



The Historical
Society of
Pennsylvania

Collection 1602

Borie Family
Papers

1791-1888, n.d.

8 boxes, 6 vols., 5 lin. feet

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Abstract

John Joseph (J. J.) Borie, son of John and Elizabeth (Chambert) Borie, immigrated to the United States from his home in Villeneva, France, in the early 1800s and pursued a mercantile career in the trade house of Laborde Millet. When his business brought him to Philadelphia, J. J. boarded at a popular lodge owned by Elizabeth Beauveau, who, in 1802, had escaped the atrocities of the Haitian Revolution with her five daughters. J. J. married one of Elizabeth's daughters, Sophie in 1808, and the two established a permanent residence in Philadelphia, near 4th and Spruce Streets. J. J. also opened his own self-named importing and shipping business, and a cotton mill in Manayunk with his brother-in-law Peter Laguerenne, which was known as Borie & Laguerenne. J. J. and Sophie had twelve children together, the most notable of whom was their eldest son Adolph, who followed his father into mercantilism. Adolph also held several noteworthy appointments including president of the Bank of Commerce in 1848, director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, and Secretary of the Navy in the cabinet of Ulysses S. Grant. He served in this latter appointment for only four months, but remained close friends with the Grants and even briefly joined them on their European excursion from 1878 to 1879. Adolph died shortly after his return home from that trip in 1880. He was survived by his wife Elizabeth (nee McKean), and his estate was managed by his brother, Charles.

The Borie Family Papers span a period from 1791 to 1888, and document the professional lives and personal relationships of J. J. Borie and his son Adolph. They were both involved in several Philadelphia trade houses that shipped goods to France, Mexico, and South America. Commercial records additionally document J. J.'s cotton mill, which he owned in partnership with his brother-in-law Peter Laguerenne, and the experiences of several Saint Domingue merchants during the Haitian Revolution. Personal papers in the collection highlight the Bories' travels through Europe and Adolph Borie's close personal friendship with Ulysses S. Grant. Besides J. J. and Adolph Borie, other related individuals represented in this collection include Sophie Borie (wife of J. J. Borie); Susanna Beauveau Guibert (Sophie's sister) and her husband Elias; Charles L. Borie (one of J. J. Borie and Sophie Borie's sons), his wife Clementine McKean, and one of their sons Beauveau Borie. There are also a number of records at the end of the collection for which the creator could not be identified.

Background note

John Joseph Borie, son of John and Elizabeth (Chambert) Borie, grew up in the town of Villenea, France, where he was born in August 1776. Very little is known about his life prior to his coming to the United States, but by 1804 he had immigrated to pursue a mercantile career under the watchful eye of the Philadelphia merchant, Laborde Millet. John traveled to various ports for this enterprise including New Orleans, Wilmington, New York, and Philadelphia. It was during one of his Philadelphia visits that J. J. stayed in the boarding house of Elizabeth Beauveau, where he met his future wife, Sophie.

Elizabeth Beauveau (nee Brown) and her five daughters had arrived in Philadelphia from Cap Francois in 1802. Elizabeth had been born in England in 1764 and wed Frenchmen Jean Pierre Hyacinth Beauveau, who was born on the island of St. Vincent in 1756. It is unclear when or how these two met for the first time, but their wedding took place in 1784 in Philadelphia's Old Swedes Church. Jean Pierre was a merchant and the couple alternated their time between Philadelphia and Cap Francois for Jean Pierre's business. All of their children (Sophie, Ann Emily, Susanna Rose, Edward Peter, and twins Maria Louisa and Eliza Helen) were baptized in Philadelphia, but two of the girls, Sophie and Ann Emily, were born in Cap Francois.

Jean Pierre and Elizabeth's last stay in Cap Francois was in 1802, during the Haitian Revolution. Jean Pierre died before they were able to escape, leaving his wife and their five daughters to fend for themselves (son Edward Peter had died in 1796.) Elizabeth was a diligent woman and was able to secure passage for her family on the last boat leaving for New York, where they landed after a six week voyage and untold hardships. They later traveled back to Philadelphia where Elizabeth supported her family by operating a boarding house. All five of her daughters married men who lodged there.

Sophie Beauveau and J. J. Borie were married in 1808, following which they bought a house at 265 South 4th Street and had twelve children together. They also later purchased a farm called "Eaglesfield," located in present day Fairmount Park, where they spent their summers. Their children were Adolph Edward, Emily Maria, Sophie, John Charles Beauveau, Elizabeth, Charles Louis, Maria, Eliza, John Joseph, Louisa, Peter Henry, and Josephine. J. J. Borie also had one illegitimate daughter, Celena, with Marie Rose Ai'mee prior to his marriage to Sophie.

J. J. Borie became a merchant of importance and opened his own self-named general shipping, trading, and importing business. In the 1820s he also opened a large cotton mill with his brother-in-law Peter Laguerenne in Manayunk, Pennsylvania, which was known as Borie & Laguerenne. In 1834, J. J. became ill with a plaguing cough and lung trouble, and he, his wife Sophie, and one of their daughters Sophie traveled to Europe where it was hoped that the climate would help improve his condition. J. J. died in Marseille a few months after their arrival and was buried there until 1866, when his eldest son Adolph had his father's body exhumed and shipped back to Philadelphia, where it was reburied in the Borie family grave plot.

