



The Historical
Society of
Pennsylvania

Collection 1890

Irvine-Newbold Family
Papers

1766-1955 (bulk 1775-1880)
77 boxes, 232 vols., 60 lin. feet

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Abstract

While surveying northwestern Pennsylvania after the Revolutionary war to lay out towns and identify donation land for veterans like himself, General William Irvine (1741-1804) purchased a plot of land at the junction of Brokenstraw Creek and the Allegheny River. His eldest son, Callender Irvine (1775-1841), began to cultivate the land, established a general store nearby, and had a fine house built on a bluff overlooking the river. This plantation, known later as "Brokenstraw" or "Irvine," became both home and business headquarters for three generations of descendants. Callender's son, Dr. William A. Irvine (1803-1886), expanded the store and diversified the family business, adding an iron foundry, a saw mill, a woolen mill, and eventually a few oil wells. Though Dr. Irvine's ambitions exceeded his abilities, and he eventually went bankrupt and needed to be bought out by his father-in-law, Dr. Stephen Duncan, he retained enough land and business interests that not only his daughters, but his granddaughters, were able to support themselves on the proceeds. The farm remained active on a small scale into the 1950s, and Irvines lived on the estate until Esther Lowndes Newbold, the last of Callender Irvine's descendants, died there in 1963.

The Irvine-Newbold family papers document nearly two hundred years of the personal and professional lives of an elite Pennsylvania family with correspondence, financial records, military records, scrapbooks, diplomas and certificates, and photographs. Records of the patriarch, General William Irvine, emphasize his successful military career not only during the Revolutionary War, but also during the Whiskey Rebellion and the Fries Rebellion in the 1790s, and his instrumentality in settling the northwestern part of Pennsylvania during the 1780s. The varied careers of his sons Callender and William Neill Irvine are documented with personal and professional correspondence. The bulk of the papers, however, consist of the business records of Callender's son Dr. William A. Irvine. Also included are the personal correspondence and other documents of Dr. Irvine's wife Sarah Jane Duncan, their daughters Margaret (called Min) and Sarah, and the five daughters Sarah had with her husband Thomas Newbold. The collection is rich in information on the military and political history of the United States from the Revolution through the War of 1812, and the business and social history of Pennsylvania in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Some military records and correspondence of an unrelated General James Irvine (1735-1819) are also contained in the Irvine-Newbold Family Papers.

Background note

William Irvine, patriarch of the Pennsylvania Irvines, was born in Ireland on November 3, 1741. As a young man, he studied medicine in Dublin, and soon after served as a surgeon in the British navy during the Seven Years War. He emigrated to the American colonies in the early 1760s and established a medical practice in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. In 1772 he married Ann Callender, daughter of Robert Callender, a prominent citizen of Carlisle. Captain Callender owed his prominence not only to his success in trade and land speculation, but to his significant role in “frontier defense” (in conflict with the native Americans). William held his father-in-law in great esteem, and named his first child “Callender” in honor of Robert.

As tensions between the American colonies and the British government escalated during the 1770s, William allied himself with the colonial cause. When war broke out, he served as the colonel in command of the 6th Pennsylvania regiment. He was present at the Battle of Three Rivers, in May 1776, which represented the Americans’ last attempt to strike at the British in Canada and rally the French-Canadian colonists to their cause. The battle, like the entire northern campaign, was monumentally unsuccessful. William was captured by the British, along with a large number of his fellow officers and men.

After a few months of imprisonment, he was released on parole after signing a pledge of non-interference with the activities of the British army. Though still technically a prisoner, and barred from rejoining his regiment or taking any action to support the American cause, he was allowed to return home to Carlisle. Exactly how closely he kept the terms of his parole is not clear; he remained in constant correspondence with members of the Continental Army, but did remain at home in Carlisle. Finally, in May 1778, William’s superiors succeeded in formally exchanging him for a British prisoner of war, freeing him to resume active military service.

In 1779 William was promoted to brigadier general, and began corresponding regularly with George Washington about military recruitment and strategy. Their correspondence continued throughout the war. “I am obliged to you for [your advice],” Washington wrote to William in 1782. “I wish always that you would propose to me any enterprizes you may think of advantage and my endeavours shall not be wanting to promote them.”

In 1781 William received a new assignment: the command of Fort Pitt (which would later become Pittsburgh) and the defense of the western frontier of Pennsylvania. At Fort Pitt he had few dealings with the British, but had to work at keeping the peace between European settlers and local Native American tribes. Settlers from the surrounding area frequently appealed for him to send soldiers to defend their farms, and when he could not comply, William and his officers risked being accused of being pro-Indian, a dangerous and socially damaging charge.

Throughout his military career, William maintained regular correspondence with his wife Ann, as well as with his children as soon as they were old enough to reply. Even from a distance, he was intimately involved in the administration of the family household,

including such details as hiring servants and conducting the children's education. Ultimately, Ann and William had eight children who lived to adulthood, and may have had more. William's daughters Elizabeth, Mary Bullen, and Rebecca married into the Reynolds, Lewis, and Fayssoux families, while his sons Callender, William Neill, and John Woods all had successful careers including business and military service. William's son Armstrong had a distinguished military career, but died relatively young. Little is known of William's fifth son, James, a twin to John Woods.

After the war, William remained active in public life. He directed the distribution of donation lands to veterans, was twice elected to Congress, served in the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, and was one of the commissioners who settled financial accounts between the states and the new federal government. In the 1790s, he had a significant role in laying out towns in western Pennsylvania. During this period, he purchased several tracts of land at the junction of the Allegheny River and Brokenstraw Creek, near what would become the town of Warren, Pennsylvania. This land became a focal point for the Irvine family's careers and lives over the next four generations. William himself did not, however, have the opportunity to develop the land to any significant degree. He was soon seriously distracted from both his purchase and his work as a town planner by the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794.

The Whiskey Rebellion arose in response to Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton's economic plan, which included an excise tax on liquor to fund the federal government. The excise tax fell particularly heavily on western Pennsylvania, where whiskey was a valuable cash crop, as it was more easily sold and transported than the grain from which it was made. Even more than the farmers of western Pennsylvania resented the tax, however, they resented the power of excise men to enter private property to inspect stills, and most of all the fact that when a man was accused of failing to pay the levy, he had to make the long and arduous journey over the mountains to the federal court at Philadelphia. When the discontented parties began to riot in protest, the federal government responded strongly, establishing a precedent of federal military power.

William's experience with western Pennsylvania made him sympathetic to the rebels, but he supported the federal government. He returned to the army as part of a large – indeed, disproportionately large – company organized to put down the riots and rebellion. Though William complained that the troops under his command were poorly trained and even more poorly supplied, he successfully led them through the brief campaign and home again.

In the late 1790s, William took up arms one last time, in response to another rebellion. During 1797, rising tensions between France and the United States led the American government to seek financing with which to improve the military and prepare for possible war. In order to raise the budgeted amount, Congress levied a tax on houses, slaves, and other property. In Pennsylvania, the tax became known as the "Window Tax," referring to the fact that the number of windows in a house and the number of panes of glass in each window formed part of the property assessment.

Citizens of Pennsylvania responded poorly to the tax, and some refused to pay. In Quakertown, a man called John Fries assembled a company of armed men and began obstructing the tax assessors as they attempted to carry out their work. Some assessors were run out of towns, while others were imprisoned. President Adams ordered troops to stop the actions and arrest the men responsible. Ever a patriot, William joined the company marching for Quakertown, though he wrote to a friend, "The rust of time and age creeping on me, will I fear make me awkward in this business." Despite his misgivings, however, William came safely through this military campaign as well.

Though the Fries Rebellion marked William's last active military service, he continued to work with the military. In 1801, he was appointed superintendent of military stores in Philadelphia. His position included not only coordinating the acquisition and distribution of food, clothing, and other supplies for the armed services, but also overseeing the Pennsylvania branch of the government program for trade with Native Americans, earning him the secondary title of Agent for Trade with the Indian Nations. "The principle of the trade," William wrote, "is to furnish the Indians with goods at... moderate prices... [in order] to manifest the Liberality & Friendship of the U.S. and thus by the ties of Interest & gratitude secure their attachments, and lay the foundation of a lasting peace." The trade was accomplished through subordinate agents, sometimes called factors, distributed throughout western Pennsylvania. William's son Callender was one of these factors, until he succeeded to the superintendent position upon William's death in 1804.

Callender Irvine, William's eldest son and ultimately heir to the land at Brokenstraw, was born in 1775. He first began to act as his father's surrogate at the age of seventeen, when a political appointment required William to move with his wife Ann and the younger children to Philadelphia, leaving Callender to administer the family property in Carlisle. William gave Callender detailed instructions in frequent letters, but the young man had responsibility for maintaining and settling accounts with local tradesmen.

Callender's early academic career gave little indication of his future success in life. He had only modest success at, and enthusiasm for, studies at Dickinson College in Carlisle and reading law in Philadelphia with Jared Ingersoll. It was not until his father entrusted him with evaluating and improving the land at Brokenstraw Creek that Callender found a task that suited him. With the aid of a free black servant named Tom, Callender cleared land and built a small cabin, thereby maintaining the family's ownership of the property. Though once again he was subject to his father's instructions via often-detailed letters, Callender was soon also offering suggestions about how to manage the property. The Brokenstraw lands captured Callender's heart and imagination, but their full development would fall not to him, but to the next generation.

After a brief stint in the army, during which Callender's health was so poor that he was rarely able to serve with his regiment, he became an agent or factor in the Indian trade program headed by his father. He was assigned to a post at Erie. With the security of that position, he married Patience Elliott, and within a few years joyfully greeted the appearance of his only child, a son, William A. Irvine. When the elder William died in 1804, Callender succeeded him not only in his professional role, but also as head of the

family. His four youngest brothers and sister were still children, none older than twelve, and they needed guidance, education, and most of all money to maintain them in the style befitting a family of the Irvines' position. His mother and his unmarried sister Ann also needed support. Callender, Patience and little William A. rejoined the rest of the family in Philadelphia to take up the leadership of the family.

Business and family, and especially family finances, occupied Callender far more than politics. Throughout his adult life, providing for and advising his family seemed to be his primary concern. Yet Callender's position as *paterfamilias* was not without strain. William Neill, the next oldest son, seemed to chafe at Callender's efforts to advise him, and the two were estranged for a time. Many of his siblings often had to ask him for money, which strained feelings on all sides. Callender also faced painful and delicate decisions, as when his brother Armstrong asked whether or not he should marry a young woman when her father was opposed to the match. Callender counseled that the couple should wait and attempt to wear down the father's resistance, but that in any event he would welcome the lady as a sister. The conclusion of the relationship is unknown; sadly, Armstrong died single only a few years later.

Callender remained deeply interested in the development of his Brokenstraw property, despite his distance from it. He leased the land to a succession of farmers, of whom Adam Shutt had the longest tenure, who worked the land and improved the property to his specifications. He purchased adjoining tracts from other landholders, gave Shutt (or his successors) charge of livestock including oxen, sheep, and horses, and had a number of buildings constructed, including a house on a bluff overlooking the Allegheny river. Irvines would live at that site for three generations to come, though Callender himself would never live there. He transferred parcels of land to his son William A. Irvine as early as 1825, and when Callender died in 1841 all the property passed to his heir.

Callender's brother William Neill Irvine, born in 1782, had a dual career as a lawyer and an army officer. In the early 1800s he lived with Callender in Erie, then settled in Carlisle, practicing law in both locations. Around 1810 he married Julianna Galbraith, who gave him several children, including Galbraith A. Irvine, who would later become the business partner of Callender's son, his cousin, William A. Irvine.

In 1808 William Neill was appointed captain of a light artillery regiment, with responsibility for recruiting new soldiers for the Pennsylvania militia. Even after his promotion to colonel and/or adjutant general of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during the war of 1812, recruitment continued to be a primary aspect of his career. It was often difficult work, especially during the war, and William Neill had to juggle it with other responsibilities including serving on courts-martial. When the war ended, William Neill oversaw the reduction of the army to peacetime numbers, and then established himself in law practice in Harrisburg. He served for several years as deputy attorney-general for Dauphin County, and died at Harrisburg in 1854.

