order to be near Colonel William and his family, Sarah reflected, "I really believe [the Northamptonians] have been as kind to us as it is in their nature to be. We have certainly received much civility from everyone, & never had cause to complain of any one – but there is a national dryness, & coldness, very unlike Southern manners."

An intriguing example of Southern manners in race relations appeared in 1841, when Colonel William received a letter from one John Drayton then residing in Michigan. "The forms of Society," John Drayton wrote, "hath placed a wall between us, that

notwithstanding, I am the Son of your Decs'd Brother, it does not recognize a relationship between us." The colonel understood this oblique statement as a reference to the writer's mixed race, as his reply made plain. "Your claim upon me is, certainly, not affected in the slightest degree, by the accidental circumstance of your difference of color; but of the fact of your relationship I have not any knowledge, never having been informed of it by him whose offspring you state yourself to be." Pointing out the difficulty of legally proving illegitimate descent, Colonel William implicitly rejected the claim of consanguinity, but responded to John Drayton's request for money by sending a draft for fifty dollars. The supplicant responded with gratitude, but also with tenacity: "The arguments [sic] in your late letter is certainly good, nevertheless, you who being well acquainted with the customs, of Charleston must acknowledge, that I have good grounds for the claim of Parent to the person whose name I always bore... I have withdrawn from all communication with those whom I early knew, and settled in a far country to forget if Possible the past, at least my children shall have no knowledge of the same."

Family correspondence also reflected the close ties the Drayton family had to Philadelphia even before the colonel moved there permanently. A series of letters to Colonel William from his first wife's sister Emma, dated 1823, show that during that year at least three of the children of his first marriage lived in Philadelphia with their aunt. Ten-year-old Percival and nine-year-old William Sidney studied with a Mr. Carson, who found them able scholars. Eighteen-year-old Emma Gadsden Drayton presumably looked after her young brothers and helped her namesake manage the household. One letter from May of 1823 alludes to Thomas, the oldest son (then fifteen), arriving in Philadelphia after three years away at school, possibly overseas. At this period, then, the colonel's South Carolina household consisted entirely of his second family by Maria Heyward: William Heyward, then five, newborn Henry Edward, and up to three other children who did not live to adulthood.

Most of the correspondence consists of letters to Colonel William, but he retained some copies of outgoing correspondence, including a particularly moving letter the colonel sent to console William Sidney upon the death of his fiancée in 1842. "Just as you were about to realize your dearest hopes," Colonel William wrote, "by the possession of what was to constitute your most precious earthly treasure, your fluttering anticipations were annihilated, and for them have been substituted the bitterest disappointment and the acutest grief."

b. Financial, 1841-1866.

Financial materials for Colonel William Drayton include bank books, land records, stock information, and records of the settlement of his estate. A number of account books from the Bank of North America, Farmers and Merchants's Bank, Phenix Bank, and the Philadelphia Bank attest to the colonel's status as a prosperous landowner and successful lawyer.

He held considerable stock, especially in banks and railroads. This subseries includes a small amount of information circulated for stockholders of the Bank of the United States and the Alabama Company of South Carolina.

The largest portion of financial documents deal with the sale, lease, transfer, and cultivation of lands on Wappoo Creek, near the Ashley River outside Charleston, South Carolina. In the eighteenth century, a plantation in this area belonged to Edward Fenwick (1719/20-1775), who married Colonel William's aunt Mary Drayton (1734-1806). When Edward died, he left the estate to his only son John Roger Fenwick in fee simple conditional, meaning that John could make no permanent disposition of the property, but could enjoy all other privileges of ownership. The correspondence extant here suggests that the will made some directive regarding sharing of profits among John and his four sisters. One of those sisters was Martha Fenwick, the mother of Anna Gadsden, Colonel William's first wife. It is not clear if Colonel William's land was originally a portion of the Fenwick estate, or if the connection between the plots was simply one of proximity. In any case, in the early 1810s the family retained Colonel William professionally to advise them on their ability to sell or otherwise dispose of the property, as well as to serve as their agent in the sale. (Colonel William would later serve as the executor of John Roger Fenwick's estate, as shown below in subseries d.)

Materials related to Colonel William's estate include his will and associated probate documents, his pocketbook or wallet with the notes and cards it contained at the time of his death in 1846, and assorted correspondence, accounts, and receipts generated after his death by William Heyward Drayton as executor. Colonel William made no provision in his will for the children of his second marriage, stating that they had expectations from their mother's family. An appendix to the will offers a detailed account of Maria Heyward Drayton's property, how Colonel William managed it during his life, and how he insured that she would enjoy the full possession and control of all of it upon his death.

c. Legal opinions, 1791-1830

This subseries contains opinions by Colonel William Drayton and others on a variety of types of legal cases including property disputes and breaches of contract, most dating between 1810 and 1820, and dealing with South Carolina cases.

d. Estate administration, 1803-1884.

The majority of materials in this subseries relate to the Butlers, a South Carolina family of planters who, like the Draytons, relocated to Philadelphia during the first part of the nineteenth century. The two families shared a common ancestor, Stephen Bull of South Carolina, but neither family cited the distant connection in the correspondence preserved here. As the executor of Thomas Butler's will, Colonel William came into possession of some documents related to Thomas's father, Pierce Butler, and his sister Frances Butler.

Pierce Butler was born to an aristocratic Irish family in 1744, and came to America in 1765. He obtained large amounts of land in South Carolina by the still-current method of applying for grants from the British government, and by the late 1770s he had a wife, several children, and a significant number of slaves. A late, but enthusiastic, convert to the American cause in the Revolution, Pierce worked

tirelessly after the war to rebuild his fortune and to support advances in American infrastructure, like roads. He established a thriving plantation in South Carolina, with a fine residence on the Ashley River, but eventually settled in Philadelphia to enjoy the advantages of a more urban setting.

Pierce Butler had ambitions to found a great American dynasty, or at least to father a leader for the new nation. In 1784 he installed Thomas, then only six years old, at an elite school for boys in London. Thomas remained in England for the next eleven years. Pierce hoped this schooling would prepare Thomas for a shining political career, but his son consistently failed to meet his exacting standards, and father and son suffered clashes of personality despite the intervening Atlantic. When Thomas returned to America in his late teens, his relationship with his father fell into a pattern of periods of estrangement broken by brief efforts at reconciliation. His marriage to Eliza de Mallevault, a Frenchwoman born in Martinique, and their decision to settle in France, strained the family ties still further. As a friend wrote to Thomas, “[your father fears] you will make that Country [France] your own, and bring up your Children in it, giving him and this Country up altogether. He is fearful that the Influence of your Wife’s Family will remove those Attachments he would wish you to have to your own Country where his name, he fears, will not be perpetuated.” Pierce Butler repeatedly made his son generous offers of housing or money, but always attached conditions consistent with his ideas and goals for the family. In the end, Pierce’s will offered the greatest portion of his riches to the newest generation, in the form of his eldest daughter Sarah’s children, on the condition that any one of her boys wishing to receive his portion of the bequest should change his surname to Butler. This decision infuriated Thomas, particularly as he did not hear of his father’s final illness until it was too late for them to reconcile.

Records of Thomas Butler’s estate include documents relating to Pierce and Frances Butler as well as to Thomas himself. Pierce had made Frances his primary legatee and executrix upon his death in 1822, and Frances in turn left the majority of her property to Thomas and made him her executor when she died in 1836. Thus, information about their estates, and responsibility for continuing their management, came to Colonel William as Thomas’s executor.

Materials for Pierce consist of his will and inventories of property, including slaves, and correspondence of Pierce, Frances, and Thomas with Roswell King and Roswell King, Jr., overseers of the family plantation at Butler’s Island in Georgia. The plantation correspondence reveals the scope of the family business. Roswell King, Jr., wrote to Frances, “shipped to Charleston last week 35 hhds [hogsheads?] sugar & 49 t[o]n rice. Also a t[o]n of sweet potatoes and a box of rosemary... there will be no Cayenne pepper this year. Old Santu the Gardner has grown very careless & infirm, and with him has failed the Cayenne.”

Documents related to Frances’s estate include her will and a considerable amount of correspondence between Colonel William and other lawyers regarding a contract

dispute between Frances and the King family about the responsibilities of the overseers after Pierce's death.