Adolph Borie was born in 1809 and became one of the most notable of J. J. and Sophie Borie's children. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1825, following

which he went abroad to France to complete his education and to travel. He returned to Philadelphia in 1828 and became a partner in his father's merchant business, which was renamed J. J. Borie & Son. Following his father's death, Adolph also partnered in two other trading firms with his brothers-in-law Henry Bohlen and Henry Pratt McKean. Those trade houses were known as Borie & Bohlen and McKean, Borie, & Company.

Throughout his career, Adolph earned a reputation as a respectable business man, and was elected president of the Bank of Commerce in 1848. He was also a manager of the Philadelphia Saving Fund, manager of Pennsylvania Hospital, director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, president of the Philadelphia Club, and a member of the Board of Trade. In 1858, he was also elected a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and later became a member of the American Philosophical Society. Adolph was also very interested in civic matters and was a very generous supporter of the Republican Party. During the Civil War he equipped and financed many of the troops for the front, and in 1862 was one of the original founders of the Union League. He also established friendships with several influential men including General Ulysses S. Grant. The two were so close that when Grant was elected president of the United States in 1869, he appointed Adolph secretary of the navy, even though he was not qualified for the job. Although he was flattered, Adolph resigned from the appointment after four months, citing poor health as his reason for resignation.

Adolph and his wife Elizabeth (nee McKean, married in 1839), remained close friends with the Grants and often visited them at the White House. They also invited the Grants to visit them at their country home at Torresdale, located on the Delaware River. Adolph and Elizabeth also frequently used their home there, which they called "The Dell," to entertain their nieces and nephews, because they had no children of their own. In 1879, Adolph briefly joined the Grants on their European excursion, and passed away shortly after his return home in 1880. His estate was managed by his brother Charles.

Scope & content

The Borie Family Papers span a period from 1791 to 1888, n.d. and document the mercantile activities and personal lives of John Joseph Borie, his son Adolph, and some of their relatives and friends. Mercantile records, which include correspondence and business records, document John Joseph Borie's early mercantile career with the Philadelphia merchant Laborde Millet; his self-named general shipping, trading, and importing business; and his Manayunk cotton mill, which he operated with his brother-in-law Peter Laguerenne. Adolph Borie assisted his father in the last two endeavors, and was also associated with two other trade houses, Borie & Bohlen and McKean, Borie & Company, following his father's death. All of the Borie trade houses shipped goods between Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans, France, Mexico, and several South American states. Almost all of the commercial materials in this collection are written in French. There is also a healthy amount of correspondence and business records documenting the experiences of several Saint Domingue merchants during the Haitian Revolution. Individuals and trade houses represented in this grouping are Jean Claude Saluaze, Dupuche & Ducasse, Lewden & Duhamel, and Richard Gernon. The records belonging to Dupuche & Ducasse are especially informative; they supplied goods to the

Haitian troops, and among their records are account statements with Toussaint L'Ouverture and General Paul Valette. General Valette's personal journal is also present.

Personal papers in this collection are especially informative of the close family ties between members of the Borie family as well as their close personal friendships. Additionally, Adolph's correspondence from 1825 to 1829 documents his studies and travels through France, and his parents' travels through Europe from 1833 to 1834. The trip had been scheduled in an attempt to rejuvenate his father's health, but J. J. Borie died on that excursion. Several papers in the collection document the dispersal of his estate, and the law suit Roge vs. Borie, which was issued by J. J.'s illegitimate daughter Celina Roge, over the uneven distribution of the inheritance. Adolph's correspondence also documents his close friendship with Ulysses S. Grant, who appointed Adolph secretary of the navy during his first term as president. Adolph is also represented by a few photographs.

Other members of the Borie family represented in this collection by personal correspondence or estate papers include Sophie Borie (wife of J. J. Borie); Susanna Beauveau Guibert (Sophie's sister) and her husband Elias; Charles L. Borie (one of J. J. Borie and Sophie Borie's sons), his wife Clementine McKean, and one of their sons Beauveau Borie. There are a number of records at the end of the collection, including some genealogical materials, for which the creator could not be identified.

Overview of arrangement

Series I	John Joseph Borie, 1803-1866, n.d. a. Correspondence, 1803-1840, n.d. b. Business papers, 1805-1840, n.d. c. Miscellaneous, 1825-1866, n.d.	1.5 boxes, 5 volumes, 1 FF
Series II	Adolph Borie, 1825-1886, n.d. a. Correspondence, 1825-1886, n.d. b. Miscellaneous, 1843-1880, n.d.	1.5 boxes, 1 FF
Series III	Roge v. Borie, 1802-1885, n.d.	1 box
Series IV	Other family members, 1806-1888, n.d. a. Sophie Borie, 1809-1877, n.d. b. Charles Borie, 1832-1886, n.d. c. Clementine Borie, 1857-1858 d. Beauveau Borie, 1886-1888 e. Elias and Susanna (Beauveau) Guibert, 1806-1809	1.5 boxes
Series V	Saint Domingue, 1791-1808, n.d. a. Jean Claude Saluaze, 1797-1808, n.d. b. Dupuche & Ducasse, 1791-1805, n.d. c. Miscellaneous, 1797-1805, n.d.	2 boxes, 3 FF
Series VI	Miscellaneous, 1794-1888, n.d.	1 box, 1 volume, 2 FF

Series description

Series 1. John Joseph Borie, 1803-1866, n.d. (Boxes 1-2, Vols. 1-5, FF 1)

a. Correspondence, 1803-1840, n.d.