The youngest children of General William were the twins James and John Woods Irvine, born in 1796. Almost nothing is known of James. He died, presumably unmarried, at Carlisle in 1848. John Woods also never married, but he had a varied career as a doctor

and businessman, both in Philadelphia and in northwestern Pennsylvania. In 1816, John Woods, then twenty years old, entered into partnership with his brother Callender and with Robinson R. Moore of Philadelphia to establish a general store on the eastern side of Brokenstraw Creek. John Woods and Moore lived at the site, while Callender was a remote partner, possibly coordinating the shipment of goods from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, but leaving the daily administration to his partners. In 1818 a bridge was built over Brokenstraw Creek near the store, which increased the trade significantly, to the pleasure of the partners. John Woods also practiced medicine in the area until about 1830, but died in Philadelphia in 1832.

Little is known of the Irvine sisters Ann, Elizabeth, Mary Bullen, and Rebecca (sometimes spelled Rebekah). The eldest sister Ann never married, but remained a member of her father's household and later of her brother Callender's. Elizabeth married Dr. James Reynolds of Philadelphia, but after only three years of marriage he died, and she, too, returned to live with her family. Mary Bullen married Charles W. Lewis, and had three children who remained close to their cousin William A. Irvine. Rebecca married Peter (or Pierre) Simons Fayssoux, and had eleven children of whom at least ten lived to adulthood. Her oldest daughter, Mary Lewis Fayssoux, married John Chew Leiper; the children of this line remained close to Callender Irvine's descendants over several generations.

William A. Irvine (1803-1886), son of Callender and grandson of General William, was a doctor, a gentleman farmer, and a would-be entrepreneur who attempted almost every industry possible at his place and time. He grew up in Philadelphia, attending first Sanderson's Seminary, and later the University of Pennsylvania, from which he earned a medical degree in 1824. Shortly after graduation, he settled on the family property at Brokenstraw. There he quickly established a post office, a grist mill, and a saw mill, all conveniently located close to the house his father had built on the bluff. In 1831, he entered into partnership with his cousin Galbraith A. Irvine (son of William Neill Irvine) to take over the general store by Brokenstraw Bridge that his father and uncle had established in 1815.

Though he had no siblings, during his youth and young adulthood, William A. enjoyed frequent interaction with his large circle of cousins. In 1833 he married Sarah Jane Duncan, the daughter of Dr. Stephen Duncan. Dr. Duncan had been a prominent citizen of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, before the lure of the burgeoning cotton industry lured him south, and led him to establish a plantation at Natchez, Mississippi. When Sarah Jane's mother, the former Margaret Ellis of Louisiana, died, she and her brother John were sent to Philadelphia, where their unmarried aunt Emily Duncan raised them, and where Sarah Jane and William A. met.

William A.'s marriage compelled him to make his home in Philadelphia for several years, though the couple spent every summer at Brokenstraw, now also called Irvine or, occasionally, Irvineton. After the birth of Margaret Ellis Irvine in 1835 and Callender in 1838, William A. judged that the time was right to move the family out to the farm. Sarah Jane missed her Aunt Emily, but as a devout Presbyterian she was happy to be able to establish a Sunday School to teach Christian precepts to local children who had

little access to church. As a present for her, William A. ordered the construction of a small stone church on their property, and Sarah Jane, through Aunt Emily, eagerly began inquiries for a pastor willing to live in their remote corner of Pennsylvania. Sadly, the harsher climate of the northwest weakened her already-fragile health, and in June of 1839 she died not long after delivering a second daughter, Sarah Duncan Irvine. Her pastor from Philadelphia, Dr. H.A. Boardman, praised her, saying, "Her Christian character was so matured, her zeal for religion so enlightened, fervent, & fruitful, & her temper under her repeated & protracted sicknesses, so patient & submissive, that we are happily left in no uncertainty as to her preparation for her last change."

After Sarah Jane's death, William A. reluctantly decided to send first Margaret (called Min) and baby Sarah, and later young Callender as well, to live in Philadelphia with their Great-Aunt Emily. "I was very much indisposed to part with them indeed," he wrote to his own parents, "but they needed more carefull nursing & watching than I could give them latterly which reconciled me to it." Indeed, William A. was very busy, not only with his store, now expanded to several locations, the lumber mill, and the grist mill, but also with his candidacy for a congressional seat.

An opponent in the congressional race was his cousin and business partner Galbraith A. Irvine, the son of his uncle William Neill Irvine. Though neither was successful in the election, the competition destroyed their partnership and put a lasting chill on their relationship. William A. wrote, "With [Galbraith] I shall of course have no intercourse & shall for the future think less of him." He replaced Galbraith with Robinson R. Moore of Philadelphia, who was eminently qualified for the position, as he had founded the general store with William A.'s father and his uncle John Woods Irvine. During the next few years, William A. further expanded his business interests with an iron foundry and a woolen mill, as well as additional lumber mills.

Anxious that her care for the children should meet with William A.'s approval, Emily wrote to him at least once a week, and sometimes more often, during the first years that they lived with her. She gave detailed accounts of the children's activities, health, and behavior, with particular attention to the development of appropriate habits and the avoidance of bad influences. As the children grew, she pressed him more and more for guidance about their education. William A. was content to put Min and Sarah entirely in Aunt Emily's hands, but from the time young Callender was four or five, he kept the boy at his side as much as possible. Callender studied with a private tutor at Brokenstraw, and learned from going about with his father on his daily business. Sadly, Callender died at age thirteen in a shooting accident.

Young Callender's death marked the beginning of William A.'s decline. His finances, never very secure due to his propensity for branching out into so many areas, grew shaky, and poor investments in the Buckingham Gold Company tipped him into bankruptcy in late 1854. His father-in-law, Dr. Stephen Duncan, came to his rescue, buying William A. out entirely. Dr. Duncan, to his later chagrin, yielded to William A.'s pleas for the land not to be sold, and instead allowed William A. to continue his business as usually, though now nominally as Dr. Duncan's agent. Unsurprisingly, William A. was no more prosperous as an agent than he had been as his own man. Finally, in 1862, Dr.

Duncan conveyed the ownership of the Irvine property to Min and Sarah, for them to dispose of as they saw fit. He also named them the beneficiaries of a \$100,000 trust, which he hoped would generate enough interest for them to live on. With that, he hoped, they would be secure.

William A. never really recovered from his financial ruin. The 1859 discovery of oil on a parcel of land near Tideoute, owned first by William A., then by Dr. Duncan, and ultimately by Min, offered some hope, but rather than sell the plot, he attempted to develop it himself, and became ensnared in a lawsuit with men he had hired to survey the land and sell drilling rights. In the end, the family realized little profit from the oil wells.

William A. was relatively unmoved by the Civil War that shook the nation in the 1860's. His concern lay, as it ever had, with his family, his business, and with Brokenstraw. He took more note of the need to convey his property to Sarah and Min. Around 1860, the sisters partitioned the land; Sarah took the family house and farm, while Min's portion was across the creek. She and her husband, Thomas Montgomery Biddle, whom she married in 1857, built a new house for themselves and their three daughters. Min took an interest in the oil and lumber businesses that her father still had his hand in, while Sarah concerned herself with running the farm and, later, raising the five daughters from her marriage to Thomas Newbold.

Despite his financial ruin, William A. passed his last years happily, in the house he had improved on the land he loved, surrounded by children and grandchildren, still pleasantly occupied with his businesses and schemes, and enjoying the time to delve a little into American history. He became active in the Society of the Cincinnati, an organization of Revolutionary War veterans and their descendants, made donations to the New York Historical Society and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and corresponded with historians writing books and papers about the Revolution. He responded generously to queries about his illustrious grandfather, often sending packets of his papers to gentlemen who wished to examine them. William A. Irvine died at Brokenstraw in 1886, survived by his daughters Margaret (Min) and Sarah.

Margaret Ellis Irvine, the first child of William A. Irvine and Sarah Jane Duncan, was born in Philadelphia in 1835. Like many women of her generation, Min was an enthusiastic keeper of scrapbooks, in which she pasted poems and articles clipped from newspapers. In 1857, when Min was twenty-two, she married Thomas Montgomery Biddle. They built a house on Min's portion of the Brokenstraw property, where she raised their three daughters, Emily, Lydia, and another Sarah, after Thomas died in 1864. The Biddles also had a winter home in Washington, D.C. As a widow, Min took an active role not only in managing the property she inherited from her husband but also with aiding her father in his oil and lumber business endeavors. Min died in 1925, having lived to the age of ninety.

Though Min had three daughters, none of them had any progeny. The youngest, who bore the full weight of her ancestry in the name Sarah Duncan Irvine Biddle, died in 1877 at the age of fifteen. Emily, the eldest, married Sidney Augustus Staunton, a naval

officer from Washington, but she died without children. (Sidney, however, continued to make his home at Min's house in Washington and at the Biddle house near Brokenstraw until his death in 1939.) Only Lydia, the unmarried middle daughter, outlived her mother, dying in 1932.

Sarah Duncan Irvine was born at Brokenstraw in 1839, the youngest child of William A. Irvine and Sarah Jane Duncan. She married Thomas Newbold of Philadelphia in 1863, and the couple had five daughters before Thomas died suddenly in the winter of 1873-1874. Sarah and her daughters Elizabeth (Bessie), Mary, Margaret (Daisy), Emily (Bonnie), and Esther, divided their time between Brokenstraw and Philadelphia. Sarah maintained the Brokenstraw farm through a series of overseers, of whom the last was a devoted man named August Gross. She was also active in managing the money and property inherited from her husband. She enjoyed music, and was an active scrapbooker.

Bessie Newbold, the eldest of the five Newbold daughters, was the only one to marry. She and her husband, Edward Lowber Welsh, spent their winters in Philadelphia and their summers in Rhode Island. Their two children, Sarah Irvine Welsh (later Mrs. Caryl Roberts) and John Lowber Welsh, were the only descendants of Callender Irvine in their generation.

Bessie's four younger sisters never married. Three of them, Mary, Daisy, and Esther, made their home together, continuing to move between Philadelphia and Brokenstraw as they had in their childhood, with the addition of visits to Elizabeth in Rhode Island. Mary, the second daughter, was quiet and by some accounts stern and uncompromising. Daisy, the middle child, took the lead in managing the farm; when the sisters were away from Brokenstraw, it was Daisy who corresponded with August Gross to instruct him on when to plant crops and to ask after the flowers, the chickens, and the cows. Esther, the youngest, had studied law at the University of Pennsylvania, and had a keen interest in state legislation. She wrote frequently to her state senators and representatives, as well as to presidents, expressing her concerns about bills on topics from public education to industrial development. Esther also supervised the sale of the eggs, milk, butter and hay produced on the Brokenstraw farm.

Bonnie, the fourth sister, lived for a time with Mary, Daisy, and Esther, but good luck and shrewd investing gave her the financial wherewithal to buy a house of her own near Elizabeth's home in Rhode Island.

Elizabeth died in 1929, Bonnie in 1931, and Mary in 1933. Without Elizabeth and Bonnie to visit, and with their own health declining, Daisy and Esther spent more and more time in seclusion at Brokenstraw. As they aged and their money dwindled, the farm buildings and the house began to deteriorate. The faithful August Gross could only do so much; every year the garden grew smaller, and the house and barn shabbier. More outlying buildings were abandoned, along with the egg and milk business. Daisy died in 1955, and August Gross died four years later. Esther was by that time an invalid, but she stubbornly refused to leave the house, and she was cared for there by hired nurses until her death in 1963. The story of the Irvine family at Brokenstraw ended with her.

Scope & content

The Irvine-Newbold family papers consist of correspondence, scrapbooks, notes, photographs, military records, business records, and legal documents that portray the business and social lives of a prosperous Pennsylvania family over nearly two hundred years. The collection is particularly rich in documentation of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and mid-nineteenth-century business activities. The records are also strong in the areas of nineteenth-century popular Christianity, child-rearing, family life, and women's history.