The records associated with Thomas himself include a lengthy letter to his sister Sarah Butler Mease, complaining of the unequal division of his father's property in his will, and explaining his estrangement from Pierce as a response to his father's attempt to usurp the "natural Authority" of Thomas, and Sarah as well, over their respective children. Records of property Thomas held in and around Newport, Rhode Island and financial information including receipts, checks, and vouchers make up much of the estate material. The papers also include letters to and from Colonel William and later his son William Heyward Drayton, as well as John Sergent the co-executor, to Thomas's sons, creditors, and business associates as they settled Thomas's estate. Most of the letters about the estate are between the Draytons and Louis Butler, Thomas's oldest surviving son, then living in France. The disposition of a house at Walnut and Thirteenth Streets (now the home of The Philadelphia Club) was the most pressing problem immediately after Thomas's death, as none of the family could conveniently live in it, but Thomas had dictated that it should not be sold for less than a certain sum. Apparently Colonel William suggested some legal means of working around the decree, by making Louis himself the purchaser, but Louis had great trouble making a decision. "[R]elating to the house in Walnut St. ... I am still undetermined as to the course I should follow, and shall be ruled entirely by your opinion," he wrote. A few weeks later, he told the colonel, "I am now determined to adhere exactly to the letter of the will, and to let the House remain until it can be sold for the sum stated," suggesting renting it to some trustworthy person or engaging a caretaker until the sale could be made. Then, a short time later, he changed his mind, declaring himself "convinced ... of the propriety & advantage of immediately enacting the proposed conveyance" or sale.

This subseries also includes some records of the estate of John R. Fenwick of South Carolina. As discussed in the financial subseries description, Fenwick was a cousin of Colonel William's and an uncle of his first wife Anna Gadsden. His property adjoined Colonel William's near Wappoo Creek. The materials related to his estate consist mainly of receipts and accounts with a variety of individuals and companies, including the Westpoint Foundry.

e. Political, 1829-1830.

Political materials include clippings and printed speeches and reports, mostly dealing with sectional divisions between north and south. An exception is a report Colonel William made to the House of Representatives regarding a petition by General Winfield Scott seeking clarification of the rights and duties of a brevet general. Other documents include speeches Colonel William gave at patriotic celebrations in Charleston, a farewell address given to the Washington Society at Charleston before his move to Philadelphia, and clippings about tariffs.

e. Miscellaneous, 1800-1847

This subseries contains materials that lack a clear connection to Colonel William, but were found in close proximity to his papers. Materials include notes on the opening

of the United States Navy Academy, a family tree for the Hopkins family (connection unknown), clippings, notes, photographs, and a set of unidentified silhouettes cut from thin black paper. Most items date from around 1830.

**Series 2. William Heyward Drayton, 1828-1895 (Boxes 5-30, vols. 2-28)**

a. Correspondence, 1836-1892.

William Heyward Drayton's correspondence includes letters both to and from family members, friends, and business associates. The majority of the material dates from 1846-1862.

The earliest letters are addressed to Colonel William, and date from William Heyward's time at St. Mary's College in Baltimore, Maryland, where he was a competent but not especially gifted or avid student. He repeatedly asked his father's advice about a speech he had to give at an assembly, but found the replies went over his head. "Those subjects, which you gave me, are entirely too deep for me; to discuss any of them would require much more knowledge & logic than I can boast myself the master of," he protested. At this age, he also lacked direction; in another letter, he wrote, "I wish you would tell me if you wish me to follow any particular profession, whether law, medicine, or divinity; so that I may endeavor to find out whether I have any turn for either of the three, or any other which you might think of. . . . I have more taste for science than literature, though I believe at the same time that I have much more taste for doing nothing." He concluded that he should become a civil engineer, and spent a few years working for railroad companies in that capacity. "I am very well pleased with the Rail Road," he wrote, though he found the constant travel tiring. In a later letter he remarked, "My mother's expectations of seeing me an L.L.D. will, I fear, never be realized." However, within a few years, William Heyward had been admitted to the Philadelphia bar. The precipitate decrease in loans and investment associated with the financial panic of 1837 all but halted American railroad construction, which may have motivated William Heyward's change in career.

Incoming correspondence includes letters from fellow lawyers and clients, and correspondence from friends and family including R.D. Izard, Henry Edward Drayton, and William S. Drayton. Many letters, including those from family members, deal with finances, though the personal correspondence also includes family news.

Family letters from 1862 depict a turbulent time. Francis Wharton, apparently an old friend, offered both sympathy and a pointed question about the continuing difficulty of having a brother on each side of the national conflict. "No one who knows your brothers but must feel a painful sympathy with them in the antagonistic position in which they were placed at Port Royal. What would have been your father's view, had he been alive, as to their respective duties?" Silvia L. Drayton, widow of William Heyward's half-brother William Sidney, wrote to commiserate. "Your note of the 17<sup>th</sup> reached me today with the sad intelligence of [your mother] Mrs. [Maria Heyward] Drayton's death & Henry's illness. It was a shock to me never having heard that she had been ill enough to cause any uneasiness. . . . I can but offer you

the sympathy which all must feel for those who are suffering through the ordeal of giving those up we love.” Henry’s decline complicated William Heyward’s efforts to settle their mother’s estate, particularly because Henry’s wife Mary Brady Drayton had witnessed or possibly extracted by undue influence, a codicil to Maria’s will that contradicted the original document to Henry’s benefit.

Concerns about Mary Brady Drayton’s influence did not stop with the debate over Maria’s legacy. When Henry died in April 1862, he left a ten-year-old son from his first marriage to Sarah Hand Coleman. Almost immediately, Sarah’s brother Robert Coleman expressed concern that Mary had “a settled repugnance to the members of [Henry’s] first wife’s family” and that she “might remove the lad away from his natural protectors, and establish him under the guardianship of the [second] wife’s family.” The bitter custody battle for young James Coleman Drayton that ensued is documented in William Heyward’s legal files. (subseries d.)

1862 brought drama in William Heyward’s professional life as well, when he served as the executor for Robert Kelton, a business partner and apparently close friend of his brother-in-law Robert Coleman. Coleman bemoaned the loss of his “old and attached friend,” and told William Heyward, “I am much obliged to you for your attention in the matter of my letters to Kelton. I would beg you to burn them all without exception as well as all letters addressed to me. . . . They will make a grand bonfire no doubt. But there are none which require to be reread.” William Heyward preserved a great deal of Robert Kelton’s business correspondence (found in subseries d), but only a very few letters between Kelton and Coleman remain there.

A few letters make reference to William Heyward’s absence from Philadelphia in late 1862 and 1863, an absence possibly caused by his service with the Pennsylvania National Guards 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Infantry, known as the Gray Reserves. This duty weighed heavily on his wife Harriet Coleman Drayton. News of his participation in the Battle of Gettysburg brought her to the point of collapse. Her mother Harriet Coleman wrote to William Heyward, “poor dear Hat. My heart bleeds for her. You may fancy the scene when your telegram arrived... the terrible shock. Fortunately she was in the city & Dr. [?] with her and he was able to... assist her in her fainting condition.”

The fainting spell was not an isolated incident, and at the war’s end William Heyward took Harriet to Europe, hoping that the journey would improve her health. The end of the war also brought hope for better family relations. Thomas’s second son William Seabrook wrote to William Heyward in June of 1865, seeking reconciliation and financial help. “It is true,” he wrote, “that there has existed some little hard feeling towards Uncle Percy. But that has now died out and I hope in future that the family link of affection will obtain as strong a grasp as ever.”

The relatively small amount of post-war correspondence consists primarily of short letters addressing professional or financial matters.

b. Diaries, 1844-1850

William Heyward kept his diary or journal only sporadically. In a volume covering the years 1844 to 1849, he made brief notations of his daily accomplishments: "Aug. 2 1845. Forwarded letters from Tom to Father & Wm. Rec'd \$114.50 from Kentucky Banks & Washington R.R. Loan for Mary Warley & deposited same in B. N. America where I have already placed \$314 in her account." The only exception to this rule of brevity was the entry for May 27, 1846, which comprised a detailed account of the death of William Heyward's father, Colonel William Drayton, from a heart attack on May 24.

The second extant diary volume begins with another description of Colonel William's death, this one written a day later, on May 28. The two accounts convey almost exactly the same information, though the later version offers slightly more detail. For example, in the May 27 version, William Heyward said that when he and the servants lifted Colonel William to take him to his bed, "they say he yet breathed when they lifted him, this I doubt, certainly he was dead when we got him to the bed," while the next day he stated that when he placed his father in his bed "I thought I felt his pulse beating and continued to think so until the first doctor who arrived (Dr. Neal) after an examination declared that life was extinct. The servants say they felt his heart beat as they lifted him, but I am satisfied now that it was with them, as with me, imagination."

William Heyward made a few more entries in the month after his father's death, recording his mother's grief and his own efforts to do what was necessary about his father's property. He made one entry in 1847, and immediately after it (presumably around the same time) copied down the genealogical information from a family Bible, showing the previous two generations of Draytons. In March 1850 he began making more regular entries and continued until June. Several pages immediately following the last entry were cut out. The remaining sheets are blank or contain only brief notes.

Despite the short span of the diary, it still provides a clear and compelling picture of William Heyward in his early thirties, shortly before his marriage. In its few pages he discussed his opinions about himself, his social activities, and the social roles of men and women.