Commercial correspondence (both incoming and outgoing) in this subseries is almost entirely written in French, and documents the business endeavors of John Joseph (J. J.) Borie, who traded a variety of goods including silks, indigo, and coffee to ports in France (mostly Bordeaux and St. Etienne) and the Gulf of Mexico from 1803 until his death in 1834. Letters shed light on Borie's business partnerships, foreign contacts, the value of the goods he traded, and the difficulties affecting trade in French and Gulf ports as a result of the Napoleonic Wars.

Borie's earliest trade endeavors can be found in the third-party correspondence dating from 1803 to 1805, which is addressed to Laborde Millet. Millet operated a trade house out of Philadelphia ports, and received correspondence from his contacts, who were mostly stationed in Bordeaux. Laborde was responsible for managing operations in Philadelphia while Borie occasionally traveled for this business. Some of Borie's letters to Laborde are addressed from New Orleans, New York, and Wilmington. Also relating to Borie's employment with Millet is a letterbook dated 1804, which contains copies of correspondence sent to contacts in Bordeaux, France, (B. Bigourdan of the firm Bigourdan & Plantier, and Charles Daguson) and New Orleans, Louisiana (Borie Jeune and Messr. Rouquette).

Other noteworthy correspondence is from Borie's nephew Pierre Cedic, who wrote to his uncle from his home in Villeneuve, France in 1815, to apply for a position with the Borie trade house. Borie hired his nephew to travel aboard the ship *Eagle* to St. Etienne, where he was responsible for trading Borie satins and indigo. Cedic wrote frequently to his uncle from 1817 to 1818 about his business activities, which were mostly unsuccessful. Letters from 1818 document Borie reprimanding Cedic for missing cargo, which Cedic blamed on fellow merchant Messr. Del Gustier. Shortly after the incident, Cedic resigned from his duties, but asked his uncle for a significant loan so that he could remain in St. Etienne and start his own ribbon business. It is unclear if Borie loaned his nephew the money, but Cedic's last letter to his uncle is dated 1821 from St. Etienne.

The remaining outgoing correspondence and the letterbooks in this subseries documents J. J. Borie's partnership with his brother-in-law, Peter Laguerenne. The two operated a cotton mill out of Manayunk, Pennsylvania and traded their goods with several United States cities including New York, Baltimore, Savannah, and New Orleans, and with traders in the following overseas ports: Liverpool, Havre, Lyons, Calcutta, Alvarado, and Vera Cruz. Most of the letters document the exchange of goods, however a few of the letters from 1832 also document claims issued by Borie and Laguerenne against the Mexican government for overcharged duties. Most of the correspondence relating to this incident is between Louis McLane and Anthony Butler, who was the Charge d'affaires of the United States in Mexico. A few of these letters are written in Spanish.

b. Business papers, 1805-1840, n.d.

This subseries includes bills, receipts, promissory notes, account books, and legal papers, which document financial aspects of J. J. Borie's merchant activities. The legal papers document two suits issued by Borie & Laguerenne against fellow merchants Stone & Todd for unpaid debts, and against the Mexican government for overcharged duties on cotton goods imported to the Port of Alvarado. A few legal papers also document business agreements between Borie and Laguerenne stating their claims on their joint business, and a broadside, which was issued by Borie & Laguerenne employees in protest of wage cuts. Also present is a folder of Borie & Laguerenne silk samples.

c. Miscellaneous, 1825-1866, n.d.

This subseries is comprised of papers documenting J. J. Borie's death and the dispersal of his estate. Records include notes announcing his death, land papers, copies of his last will and testament, copies of business agreements between Borie and his partner and brother-in-law Peter Laguerenne, and financial records documenting the dispersal of his estate by Adolph Borie, who was the estate administrator and Borie's eldest son. There is also one folder of receipts documenting hospital bills paid by J. J.'s wife, Sophie Borie just before his death, and later his funeral expenses. J. J.'s body remained buried in Marseille, France until 1866, when his son Adolph had the body exhumed and shipped back to Philadelphia. The receipt for this transaction is also included in this subseries.

Series 2. Adolph Borie, 1825-1886, n.d. (Boxes 2-3, FF 2)

a. Correspondence, 1825-1886, n.d.

Adolph Borie was the first child born to J. J. and Sophie Borie, and his correspondence begins in 1825 when he was traveling to France to continue his education. He was 16 years old at the time and had just graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. While he was abroad he received several letters from his immediate family members, which document the Bories' close family ties. Adolph's father, J. J. Borie accompanied Adolph to New York where he set sail, and shortly after Adolph's departure J.J. wrote a letter to his son describing how proud he was of his accomplishments, that he would miss him a great deal, and signed the letter, "your best friend." Adolph also received affectionate letters from his mother, siblings, and aunts while he was abroad. Their letters offer insight into their daily activities (such as attending balls, watching the launching of ships, their schooling, and family health) and also provide descriptions of local Philadelphia news. J. J. and Sophie also regularly sent Adolph Philadelphia newspapers so that he could keep apprised of the happenings of his native city. Adolph received letters from his family until 1828, when he returned home from his studies.