The majority of General William Irvine's papers (Series I) offer information about the military campaigns of the Revolutionary War with muster rolls, orders, reports, and accounts. During 1776, General William was active in recruiting men for the Continental Army, and served with the expedition against the British in Canada. His correspondence and reports offer insight into both these activities. He was captured by the British after the battle of Three Rivers (Trois Rivières) in Canada, but after a few months he was paroled and allowed to return home to Carlisle, Pa. upon signing a pledge of non-interference with King George III's government. A copy of the pledge is included in the collection.

General Irvine's incoming correspondence from 1777 through 1778 shows how he remained abreast of American military activities, despite being barred from holding rank or going on active service. He received and apparently maintained muster rolls, pay rolls, and other records for his regiment, and offered advice on recruitment and supply. Upon rejoining the army after his exchange in 1778, General Irvine began to correspond with George Washington about military strategy. The collection includes many letters from General Washington and copies of some letters to him from General Irvine. Other records of the Revolutionary War in the papers of General William Irvine include accounts of courts-martial, returns of personnel and supplies, and certificates of invalidity for men under his command.

In 1781 General Irvine was assigned to command the garrison at Fort Pitt, where his responsibilities were more for maintaining peace between European settlers and Native American tribes than for carrying out an offensive against the British. His incoming and outgoing correspondence from the period of his service at Fort Pitt records strained relations between white settlers and Native Americans, including a discussion of a massacre of Native converts to Christianity by white men.

After leaving the army, General Irvine remained active in public life. His two terms in congress, and his membership in the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, are only briefly referenced in his papers, but his work distributing donation lands and laying out towns in western Pennsylvania, as well as his leadership in putting down the Whiskey Rebellion, are well documented through correspondence, notes, commissions, and other papers. Of particular note are letters recording negotiations with the Six Nations for the right to construct towns.

In the last years of his life, General Irvine served as superintendent of military stores at Philadelphia, and also supervised the Pennsylvania section of the federal government's trade with Native Americans. His correspondence with his subordinates in this second position offers insight into relations between the United States government and Native American tribes during the very early years of the republic.

General William Irvine's papers include letters to his wife Ann and his eldest son Callender. These letters address not only the general's activities but also the Irvine family's home life, the education of the younger children, and professional advice for Callender. Also included in his papers are a significant number of letters from a Russian baron named Rosenthal, who served in the American Revolution under the name of John Rose. According to a descendant who visited the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in the 1890s, Rosenthal was forced to leave Russia after killing a man in a duel, and he made his way to America and sought to join the Continental Army. General Irvine secured him a position as an officer in the Pennsylvania line, and the men became fast friends. In their correspondence, the two men discussed the progress of the war, and Rosenthal's capture and imprisonment.

Callender Irvine's papers, arranged into Series II, consist primarily of correspondence to and from his family and his business associates. After his father General William's death, Callender succeeded him both as superintendent of military stores and as head of the family. His professional correspondence dealt with requests for supplies, personnel decisions, and legislation that affected the army. Subjects of family correspondence included requests for money from his sisters Mary Bullen Lewis and Rebecca Irvine Fayssoux, advice about marriage to his brother Armstrong Irvine, and arguments with his brother William Neill Irvine. Notes and ledgers about the management and development of the family property at the juncture of Brokenstraw Creek and the Allegheny River in northwestern Pennsylvania also make up part of Callender Irvine's papers. Callender had a house built at Brokenstraw, and established a general store which was administered by his youngest brother John Woods Irvine and a third partner, Robinson R. Moore. Additional records of the store can be found in the papers of John Woods Irvine (Series VIa).

William Neill Irvine, the second son of General William, was a lawyer and military officer. He had a successful career in the War of 1812 as Adjutant General of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Letters from his subordinate officers, military orders, reports, accounts of courts-martial, supply records, and recruitment documents dating from 1813 to 1815 make up the bulk of William Neill's papers (Series III.) A small amount of personal and professional correspondence documents his postwar law practice at Harrisburg.

The papers of William Armstrong Irvine, the only son of Callender Irvine, make up Series IV, the largest series in the Irvine-Newbold Family Papers. William A.'s papers are arranged into subseries reflecting the breadth of his industrial involvement. He dealt in products including wool, lumber, oil, and iron, in addition to running a general store and managing the house and immediate property at Brokenstraw. Correspondence, notes, receipts, and account books document all these activities. Additional records of

the store can be found in the papers of his cousin Galbraith A. Irvine (Series VIIb). His personal papers consist primarily of incoming and outgoing correspondence with his parents, siblings, cousins, aunts and uncles, and in-laws. These letters reflect the close ties that bound the wider Irvine family together but also the dangers of life in the nineteenth century even for the elite. Sickness, death, and financial hardship are frequently discussed in the letters, especially in notes of condolence sent to William A. after the death of his wife, Sarah Jane Duncan, in 1839.

After Sarah Jane died, William A. regretfully sent his three children Margaret (or Min,) Callender (named for his grandfather), and baby Sarah (named for her mother) to live with their mother's aunt Emily Duncan in Philadelphia. Concerned with taking the best possible care of the children and raising them as their father wished, Emily sent William A. weekly letters with a detailed record of the children's health and activities. These abundant letters covering the years 1839 through 1842 offer an interesting picture of mid-nineteenth-century ideas about child-rearing, with discussions of health care, education, and corporal punishment.

In his later years, William A. became interested in American history. He joined the Society of the Cincinnati, an organization of Revolutionary veterans and their descendants, made donations to the historical societies of New York and Pennsylvania, and corresponded with gentleman antiquarians who were interested in his grandfather's career and correspondence with George Washington. Correspondence and notes on these historical topics are also included in William A.'s personal papers.

Documents relating to William A.'s wife Sarah Jane (Duncan) Irvine and his eldest daughter Margaret (Min) Ellis Irvine are in Series VI: Other Irvine Family Members.

Sarah Jane Duncan married William A. Irvine in 1833, and bore him three children before her death in 1839. Her papers, found in Series VIc, include music books, scrapbooks, letters, a few school papers from her girlhood, correspondence, financial documents, a Sunday School minute book, and visiting cards from her married life. Letters from her older brother John Ellis Duncan, covering the years from 1826 to 1829, offer insight to her childhood, and letters to her Aunt Emily document the last year of her life. Maintaining a pleasant home for her husband and children, and helping to establish a church for the Brokenstraw area, were Sarah Jane's greatest concerns. Sarah Jane's Presbyterian faith was a source of comfort for her as her health declined during her difficult final pregnancy. Also included with Sarah Jane Duncan's papers are a few records pertaining to her Aunt Emily and to her father, Dr. Stephen Duncan.

Margaret Ellis Irvine married Thomas Montgomery Biddle of the Philadelphia Biddles, but was widowed early and left to raise her three daughters alone. Her papers touch briefly on her childhood, with letters to her father and a scrapbook from about 1850, but the bulk of her papers are financial documents such as stock certificates, bank accounts, and records of property transactions from her widowhood. Also included are a few items relating to Lydia Spencer Biddle, her second daughter and the only one to outlive her.

William A. Irvine's second child, young Callender, died in a shooting accident in 1850 when he was thirteen. He left only a few letters, which can also be found in Series VI.

The youngest child of William A. Irvine and Sarah Jane Duncan was Sarah Duncan Irvine. Sarah married Mr. Thomas Newbold, but like her older sister was widowed early and raised her children alone. Her papers, found in Series V: The Newbold Family, include condolence letters on the death of her husband, financial correspondence, receipts, copies of her will, bound volumes of music, and a scrapbook of recipes and newspaper clippings.

Sarah and Thomas had five daughters: Elizabeth (Bessie), Mary, Margaret (Daisy), Emily (Bonnie), and Esther. Only Elizabeth, the eldest, married; the rest remained single, living together for most of their lives. Their papers, also found in Series V, include correspondence among themselves about daily life, family news, shopping, and the farm at Brokenstraw, financial documents, genealogical notes, and business correspondence. Also included is a long run of correspondence between the sisters and August Gross, the long-time caretaker of the Brokenstraw farm.

In addition to the papers of General William Irvine, his son Callender Irvine, and Callender's descendants, this collection also includes the papers of an unrelated General James Irvine. These records were separated from the papers of General William and arranged chronologically into Series VIII.

James Irvine was born in Philadelphia in 1735, the son of George Irvine, an immigrant from the north of Ireland, and his wife Mary Rush. During the Revolutionary War, James saw action in Virginia, Canada, and in the mid-Atlantic region. In late 1777, when General George Washington was at Whitemarsh, near Philadelphia, James led an expedition against the British which ended in his wounding and capture. The British held him with other prisoners of war at Flushing, NY, for nearly four years, until he was finally exchanged for a British prisoner in September 1781. After the war, he was active in Pennsylvania state government and served as major-general of the Pennsylvania militia until his retirement in 1793. He died in Philadelphia in 1819. The James Irvine papers contained in the Irvine-Newbold family papers consist of his commissions to the Pennsylvania Battalion and the Continental Army, returns or rosters of the men under his command in the Pennsylvania militia during 1777, and outgoing correspondence from the first two years of his captivity. The correspondence casts light on the lives of American soldiers held as prisoners of war in Flushing, and also describes the efforts of James and his fellow prisoners to secure their release.

Overview of arrangement

Series I	General William Irvine, 1766 – c.1830 a. Correspondence and military documents, 1768 – 1830 b. Military documents and other records, 1776 – c.. 1825 c. Additional notes and correspondence, 1776 - 1804 d. Land records, financial notes, and additional correspondence, 1782 - 1827 e. John Rose (Collection 1890), 1780-1814	12 boxes, 8 vols, 12 FF
Series II	Callender Irvine, 1790 - 1845 a. Personal, 1790 - 1846 b. Financial, 1803 - 1845 c. Land Records, 1803 - 1830 d. Brokenstraw property, 1792 - 1831, n.d. e. Additional correspondence and printed material, 1830 – 1843, n.d.	4 boxes, 10 vols, 6 FF
Series III	William Neill Irvine, 1800 – 1851	4 boxes, 4 FF
Series IV	William A. Irvine, 1799-1911 a. Personal papers, 1799-1876 b. Business correspondence, 1818-1911 c. General business papers, 1820-1875 d. Store, 1830-1857 e. Woolen Mill, 1841-1854 f. Lumber, 1826-1857 g. Oil, 1849-1886 h. Foundry, 1846-1852 i. Horses, 1846-1852 j. Railroad, 1840-1883 k. Blacksmith, 1846-1854 l. Other business papers, 1818-1885 m. Printed materials, 1783-1890 n. Maps, 1857, n.d	44 boxes, 176 vols, 20 FF
Series V	Newbold sisters, 1873 - 1956 a. Sarah Duncan Irvine(Newbold), 1873 - 1956 b. Elizabeth (Bessie) Irvine Newbold, 1879 - 1903 c. Mary M. Newbold, 1878 - 1938	4 boxes, 8 vols, 3 FF

	d. Margaret (Daisy) Ellis Irvine Newbold, 1877 - 1942	
	e. Emily (Bonnie) Duncan Newbold, 1877 - 1880	
	f. Esther Lowndes Newbold, 1837 - 1942	
	g. Newbold family general, 1888 - 1942	
	h. August Gross, 1910 - 1956	
Series VI	Other Irvine family members,	6 boxes, 30 vols, 4 FF
	a. John Woods Irvine (1796-1832), 1814 - 1841	
	b. Galbraith Irvine (1811-1867), 1830- 1864	
	c. Sarah Jane Duncan (1814-1839) and the Duncan family, 1817-1865	
	d. Margaret Ellis Irvine (1835-1925), 1843-1924	
	e. Other, 1787-c.1940s	
Series VII	Photographs and Images, c. 1824 -c. 1950	2 boxes, 1 FF
Series VIII	James Irvine, 1775-1786	1 box, 1 FF

Series description

Series 1. General William Irvine, 1766-c.1830 (Boxes 1-12, vol. 1-8, FF 1-10)

a. Correspondence and military documents, 1768-1830.