More than a shadow remained of the college boy who had protested that his father's suggestions for orations were "too deep" for his abilities. In the first regular entry he declared his need for practice in writing, saying "My want of facility in composition is so striking that I sometimes think there must be some radical defect, either in my reasoning faculties, or in the retentive power of my memory." He further deprecated himself in later entries, proclaiming himself a musical dunce with "little or no natural ear," though the gift of a musical box from his brother Percival helped him to develop "some slight taste." He chastised himself for laziness in the morning, and attempted to establish the habit of early rising by fining himself one dollar for every morning he lay abed past six. One month later, he reported the effort a moderate success.



In the privacy of his journal William Heyward noted his pronounced “disgust” with mixed company parties. “Society,” he said, “in its generally received sense is a gathering of men and women with their best clothes on at night in a hot and badly ventilated room, for several hours.... If it is an entertainment without a dance, a sociable as they are called, the ladies are seated round the room, and the men weary with their daily occupations are expected to entertain them.” He preferred small intellectual gatherings of men, such as the meetings of a club he belonged to whose constituents included members of the Hare and Biddle families. The group necessarily excluded women, as William Heyward believed, along with many of his contemporaries, that women should not engage in serious mental effort. Study could harm anyone’s health; a man might need to take the risk, but for a woman it was foolhardy, and an immoral distraction besides.. “[L]et [a woman] if she please,” he said, “devote her moments of leisure to literary, or scientific pursuits as her inclination may prompt, but let this be done only at the times of her leisure, and not in such a manner or degree as to interfere with that which in her case is far more important: the care of her household and the comfort of her husband.”

Despite these statements, William Heyward’s journal entries did not entirely lack sympathy towards women. For example, he became impassioned over the unequal consequences for the male and female members of a couple caught in adultery. The man, he explained, “seeks her acquaintance, devotes himself to her, seduces her affections, and then her person, and yet while the woman flies the country to escape the indignation of her husband & the scorn of the community, he, certainly the most guilty, is received almost every where and is courted in many circles; made a sort of hero of, and permitted by young and apparently modest girls to dance the waltz and the polka with them.”

c. Financial, 1841-1892

William Heyward’s financial papers show a careful record-keeper. He retained a number of bank books, an account book for fuel costs, another for household expenses, and yet another for his farm in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, as well as records of accounts with his brothers, tax forms, check stubs, and receipts.

Tax records indicate that he held significant stock in insurance and railroad companies, and turned a profit from his law practice, but most of his income came from agriculture.

d. Legal files, 1802-1895

The legal files include both strictly professional records and documents related to legal issues that involved William Heyward Drayton personally. Subjects of personal interest to William Heyward include the estates of his mother-in-law Harriet Dawson Coleman, his sister-in-law Sarah (Hand) Coleman Drayton, and his brother Henry Edward Drayton, the legal battle for custody of Henry and Sarah’s son James Coleman Drayton, the will and related correspondence of his brother-in-law Robert Coleman, and a suit William Heyward himself brought against the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company after he and his family were involved in a carriage

accident near a railroad station. The largest groups of non-family material relate to the Catawissa Railroad Company, the Whelen family of Philadelphia, and the estate of Robert Kelton of Philadelphia. Also of interest are the Cronise, Jackson, and Stager divorce cases. The Stager case file in particular has a lengthy account from the wronged wife in a letter to her brother.

The Draytons shared a close relationship with the Coleman family of Philadelphia as William Heyward and Henry Edward married sisters Harriet and Sarah Coleman. Their brothers Robert and George Dawson Coleman became good friends and business associates of the Drayton brothers, and their mother Harriet Dawson Coleman also maintained close ties with the family. Even after Henry and Sarah had died, concern for their son drew the families together.

When Henry Edward Drayton died in April, 1862, after a long illness, George Dawson Coleman wrote to George M. Wharton, a lawyer and family friend, "Dr. Drayton's will read in my presence this morning is of such a character as to require legal advice and perhaps some prompt action." Henry had named three guardians for the person and property of James Coleman Drayton, his only child by his first marriage to Sarah Hand Coleman: his second wife Mary Brady Drayton, Percival Drayton, and Mrs. Dr. Edward (Anna Coleman) Peace. Not one of his choices met with the approval of his brother or his Coleman in-laws.

Mary had a poor reputation among the Draytons and even the Colemans, due to a dispute over a codicil to her mother-in-law's will. The addition, signed by Maria Heyward Drayton on her deathbed, altered the distribution of her property in favor of Henry. William Heyward and possibly other family members suspected Henry's second wife, Mary Brady Drayton, of manipulating Mrs. Maria Drayton into writing the document. William Heyward strongly believed that the codicil was invalid, while Henry and his wife apparently argued its legitimacy. Though William Heyward claimed an urgent desire to keep the matter as private as possible to preserve the family reputation, apparently he went so far as to contemplate pressing the issue legally, judging from a letter from Percival that alluded to the prospect of the "terrible scandal of a lawsuit between brothers." Percival strongly (and apparently successfully) dissuaded William Heyward from bringing suit, but bad feeling remained.

Percival suffered from no accusations of dishonesty, but he struck the families as a peculiar choice. As a bachelor and a sailor, he could offer little as a custodial guardian, and in time of war his ability to take timely action or offer advice on matters of property was virtually nil. William Heyward, Henry's only full-blood brother and the one closest to him in age, seemed a more logical choice, particularly as his wife Harriet Coleman Drayton ranked as Coleman's aunt in her own right as well as by marriage.

The designation of Mrs. Peace, however, distressed Coleman's relatives the most. His grandmother Harriet D. Coleman, as well as his aunt and uncle Harriet C. and William Heyward Drayton, deplored Anna's marriage and held Dr. Edward Peace in

the greatest contempt. They did not specify their reasons for despising him, though among the records of the custody battle for Coleman are a few letters of Dr. Peace's, including a brief and cold 1852 exchange with William Heyward Drayton.

A flurry of correspondence, negotiations, and legal advice began soon after Henry died. After consideration and an exchange of letters (alluded to but not extant) with Percival, Mary Brady Drayton renounced all forms of guardianship for Coleman in a statement dated June 6. In a letter of the same day, a harassed Percival expressed his inability and unwillingness to care for the boy in any capacity except that of uncle and his disinclination to be a party to any dispute of Henry's will. Thus, responsibility for Coleman devolved upon Mrs. Peace and by extension upon her much-despised husband. The Peaces apparently removed Coleman to their house and severely restricted his opportunities to visit with his grandmother as well as his Coleman and Drayton aunts, uncles, and cousins. Negotiations through lawyers and an eventual suit in Orphans' Court failed, however, to secure either a change of guardian or an assurance of visitation opportunities.

The extant correspondence shows William Heyward more as a bystander than an active agent in the custody battle. It seems quite possible that, having lost his mother and his younger brother in a matter of months and living in almost daily expectation of losing one or both of his remaining brothers in the war, he had no energy to devote to other matters. Indeed, his mother-in-law Harriet D. Coleman complained that "poor Heyward's haggard looks try me fearfully."

One of William Heyward's major professional concerns was the Catawissa Railroad. Incorporated in 1831 as the Little Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, the corporation changed its name to the Catawissa, Williamsport, and Erie Railroad company in 1849 in order to reflect the expansion that occurred in the intervening years. The papers in William Heyward's files cover the years 1856-1874, and consist primarily of documents related to court cases against or on behalf of the company. These cases range from labor disputes to charges of negligence brought by passengers. Notable among these is the case of Miss Julia Hazewell, whose valuable jewelry was stolen from a Catawissa luggage car in 1866. The collection also includes annual reports, charters, and contracts.

Another significant portion of the legal files relate to Robert Kelton (1800-1862), a business associate and close friend of William Heyward's brother-in-law Robert Coleman. The Coleman family had extensive ironworks in Lancaster and Lebanon Counties, Pennsylvania, and Kelton held a good deal of stock with them. The personal connection between William Heyward and Kelton is not clear, but for whatever reason William Heyward acted as Kelton's executor after his death in 1862, thereby acquiring a number of his business papers. Kelton's papers, like William Heyward's, include both professional and personal materials. It seems likely that William Heyward destroyed additional personal materials at the request of Robert Coleman. (See subseries a.) Most of Kelton's files deal with the iron works near Bethlehem and with ironmongery generally. The Civil War hurt the iron industry badly, especially early on, and many acquaintances wrote to Kelton hoping he could

help them find work. Kelton acted as a trustee for some of the Coleman women, including Harriet D. Coleman the mother of Robert, Harriet, Sarah, and George Dawson. Personal material in Kelton's files includes correspondence with his sister, A.J. Boggs, and records of the schooling of his sons under the supervision of Julius Augustus Fay.

In his legal practice, William Heyward assisted several members of the Whelen family of Philadelphia, particularly Edward S. Whelen, who was himself a prominent lawyer, as well as Henry and Russell N. Whelen. William Heyward served each as counsel in suits dealing with contract and land disputes.

e. Miscellaneous, 1851-1891, n.d.