Shortly after his return from France, Adolph began operating as a merchant with his father, and a few letters from 1830 to 1834 document their business endeavors under the firm name Mess J.J. Borie & Son. Correspondence is mostly from the Tampico (Mexico) firm Spritta, Hagedom & Company regarding shipments of silver dollars, and also from Theodore Ducoing, who was also a Mexican merchant. Ducoing and Adolph seem to have been good friends, but they were forced to dissolve their

business agreements as a result of Ducoing's tarnished business reputation. Ducoing expressed hope that they would some day be able to resume a business correspondence.

In 1834, Adolph became responsible for the family business when J. J. Borie traveled to Europe with his wife Sophie and one of their daughters (also named Sophie) in an attempt to regain his health. Most of Adolph's correspondence during this time period is from his mother and sister. Mother Sophie's correspondence describes J. J. Borie's deteriorating health as a result of a nagging cough and lung trouble, her tendencies toward depression because of her husband's illness, and her desire to return home to the rest of her children. She often requested that Adolph not mention the poor condition of the family business in his correspondence, because it only increased his father's anxiety. On a happier note, she also described the exciting offerings of Paris life, including their visits to the Louvre, St. Cloud, the Palace Luxembourg, and attending a military day parade. She also mentioned that his sister Sophie was often stared at in the streets of Paris, because there were few pretty women there. They had heard that most of the elegant women were staying in the countryside. Sister Sophie's letters echo the daily activities mentioned in her mother's epistles, and also describe her frustration that many of the activities she enjoyed, such as attending the Grand Opera, were cut short because of her father's illness.

In September 1834, the Bories traveled to Bordeaux and Marseille in a final attempt to improve J. J. Borie's health. J. J. died in Marseille on October 22, 1834, which is marked by a letter from sister Sophie, who began her epistle, "My dear brother and now our only protector." Mother Sophie also emphasized Adolph's new responsibility as the head of their family in her correspondence. Sophie and her daughter buried J. J. in Marseille, then traveled to Amsterdam, and returned to Philadelphia in December 1834.

From 1835 to 1869, there is very little correspondence. Most of Adolph's letters are from his brother-in-law Henry Bohlen, who became a partner in the Borie trade house after marrying Emily Borie in 1833. All of Bohlen's correspondence documents their joint business following J. J. Borie's death in 1834. Adolph and Bohlen traded gin and brandy and Bohlen's letters document the going rate of these two products and shipping information. In 1839, Bohlen addressed his letters to Adolph from Amsterdam, Paris, and St. Petersburg, where he was traveling for their business.

Other correspondence during this time period (1835 to 1869) is from Adolph's close friend John Ashurst (1835), who wrote to Adolph while he was in Paris for business; from his fiancée Elizabeth Dundas McKean (who signed her letters "Lizzy") regarding their engagement; and a few business letters (1850) documenting a claim issued by Adolph against the "Government of the two Sicilies." There is also sporadic personal correspondence from various Borie family members.

In 1869, Adolph was appointed secretary of the navy by President U. S. Grant, who had become a close personal friend. Adolph received several letters commending the

honor of such an appointment, but he retired from the position shortly after receiving it on account of his poor health and because he did not desire the responsibility. A copy of Borie's resignation letter and Grant's acceptance of Adolph's resignation are also included. After his resignation, Adolph continued to receive correspondence from his friends in the Executive Mansion. Most of these letters are from President Grant's Secretary, Horace Porter, who wrote on the president's behalf to thank Adolph for his support of the Republican Party and to coordinate social visits. Other interesting correspondence is from Secretary of State Hamilton Fish (1871) who discussed the specifics of an unpublicized treaty with Great Britain (later known as the Treaty of Washington); and from Henry D. Moore, who pleaded with Adolph to use his influence with President Grant to quell the mounting tensions between Hamilton Fish and the Russian Minister, Mr. Catecazy. Borie also received letters from his good friend Daniel Ammen, who was the chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department. He sent Adolph two persimmon trees as a gift, reported on Grant's well-being, and frequently described the happenings of the Executive Mansion.

A few of the letters are also from President Grant himself, who asked Adolph for a six-thousand dollar loan in November 1871. Some of Grant's letters also highlight his personal feelings about the presidency. On November 22, 1871 he wrote to Adolph lamenting the fact that he had to write his annual message, "I always feel unhappy when the time comes to commence the job of writing a message, and am miserable until it is completed. I believe I am lazy and don't get credit for it. The fact is circumstances have thrown me into an occupation incongenial to me. I tried very hard to draw you into the same vortex but you had more moral courage than I had and got out of it."

U. S. Grant continued to correspond with Adolph from 1873 to 1879, and this group of letters documents their close personal friendship. In 1873, Grant sent Adolph and Elizabeth Borie two colts as gifts, and in 1876 Grant offered Borie advice for purchasing California mining stocks. Mr. and Mrs. Grant also invited Adolph and Elizabeth Borie to accompany them on their travels throughout Europe from 1877 to 1879. Adolph briefly joined the Grants on their excursion in June 1879 and while they were traveling, Grant wrote to Elizabeth Borie thanking her for letting him borrow her husband.

Adolph's correspondence also documents two instances of his charitable giving. In 1872, he donated money to Harvard University to help them recover from the great Boston fire that year; and in 1874, he created a monthly stipend of 100 dollars for the Dupris sisters, a New York family who had had their fortunes stolen from them. Adolph Borie died in 1880, and letters dating after that event are addressed to Adolph's wife Elizabeth Borie and from Mr. and Mrs. Grant and others, who offered condolences for her loss.

b. Miscellaneous, 1843-1880, n.d.