This subseries contains correspondence, land and financial records, and military documents including muster rolls, orders, reports, and accounts pertaining to General William Irvine (1741-1804.) The majority of the records deal with Irvine's military career during the American Revolution, and his later political and business activities. Incoming correspondence makes up the bulk of the collection in these areas. Letters from Irvine to his wife, Ann, and his oldest son, Callender, however, address both professional and family affairs.

The documents in this subseries were at one time arranged in approximate chronological order and bound into volumes. Though the items have been disbound, the rough chronological arrangement has been retained, as have the volume and page numbers. Due to the chronological arrangement of this series, personal materials appear side by side with professional records, demonstrating the close relationship between public and private activities. For clarity, however, this description addresses professional and family life separately. A small number of items associated with James Irvine (no relation) have been separated and organized into Series VIII.

The earliest documents in this series date from the late 1760s, and include land draughts and the text of an oath of allegiance to the British crown that may or may not be directly related to the Irvine family.

The first phase of William Irvine's service in the Revolutionary War, as a colonel in command of the 6th (later the 7th) Pennsylvania Regiment, ended abruptly in June 1776, when he was captured by the British at the battle of Three Rivers. This period is documented in the collection by letters from Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Hartley, fellow Pennsylvania officer Samuel May, General John Sullivan, and General P. Schuyler, as well as receipts for payments made by and to Irvine, requisitions for rifles and other equipment, and attendance lists and a payroll for the regiment.

A preponderance of the correspondence from this period addresses the difficulties of recruiting and supplying an army. In a letter addressed only to "Your Honor," but apparently received by Irvine, two men accused of breaking an enlistment contract pleaded for leniency, explaining that because the "inlister" was a neighbor of theirs, they believed that they could pretend to enlist, having "no mistrust but that what Ever past would pass as a joake." One of the men, having enlisted, immediately attempted to return the enlistment bounty handed to him, but as part of the joke the second man asked to see the money and put it in his pocket, "upon which [the enlister] went away and Ere we had an anoperunity to Return it his Leutennant was incenced as above an gave orders not to take it although we offerd it again and again." The two men went on, "as our Circumstance is such that we Cannot Sarve at this time without Ruining our Selves and ingering others as we are in Difficult Circumstances – think not that we flight the Sarvice or any authorrity Respecting it for as soon as there is a Call for men in our Case we are willing to Sarve to the Last of our Lives and Estates therefore we have sent the Money to your honour not doubting but that our harty acknowledgement of our fault will be a satisfaction adiqite to our Crimes."¹

During this period, Irvine's most active battlefield service was leading the 6th Pennsylvania in the ill-fated 1775-1776 invasion of Canada. In the final battle of that campaign, at the town of Three Rivers on the St. Lawrence, Irvine was captured by the British along with a number of other officers and men. His papers include an account of the battle, possibly a draft of a report by Irvine to his superiors, that vividly renders the epic misfortunes of the day for the American forces.

Irvine described how his own regiment and several others set out under the command of General Thompson, meaning to attack Three Rivers at daybreak. They were, however, soon let astray into a swamp, in which a thousand men drowned. The company straggled back to the river, but was greeted with fire from British ships. Running into a nearby woods for cover, the Americans found themselves in yet another swamp through which they slogged for several miles before finding solid ground. Irvine's company joined the fighting only briefly; by the time they reached the front, the American forces were on the point of retreating. Irvine and his fellow

¹ March 13, 1776

officers attempted to rally the men around them, but eventually had to join the retreat back towards the swamp they had only just escaped. He wrote, “General [Thompson], Lt. Bird & myself were all the officers now together when we were consulting what was best to be done with our small party. We were fired on from all Quarters by the Canadians who were in Ambush & skulking among the bushes – we then Retreated in hopes to fall in with some of our people but the farther we marched, instead of our Number increasing they decreased fast for in less than ten minutes we mustered but seven in all.... [We] concluded to lie by till after dark & push a few miles up the River where there still appeared a possibility of finding a Canoe in which we might Cross [back to the American side].... In short we waded & wandered here till near day light our spirits & strength now being nearly exhausted we made a fire lay down & slept about an hour[. I]n the mean time a soldier of our party was dispatched to discover the strength & situation of the enemy – at day light he returned with the disagreeable news that we were quite surrounded.... Then the General Mr Bird & myself concluded it would be better for us to deliver ourselves up to Brittish officers than run the Risque of being murd[ered] in the Woods by the Canadians – indeed we were not then able to march much farther[. A]ccordingly we went up to the house where we saw the Guard & surrendered ourselves Prisoners at discretion.”²

William Irvine remained a prisoner until August 3, 1776, when he was released on parole under a pledge that he would “not do nor say any thing Contrary to the Interest of his Majesty or his government” and that he would “repair to whatever Place his Excellency [General Carleton] ... shall judge expedient to order.”³ The terms of Irvine’s parole allowed him to return home to Carlisle, but he could not rejoin his regiment. Apparently, parole was a sort of house arrest. However, the documents in this series show that William did not allow his pledge to keep him from carrying on an extensive correspondence with other officers during the period of his parole, but apparently he held himself to his pledge. “My Dear Sir,” his friend Daniel McCalla, a fellow ex-prisoner, wrote, “when shall we be at Liberty to reengage? Pray, how do you manage to keep from talking against his M—y & Gov’t? For my own part, I find it the hardest task I ever undertook.”⁴

Over the winter of 1777 Irvine apparently remained in Carlisle, still technically separated from the army and refraining from anti-British agitation, but in constant correspondence with members of his regiment, especially Thomas Hartley, David Grier, and Samuel May, on issues of recruitment and supply. He received and apparently maintained muster rolls, pay rolls, and other records relating to the regiment. As 1777 ended and 1778 began, the correspondence suggests that Irvine became increasingly impatient for his formal release from captivity, which could only be secured if the Continental army captured a British officer of Irvine’s own rank, and exchanged the two prisoners. Incoming letters such as one from General John Sullivan, dated April 22 1778, assured Irvine that the army was working on his behalf, and that officials “would use [their] utmost to procure your Exchange.”

² May 26, 1776

³ August 3, 1776

⁴ October 25, 1776

These efforts finally succeeded, and on May 12, 1778, Irvine made his oath of allegiance to the United States of America.

William Irvine immediately joined the 2nd Pennsylvania Brigade and returned to the fray. He was promoted to Brigadier General in May 1779, and soon began corresponding with General Washington about the disposition of men and resources in the Continental army. His papers include both a rough draft and a copy of a letter to Washington describing the army's strength and position in the spring of 1779. "Should we be defeated," Irvine wrote to Washington in May, "the consequences would be dreadful indeed, for I much doubt if we should again be able to recruit our army even to the strength it now has. Therefore it behooves us to be extremely cautious how we dispose of them. On the other hand should the depreciation of our currency continue much longer, we shall not be able to procure supplies for another campaign, in which case acting defensively will not do. Therefore I am of opinion that we should concentrate all our forces, & perhaps call to our aid some Militia, and either take possession of some strong post pretty far from New York, or if possible attack the enemy before his reinforcements shall arrive."⁵

Records covering the period between Irvine's exchange in the spring of 1778 and his assignment to Fort Pitt in the fall of 1781 include accounts of courts martial, muster rolls, returns of personnel and supplies, certificates of invalidity and other personnel records, receipts for supplies, and correspondence with George Washington, General Anthony Wayne, James Reid, J. Olney, Benjamin Ford, and his wife Ann Callender Irvine, among others. Also included are letters among officers other than Irvine, such as a letter to Washington from General St. Clair.

Getting and keeping his troops supplied with food, clothing, blankets, and arms was a primary concern for Irvine at this time, as his correspondence reflects. For example, on April 10, 1781, he wrote to General Wayne, "I think it necessary to inform you that Beef & meat of all kinds is nearly all exhausted, not only at this Post & York but all the route to Virginia..."

On September 24, 1781, Irvine was ordered to Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) to take command of the garrison there and organize the defense of the northwestern frontier. Though Irvine initially objected to the assignment, complaining to the Board of War that it was "a Command... in no degree adequate for an officer of my Rank,"⁶ he remained at that post until the close of the war. The British forces troubled Irvine and his men little; their most onerous responsibility at Fort Pitt was keeping the peace between European settlers and local Native American tribes. Groups of settlers frequently wrote to Irvine requesting soldiers to protect them. In April 1782 a group of ten men wrote, "We Expect nothing Else but that the Indians will be Immediately Amongst us.... Therefore Sir to you We look for Aid and Assistancess as We are but few in Number, not able to Repell the Enemy.... The Number of Men that We Request is Ten."

⁵ May 28, 1779

⁶ Box 3, Folder 21

Irvine himself seems to have regarded Europeanized Native Americans relatively favorably; as he entrusted one with a letter to his wife Ann. He wrote, “The bearer Mr. John Bull is an Elder of the Moravian Indians Congregation – who together with the Ministers & Converts &c had built a pretty town & made good improvement and lived for some years past quite in the style of Christian White People...”⁷ Others in western Pennsylvania were not so liberal in their thinking. When Irvine returned to Fort Pitt from a visit home in the spring of 1782, his men received him with news of a massacre – a massacre of Indians by white men. As he wrote to Ann, “They [the Indians] were industrious in collecting all hands into their Churches (They had embraced Christianity) where they fell on while they were singing Hymns & killed the whole – many Children were killed in their Wretched Mother’s arms – Whether this was right or wrong I do not pretend to determine. Things were still in greater confusion nearer home – [?] on the morning before my arrival here a party of Militia attacked some friendly indians, who were not only under our protection but several of them actually had commissions in our service.” He warned Ann that the Army was suffering accusations of partiality towards the Indians, and wrote, “Whatever your private opinion of these matters may be, I adjure you by all the ties of affection and as you value my reputation that you will keep your mind to yourself, and that you will not express any sentiment for or against these deeds – As it may be adjudged, the sentiments you express may come from me and be mine also. No Man knows whether I approve or disapprove of killing the Moravians.”⁸

Despite his remote location, Irvine remained in close contact with George Washington, who continued to seek his input on military matters. “I am obliged to you for the plan you suggest,” Washington wrote. “I wish always that you would propose to me any enterprizes you may think of advantage and my endeavours shall not be wanting to promote them.”⁹ Unfortunately, no explanation of the plan Washington referred to can be found in the collection.

When peace finally came in early 1783, Irvine was at home in Carlisle on a visit when the news reached him through a letter from William Neill dated March 25, 1783 (six weeks after the conclusion of hostilities). Neill wrote, “I have the pleasure of informing you – that an Express is just arrived here from New Castle, and brings acct that a [F]rench sloop of war past that place yesterday with the accounts to Congress of a general peace.... [Y]ou may depend on the Truth of this acct. Rejoice – Rejoice.”

In 1785, Irvine received a commission to direct the distribution of donation lands to veterans of the Revolution. He set out to make an informal survey of the western part of Pennsylvania in order to identify suitable regions for farming and habitation. Surveyors would then divide these areas into plots of 200 to 300 acres. In a copy of a letter dated May 31, 1785, to John Lukens, the Surveyor General for the project, Irvine wrote, “the whole [group of surveyors] may also be furnished with such

⁷ December 29, 1781

⁸ April 12, 1782

⁹ December 11, 1782

remarks and notes as I may make in exploring the Country – for which purpose I shall set out tomorrow.” By July 18 he had returned to Carlisle. He wrote to John Dickinson, then the governor of Pennsylvania, “since [June 9] I have explored and traveled over great part of the donation land.... I have not yet been able to arrange my notes, so as to describe the Country as minutely as I wish & intend – this however shall be done as soon as possible, in the mean time Major Bush, who made this tour with me, will wait on yr Excellency, he is fully possessed of information... which may be proper for [your Excellency] to be acquainted with.” Irvine negotiated with the local Native American tribes, particularly the Seneca chief All-Face, for passage to the Western lands, and explored as far as the site now known as Tidioute, in Warren County.¹⁰ Most of the correspondence from late 1785 deals with the exploration, surveying, and disposition of the donation lands, as well as Irvine’s own disputed claim to Montour’s Island in the Ohio River.