This subseries contains a small number of notes, programs, and certificates relating to William Heyward and his sons that do not fit into any other subseries. Other materials include a biographical sketch of Dr. Henry Edward Drayton written after his death, minutes of a meeting about possible responses to the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, models for writing wills and powers of attorney, a book with notes on legal precedents, an account book for St. Thomas Church in Whitmarsh, Montgomery County, P.A., and a small pencil sketch of Maria Miles Heyward.

### **Series 3. Percival Drayton, 1835-1872 (Boxes 31-32, vols. 29-35)**

a. Correspondence, 1835-1865.

Materials in this subseries include both incoming and outgoing correspondence on personal, professional, and financial subjects. The earliest group of letters, which dates from 1835 to 1837, are from Percival to his father, Colonel William Drayton, and detail Percival's travels in Europe while serving on USS *Constitution*, then the flagship of the U.S. Navy's Mediterranean Squadron. Percival discussed shipboard life, including his dissatisfaction with his commander Jesse D. Elliot, his experiences interpreting for French and German officers, and his impressions of Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Turkey. The correspondence also touches on family news. One letter from 1839 recounts Percival's visit to his brother Thomas F. Drayton at his plantation in Hilton Head, South Carolina. Letters to William Heyward Drayton dated 1846 to 1847 describe Percival's service as a Lieutenant on the USS *Columbus* in California during the Mexican War, and include impressions of the settlement of California. The final group of outgoing correspondence, 1861 to 1865, contains accounts of Percival's wartime service on the USS *Pawnee* and USS *Passaic* and his post-war posting to the Bureau of Navigation in Washington, D.C. This group includes copies of two letters to the secretary of war: one in which Percival affirmed his loyalty to the Union, and a second requesting active duty at sea.

Percival's views on the war and associated questions come through in letters to William Heyward Drayton, particularly in one written after the battle of Port Royal (in which Thomas and Percival both participated on opposite sides.) "You seem to think that I am not sound on the nigger, from my reports... The fact is that when the poor creatures come in to me, frightened to death from having been hunted down and shot at, and I know if I send them away it will be merely to expose them to a continuation of the same treatment, I cannot enter coolly into a discussion of

the legal points of the question, and am obliged when in sight of a mother wailing over the loss of her child to look upon them as persons not things... [I]n all these things although not truer to the Union than yourself, I belong I think to a more advanced party. And one which perhaps considers many means justifiable, which you would not." With regard to Thomas, he said, "If my relations persist in this unholy rebellion, I am only doing a duty to my country, which should be higher than that even to my family, in assisting to put it down." The content of his own letters to Thomas can be surmised by reading Thomas's side of the correspondence in series four, subseries c.

The incoming correspondence contains a wide variety of materials covering Percival's professional, social, and family relationships between 1842 and 1865. A large proportion of the letters come from Louis McLane [Jr.] of San Francisco, an early and high-ranking manager of Wells Fargo. McLane apparently managed Percival's west coast property, which included stocks and land in San Francisco.

Another significant correspondent is Commander (later Rear Admiral) John A. Dahlgren, remembered as an inventor and innovator in naval ordnance. Dahlgren's letters to Percival include discussion of his efforts to design new weapons, as well as reflections on sectional discord and other current events. The correspondence also includes official notices from the Navy Department informing Percival of changes in assignment or notifying him that he has been granted leave.

Family members and friends make up the rest of Percival's correspondents. Percival's bachelorhood earned him affectionate ribbing from his family. In 1852, shortly after William Heyward Drayton's marriage, he chided Percival, saying "Harriet's and my movement seemed to act like a charm upon all [relatives] on both sides but yourself," going on to warn him "Hattie begs me to inform you... she intends taking you under her especial care on your return and to aid you in a judicious selection." Apparently Percival's unmarried state reflected his choice rather than that of the ladies; the collection includes several unsigned letters from a young woman who felt that he had trifled with her affections, and a number of warm, though undated, letters from Elizabeth R. Angier.

A small number of letters addressed to William Heyward Drayton upon Percival's death are also included.

#### b. Financial, 1844-1866

Percival's significant holdings in stock and real estate, and his close business ties to his brothers and others such as Louis McLane of Wells Fargo, made him a relatively wealthy man. His financial records include lists of stock holdings in a wide variety of railroads, mostly in Pennsylvania and New York but also as far afield as Michigan. Deeds to property in Minnesota also attest to Percival's geographically broad approach to investment. Accounts with individuals, cancelled checks, bills, receipts, and records of food expenses complete his financial papers.

c. Diaries, 1831-1861

Most of Percival Drayton's diary entries consist of brief notations about the weather and his activities, with no description of his thoughts or feelings. The first volume records Percival's service (1831-1832) in the Atlantic and Mediterranean on *U.S.S. John Adams* under Captain Philip F. Vorhees. Percival made a daily note of the ship's location and course, the weather, and the onboard activities such as "posting the mizen topsail."

The four volumes covering 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1858 are very small pocket diaries. Percival set aside several pages of each volume for brief notes and arithmetical figuring, and wrote a majority of his entries in French. As in the earlier volume, Percival recorded his daily activities and the weather conditions. During this period Percival appears to have lived in Philadelphia, and his diaries note dinners with a "Wm"- possibly his half-brother William Heyward Drayton.

In 1861 Percival kept his diary, including the brief financial notes on the first pages, entirely in French. He wrote slightly longer entries in this larger book, including short descriptions of trips to the theater, dental appointments, news of family members, and weather notations. Percival noted the news of the shots fired at Fort Sumter, but the war did not play a significant role in his daily life as recorded in the diary until September, when he left Philadelphia on active duty, presumably with the gunboat *Pocahontas*, which he commanded at the battle of Port Royal on November 7. The entry for that day offers relatively great detail about the battle, but contains no mention of Thomas Fenwick Drayton, who was commanding Confederate forces at the battle.

d. Estate, 1857-1872

Percival's will, dated March 1865, directed that after specific bequests to several of his nieces and goddaughters, all his property should be divided equally among William Heyward Drayton and the two young children of William Sidney Drayton, who had died in 1860. In July 1865, however, Percival initiated contact with the family of his secessionist brother Thomas Fenwick Drayton, and discovered that though Thomas and his family had survived, the war had left them destitute. When Percival lay dying of a bowel obstruction in early August 1865, he made a codicil to his will leaving \$30,000 to Thomas. The bequest was in trust with Percival's lawyer Alexander Hamilton and with William Heyward Drayton, but a provision empowered the trustees to transfer the principle to Thomas at their own discretion. Receipts, agreements, and the report of the auditor record that the executors paid out the principle to Thomas in lump sums of several thousand dollars each over the years immediately following Percival's death.

The letters, receipts, cancelled checks, inventories, and written agreements in this series document the administration of Percival's estate by Alexander Hamilton, who dealt with property and creditors in New York, and William Heyward Drayton, who handled property and creditors in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

e. Miscellaneous, 1845-1865, n.d.

As William Heyward Drayton was in Europe when Percival died, Edward Wharton, a family friend, tried to gather as much information as possible about the death and the naval funeral held in Washington. Wharton's account of the funeral, and newspaper clippings recording Percival's illness, death, and burial, are included in this subseries. The subseries also includes letters and an essay detailing Percival's views on possible improvements to the navy, a notebook in which Percival copied or composed instructions for a variety of naval situations, a book containing a list of the crew of the USS *Columbus*, an 1850 passport, and some clippings and cartes de visite found in his 1858 pocket diary. A pocket-sized porcelain memo board in a sleeve is also included in this subseries.

**Series 4. Other Drayton family members, 1833-1893 (Boxes 32 and 34, vols. 36-37)**

a. Maria Heyward Drayton, 1833-1869.

Materials for Maria (Miles) Heyward Drayton, the second wife of Col. William Drayton, consist mostly of financial documents recording transactions related to her property and dealing with the settlement of her estate after her death in January, 1862.

b. Harriet Coleman Drayton, 1866-1885

This subseries consists of a legal opinion on Harriet Coleman Drayton's marriage settlement, as well as bank records and a certificate of a loan made to Eli K. Price by William Heyward Drayton et al as trustees for Harriet C. Drayton.

c. Thomas Fenwick Drayton, 1823-1880

Thomas Fenwick Drayton's papers consist entirely of outgoing correspondence. In the earliest letters, sent to Colonel William Drayton during Thomas's first days at West Point in the summer of 1823, Thomas seemed remarkably unfazed by a schedule that required him to rise at three-thirty in the morning in order to dress, tidy the tent that served as the cadet dormitory, and polish his sword in readiness for an hour's drill beginning at five, after which he went to breakfast. He only complained that he disliked the task of hauling water, as the pump was quite a long ways off.

Letters to Colonel William Drayton from the 1830s include accounts of Thomas's work as a railroad surveyor, his hopes to resign from the army, his marriage to Catherine Pope in February 1838 and his subsequent travails with his mother-in-law. Thomas did not specify his problems with Mrs. Pope, but while travelling with his new wife and mother-in-law in 1838 he described her in a letter as "a fiend in human shape." Thomas' letters from the 1850s, addressed to his brother Percival, describe Thomas's frustration with his position working on the railroad in Charleston. A series of letters from late 1860 and 1861 document the secessionist feelings that put him Thomas at odds with Percival and his other brothers.