This subseries is comprised of a few personal checks and receipts; a folder of legal papers documenting Adolph's dispersal of several of his sibling's estates; and a

variety of printed materials including calling cards, invitations, certificates, and newspaper clippings. Also present is a folder of photographs of Adolph Borie in his youth and old age.

Series 3. Roge vs. Borie, 1802-1885, n.d. (Boxes 3-4)

This subseries is comprised of correspondence, financial papers, and legal transcripts that document the suit Roge vs. Borie. This case was initiated in 1879 by Celina Roge (also known as Marie Francesca Roge, nee Borie) against the executors of the John Joseph Borie estate for withholding a portion of her inheritance. Celina Roge was born in 1805 to John Joseph Borie (J. J.) and Marie Rose Ai'mee. She claimed that her parents had been married when she was born and was therefore entitled to a larger portion of Borie's estate. During his lifetime, John Joseph Borie did acknowledge having an inappropriate relationship with Ai'mee for several years, but never recognized her as his spouse. Shortly after Celina's birth, Borie and Ai'mee ended their relationship and J. J. eventually wed Sophie Beauveau, with whom he had twelve children. J. J. Borie provided monetary support and schooling for Celina while he was alive, and frequently corresponded with her. In their letters however, he always referred to her as his niece and she addressed him as "oncle." Almost all of their correspondence is written in French.

Celina filed the suit in 1879, when she claimed that her mother, Marie Rose Ai'mee (later Marie Rose Poumaroux), told her that she and Borie had been married and that she left him "on account of his conjugal infidelities." The executors of the estate, Adolph Borie and later his brother Charles Borie denied the marriage rumors, although they never denied Celina's paternity. The case was eventually dismissed because of a lack of evidence.

Series 4. Other family members, 1806-1888, n.d. (Boxes 4-5)

a. Sophie Borie, 1809-1877, n.d.

Sophie Borie (nee Beauveau) married John Joseph Borie (J. J.) in 1809, and all of the records in this subseries date after that event. Her materials include a folder of personal letters from J. J. while he was away on business, a folder of miscellaneous notes, and three folders of records documenting the dispersal of her estate by her son and estate executor Adolph Borie.

b. Charles Borie, 1832-1886, n.d.

This subseries is comprised of two photographs of Charles Borie, a folder of miscellaneous legal documents, and correspondence from his brothers Henry and Adolph, and from his close friends, J. Mora Moss and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Field. Brothers Henry and Adolph wrote to Charles while he was traveling throughout Europe and Africa with his wife Clementine from 1857 to 1858, and again from 1872 to 1873. Both brothers wrote to him about their family's well-being, the family business, and stock purchases. From 1857 to 1858, they also frequently inquired after Clementine's health; she was supposedly quite ill. Also noteworthy are Adolph's descriptions of United States politics in his correspondence to Charles

from 1872 to 1873. Adolph's good friend, U. S. Grant, was president at the time. (See also series 2a.)

Charles's correspondence from J. Mora Moss attests to their close personal friendship. Moss's letters are addressed from Monte Video, Mexico, and later from Argentina, where he was trying to make a fortune for himself as a merchant. He intended to eventually return to the United States, and often asked Charles to attend to his affairs while he was away. His lengthy epistles also provide interesting descriptions of the civil unrest in the area, the Mexican countryside, and the Mexican people.

Charles also looked after the affairs of his good friends Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Field while they were traveling throughout Europe and Africa. Their letters are also full of vivid descriptions of their travels through Cairo, Paris, Rome, Venice, Florence, and Madrid, just to name a few.

c. Clementine Borie, 1857-1858.

Clementine Borie, wife of Charles Borie, is represented by two folders of correspondence from her sister Elizabeth Borie (wife of Adolph Borie) and her sister-in-law Eliza Borie Keating. Both watched after Clementine's children while she traveled throughout Europe with Charles from 1857 to 1858. Most of their letters report on the health and progress of Clementine and Charles's children, specifically their oldest son, Beauveau (Beau) Borie, who was attending school.

d. Beauveau Borie, 1886-1888.

Beauveau Borie was one of the sons born to Charles and Clementine Borie. He is represented by two folders of legal papers, which document his responsibilities as executor of his aunt Elizabeth D. Borie's estate; and a folder of condolence letters following the death of his father.

e. Elias and Susanna (Beauveau) Guibert, 1806-1809.

Susanna Guibert was J. J. Borie's sister-in-law. She and her second husband Elias resided in the French territory of Saint Pierre, near Newfoundland where Elias was a merchant. This subseries is comprised of a folder of correspondence from Susan to Elias (whom she affectionately called "Lilly."), while he was traveling on mercantile business to Philadelphia, New York, and New Orleans ports. Her correspondence spans a period of seven months (1808-1809) and in her last few letters, she describes Great Britain's takeover of the island. Elias also received some commercial correspondence from J. J. Borie and other merchants while he was abroad. Most of Elias' commercial letters are written in French.

Series 5. Saint Domingue, 1791-1809, n.d.. (Boxes 5-7, FF 3-5)

a. Jean Claude Saluaze, 1797-1808, n.d.

Jean Claude Saluaze was a merchant on the island of San Domingue during the Haitian Revolution, and records in this subseries document his experience during

that tumultuous time period. He later wed Susanna Beauveau, who was J. J. Borie's sister-in-law. All of the materials in this subseries are written in French.