Irvine served in the U.S. Congress during the 1786-1788 term, and again in the mid-1790s, but his legislative activities receive only passing mention in the papers. The documents from this period deal primarily with the distribution and administration of the donation lands and with other veterans’ affairs. During these years, relations between white settlers and Native Americans continued to be a concern for Irvine, as shown by incoming correspondence from Pittsburgh with accounts of conflicts with the Shawnee and [Sandusky?] tribes.¹¹

Correspondence from the early 1790s reflects the breadth of Irvine’s activities during this period. In 1790, the General was elected to the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania. A letter from John Montgomery, dated August 3, assured him that “The Convention will meet soon & will no doubt ratify & confirm the new Constitution without any alteration.” In the same year, Irvine was selected as one of the commissioners who settled the financial accounts between the states and the new federal government. His commission for the latter, dated August 10, 1790 and signed by both President George Washington and Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, is included in this series. At the same time, Irvine served as one of the commissioners charged by the Pennsylvania Assembly with running a line between Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.

Irvine’s correspondence from the early 1790s also includes discussions about the staff and curriculum at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pa., the improvement of inland navigation in Pennsylvania, the repercussions of the French Revolution, and Irvine’s supply business with brothers Charles and John Wilkins, Jr. of Pittsburgh.

Irvine’s agency in laying out towns in Western Pennsylvania, however, is the aspect of his work that is best represented in the papers. Correspondence from Irvine to Andrew Ellicott dated July 1793 indicates that the two were commissioners for creating a road to Presque Isle on Lake Erie and laying out a town there. Irvine and Ellicott arrived in Pittsburgh in to set out for Presque Isle, but strained relations with

¹⁰ Box 6, Folder 2 (August-October 1785)

¹¹ December 12, 1786

the Native Americans of the Six Nations slowed their progress. The Federal government enjoined Irvine's party to wait, though Irvine argued that the militia assigned to the expedition could protect the workers, and that only by establishing a secure presence at Presque Isle could the settlers maintain a secure position vis a vis the Indians.¹² The situation grew more complicated as June progressed; on the 29th, Andrew Ellicott wrote to Irvine from Ford Le Boeuf (about twenty miles south of Presque Isle), "Since we arrived at this place we have been waited on by a large deputation from the [S]ix [N]ations, attended by Gen. Chapin, one [of] the U.S. superintendents of Indian affairs, and William Johnson, a British subject, likewise interested in Indian concerns. [They are] ... requesting our removal, and that of all the settlers north of an arbitrary line which the Indians had marked upon a map." The governor of Pennsylvania, Thomas Mifflin, echoed Ellicott's indignation when on July 15 he wrote to President Washington, "The requisition which has been made... for the abandonment of a great portion... of the State, is so extravagant, that we must suppose it to proceed from the instigation of a policy more hostile to the United States, than can reasonably be ascribed to the natural arrogance or enmity of the Indians themselves. ...[N]o attempt was made even to conceal the source from which the insult came: Mr. Johnston, the British Agent attended the Council. ...[I]t will be incumbent on me to maintain not only the public claim of jurisdiction, but the private rights of property, throughout the State, against invasion and outrage." A council with the Six Nations was proposed for September 15, but Mifflin (and, presumably, Irvine) objected that even if the laying-out project could proceed after the conference, it would be too late in the year for the project to be completed, much less for settlers to arrive, before winter set in.

The conflict with the Native Americans, and within the state and federal governments over the Presque Isle project, so occupied Irvine and his colleagues that there is no reference in the papers to the budding Whisky Rebellion until August 6, with a copy of a letter from Mifflin to Irvine and others, calling on them to address "the inhabitants of the Western Counties [and]... exert yourselves in developing the folly of a riotous opposition to those governments and laws, which were made by the spontaneous authority of the people, and which by the same legitimate authority, may, in a peaceable and orderly course be amended or altered..."¹³

Though Irvine supported the federal position with regard to the contested excise tax on whiskey, he understood the rebels' grievance. "I do not mean now either to condemn or justify the proceeding here," he wrote in an undated draft report, "but I may safely venture to say, that the people on the west of the mountain labour under hardships... not understood in other parts of the United States.... [I]n this particularly it can be demonstrated that they labour under peculiar hardship, for instance carrying a man to Philadelphia or York town to be tried for crimes real or supposed or on litigation respecting property perhaps under the value of forty shillings, this is really intollerable."¹⁴

¹² June 3, 1794

¹³ August 6, 1794

¹⁴ June 1794

When the time came to march on the rebels, the federal troops suffered from disorganization, as Irvine complained in a draft of a letter of September 18 to Governor Mifflin. “A news paper notification has reached [Carlisle],” he wrote, “announcing that it is the place determined on for the general rendezvous, but as nothing official has arrived, nor any sort of preparation making to lay in provision... I begin to doubt the authenticity of the publication.” Even worse, the newspaper account named Irvine as the commander of the force to be raised, but he had received no communication to that effect.¹⁵

Correspondence from the autumn of 1794 reflects Irvine’s role in efforts to organize troops to march against the Whiskey rebels. Letters address issues including problems of stores and organization of supplies, discipline for soldiers, and Irvine’s modified sympathy for the rebels’ position. Despite problems with organization and communication, the rebellion was successfully defused, and by late November Irvine wrote to his eldest son, Callender, that he hoped soon to be on his way home.

Progress towards colonizing Presque Isle resumed in the winter of 1795. Andrew Ellicott wrote to Irvine on April 17th, “Last evening the Presque Isle Bill passed both Houses of the Legislature. It embraces three towns... I cannot say that I am wholly pleased with the Bill, but it’s the best that could be had.” Correspondence throughout the year from Irvine and Ellicott to Governor Mifflin and other Pennsylvania officials addressed problems of manpower, logistics, and relations with the Native Americans that they faced while laying out the towns of Erie, Waterford, Warren, and Franklin. By the winter of 1796 their task was completed, and they returned to Philadelphia to make their report to the legislature.

The bulk of the materials from the rest of 1796 are letters from John Beckley to General Irvine. In 1798, Irvine’s correspondence continued to address issues of army recruiting and supply management, though the maintenance of his own property, particularly through his son Callender, took up an increasing amount of his time. (See below in the discussion of family correspondence.)

Strained relations between the United States and France, and the associated domestic pressures that sparked the Fries Rebellion of early 1798, had the General picking up arms again in the autumn of 1798. He wrote to General Thomas Craig, “The rust of time and age creeping on me, will I fear make me awkward in this business, but so many old friends will be more likely to bear patiently & take a part on themselves than new hands – I shall at all events derive much benefit and assistance from their experience.”¹⁶

In 1801, Irvine was made superintendent of military stores in Philadelphia. As such, he also served as agent for the Factories or Houses established for the purposes of trade with the Indian Nations. Papers documenting Irvine’s work in this position include correspondence discussing his duties, requesting for supplies, and negotiating

¹⁵ September 18, 1794

¹⁶ September 25, 1798

with subordinate suppliers and Indian agents, including his son Callender. With regard to the Indian trade, General Irvine wrote, in an 1801 draft of instructions for Indian Factors, “The principle of the trade is to furnish the indians with goods at... moderate prices... [in order] to manifest the Liberality & Friendship of the U.S. and thus by the ties of Interest & gratitude secure their attachments, and lay the foundation of a lasting peace.”

A significant proportion of the records from late 1792 onwards consist of letters from Irvine to his eldest son, Callender. These letters provide information on the immediate Irvine family, their personal lives, and especially Callender’s early career.

Irvine had married Ann Callender in 1772, and by the time of his assignment to Fort Pitt in 1781, the couple had two children, Callender and little Ann or Nancy. The separation from his family, as well as the isolated situation of the fort, weighed heavily on him, and his letters to his wife included many inquiries after the children as well as advice for them. “There never was, nor, I hope, will there ever be such a wretched villainous place as this – I do not remember any part of my life spent to so little purpose as at present,” he wrote to Ann in May 1782. “Pray how does Callender come on with his writing – and does Nancy know her letters – tell Callender I shall very soon expect a letter from him.”¹⁷ Though Callender was only seven, and Nancy four, Irvine was already making plans for their adulthood. “[I have been] making improvements on a spot over [the] River, which I hope to [claim] for Callender – tis a lovely spot indeed... Nancy must trust to her beauty & parts to get her a husband with land,” he wrote.¹⁸ In the autumn of 1782 he was much worried over the impending birth of a third child, who would be named William Neill. On Oct 29, he wrote to Ann “I hope you are yet better, as you said in your last you were well but did not know how long you would be... I am very anxious to hear from you in your present state.” The baby came on November first, but the news was slow to reach Pittsburgh. On November 16, Irvine had only heard “an account of your being unwell, which has created great anxiety, as I have not got a line since.” A few days later, he was more resigned: “Not a soul has come up... who can give me the least account of your situation, however [I] flatter myself if it had been bad, [I] should have heard by some means, thus you see how apt people are to hope for the best, indeed if it was not so, most situations would be intolerable.”¹⁹

Even from afar, Irvine took an active interest in the running of the Carlisle household, to the point of looking for servants to send back home. From his letters to Ann it appears that these were bound servants, not free labor or slaves. For example, he wrote, “I have... got a smart boy of nine years old bound to me, who I mean to attend Callender, and I have some prospect of getting a Negro girl of seven years old for Nancy.”²⁰ Soon after he related, “I meant to have sent your little girl...

¹⁷ May 29, 1782

¹⁸ May 21, 1782

¹⁹ November 20, 1782

²⁰ September 10, 1782

[but] when I sent for her Mother to get her ready the foolish old creature absolutely refused to find her, so I would have nothing to do with her.”²¹

Letters to Callender make up a significant fraction of the collection; in the later years, items of correspondence with Callender outnumber all other types of documents. The earliest letter in the collection from father to son dates from 1789, and regards a trip the fourteen-year-old Callender had hoped to make to Philadelphia. “[Though] it would afford me unspeakable pleasure always to indulge my dear Children in every thing proper,” General William wrote, “all my views & pursuits are bent on their future happiness.” Their correspondence began in earnest in 1792, when the General’s political responsibilities took him, his wife, and their younger children to Philadelphia while Callender remained in Carlisle. Irvine enjoined his son, “you must miss no opportunity (I mean by post) of writing as your Mother will otherwise be unhappy and we will all be disturbed by your neglect.”²² It seems clear that Irvine missed few opportunities to write to his son. He instructed Callender minutely in the administration of the family’s house and financial affairs, as when he told him “you may give [Mr.] Fury 25 Dollars out of the 60 you are to receive from Wray, keep the remainder by you ready for my order.”²³ In the next letter he complained, “you notice only a few small matters in answer to questions... by next post I expect a pretty long letter with a minute detail of the things I inquired about.”²⁴ Irvine entrusted Callender with the responsibility of overseeing construction on the family holdings, and of settling and maintaining accounts with local tradesmen.

Irvine’s letters to his son included news of the family, as in November 1792 when he told Callender, “Your brother [William Neill Irvine] now goes to school, and I have undertaken myself to teach Betsey [Elizabeth Irvine] to write, at which she makes a very good offer.”²⁵ His primary aim, however, seemed always to be advising and instructing Callender, whether in letter-writing, education, or career development.

He enjoined Callender to write frequently and fully, as in a letter from the spring of 1797, when Callender was en route to the family land in Brokenstraw, and Irvine had heard nothing from him for a month. “I here repeat that your Mother has dreadfull thoughts, about you, you must be sick, perhaps dead or scalped – indeed it seems rather too unnatural, in you a darling son, of a mother who doats on you, not to inform her as often as possible of your welfare & if you are indisposed, or want anything you should contrive to let me know. Neglect of this kind is not pardonable, unless reasons can be assigned of which I can not conceive.” Irvine had earlier instructed Callender never to refrain “from mentioning sickness, because it may be very proper it should be known – but the degree or syptoms should be discribed, this would prevent false alarms.”²⁶

²¹ October 4, 1782

²² November 7, 1792

²³ November 16, 1792

²⁴ November 28, 1792

²⁵ November 2, 1792

²⁶ February 8, 1793

Irvine's advice for Callender revealed his ambitions for his son. "Before a man, especially a man of letters, meddles much with these things [politics], he should not only read the Constitution of the United States, but understand it & of all the States, but particularly of that in which he resides – and as many of the general laws as possible – but this knowledge must be pleasing to a man, whether he has ever occasion to practice or act or not, beside you will find that illiterate men always suppose a classical scholar or one who has had a good school education knows all things or has a general knowledge which he will doubtless find benefit from, if it is only to be usefull to these people by advice, instruction &c."²⁷ More generally, he suggested, "Men of the world generally adopt two rules for their conduct to the rest of mankind, one is to treat all as if they thought them honest men, the other rule is as if all were rogues – these I think are opposite extremes, a middle line may be pursued by making firm contracts with all."²⁸

Callender's 1797 sojourn at Brokenstraw successfully reestablished the family's claim to the land, though on May 17 he wrote to his father, "It will be necessary in my opinion for some person to remain here all winter as I am informed many men look upon Brokenstraw with a wishful eye, and are determined to take possession should an opportunity offer." When Callender returned from the northwest, he left Brokenstraw under the eye of a friendly neighbor named Andrews.