Thomas linked his anti-Union sentiment not to the economic necessity of slavery, which he expected to decrease rapidly in the near future, but to the danger he perceived in the Free States' attitude towards federal authority and the Constitution.

“The tendency with you,” he wrote to Percival in April 1861, days after the shots fired on Fort Sumter, “is towards consolidation & the abrogation of State rights, under the apprehension of the agrarianism & anarchy which are [cropping] out in every direction. Sooner or later you will seek protection against this many headed monster under the rule of a single ruler – who will have achieved power [by]... long & bloody victory over the defenders of constitutional liberty.”

Thomas repeatedly urged Percival to resign from the U.S. Navy and offer his services to the southern forces, first citing the family’s South Carolina connections, then telling him that “the Union is dissolved. In this event your commission is valueless.” When he learned that, far from resigning, his brother had requested active duty, Thomas responded with horror. “Farewell, Percy... Defend the soil of Pennsylvania if you will. There, you and I will never meet as armed foes; - cross her Southern boundary – with hostile purpose – and we shall face each other as brothers never should.” Later, in a somewhat calmer mood, he expressed sorrow at their political differences, and told his brother, “I will keep this remarkable epistolary effusion of yours for I am sure in less than a year, you will candidly disavow the assertions & opinions therein expressed.”

The next extant letter, dated July 31, 1865, answers a letter Percival had sent to Thomas’s son Edward. “I am glad to see your handwriting once more,” Thomas wrote. “I agree with you in thinking that we should ‘let the past be the past.’ For one, I should like to forget all the occurrences of the last 4 ½ years.”

Percival probably never saw the letter, as he died on August 4, 1865, but his papers show that on the day of his death he added a codicil to his will leaving Thomas \$30,000. A few post-war letters from Thomas to William Heyward Drayton address the details and logistics of delivering that bequest.

d. William Sidney Drayton, 1833-1847

This subseries consists of letters from William Sidney Drayton to his father Colonel William Drayton and his half-brother William Heyward Drayton. Of the letters to Colonel William, one dates from 1833 and discusses William’s first cruise as a midshipman. The rest, dating from 1835 to 1838, record William’s experiences serving aboard U.S.S. *Peacock* in the South Pacific. He visited India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, China, Mexico, and Peru before the ship came to Europe and he left her at Liverpool. William discussed his impressions of ports he visited, people he met, efforts on the part of the officers to make treaties with Asian governments, and the difficulties of life on board ship in the tropics. When he had explored Liverpool, he wrote, “[T]he women such as you meet in the streets have the gait of men and their feet too, and dress abominably, all sorts of colors mixed together.”

Most of the letters to William Heyward date from late 1846 and early 1847, when William was waiting in New Orleans to ship out on a new vessel. The comparatively slow pace of work in New Orleans frustrated William greatly. “Things are not done here as at the North,” he complained, saying that “the laziness of the Negroe seems to be partaken of by the white man too wherever slavery is an institution.”



e. William Drayton, 1876-1893

Materials for William Drayton, oldest son of William Heyward Drayton, include a bank book, a few items of incoming correspondence, and records of St. Barnabas's Church, Kensington Pennsylvania, where William served as secretary of the Board of Council from 1882-1892 or later. The St. Barnabas's records date from 1876-1893, and include a book of Board of Council minutes as well as correspondence dealing with the resignation of several ministers and the Board's efforts to select and hire suitable replacements.

**Series 5. Printed material, 1792-1896 (Boxes 34-60)**

a. Pamphlets, 1796-1894.

The materials in this subseries appear to have been collected by Colonel William Drayton, William Heyward Drayton, and possibly William Drayton (1851-1920). The pamphlets include commencement speeches on historical and contemporary topics, statements of legal cases, public addresses from Fourth of July celebrations, statements from the Congressional Record, publications of Philadelphia institutions, and treatises on issues related to slavery and nullification. A full list of titles and authors can be found in Appendix A.

b. Books, 1792-1896.

Most of the volumes in this subseries belonged to William Heyward Drayton, though a few belonged to his father Colonel William. The volumes cover subjects including Pennsylvania law and government, national government, elementary education, and the Episcopal church. A full list of titles and authors can be found in Appendix B.

**Series 6. Other material, 1783-1889 (Box 61-63)**

a. Alexandre Consoblet, 1866-1889

The papers of Alexandre Consoblet were found with the Drayton family papers, though the connection between Consoblet and the Draytons is not clear. According to the 1880 census, Consoblet was a French sculptor born around 1826 who resided in Philadelphia for many years. His papers date from 1866-1889, and consist of bills, receipts, and correspondence (in French) from family and friends. The letters, all in French, come from friends and relatives in Paris and Dijon, and appear to discuss family news and Consoblet's health. His correspondents often expressed the wish to see him in France, and the hope that his eyes were improving. The family thanked him for sending American newspapers to the adults and stamps for the younger members. Some letters touch on events of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871. Jenny Courte wrote in November 1870, "My dear cousin, events having obliged us to leave Dijon, we have been in Culoz, near Switzerland, since five weeks ago, my father not having wanted us to remain at home. We did well to agree with him, because three weeks ago the Prussians made their entrance into the city [Dijon]."

Consoblet received the most letters from his mother, a Z. or D. Consoblet who resided in Dijon. Other major correspondents included his cousin Jenny Courte, other members of the Courte family, and additional relatives including A. Picard and Adrien Bataille, and H. A. Brunet.

b. Other material, 1783-1799, n.d.

This subseries contains items that do not have identifiable connections with the Drayton family. Contents include about fifteen unidentified photos, a receipt book for Peterson and Taylor covering the years 1783-1799, and a 1788 deed to Philip Couturier for land in St. John's Parish, South Carolina. The Couturier deed includes a rare unbroken seal.

## Separation report

None.

## Related materials

Drayton Family Papers, The South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S.C.

Coleman Papers Collection, Lancaster County Historical Society, Lancaster, Pa.

Drayton, Percival. *Naval letters from Captain Percival Drayton, 1861-1865; printed from the original manuscripts.* New York: 1906

## Bibliography

Bell, Malcolm Jr. *Major Butler's Legacy: Five Generations of a Slaveholding Family.* Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1987.

Burnite, Ruth Stark. *Is This Your Son George? The Coleman-Shoop Genealogy and Family History.* [United States?]: R.S. Burnite, 1988.

Leach, May Atherton. *The Draytons of South Carolina and Philadelphia.* Lancaster, PA: Wickersham Press, 1921.

Lewis, John Frederick. *The History of an Old Philadelphia Land Title: 208 South Fourth Street.* Philadelphia : [Printed by Patterson & White Company], 1934.

Petersen, Lorene Kelton. *My People -- The Keltons.* Pinedale, Ariz.: Petersen Printers, 1975. Cited source for genealogical information at [www.kelton.org](http://www.kelton.org).

Ragonese, Sandra Rayser. *"A Drayton Leads th'embattled Line": Colonel William Drayton and the South Carolina Nullification Controversy.* Philadelphia: Temple University MA thesis, 2000.

## Subjects

California – Description and travel – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
China – Description and travel – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
City and town life – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia  
Confederate States of America – History – Civil War, 1861-1865  
Deeds – Pennsylvania  
Deeds – South Carolina  
Deeds – South Carolina – Charleston District  
England – Description and travel – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Episcopal Church – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia  
Family life – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia  
Iron industry and trade – Pennsylvania – History  
Iron-works – Pennsylvania – History

Italy – Description and travel – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Lawyers – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia  
Married women – Legal status, laws, etc. – United States—History  
Northampton (Mass.) – Social life and customs  
Nullification  
Ocean travel – Mediterranean Region  
Ocean travel – Pacific Area  
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Genealogy  
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Social life and customs  
Plantation life – Georgia – History – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Plantation life – South Carolina – History – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Plantation owners – Georgia  
Plantation owners – South Carolina  
Portugal – Description and travel – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Railroads – United States – Construction  
Railroads – United States – History – 19<sup>th</sup> Century  
Railroads – United States – Management  
Railroads – United States – Surveying  
Seafaring life  
Slavery  
Slavery – United States  
South Carolina – Genealogy  
South Carolina – History  
South Carolina – Politics and Government – 1775-1865  
South Carolina – Social life and customs – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Spain – Description and travel – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
State rights  
State rights – speeches in Congress  
Student life and customs  
Tariff – United States  
United States – History – Civil War, 1861-1865  
United States – History – Civil War, 1861-1865 – Archival Resources  
United States – History – Civil War, 1861-1865 – Causes  
United States – History – Civil War, 1861-1865 – Correspondence  
United States – History – Civil War, 1861-1865 – Economic Aspects  
United States – History – Civil War, 1861-1865 – Naval Operations  
United States – History – Civil War, 1861-1865 – Personal narratives  
United States – History – Civil War, 1861-1865 – Personal narratives – Confederate  
United States – History – Civil War, 1861-1865 – Social aspects  
United States – History – Civil War, 1861-1865 – Sources  
United States – History – Civil War, 1861-1865 – Veterans  
United States – History – War with Mexico, 1845-1848  
United States – Politics and government – 1783-1865  
United States – Politics and government – 1815-1861  
United States – Politics and government – 1829-1837  
United States – Politics and government – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
United States – History, Naval – to 1900