Saluaze's commercial correspondence begins in 1798, just prior to the Haitian insurrection. Most of these early commercial letters document the going rate of goods, the receipt of shipments, and the remittance of bills. Saluaze traded with merchants in New Orleans, Charleston, Philadelphia, and New York. From 1800 to 1802, commercial letters began to inquire more about the state of trade as reports of the Revolution reached the United States. In 1802, war time conditions were so bad that Saluaze was forced to flee Saint Domingue for the United States, following which he received several letters inquiring after the state of his health, his trade house, and his fellow Saint Domingue merchants. During the insurrection, Saluaze's trade house had been ransacked and burned to the ground, and he lost most of his goods and fortunes. He noted that most of his fellow merchants had suffered the same fate. From 1803 to 1805, Saluaze attempted to rebuild his trade house in Philadelphia, which is documented by correspondence, bills, and receipts. It was there that he met his future wife Susanna Beauveau, whom he wed in 1804. He died shortly after their marriage and a few papers documenting the dispersal of his estate are also included in this subseries.

b. Dupuche & Ducasse, 1791-1805, n.d.

This subseries is comprised of the records of the Philadelphia merchant house Dupuche & Ducasse, which traded goods with commercial houses and with Haitian troops in Saint Domingue during the Haitian Revolution. Records in this subseries document Dupuche & Ducasse's clients, the goods they traded, and several law suits issued by them against Saint Domingue merchants for unfulfilled contracts. Records in this subseries include correspondence, bills, receipts, and some legal papers, and almost all of them are written in French. The connection between the Borie family and Dupuche & Ducasse is unclear. However, Dupuche & Ducasse did briefly correspond with the Saint Domingue merchant, Jean Claude Saluaze, who married J. J. Borie's sister-in-law, Susanne Beauveau.

Correspondence in this subseries begins in 1800, when Dupuche & Ducasse began writing to several of their Saint Domingue clients to gauge the state of trade in that area. Most of the correspondence they received in return discussed the poor trade conditions and the high cost of storing goods in the facilities that had not been burned to the ground during battles. Many of the Saint Domingue merchants who traded with Dupuche & Ducasse were forced to leave the area temporarily as a result of the poor conditions. However, Dupuche & Ducasse continued to honor army contracts in the Saint Domingue area from 1800 to 1803. Some of the goods Dupuche & Ducasse supplied to the armies included candles, onions, gin, wine, soap, flour, rice, pepper, sugar, and rum, just to name a few. Account records document goods ordered and received by Governor General Toussaint L'Ouverture and General Valette. Also relating to General Valette is his personal journal in which he documented the conditions of his troops and their movements, and some personal correspondence from his wife and children.

Dupuche & Ducasse's legal papers in this subseries document suits issued by them in 1806 over unpaid contracts. Legal papers documenting the following cases are included in this subseries: Stephen Dupuche vs. James Gillespie, Dupuche vs. Chavannes, and Dupuche & Landestoy vs. Castanet & Barillon.

c. Miscellaneous, 1797-1805, n.d.

This subseries includes the records of merchants Lewden and Duhamel and Richard Gernon. Both of these individuals were merchants on the island of Saint Domingue during the Haitian Revolution and corresponded with contacts in the Philadelphia area. However, their connection to the Borie family could not be determined. Also included are a few records documenting business activities in Saint Domingue for which the creator could not be identified, including loose correspondence, an account book (1800-1802), a letterbook written by a merchant located in Cap Francois (1802), and several miscellaneous business records. All of these materials are written in French.

Series 6: Miscellaneous, 1794-1888, n.d. (Boxes 7-8, Vol. 6, FF 6-7)

This series is comprised of papers belonging to Julien Genevois, the Renshaw family, and Fournier Rostain. The connection between these individuals and the Borie family is unclear. Also present are some miscellaneous genealogical materials for which the creator could not be identified.

Merchant Julien Genevois is represented by two folders of correspondence that document his commercial activities from 1802 to 1805. Genevois traveled to several United States cities including Philadelphia, New York, and Boston and shipped the goods he purchased there back to France and Montreal, where most of his business contacts were located. Also included in Genevois's correspondence are personal notes from his family members who were all residing in France. They mostly reported on family news, and in 1805, to congratulate him on his nuptials to his cousin Marinette Berthault. Their wedding was held in Philadelphia.

Materials relating to the Renshaw family cover a period from 1794 to 1848 and include two folders of correspondence and one folder of miscellaneous legal papers. Members of the Renshaw family who are represented in this series include Richard and Mary Renshaw and their children Alice and Richard Jr. Early letters are mostly between Richard and Mary while they were temporarily separated. Richard and his daughter Alice resided in Philadelphia, where Alice was attending Mrs. Stinhaus's Seminary, while Mary and Richard Jr. stayed at the family home in Chester County. In the 1810s, Richard also began corresponding with various navy officers in an attempt to acquire promotions for his brothers James and Samuel Renshaw. Correspondence from 1820 to 1848 documents Richard and his son Richard Jr.'s legal careers and interests in politics.

Fournier Rostain is represented by several folders of correspondence dating from 1834 to 1846. All of Rostain's correspondence is addressed to him at his residence in Philadelphia, and is from his family members who were residing in Lyons, France. All of the letters are of a personal nature and all of the letters are written in French.

Separation report

None.

Related materials

None.