Over the next few years, Callender essayed a military career, though it appears that his health rarely permitted him to serve actively, and his father seemed unusually involved both in securing and terminating his appointment. When Callender was appointed an army captain in June 1798, Irvine accepted on his behalf, and in May 1801, he suggested to Callender's superiors that "it must be both the public's and [Callender's] private advantage that [his] resignation should be accepted."²⁹

In 1802 Callender gained a position in the Indian service, replacing a corrupt factor in the Erie area. His father's influence may well have secured his place, though the papers are not clear on that point. The correspondence suggests that Callender encountered resistance to his authority from the local tribes and his predecessor, but William encouraged him to remain and settle in the area, saying "If you should sell the tract at Erie, you may have your choice of my donation tracts to make good your settlement in that County."³⁰ Callender preferred the land at Brokenstraw, and apparently felt ambivalent about his position in Erie, but soon Irvine wrote approvingly, "I am glad your red children like you & that you begin to like the business better."³¹

In the fall of 1802 William had both personal and professional correspondence with Callender. At times he apparently included a personal letter to Callender in the same envelope with another from the superintendent of Military Stores to Lt. Irvine,

²⁷ Box 8, Folder 11 (March-September 1796)

²⁸ May 26 1794

²⁹ May 15 1801

³⁰ May 21, 1802

³¹ June 9, 1803

Indian Agent. "My dear Son," he wrote, "you may at first think strange the manner of beginning & concluding the letter which covers this but you must consider it is an official letter."³² The professional correspondence consists primarily of supply lists, while the personal letters discuss the family's land holdings, appointments of officials in western counties, the development of Callender's career and possible future positions for him, and family news, such as the birth of Callender's son William Armstrong Irvine. Irvine wrote, "Your letter of the 30th ulto. Came by yesterday's mail. You can not conceive how much joy appeared in the countenance of all the family on it being announced that Wm Irvine Junr had appeared safe & sound at Erie. I hope his Mother will live to raise him as well as yours did you."³³

In his final letter, dated July 16, 1804, General Irvine was still asking questions and offering advice about the Brokenstraw lands, and relating family news. He told Callender "All our family are in tolerable health... but they would be much better if they had Wm the 3 to play with now & then for an hour."

The last few letters in the series are addressed to Callender and deal with the immediate aftermath of William Irvine's death. A few folders of miscellaneous correspondence which was found in this accession and lacks any clear alternate identification, completes this subseries. The arrangement is chronological.

b. Military documents and other records, 1766-c. 1825

This subseries, consisting of material purchased by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1956, includes documents from the same period covered by subseries a, dealing primarily with Irvine's military career and land holdings. The bulk of this subseries consists of correspondence from Irvine to Lt. Col. David Greer or Grier of the 7th Pennsylvania Regiment, dated 1777 – 1778, when Irvine was waiting for his exchange as a prisoner. The correspondence deals with the business of the regiment, particularly supplies and recruitment. Also included in this subseries are a folder of notes and receipts not obviously connected to Irvine but possibly collected by him, a letter from Irvine's colleague John Rose (aka the Baron de Rosenthal), and a list of lands belonging to the estate of General Irvine, apparently compiled by Callender Irvine some time after the General's death. The arrangement is chronological.

c. Additional notes and correspondence, 1776-1804

The notes and correspondence in this subseries are substantially similar to those in the previous subseries. Many documents in this subseries have been transcribed, and the transcriptions are interfiled with the originals. Subjects covered include Irvine's military service and his business activities. The arrangement is chronological.

d. Land records, financial notes, and additional correspondence, 1782 - 1827

This subseries includes personal and business correspondence, land records, and financial notes. Also included are genealogical notes about General William Irvine

³² October 19, 1802

³³ October 14, 1803

collected by later generations of the Irvine family, and biographical sketches of the general, which were found in close proximity to the other materials in this subseries. The arrangement is chronological.

e. John Rose (Collection 1890), 1780-1814

This subseries contains a bound volume of letters and a framed image of the Russian baron Gustavus de Rosenthal, also known as John Rose. According to family legend, de Rosenthal killed a man in a duel and was forced to leave Russia in the 1770s. He came to America and, being sympathetic to the colonial cause, sought a commission in the Continental Army. General William met him around 1780 and, impressed with his abilities, helped him to obtain a position with the Pennsylvania line. Over the next few years, General William frequently assisted de Rosenthal with advice, and the correspondence is full of thanks for his help with military protocol and making connections in American society. For example, when de Rosenthal was imprisoned in 1780, he wrote to General William for help; when he needed assistance in obtaining copies of his military records, he again asked the General's assistance. "I am at a loss," he wrote, "to express the Gratitude I feel for the many favours you have repeatedly shown me."³⁴ There was a deep bond of friendship between the men, demonstrated not only by the warm letters from de Rosenthal to Irvine, but also by the fact that General William gave his daughter Rebecca the middle name of "de Rosenthal."

After General William's death in 1804, de Rosenthal corresponded with Callender Irvine. The volume contains letters from de Rosenthal to Callender dating from 1804 to 1814. Also included in the volume are copies of letters from General William to George Washington during the time that Irvine was in command of Fort Pitt (1781-1782).

Series 2. Callender Irvine, 1790 – 1846 (Boxes 13-16, vol. 9-14, FF 11-17)

a. Correspondence, 1790 – 1846, n.d.

This subseries includes both incoming and outgoing correspondence generated and collected by Callender Irvine. The majority of letters deal with either Callender's position as Intendant of Military Stores, beginning about 1805, or the administration of the family's land holdings in northwestern Pennsylvania. Correspondence about military stores includes discussions of personnel appointments, requests for and lists of particular materials, and legislative action affecting the army. The land correspondence includes accounts of a survey of the Allegheny river and discussions about taxes and titles.

Other incoming letters touch on important historical events of the early nineteenth century. For example, Callender's friend Robert Irwin served in the war of 1812, and sent Callender his impressions of the military organization at the time. "I am in the army of two thousand at Meadville and adjt to the 2nd regt of infantry commanded by Lt. Col. John Puoriance but I must confess that I am very tired of a volunteer army if they are all like ours every man wishes to do as he pleases and if an officer attempts

³⁴ February 15, 1779

to have any thing that is contrary to what is Militia customs at home he is tortmeded [tormented?] and abused.”³⁵

In another example, Callender was asked to be a pallbearer for William Henry Harrison, the shortest-tenured president, when he died in 1841. On April 17, he received a note reading, “Sir, you are respectfully invited to attend as a Pall Bearer at the Funeral Solemnities in honor of the late President on Tuesday next.”³⁶ Other letters record his membership in the Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland and the Society of the Cincinnati (an organization of Revolutionary veterans and their male descendants.)

The documents are divided into incoming and outgoing correspondence, followed by letters to and from named correspondents. Within those groups, the arrangement is chronological.

b. Family papers, 1804 - 1844

This subseries contains correspondence between Callender Irvine, his siblings, and other family members, as well as genealogical notes, receipts, and a few documents recording family financial and legal matters. The arrangement is chronological.

After his father’s death in 1804, Callender Irvine succeeded him as head of the family and advisor to his eight younger siblings. He offered his brothers and sisters both financial assistance and general advice, which were received with gratitude and sometimes with anxiety or resentment. For example, letters from William Neill Irvine, the next oldest son, suggest that he had a somewhat strained relationship with Callender. In 1826, William Neill wrote to Callender, “your belief that [my wife] Julianna labours under that deplorable constitutional defect to which you allude is altogether without foundation – I once feared it, but that there is a being in existence more free from all suspicion of that, or more sensible of its degrading, and disgracefull tendency than she is, I do most particularly deny.”³⁷ Perhaps because of the conflict about Julianna’s health, the brothers seem to have suffered a period of estrangement, culminating in an 1833 letter from William Neill: “My dear Brother... your untiring affection & continued regard for my welfare and happiness prostrates me before you & compels the acknowledgement that I have s[inned?] against reason and light & to implore you to forgive me for my neglect.”³⁸

Callender’s sister, Mary Bullen [Irvine] Lewis, came to him with her financial troubles, which were frequent and serious. Most of their correspondence discusses sums of money he loaned her, and her distress at being unable to repay him. “Under a thousand painful sensations my beloved Brother I sit down to write you it is out of my power to repay you the last two sums of money you loaned me... I am wounded to the heart because I know you have had to advance to so many of us and am fearful you have injured yourself.”

³⁵ October 12, 1812

³⁶ April 17, 1841

³⁷ September 6, 1826

³⁸ May 19, 1833

Callender's role as *paterfamilias* appears most strongly in his relationship with his brother Armstrong Irvine, who had been only twelve when General William died. In late 1815, when Armstrong was contemplating marrying Miss M. B. Henry of Boston, the couple came to Callender for advice. Miss Henry wrote, "your brother... solicits me to a clandestine marriage.... My Father disapproved our connection – and indeed, he has ever invariably rejected every overture of marriage made to me, however eligible and has made no enquiries respecting your brother – in such a case, my dear Sir, [how] should I be received by you and Armstrong's other relations[?]"

Callender made a guarded reply. "I advised [Armstrong] to postpone your marriage for a time.... I stated to him some of the possible consequences wh[ic]h might result from your union under such circumstances & urged his serious reflection on the subject.... [I]t is necessary that he should tell you he is not a man [of] fortune...." Yet, having warned Miss Henry of the risks, he went on, "if you are determined, under the foregoing circumstances, to risque your Father's displeasure, & the probably loss of your portion of his fortune, & to accept in lieu thereof the protection, affection, & fortune & prospects, such as I have represented them to be, of my Brother – you shall be received by me affectionately as a Sister, & I can vouch for a favorable & affectionate reception from his mother & every member of my family & I will only add that it will afford me pleasure to contribute all in my power to make you happy." Whether in response to Callender's advice, or due to other pressures, Armstrong was still unmarried when he died less than two years later.

This subseries also contains correspondence between Callender and his sister Rebecca [Irvine] Fayssoux and her husband Peter (or Pierre). Like their sister Mary, Rebecca also often found herself compelled to call on Callender for financial assistance, most often to pay for the education of her many children. "I have not sufficient remaining of the money which my husband always places in my hand immediately on his receiving it, to pay my boys schooling and settle with a servant who desires it this day," she explained in an undated letter. Callender worried that Rebecca neglected her own needs in favor of those of her children. He remonstrated, "when I last made you a payment, you promised me that you would appropriate a part of it at least in the procurement of articles for your own person. You will excuse me my good sister for remarking that I have seen no evidence of this promise – have therefore taken the liberty to apply [some money]... to the purchase of such articles as I deemed to be necessary for you, well knowing that if I gave you all the money, the wants of others would, probably, be a primary consideration to the neglect of yourself."³⁹ Some problem in the business dealings between Peter Fayssoux and a Col. Clemson around 1820 put particular strain on the Fayssoux family exchequer. A folder of letters from Clemson to Callender, and from Peter Fayssoux to Callender, are also included in this subseries.