United States. Navy – Military life  
Upper class families – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Upper class families – South Carolina – Charleston – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Vermont – Description and travel – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
War and family – Pennsylvania  
War and society – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Wills – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia  
Wills – South Carolina  
Women – Legal status, laws, etc – United States – History

Butler family  
Butler, Frances, 1774-1836  
Butler, Pierce, 1744-1822  
Butler, Thomas, 1778-1838  
Coleman family  
Coleman, George Dawson, c. 1823-c. 1885  
Coleman, Robert, born c. 1822  
Coleman, Harriet Dawson  
Dahlgren, John A., 1809-1870  
Drayton, Emma, 1805 - c.1840  
Drayton family  
Drayton, Harriet Coleman, 1830-1901  
Drayton, James Coleman, b. 1852  
Drayton, Percival, 1812-1865  
Drayton, Sarah Hand Coleman, 1828-1852  
Drayton, Sarah Motte, 1773-1843  
Drayton, Thomas Fenwick, 1808-1891  
Drayton, William, 1776-1846  
Drayton, William, 1851-1920  
Drayton, William Heyward, 1817-1892  
Drayton, William Sidney, 1813-1860  
Fenwick, John Roger, 1773-1842  
Kelton, Robert, 1800-c.1861  
Peace, Anna Coleman  
Peace, Edward  
Wharton, Edward  
Whelen, Edward S., 1813-1894  
Whelen, Henry  
Whelen, Russell N.

Bank of the United States  
Catawissa, Williamsport, and Erie Railroad Company  
Columbus (Ship-of-the-Line: 1819-1861)  
Confederate States of America  
Confederate States of America. Army.  
Constitution (Frigate)  
Girard College

John Adams (Ship)  
Passaic (Monitor)  
Pawnee (Sloop of War)  
Peacock (Sloop of War)  
Pocahontas (Sloop)  
United States. Military academy  
United States. Navy. Asiatic Fleet  
United States. Navy. Pacific Fleet

**Administrative Information**

**Restrictions**

None.

**Acquisition information**

Deposited by the Estate of Henry F. Drayton, June 1, 1939.

Accession 2003.012: Gift of Fytie Drayton, 2003. Materials from this accession are: Vols. 29, 34, 35, Box 32 Folder 5, and the Tench Coxe book in Box 48.

**Alternative format**

None.

**Preferred citation**

Cite as: [Indicate cited item or series here], Drayton Family Papers (Collection 1584), The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

**Processing note**

A number of items in the collection required cleaning for mold. Cleaned items are identified by stickers on the folder and the box.

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**Box and folder listing**

**Series 1. Colonel William Drayton. a. Correspondence**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1817-1831	1	1
Correspondence	1832	1	2
Correspondence	Jan – Feb 1833	1	3
Correspondence	July – Dec 1833	1	4
Correspondence	1834-1844	1	5
Correspondence from Emma Drayton	1838	1	6

**Series 1. Colonel William Drayton. b. Financial**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Alabama Company of South Carolina	1818-1831	1	7
Bank of North America checks and notes	1846	1	8
Bank of the United States	1819	1	9
Farmers & Merchants Bank	1814-1842	Vol. 1	
Farmers & Merchants Bank	1814-1843	Vol. 1	
Phenix Bank	1842-1844	Vol. 1	
Phenix Bank	1842	Vol. 1	
Bank of North America	1842	Vol. 1	
Bank of North America	1842-1846	Vol. 1	
Philadelphia Bank	1843-1845	Vol. 1	
Philadelphia Bank	1843-1845	Vol. 1	
Will	1844	1	10
Col. William Drayton's pocketbook contents at death	1846	1	11
Settlement of estate	1846-1866	1	12
Bank of North America account book for estate of Col. William Drayton	1846-1863	Vol. 1	
Wappoo lands correspondence: John M. Davis	1813-1814	1	13
Wappoo lands correspondence: Thomas Elliott	1811	1	14



Wappoo lands correspondence: Robert Giles	1831	1	15
Wappoo lands correspondence: Edward and Charlotte Jackson	1808-1819	2	1
Wappoo lands correspondence: Dr. George Jones	1811-1822	2	2
Wappoo lands correspondence: Mr. Pringle to Miss Fenwick	1801	2	3
Wappoo lands correspondence: Edward F. Tattall	1819	2	4
Wappoo lands correspondence: Memorandums	1816, n.d.	2	5
Wappoo lands: Receipts	1812-1819	2	6
Wappoo lands: opinion on title	1810	2	7
Wappoo lands: surveys	c. 1837, n.d.	Flat File 1	
Other financial papers	1800-1847	2	8

**Series 1. Colonel William Drayton. c. Legal Opinions**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Legal Opinions	1791-1799	2	9
Legal Opinions	1800-1809	2	10
Legal Opinions	1810-1814	2	11
Legal Opinions	1815-1819	2	12
Legal Opinions	1820-1830	2	13
Legal Opinions	n.d.	2	14

**Series 1. Colonel William Drayton. d. Estate Administration**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Pierce Butler: Georgia property correspondence and papers	1803-1817	Flat File 2	
Pierce Butler: Georgia property correspondence and papers	1818-1823	Flat File 3	
Pierce Butler: Georgia property correspondence and papers	December 1823-1824	Flat File 4	
Will and accounts with Thomas Butler	1800-1822	2	15
Francis Butler estate	1825-1846	2	16
Thomas Butler: letter to Sarah Butler Mease	1826	3	1
Thomas Butler: funeral and burial of daughter Anne	1823	3	2

Thomas Butler: Edward L. Clark	1867-1868	3	3
Thomas Butler: correspondence of William Drayton with Marvin Blondel	1844-1845	3	4
Thomas Butler: correspondence of William Drayton with Louis Butler	1838-1839	3	5
Thomas Butler: correspondence of William Drayton with Louis Butler	1842-1844	3	6
Thomas Butler: correspondence of William Drayton with Louis Butler	18457-1884	3	7
Thomas Butler: correspondence of William Drayton with Pierce Butler	1850, 1856	3	8
Thomas Butler: Charles Henry Fisher	1856-1859	3	9
Thomas Butler: Pitault de la Rifaudire	1818, 1842-1843	3	10
Thomas Butler: various correspondents	1855-1856, 1870	3	11
Thomas Butler: Financial Records	1827-1869	3	12
Thomas Butler: Property in Newport, RI Correspondence and Papers	1831-July 1835	3	13
Thomas Butler: Property in Newport, RI Correspondence and Papers	Sept – Dec 1835	3	14
Thomas Butler: Property in Newport, RI Correspondence and Papers	1836	3	15
Thomas Butler: Property in Newport, RI Correspondence and Papers	1837-1844	3	16
Thomas Butler: Property in Newport, RI: Deeds: Hammet family, Isaac Mitchell & David King	1831	Flat File 5	
Thomas Butler: Property in Newport, RI: Survey of a lot of land sold by William C. Gibbs to Thomas Butler	1835	Flat File 6	
Thomas Butler: Receipts	1849-1853	3	17
Thomas Butler: Receipts	1854-1861	4	1

Thomas Butler: Receipts	1832-1869	4	2
Thomas Butler: Receipts	1870-1884	4	3
Thomas Butler: Returned Checks	1851-1877	4	4
Thomas Butler: Vouchers	1836-1844	4	5
Unidentified Butler family notes, hand copied poems, and excerpts from books	1820s	4	6
General John R. Fenwick estate: account with Westpoint Foundry	1833	4	7
General John R. Fenwick estate: settlement by Col. William Drayton and William Heyward Drayton	1837-1852	4	8
Surveys, South Carolina	n.d.	Flat File 7	

**Series 1. Colonel William Drayton. e. Political**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Report to the House of Representatives on General Winfield Scott	1829	4	9
Clippings on political subjects	c. 1830	4	10
<i>Proceedings of the State Rights Celebration, at Charleston, S.C., July 1, 1830, containing the speeches of the Hon. William Drayton and Hon. R.Y. Hayne</i>	1830	4	11
<i>Celebration of the 55<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of American Independence by the Union and State Rights Party, July 4, 1831</i>	1831	4	12
<i>An Oration Delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, Charleston, on Monday, July 4, 1831 by the Hon. William Drayton</i>	1831	4	13
Printed political materials	1832	Flat File 8	
<i>Farewell Address to the Washington Society of Charleston, S.C. by Colonel William Drayton [items have been cleaned for mold]</i>	1833	4	14
Clipping about protecting duties	n.d.	4	15