Bibliography

Subjects

Commission merchants – Haiti – 18th century
Commission merchants – Haiti – 19th century
Commission merchants – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Communication in marriage – 19th century
Contracts, Maritime – 19th century
Executors and administrators – 19th century
Fathers and sons – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Haiti – History – Revolution, 1791-1804
Illegitimate children
International trade – France – Bordeaux – 19th century
International trade – Haiti – 18th century
International trade – Haiti – 19th century
International trade – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Politicians – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Merchants – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Textile industry – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Transatlantic voyage – 19th century

Ammen, Daniel, 1820-1898
Bohlen, Henry
Borie, A.E. (Adolph Edward), 1809-1880
Borie, Beauveau
Borie, Charles Louis
Borie, Clementine
Borie, Elizabeth Dundas
Borie, Henry
Borie, John Joseph, 1776-1834
Borie, Sophie (mother)
Borie, Sophie
Cedie, Pierre
Ducoing, Theodore
Field, J. W.
Fish, Hamilton, 1808-1893
Genevois, Julien
Gernon, Richard

Grant, Ulysses S. (Ulysses Simpson), 1822-1885, Correspondence
Guibert, Elias
Guibert, Susanna
Laguerenne, Peter
Millet, Laborde
Moore, Henry D.
Moss, J. Mora
Porter, Horace, 1837-1921
Renshaw, Alice
Renshaw, Richard, 1772-1835
Roge, Celina
Rostain, Fournier
Saluaze, Jean Claude
Toussaint Louverture, 1743?-1803
Valete, Paul

Borie & Bohlen
Borie & Laguerenne
Dupuche & Ducasse
J. J. Borie
J. J. Borie & Son
Lewden & Duhamel
Roge vs. Borie

Administrative Information

Restrictions

None.

Acquisition information

Gift of Beauveau Borie, 1948.

Alternative format

None.

Preferred citation

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Box and folder listing

Series 1. John Joseph Borie. a. Correspondence

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1803	1	1
Correspondence	1804-1805	1	2
Correspondence	1806-1819	1	3
Correspondence	1820-1838, n.d.	1	4
Correspondence from Pierre Cedie	1815-1817	1	5
Correspondence from Pierre Cedie	1818-1821	1	6
Correspondence-Borie & Laguerenne	1822-1840	1	7
Correspondence (third party-Laborde)	1803-1805	1	8
Letterbook [item has been treated for mold]	1803-1809	vol. 1	
Letterbook	1804	1	9
Letterbook	1828-1833	vol. 2	
Letterbook	1829-1834	vol. 3	
Letterbook	1833-1834	vol. 4	

Series 1. John Joseph Borie. b. Business papers

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Bills and receipts	1805-1820	1	10
Bills and receipts	1805-1820	1	11
Account book	1805-1812	vol. 5	
Borie and Laguerenne-account book	1820	1	12
Borie and Laguerenne-claims against Stone & Todd	1822-1823	1	13
Borie and Laguerenne-claims against the Mexican government	1824-1840	1	14
Borie and Laguerenne-claims against the Mexican government	1824-1840	1	15
Silk samples	1831-1832, n.d.	1	16

Series 1. John Joseph Borie. c. Miscellaneous

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Death announcements	1834	1	17
Estate papers	1825-1832, n.d.	Flat File	FF 1
Estate papers	1831-1834	1	18

Estate papers	1831-1834	1	19
Estate papers	1837-1844	2	1
Estate papers	1855-1859	2	2
Estate papers	1865-1866	2	3
Receipts	1834-1866	2	4

Series 2. Adolph E. Borie. a. Correspondence

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1825	2	5
Correspondence	Jan.-May 1826	2	6
Correspondence	June-July 1826	2	7
Correspondence	Aug.-Oct. 1826	2	8
Correspondence	Nov.-Dec. 1826	2	9
Correspondence	Jan.-May 1827	2	10
Correspondence	June-Dec. 1827	2	11
Correspondence	1828	2	12
Correspondence	1830-1834	2	13
Correspondence	1835-1839	2	14
Correspondence	1840-1868	2	15
Correspondence	1869-1872	2	16
Correspondence	1873-1876	2	17
Correspondence	1877-1886, n.d.	2	18
Correspondence (from Henry Bohlen)	1830-1838	2	19
Correspondence (from Henry Bohlen)	1839	2	20
Correspondence (from Henry Bohlen)	1840-1841, n.d.	3	1
Correspondence (from U.S. Grant)	1869-1872	3	2
Correspondence (from U. S. Grant)	1873-1875	3	3
Correspondence (from U. S. Grant)	1876-1879	3	4
Correspondence (from U. S. Grant)	1880-1882, n.d.	3	5

Series 2. Adolph E. Borie. b. Miscellaneous

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Legal papers	1846-1851, n.d.	3	6
Financial papers	1872-1873	3	7
Newspaper clippings and other printed materials	c. 1870-1880	3	8
Newspaper clippings	1869-1880, n.d.	Flat File	FF 2
Certificates	1843-1876	3	9
Calling cards	n.d.	3	10

Photographs	n.d.	3	11
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Series 3. Roge vs. Borie.