³⁹ April 8, 1823

A few letters from Callender to his son William A. Irvine also appear in this subseries. These letters, which date from the last years of Callender's life, address his concerns for his son, his grandchildren, his invalid daughter-in-law Sarah Duncan Irvine, and the family property. Callender offered suggestions to his son about making the family estate at Brokenstraw safe for the children, including such details as instructing that the cellar door be always kept closed.⁴⁰ Callender's calling cards are also included.

Also included in this subseries is a hand-copied book, *Lectures on Natural Philosophy* by Robert Davidson, "taken by" Callender Irvine. The arrangement is chronological.

c. Financial materials, 1803 - 1845

The materials in this subseries record the personal and professional finances of Callender Irvine. Receipts, statements of account, bank books, record books, and correspondence document Callender's work as an Indian agent in Erie and later as superintendent of Military Stores in Philadelphia, and also his administration of the family's land holdings in northwestern Pennsylvania. Of particular note are records of a legal action by the United States government against Callender as an official in Military Stores over an accounting conflict, an 1812-1828 account book recording his activities in that office, records of the estate of Daniel McQuay, and documents relating to the reburial of General William Irvine in Ronaldson Cemetery. The arrangement is chronological.

d. Land records, 1803 - 1830

The records in this subseries include receipts, deeds and copies of deeds, notes about taxes, and other documents relating to Callender's land holdings in Erie and Warren, Pennsylvania. One folder addresses the family's shares in Salt Springs, Ohio. The arrangement is chronological.

e. Brokenstraw, 1792 – 1831, n.d.

This subseries contains records of the family's primary holdings, at the junction of Brokenstraw Creek and the Allegheny River. Materials include hand-drawn property maps, deeds and copies of deeds, leases, receipts, agreements, an account book, and correspondence. Managing the Brokenstraw land was complicated by the fact that General William Irvine had originally purchased parts of the land for others who eventually relinquished their claims, meaning that the original patents for the property were under multiple names. Much of the correspondence about the property addresses that problem. A number of papers deal with the tenancy of Adam Shutt, farmer, on the land. A few documents addressing Callender's horse-breeding and lumber businesses at Brokenstraw are also included. The arrangement is chronological.

f. Additional correspondence and printed material, 1803 – 1843, n.d.

This subseries contains assorted incoming and outgoing correspondence belonging to Callender Irvine, as well as assorted printed materials that he apparently collected.

⁴⁰ July 28, 1836

The correspondence dates from 1803 – 1843, and cover both family and professional subjects. These materials were originally part of a different collection from the other documents in this series.

The printed materials are mostly undated. Notable among them is a small hardcover book, *Traveler's Guide Through the U.S.* (1825). The other print materials include a pamphlet from the Society of the Cincinnati and clippings or sections from the *Warren Mail* and *Pennsylvania Gazette* newspapers. The arrangement is chronological.

Series 3. William Neill Irvine, 1800 - 1851 (Boxes 17-20, FF 18-19)

The papers of William Neill Irvine include incoming and outgoing correspondence, military records, notes on family land holdings, and financial notes, receipts, and cancelled checks. The bulk of the materials cover the years 1813 to 1815, and deal with William Neill's military service in the War of 1812. His work as a lawyer is also documented in the collection. The papers are arranged chronologically.

William Neill was trained as a lawyer, and letters from Pittsburgh and Erie indicate that at the turn of the nineteenth century he was already practicing in western Pennsylvania. His father, General William Irvine, approved his professional choice, writing in 1803, "after all, there is no place in the Union, where so good a figure can be cut in the law line as this."⁴¹ Less than a year later, William Neill was notified of his father's death by a letter from family friend Thomas Waterson. "I have to announce to you, with the keenest anguish, that your dear & worthy Father is no more – he died about 2 o'clock this morning – his complaint was a violent attack of Cholera Morbus."⁴²

William Neill Irvine's military career proceeded concurrently with his work in the legal profession, at least at the beginning. In July of 1800 he wrote to Brigadier General J. Wilkison, "I am young in service, & no doubt may often err from inexperience."⁴³ In 1808, he was appointed captain of a light artillery regiment. His orders were as follows: "You will immediately commence the recruiting service in the State of Pennsylvania: you will be furnished with money for the bounties and premiums for fifty men and two hundred dollars contingent money for quarters, fuel, &tc: you will hire a drummer and fifer until they can be enlisted, to each of whom will be allowed eight dollars per month and one ration per day: no men are to be enlisted but able bodied citizens under thirty-five years of age. Arms, clothing &tc will be forwarded to you as soon as practicable..." Receipts for "full dress uniform coat (light artillery)" and a letter from Callender record William Neill's efforts to secure a uniform.⁴⁴

On August 5, 1813, William Neill was promoted to colonel of the 42nd infantry, a regiment apparently based in Sunbury, Pennsylvania. Apparently he served

⁴¹ November 27, 1803

⁴² July 30 1804

⁴³ July 7, 1800.

⁴⁴ May 16, 1808, May 23, 1808

concurrently as adjutant general of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a position Governor James Trimble appointed him to on the sixth of July, 1813.⁴⁵ The papers in the collection from 1813 to 1814 reflect William Neill's service in the War of 1812 with letters from his subordinate officers, military orders, reports, courts-martial, correspondence about supplies, accounts of supplies distributed, returns of recruiting parties, recruitment documents, and a few brief lists of personnel under his command. Issues discussed include recruitment and the regiment's need for a surgeon. Major correspondents included Lieutenant James Jones and Major Thomas Stockton, both of the 42nd Infantry. Family documents are few, but there are several letters from "A. Irvine," who could be William Neill's brother Armstrong, and a letter from his elder brother Callender asking "Will you get James a Lieutenancy in your Regiment?" which may refer to one of their twin youngest brothers.⁴⁶

For much of the war, supervising recruitment seems to have been one of William Neill's primary responsibilities. In May 1814 he was formally placed in charge of recruiting for his regiment, but the documents suggest that he was already heavily involved in the process. Recruitment was slow, unsatisfying work. For example, in 1814 W.G. Oliver wrote from Columbia, Pa., "It is upwards of nine days since I arrived here... and [I] have not been able to enlist more than one man... The place should afford some of the finest material for an Army as... not less than from thirty to thirty-five rafts arrive here daily with four to five men on each; but all appear to be full of Cash for the present and feel no disposition to Enlist which I hope will not continue any length of time."⁴⁷

The activities of recruiting parties sometimes met with resistance from communities. Robert Morton, then the Mayor of Philadelphia, wrote to William Neill Irvine, complaining about "the conduct of the recruiting party who are enlisting men of colour, they have lately several times marched through some of the streets a considerable time after dark with a Flag displayed and Musick playing; the consequence is that a great assemblage of Boys and other disorderly persons accompany them whose shouts and tumult greatly disturb the peace of the Citizens. Permit me to call your attention to this subject and to request the interposition of your Authority to suppress so indecorous an act..."⁴⁸

This series also includes depositions and transcribed testimonies regarding the case of Gen. William Hull, who was court-martialed in the winter of 1814-1815 for his decision to surrender to a relatively small force of British troops at Detroit in 1812. Hull was accused of cowardice and treason on the grounds of testimony like the following: "I said if he would give me permission I would clear the opposite shore of the enemy from the lower Batteries – he replied, Mr. [B?]alaby I will make an agreement with the enemy: if they will never fire on us I will never fire on them.

⁴⁵ commission, oversize

⁴⁶ Sept 14, 1813

⁴⁷ April 23, 1814

⁴⁸ December 30, 1814

Those who live in glass houses must take care how they throw stones – he rode away I went to my Quarters.”

Though the war of 1812 officially ended with the signing of the Treaty of Ghent on December 24, 1814, fighting continued in America for months while the news slowly traveled from Europe. William Neill’s correspondence reflects that, as through the winter of 1815 the same returns, reports, and notes on military business appear. Finally, Irvine received a letter from Secretary of War James Monroe dated February 14, 1815, and reading “It is with great satisfaction that I have to inform you that a treaty of peace was concluded between the United States, and Great Britain at Ghent on the 24th of December last; a copy of this Treaty was received to day by [Mr.?] Carroll, has been examined by the President and will I have no doubt be certified. I give you this information, that hostilities may immediately cease between our troops and these of Great Britain. It will be proper for you to notify this to the British Commander in your vicinity.”⁴⁹

A month later, some determination had been made about the future of the army. For the department of War, A.J. Dallas wrote to Irvine, explaining “It is made the duty of the President to reduce the Army to ten thousand men, with a proportionate number of officers. In the discharge of this duty, it will be proper that the officers of great merit, who intend to remain in service, be reported to this Department, with a notice of their respective merits... I have to request that you will, without delay, make this report, dividing them into the three following classes, viz. 1st officers of the highest merit... [2nd good, 3rd moderate.]”⁵⁰

William Neill’s papers from the next few months include many notes about the dispersion of the army. Letters from soldiers seeking back pay, reporting payoffs, or submitting resignations make up the bulk of the collection covering the spring and later parts of 1815. A printed letter from E.B. Clemson, dated June 15, 1815, described the foundation of a mutual aid association for veterans called the Bellesarian Society.

William Neill apparently left the army in the spring of 1815 and began practicing law at Harrisburg. A letter dated July 1816 addressed him as the “Deputy Attorney-General for Dauphin County.” The papers from 1815 and 1816 are scant, and contain only passing references to felonies & property disputes. Interspersed among these are a few items of personal correspondence, such as a letter from James Dougal discussing smallpox vaccination. “The last time I had the pleasure of seeing you, you were about to have your child Vaccinated and if the Vaccination Succeeded was to have sent me a scab: it has probably slipped your memory. I am very much in want of some Vaccine matter at present. Report has set the smallpox affloat in different parts of the County which had tended some who have children unVaccinated uneasy. If you can procure me some fresh and good, either from your

⁴⁹ February 1814

⁵⁰ March 14, 1815

own family or any other clean one and transmit it as soon as possible you will tender an essential service to your friend”⁵¹

Correspondence from 1818 and 1819 addressed William Neill as adjutant general of the Militia of Pennsylvania. In 1821 he was replaced in that position by Robert Carr, who wrote, “I take the liberty of addressing myself to you for such information on the duties and present state of the office [adjutant general], as may be convenient to yourself, and conducive to the public interest, to communicate.”⁵²

The documents from the 1820s through the 1850s are a sparse and widely varied assortment, including a mixture of personal and business correspondence, with requests for loans and discussions about land, notice of William Neill’s appointment as a Judge in York and Adams counties (on February 6, 1846) and a printed pamphlet titled *Regulations for the Uniform and Requirements for the Militia Officers of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania* (1822.)

Series 4. William Armstrong Irvine, 1799 - 1886 (Boxes 21-64, vol. 19-194, FF 20-30)

a. Personal papers, 1799-1876

The bulk of William A. Irvine’s personal papers consist of incoming and outgoing letters to his family, not only his children, parents, and siblings, but also cousins, aunts and uncles, and in-laws. He also carried on extensive correspondence with scholars and historical societies about his family’s activities in the Revolution.