**Series 1. Colonel William Drayton. f. Miscellaneous**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Patent of Thomas Ruston, Philadelphia City	1786	Flat File 9	
Hopkins family tree	c. 1820	Flat File 10	
Sermon preached at Charleston and Savannah	1838	4	16
Biographical sketch	July 3, 1846	4	17
Poems	n.d.	4	18
Small paper cutouts of European, Asian, and African people	n.d.	4	19
Silhouettes of two men and two women	n.d.	4	20
Naval Academy, notes on the opening of	n.d.	4	21
Receipts, recipes, clippings	n.d.	4	22

**Series 2. William Heyward Drayton. a. Correspondence**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
To Col. William Drayton	1836-1838	5	1
To Abraham Lincoln	1861	5	2
For Philadelphia Bar	1876-1887	5	3
Letter book	1889-1892	Vol. 2	
Incoming	1846 – Jul 1847	5	4
Incoming	Aug – Dec 1847	5	5
Incoming	1848-1861	5	6
Incoming	Jan – Apr 1862	5	7
Incoming	May – Dec 1862	5	8
Incoming	1863-1883	5	9
From Willie [William Seabrook] Drayton	1865	5	10

**Series 2. William Heyward Drayton. b. Diaries**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Diary	1844-1849	Vol. 3	
Diary	1846-1850	Vol. 4	

**Series 2. William Heyward Drayton. c. Financial materials**

<b>Folder title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Box/Vol.</b>	<b>Folder</b>
Financial papers	1841-1879	5	11
Financial and legal papers	1845-1869	5	12
Account with Percival Drayton	1843-1863	5	13
Account with Thomas F. Drayton	1843-1847	Vol. 5	
Account with William S. Drayton	1843-1847	Vol. 5	
Account book – Pennsylvania Company	1871	Vol. 6	
Account book – Pennsylvania Company	1883	Vol. 6	
Account book – Pennsylvania Company	1884	Vol. 6	
Account book – Pennsylvania Company	1889	Vol. 6	
Account book – Pennsylvania Company	1891	Vol. 6	
Account book – Real Estate Trust Company	1887	Vol. 6	
Account book – Real Estate Trust Company	1887	Vol. 6	
Check stub book	1846-1857	Vol. 7	
Receipt book	1846-1862	Vol. 8	
Household expense account book	1850-1891	Vol. 9	
General account book	1851-1887	Vol. 10	
Bank of North America account book	1853-1892	Vol. 11	
Bills and Receipts	1858-1865	5	14
Day Book	1860-1885	Vol. 12	
Receipts from Land & Bainbridge	1865-1866	5	15
Farm expense accounts	1866-1887	Vol. 13	
Cash account book	1868-1872	Vol. 14	
Cash account book	1872-1875	Vol. 14	
Cash account book	1881-1886	Vol. 14	
Cash account book	1886-1890	Vol. 14	
Cash account book	1890-1892	Vol. 14	
Tax forms	1867-1872	5	16
Bills for improvements to house at 1012 Spruce Street	1875-1876	5	17

Fuel account book	1888-1891	Vol. 15	
Bills and Receipts	1890-Feb 1892	5	18
Bills and Receipts	Mar-Apr 1892	6	1
Bills and Receipts	May-Jun 1892	6	2
Cancelled Checks	1890-1892	6	3

**Series 2. William Heyward Drayton. d. Legal files**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
American Guernsey Cattle Club	1886	6	4
Robert Andrews	c. 1845	6	5
Adam D. Arrison estate	1873-1875	6	6
Rev. William E. Ashton estate	1836-1877	6	7
Rev. William E. Ashton	1836-1877	Flat File 11	
Albert D. Bache	1890	6	8
Jacob Bachman	1884-1885	6	9
Mrs. M.D. Bealm	1885	6	10
Richard Bell vs. McIntyre	1848	6	11
Richard Bell estate	1859	6	12
Daniel C.E. Brady estate [items have been cleaned for mold]	1858	6	13
John H. Brinton will	1842	6	14
Brown vs. Bissett	n.d.	6	15
Louis Butler – Account book, William Heyward Drayton, trustee for Louis Butler	1860-1869	Vol. 16	
S.K. Bye – Bills for work on house at 1012 Spruce	1876	6	16
Caldwell vs. Lynde	1887	6	17
Simon Wilmer Cannell estate	c. 1875	6	18
Joseph R. Carpenter: Peter Lewis Laguerenne estate	1860-1875	6	19
Joseph R. Carpenter	1867-1876	6	20
Joseph R. Carpenter: Invention of stamp-making device	1871	6	21
Joseph R. Carpenter: Maria L. Beauveau estate	1875-1876	6	22
Joseph R. Carpenter vs. William H. Kemble and William H. Keen	1875-1878	6	23

Joseph R. Carpenter vs. B. Shaw & Company	1878	6	24
Joseph R. Carpenter: Moore estate	1885-1886	6	25
Samuel Carpenter vs. City of Philadelphia	1875-1876	6	26
Samuel H. Carpenter estate and will	1866-1873	6	27
Samuel H. Carpenter Estate claimants for damages from widening of Girard Avenue	1874-1877	7	1
Susan Carpenter vs. The City of Philadelphia and Alexander Cummings	1853-1855	7	2
Bernard Moore Carter estate	1840, 1867-1868	7	3
Bernard Moore Carter estate	Dec 1869	7	4
Bernard Moore Carter estate	Jan 1870	7	5
Bernard Moore Carter estate	Feb-Dec 1870	7	6
John A. Casden	1865-1870	7	7
Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company charter and supplements	1856	7	8
Catawissa Railroad Company	1859-1863	7	9
Catawissa Railroad Company	1864-1866	7	10
Catawissa Railroad Company: posters and flyers	1865	Flat File 12	
Trotter vs. Catawissa, Williamsport & Erie Railroad Co	1865-1866	7	11
John B. Shober et al vs. Catawissa Railroad Co	1859-1863	7	12
Smith vs. Catawissa Railroad Co	1859-1866	7	13
Catawissa Railroad Co. vs. Erie Railroad Co	1860	8	1
Catawissa vs. Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Co. [items have been cleaned for mold]	1856-1860	8	2
Catawissa vs. Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Co	1862-1870	8	3
Catawissa Railroad Co. Annual Reports	1862-1868, 1872	8	4
William A. Richards vs. Catawissa Railroad Co	1863	8	5

Young, Finley & Co. vs. Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Co [items have been cleaned for mold]	1863	8	6
R. B. and J. W. Miller vs. Catawissa Railroad Co	1863	8	7
Catawissa vs. Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Co. and Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	1863-1864	8	8
William L. Maddock & Co. vs. Catawissa Railroad Co.	1863-1866	8	9
Catawissa Railroad Co. vs. Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Co.	1864	8	10
Lease and Contract	1865	8	11
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Co. and Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Co. vs. Catawissa Railroad Co. [items have been cleaned for mold]	1865-1866	9	1
Oil Creek Railroad vs. Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Co.	1865-1867	9	2
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co. vs. Catawissa Railroad Co. Brief of argument	1866	9	3
Julia B. Hazewell vs. Catawissa Railroad Co. re. stolen jewelry	1866-1867	9	4
Matilda Caldwell vs. Catawissa Railroad Co.	1866-1867	9	5
Matilda Caldwell vs. Catawissa Railroad Co.	1868	9	6
Matilda Caldwell vs. Catawissa Railroad Co.	n.d.	9	7
John Lighten vs. Catawissa Railroad Co. [items have been cleaned for mold]	1867	9	8
Edward J. Whelen vs. Catawissa Railroad Co. and Philadelphia & Reading Railroad [items have been cleaned for mold]	1874	9	9
John Cather vs. James A. Baylie et al	1885-1892	10	1
Thomas Chadwick estate	1864	10	2
Chatfield vs. Crawford	1881	10	3
Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company	1883-1885	10	4