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1802-1804	3	12
Correspondence	1805-1806	3	13
Correspondence	1807-1820	3	14
Correspondence	1821-1832	3	15
Correspondence	1833-1839	3	16
Correspondence	1850-1854	3	17
Correspondence [items have been treated for mold]	1855-1862	3	18
Correspondence	1863-1881, n.d.	3	19
Correspondence (Celina Roge)	1823-1828	3	20
Correspondence (Celina Roge)	1829-1839	3	21
Correspondence (Celina Roge)	1840-1878, n.d.	3	22
Miscellaneous evidence	1804-1828	4	1
Miscellaneous evidence	1805-1885	4	2
Legal transcripts	1879-1885, n.d.	4	3
Miscellaneous legal papers	1883, n.d.	4	4
Bills and receipts	1844-1855, n.d.	4	5
Cancelled checks	1856-1864	4	6
Cancelled checks	1862-1878	4	7

Series 4. Other family members. a. Sophie Borie

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1809-1823	4	8
Estate papers	1872-1877	4	9
Estate papers	1877	4	10
Estate papers	1877	4	11
Miscellaneous	n.d.	4	12

Series 4. Other family members. b. Charles L. Borie

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Photographs	n.d.	4	13
Correspondence from A. E. Borie	May-Oct. 1846	4	14
Correspondence from A. E. Borie	1857-1858	4	15
Correspondence from A. E. Borie	April-Aug. 1872	4	16

Correspondence from A. E. Borie	Sept.-Dec. 1872, 1873- 1874, n.d.	4	17
Correspondence from Henry Borie	1840,1857- 1858	4	18
Correspondence from Henry Borie	1873-1874	4	19
Correspondence from Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Field	1854-1860	4	20
Correspondence from J. Mora Moss	1847-1857	4	21
Miscellaneous correspondence	1866, 1867, 1880-1886	4	22
Miscellaneous legal papers	1832-1886	4	23

Series 4. Other family members. c. Clementine Borie

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence from Eliza Borie Keating	1857-1858	4	24
Correspondence from Elizabeth Borie	1857-1858	4	25

Series 4. Other family members. d. Beauveau Borie

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Condolence letters following death of Charles Borie	1886	5	1
Estate administration papers	1886-1887	5	2
Estate administration papers	1887-1888	5	3

Series 4. Other family members. e. Elias and Susanna (Beauveau) Guibert

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1806-1809	5	4

Series 5. Saint Domingue. a. Jean Claude Saluaze

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1797-1803	5	5
Correspondence	1800-1802	5	6
Correspondence	1800-1802	5	7
Correspondence	1802	5	8
Letterbook	1802-1803	5	9

Business papers	1800-1803	5	10
Business papers	1802-1804	5	11
Estate papers	1804-1808	5	12

Series 5. Saint Domingue. b. Dupuche & Ducasse

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1798-1805	5	13
Correspondence	1802-1803	5	14
Letterbook	1804	5	15
General Paul Valete-Correspondence	1791-1802	6	1
General Paul Valete-Correspondence	1791-1802	6	2
General Paul Valete-Correspondence	1791-1802	6	3
General Paul Valete-Military account book and personal journal	1801-1802	6	4
General Paul Valete-Account statements	1791-1799	Flat File	FF 3
Legal papers	1796-1803	6	5
Toussaint L'Ouverture-account book	1797-1800	Flat File	FF 4
Toussaint L'Ouverture-account records	1798-1802	6	6
Toussaint L'Ouverture-account records	1800	6	7
Business papers	1791-1802	6	8
Business papers	1798-1800	6	9
Business papers	1798-1805	6	10
Business papers	1800-1802	6	11
Business papers	1800-1804	6	12
Business papers	1800-1804	6	13
Bills and receipts	1800-1802	6	14
Bills and receipts	1800-1804	6	15

Series 5. Saint Domingue. c. Miscellaneous

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Lewden & Duhamel-Correspondence	1802	7	1
Lewden & Duhamel-Correspondence	1802	7	2
Richard Gernon-Correspondence	1802	7	3
Richard Gernon-Legal papers [item has been treated for mold]	1801	7	4
Correspondence	1800-1803	7	5
Letterbook	1802	7	6
Account book	1800-1802	7	7

Business journals	1801	7	8
Business papers	1797-1805	7	9
Business papers	1797-1805	7	10
Business papers	1798-1803	7	11
Business papers [item has been treated for mold]	1798-1803	7	12
Legal contracts	1793	Flat File	FF 5
Legal contracts	1798-1790	7	13
Shipping papers	1800-1805	7	14

Series 6. Miscellaneous

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Julien Genevois-Correspondence	1802-1805	7	15
Julien Genevois-Correspondence	1804-1805	7	16
Richard Renshaw-Correspondence	1794-1820	8	1
Richard Renshaw-Correspondence	1820-1848, n.d.	8	2
Richard Renshaw-Miscellaneous legal papers	1832-1848	8	3
Fournier Rostain-Correspondence	1834-1838	8	4
Fournier Rostain-Correspondence	1841-1843	8	5
Fournier Rostain-Correspondence	1844-1846	8	6
Fournier Rostain-Miscellaneous	1821-1847, n.d.	8	7
Miscellaneous correspondence	1797-1805, n.d.	8	8
Account book	1802	8	9
French calling cards	n.d.	8	10
Printed materials	1836-1869, n.d.	Flat File	FF 6
Printed materials	n.d.	8	11
Genealogical materials	1807-1888	8	12
Genealogical materials	n.d.	vol. 6	
Genealogical materials	n.d.	8	13
Genealogical materials	n.d.	Flat File	FF 7