Children's Hospital, Philadelphia	1882	10	5
Clayton vs. Fisher	1866	10	6
Miss E. Clement	1884	10	7
Clergy Daughters's Fund	1879	10	8
Peter Clinton vs. The Philadelphia Insurance Company	1858	10	9
Michael Cody, will	1877	10	10
Coleman Ledger	1831-1835	Vol. 17	
Harriet Dawson Coleman: Memoranda	1858	10	11
Harriet Dawson Coleman: Will and drafts	1858-1861	10	12
Harriet Dawson Coleman: Cancelled checks	1859-1860	10	13
Harriet Dawson Coleman: Bills and Receipts	1864	10	14
Harriet Dawson Coleman: Receipt Book	1837-1851	Vol. 18	
Harriet Dawson Coleman: Receipt Book	1844-1861	Vol. 19	
Harriet Dawson Coleman: Final will and estate	Jan-Feb 1865	10	15
Harriet Dawson Coleman: Estate	Feb-Mar 1865	10	16
Harriet Dawson Coleman: Estate	Apr-Jun 1865	10	17
Harriet Dawson Coleman: Estate	Jul-Dec 1865	10	18
Harriet Dawson Coleman: Estate	Jan-Jun 1866	10	19
Harriet Dawson Coleman: Estate	Jul-Dec 1866	10	20
Harriet Dawson Coleman: Estate: correspondence of G. Dawson Coleman	1866-1869	10	21
Harriet Dawson Coleman: Estate	1867-1882	11	1
Harriet Dawson Coleman: Estate	n.d.	11	2
Robert Coleman: Letters, drafts, and receipts	1857-1866	11	3
Robert Coleman: will	n.d.	11	4
Thomas Collins vs. Thomas Chadwick	1853-1855	11	5
Walter Colton estate	1853-1854	11	6
Joseph Conrad estate vs. Edward S. Whelan (William Heyward Drayton, counsel for ESW)	1864-1872	11	7
Lucia Relf Cranford	n.d.	11	8

Samuel H. Crawford estate	1880-1883	11	9
Titus F. Cronise vs. Estella Cronise	1864	11	10
Cunningham vs. Insurance Company of North America	1880	11	11
Frances B. Cutting estate	1890	11	12
Captain George B. Dawson estate	1853-1875	11	13
Daniel Denham	1861-1865	11	14
Henry Edward Drayton receipts	1847	11	5
Henry Edward Drayton estate	1862-1863	11	16
James Coleman Drayton guardianship conflict	1862	11	17
James Coleman Drayton guardianship conflict	1863	12	1
James Coleman Drayton guardianship conflict	1864	12	2
James Coleman Drayton guardianship conflict	1873	12	3
James Coleman Drayton guardianship conflict	n.d.	12	4
James Coleman Drayton guardianship conflict: Dr. Edward Peace material	1852	12	5
Sarah Coleman Drayton estate	1852-1861	12	6
William Heyward Drayton vs. North Pennsylvania Railroad Co. re: carriage accident	1874-1877	12	7
William Heyward Drayton vs. North Pennsylvania Railroad Co. re: carriage accident	1878-1880	12	8
John H. Drinker estate	1859	12	9
Isabella Duncan vs. Navissa Phosphate Company et al	1890	12	10
James Dundas estate, William Heyward Drayton, auditor [items have been cleaned for mold]	1865-1866	12	11
James Dundas estate, William Heyward Drayton, auditor [items have been cleaned for mold]	1867-April 1869	12	12
James Dundas estate, William Heyward Drayton, auditor	May 1869-1878	12	13

James Dundas estate, William Heyward Drayton, auditor: report	1887	12	14
Laurence Dunn's widow vs. Thomas Ward	n.d.	13	1
Andrew W. Evans	1860	13	2
Fairmount Park survey [items have been cleaned for mold]	n.d.	Flat File 13	
Falls Brook Coal Company: draft of document sent to Mr. Gurnsey	n.d.	13	3
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Statement of St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H.	1876	30	21
Weekly Notes of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania	April 28, 1881	30	22
William Heyward Drayton, Warden, in account with St. Thomas Church in Whitemarsh, Montgomery County, P.A.	1886-1891	Vol. 28	

Clippings on the death of Richard Vaux, former mayor of Philadelphia	c. 1894	30	23
Blank Bill of Complaint [item has been cleaned for mold]	n.d.	30	24
Legal forms for taking depositions and making powers of attorney	n.d.	30	25
List of birth and death dates of William Heyward Drayton's siblings	n.d.	30	26
Pencil sketch of "mother [Maria Heyward Drayton] by Sally Napier	n.d.	30	27

**Series 3. Percival Drayton. a. Correspondence**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Colonel William Drayton	1835-1839	31	1
William Heyward Drayton	1846-1847	31	2
Outgoing	1861-1865	31	3
Incoming	1842-1853	31	4
Incoming	1854-1855	31	5
Incoming [items have been cleaned for mold] [pres photocopies]	1856-1858	31	6
Incoming	1859-1865	31	7
Correspondence	n.d.	31	8
Letters to William Heyward Drayton upon Percival's death	1865-1866	31	9

**Series 3. Percival Drayton. b. Financial materials**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Financial documents	1844-1857	31	10
Financial documents	1858-1866	31	11
Foreign Bills & Receipts	1848-1851	31	12

**Series 3. Percival Drayton. c. Diaries**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Journal	May 1831- Nov 1832	Vol. 29	

Pocket diary	1854	Vol. 30
Pocket diary	1855	Vol. 31
Pocket diary	1856	Vol. 32
Pocket diary	1858	Vol. 33
Daily Journal	1861	Vol. 34

**Series 3. Percival Drayton. d. Estate settlement**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Estate	1867-1868	31	13
Estate	1869-1872	31	14
Correspondence between William H. Drayton and Henry J. Horn	1857-1875	31	15
Will and codicil	1865-1866	32	1

**Series 3. Percival Drayton. e. Miscellaneous**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Book containing a list of the crew of <i>U.S.S. Columbus</i>	c. 1845	Vol. 35	
Passport	1850	Flat File 32	
Clippings and cartes de visite	1858	32	2
Recommendations for improving the navy	1851-1854	32	3
Clippings and accounts of death	1865	32	4
Handwritten book of instructions for various nautical situations	n.d.	32	5
Pocket memo board	n.d.	33	

**Series 4. Other Drayton family members. a. Maria Heyward Drayton**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Estate	1833-1862	32	6
Letter from Anna Maria Drayton, daughter of Thomas Fenwick Drayton	1861	32	7
Estate	1863	32	8
Estate	1864-1868	32	9
Cash book	1845-1862	32	10
Checks	1840-1863	32	11
Receipts and bills	1844-1869	32	12

Receipt book	1855-1861	Vol. 36
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**Series 4. Other Drayton family members. b. Harriet Coleman Drayton**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Opinion on her marriage settlement	1859	32	13
Financial records	1866-1885	32	14

**Series 4. Other Drayton family members. c. Thomas Fenwick Drayton**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence: Colonel William Drayton	1823-1836	32	15
Correspondence: Colonel William Drayton	1837-1838	32	16
Correspondence: Percival and William Heyward Drayton	1842-1847	34	1
Correspondence: Percival Drayton	1855-1858	34	2
Correspondence: Percival Drayton	1860-1861, 1865	34	3
Correspondence: William Heyward Drayton	1865-1866	34	4
Correspondence: William Heyward Drayton	1880	34	5

**Series 4. Other Drayton family members. d. William Sidney Drayton**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence: Colonel William Drayton	1833-1838	34	6
Correspondence: William Heyward Drayton	1846-1847	34	7

**Series 4. Other Drayton family members. e. William Drayton**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1892-1893	34	8
Bank book	1879-1886	34	9
St. Barnabas's Church: Correspondence	1883-1885	34	10

St. Barnabas's Church: Correspondence	1886-1887	34	11
St. Barnabas's Church: Correspondence	1888	34	12
St. Barnabas's Church: Correspondence	1889-1893	34	13
St. Barnabas's Church: Correspondence	n.d.	34	14
St. Barnabas's Church: Image	n.d.	34	15
St. Barnabas's Church: Minutes of the Board of Council	1876-1892	Vol. 37	
St. Barnabas's Church: Resignation of Rev. Benjamin Hutchins	1878	34	16
St. Barnabas's Church:: Resignation of Rev. W.H. Johnson & choice of successor	1881-1882	34	17
St. Barnabas's Church: Resignation of Rev. Betticher	1890-1891	34	18
St. Barnabas's Church: Rules for the Government of the Mission Committee	n.d.	34	19
St. Barnabas's church, <i>Southern Ohio Church Chronicle</i>	Aug 1881	Flat File 33	

**Series 5. Printed materials. a. Pamphlets**

Boxes 35-44. See Appendix A.

**Series 5. Printed materials. b. Books**

Boxes 45-60. See Appendix B.

**Series 6. Other materials. a. Alexandre Consoblet**

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Receipts, stamps and bills of exchange	1866-1888	61	1
Correspondence	1869-1870	61	2
Correspondence	1871-1883	61	3
Correspondence	1884	61	4
Correspondence	1885	61	5
Correspondence	1886-1889	61	6

**Series 6. Other materials. b. Other**

<b>Folder title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Box/Vol.</b>	<b>Folder</b>
Receipt book of Peterson & Taylor	1783-1799	Vol. 38	
Certificate granting a tract of land 33.5 acres in size, located in the District of Charleston, St John's Parish, Berkeley Co., S.C. to Philip Couturier. 2 papers and a disc bearing the Great Seal of South Carolina	1788	Box 62 (flat file)	
Unidentified check book	n.d.	61	7
Photograph portraits of unidentified men	n.d.	61	8
Photograph of an unidentified man – glass negative	n.d.	Box 63	
Photographs – three unidentified men and one unidentified little girl	n.d.	Flat File 34	