Family correspondence shows that the greater Irvine family circle was large, close, and almost constantly in motion. Family news almost always included lists of who has just arrived in a place and who has just left for someplace warmer, cooler, bigger, or smaller. The Irvine relatives were also, it seems, not above jokes. A playful letter from a cousin, either Ann or Elizabeth Lewis, addressed “to his Excellenza Don W.A. I. Lothario,” criticized William A., apparently in fun, as “a male coquette,” saying “wherever I go, I hear you abused for the havoc you made among the young ladies, and the perfect composure and indifference with which you turned your back on them all.”⁵³

Such lightheartedness was, however, increasingly rare in William’s correspondence as he grew to adulthood. Accounts of birth, marriage, sickness, and death – especially sickness and death – take up much text in these pages. For example, when William was moving his family to Brokenstraw in the summer of 1838, he wrote to his parents of their travails on a crowded river boat. “Minnie [eldest daughter Margaret] has suffered from bites, is a little irritable, tho’ not sick. Master Callender has been troubled with a slight bowel affliction, but appears well and is an excellent traveler.”⁵⁴

⁵¹ February 15, 1818

⁵² September 4, 1821

⁵³ April 15, 1828

⁵⁴ June 17, 1838

The children enjoyed relatively good health in the country, but the harsher climate, combined with a third pregnancy, was a strain on the always-delicate Sarah Jane. After giving birth to Sarah Duncan Irvine in early May 1839, her health deteriorated even further. A Philadelphia physician, Dr. Harris, wrote suggesting that the use of dry cups on the abdomen and spine, combined with a thrice-daily enema of mutton broth, could restore Sarah Jane's health, but William had no opportunity to try his advice. He wrote to his father, "Sarah is now lying by me in a very critical condition.... She is today nearly exhausted, lethargic and her mind wandering. Without some immediate change her recovery is impossible. No one can be better prepared for the change than herself. The patience & meekness of her long suffering has never been exceeded. Her discretion & example to her children can never be supplied."⁵⁵

William received many heartfelt condolences after his wife's death. Letters mingled sympathy and references to the writers' own bereavements with religious assurances. Dr. H.A. Boardman, pastor of the Presbyterian Church Sarah Jane had attended in Philadelphia, wrote, "Her Christian character was so matured, her zeal for religion so enlightened, fervent, & fruitful, & her temper under her repeated & protracted sicknesses, so patient & submissive, that we are happily left in no uncertainty as to her preparation for her last change."⁵⁶

Sarah Jane's Aunt Emily also put her death in a religious context, but she concentrated even more than Dr. Boardman on the possible significance of her death on William's faith, which was not as prominent as his wife's. "I trust my dear nephew," Aunt Emily wrote, "you will be able to examine into your own heart, & improve this affliction as it is certainly sent in mercy, not in wrath, & if it is the means of fitting you to join our dear Sarah it will be [a] matter of rejoicing to me."⁵⁷

Aunt Emily was highly solicitous about the children's welfare and their memory of their mother. Less than two months after Sarah Jane's death, she wrote of Min, "I hope my dear little girl will not forget what a dear mother she has lost."⁵⁸ Later, she wrote to William, "how I wish I were near you that I could relieve you of some care or anxiety; but I must cast this, as well as many other cares on Him."⁵⁹ She encouraged William to send at least some of the children to Philadelphia, where they could live with her in the home of their great-grandmother, the impressively-named Sarah Eliza Postlethwaite Duncan Blaine. In September William agreed, for reasons that are not explicit but probably included the difficulty of finding and keeping household help in the remote country, and the threat of the harsh winter weather. By the end of the month Min and baby Sarah were in Philadelphia with her, though Call stayed at Brokenstraw with his father until November.

⁵⁵ June 28, 1839

⁵⁶ July 7, 1839

⁵⁷ July 22, 1839

⁵⁸ August 19, 1839

⁵⁹ September 3, 1839

Aunt Emily was very concerned about taking the best possible care of the children, and raising them both as Sarah Jane would have wanted and in a manner that William would approve. To that end, she wrote to him once a week and sometimes more frequently. Abundant letters from 1839 to 1842 offer an interesting picture of mid-nineteenth-century child-rearing.

Aunt Emily discussed hiring servants to help with the children, and particularly the issue of whether or not to have a wet-nurse for baby Sarah. After an unsuccessful attempt to engage a nurse experienced with bottle-feeding, she wrote “I sometimes think it would be better for us to get a wet nurse for her... it is as repugnant to me as it can be to you, but still if we met with a decent reputable woman it might be the best thing we could do for her.”⁶⁰ Keeping the children from bad influences was a primary concern for Aunt Emily. Shortly after the girls arrived, she wrote, “Margaret behaves well... she is constantly with us, so that you need not fear for her habits, as she does not incline to go to the kitchen [the headquarters of the servants’ domain] at all.”⁶¹ The idea of class divisions, and the necessity of keeping the children in company with people of their own standing, was a frequent concern for Aunt Emily; when the children returned from several months in Brokenstraw with their father, she wrote, “we find the children very much improved altho’ they have forgotten to say ‘yes mam’ & ‘no mam’ but it could not be otherwise when they had not opportunity to use these very necessary terms.”⁶²

Education, both formal and informal, was one of the subjects on which Aunt Emily frequently consulted William. “I should like to have your candid opinion about the commencement of Min’s education,” she wrote when Min was seven. “Shall I send her to school or get a teacher to come to the House & give her lessons? Which do you think best, & which plan would her dear mother have adopted?”⁶³ Ultimately, Aunt Emily hired a governess, which she found much the best option, as “by having a governess [the children] will be kept from intercourse with our domestics [servants], which I always disliked.”⁶⁴

Aunt Emily also sought to further the children’s education in less formal ways. On the sudden death of William Henry Harrison, she wrote, “As this has been a day memorable in the history of our country I wished to make some impression on Cal’s mind & sent him down Chestnut St with Susan; he told me when he came home how he heard a man preach, & saw crepe on the doors & hanging to the flags, I asked him if he knew why, he said yes Harrison is dead.”⁶⁵

Corporal punishment was perfectly acceptable, though not used on a daily basis; when summarizing the children’s condition before they returned to Brokenstraw for a visit, she said “[A]ltho’ dear Cal required more frequent correction than his sister,

⁶⁰ September 26, 1839

⁶¹ September 23, 1839

⁶² November 16, 1840

⁶³ August 9, 1842

⁶⁴ September 26, 1842

⁶⁵ April 7, 1841

his temper was so amiable, & he so very forgiving, that it was always a most painful duty to me to punish the dear boy. I hope you will return him to me so docile that he will not require the rod.”⁶⁶

William missed the children sorely. After they had visited him in Brokenstraw, he wrote to his parents: “I was very much indisposed to part with them indeed but they needed more carefull nursing & watching than I could give them latterly which reconciled me to it.... [T]ell the children how much I miss my little bedfellows these cool nights with Min to my back & Call to my front I was very comfortable.”⁶⁷

One reason he could not adequately look after the children was the distraction of his 1840 congressional candidacy, in which he was in direct competition with his cousin and business partner Galbraith A. Irvine. After the election, he wrote to his father, “Tell mother that the political war is at an end, & there is nothing but crestfallen loco foci [democrats] to be seen.... With Dr. I. I shall of course have no intercourse & shall for the future think less of him. He is a very vindictive fellow & will no doubt endeavor to repay me in some way for my kindness to him. I could have wished that he had selected some other place than Warren for his residence.... I am now satisfied that he is not a man of truth & is an exceedingly artfull fellow & thoroughly knows how to use people for his own private ends.”⁶⁸

Aunt Emily declared herself unsurprised at William’s defeat, saying “I knew the party you had to deal with would descend to acts I trusted the Whigs were above using.... I regret [that]... it has made a division between you and your cousin, but it is over now.”⁶⁹ About Galbraith, she said, “I do not wonder at your intention to close your partnership concern, it will be better for both, but [what]... are you going to do about your house & furniture? [I]f you leave no one there, will it not be robbed, being so far from any of your tenants?”⁷⁰

Other subjects addressed in William’s correspondence with Aunt Emily include the division between Old School and New School Presbyterians. William was apparently intrigued by the New School, which emphasized human choice and action to seek and respond to God. Aunt Emily was, as Sarah Jane had been, an adherent of the Old School theology, which emphasized the grace of God as the sole source of salvation. She told William, however, that “to see you a humble, exemplary christian, whether old or new school, would gratify me exceedingly.”⁷¹

William’s father-in-law Stephen Duncan was also concerned about the children’s condition and needs. In 1845, after a visit to the children in Philadelphia, Duncan wrote, “Indeed, I cannot but feel grateful to providence, for having preserved to us, such remembrances of my dear departed daughter. I pray, that they may long be

⁶⁶ July 7, 1840

⁶⁷ November 16, 1840

⁶⁸ *ibid*

⁶⁹ October 26, 1840

⁷⁰ November 2, 1840

⁷¹ November 6, 1840

spared to you.”⁷² In later years, after William had suffered financial collapse, Duncan continued to be concerned about the future financial security of his grandchildren. “I am sorry to trouble you,” he wrote in 1860, “but I wish now while I live, to convey... property to your children & their issue.”⁷³

As the children grew older and more independent, they spent more time individually and as a group with their father. Young Callender especially enjoyed being at Brokenstraw with William. Sadly, while living there in 1850, Callender died in a shooting accident. This tragedy occasioned as great a flood of sympathy for William as Sarah Jane’s death had just over ten years earlier. One of William’s Lewis relatives wrote, “I was so shocked to hear of the dreadful calamity which has befallen you that I scarce know how to write to you. Dear Callender; he was too noble a boy. It has filled all our hearts with grief. I will offer you no expressions of sympathy for I know they are of no consolation for so irreparable a loss.”⁷⁴ His aunt Mary B. Lewis added, “I love to dwell on the high & lovely traits of our darling Call’s character – with what joy he must have been greeted by our sainted Sarah. I delight to think of her... and [to] dwell with rapture on the time, and place where we may all be reunited thro’ riches of mercy that is in Christ.”

Most of William’s non-family correspondents addressed him on issues related to the American Revolution. Gentlemen antiquarians interested in the careers of General Wayne, George Washington, or the mysterious John Rose/Baron de Rosenthal wrote to him asking to see the papers of his grandfather, General William Irvine. William responded generously to these enquiries, loaning documents to the requestors for extended periods. Lyman Draker wrote in 1849, “I find the manuscripts more numerous & valuable than I had supposed, from what you had written me. I shall take time to examine them with care, copying such as relate to my historical researches.”⁷⁵ William A. also corresponded with the presidents of historical societies in Philadelphia, New York City, and Buffalo.

William took an active role in the Society of the Cincinnati. The society was an organization of Revolutionary veterans and their descendants, named after the Roman general Cincinnatus who, according to legend, was twice called to lead armies in defense of Rome but both times refused reward for his service. The society hoped to both foster and pay tribute to the ideal of Cincinnatus’ selfless patriotism. William corresponded with other members of the society about annual dinners and commemorations of specific battles of the revolution, as well as a plan to build a monument to Washington.

Other subjects covered in William’s personal correspondence include an archeological dig the Smithsonian institution conducted at Brokenstraw and his donation to the town of Warren of land for a park. Additional materials in this subseries include two volumes of medical notes, subscriptions for building a church

⁷² September 12, 1845

⁷³ February 4, 1860

⁷⁴ May 17, 1850

⁷⁵ January 20, 1849

and schoolhouse in Irvine, some strictly personal hotel and construction bills, and a number of music books.

This subseries is broken into incoming correspondence, outgoing correspondence, and other materials. Within those divisions, arrangement is chronological.

b. Business papers – general, 1818-1911

This subseries contains notes, account records, and other materials which document the big picture of William A. Irvine's business endeavors, and which were previously separated as "general business papers." Ledgers, daybooks, journals, and receipt books record transactions between accounts for different projects, investments which financed his purchases and building projects, and the administration of his affairs in macrocosm. The arrangement is chronological.

c. Business correspondence, 1820-1875

The letters which comprise this subseries discuss orders, sales, hiring employees, and property management, all documenting the macrocosmic level of William A. Irvine's business activities. These documents were previously separated as "general correspondence." The arrangement is chronological.

d. Store, 1830-1857

In 1831, William A. Irvine and his cousin Galbraith A. Irvine became partners in owning a general store located near Brokenstraw Bridge and William's farm. They shared ownership of the store until 1840, when tension over their competition in a congressional election led William to buy out his cousin Galbraith and enter into a partnership with Robinson R. Moore, who years before had operated a local store with William's uncle John Woods Irvine (see Series 6a). During the 1840s, William expanded his operation with additional stores, including one at Dunfield, offering the people of the greater Warren area everything from tea and soap to shoes and stovepipes. The store records include accounts with individuals, and records of the purchase and sale of merchandise. Volumes recording the operations of the store include Blue Books (accounts listed by personal name) Blotters (accounts listed by day) and other account books in which transactions are recorded by date. Also included are books recording accounts with specific individuals, and invoice books. More information about the store can be found in the papers of Galbraith A. Irvine (Series 6b). The arrangement is chronological.

e. Woolen Mill, 1841-1858

In 1845, William A. Irvine established a woolen mill near Brokenstraw. This factory employed a number of laborers and produced a range of fabrics, from high-quality flannel to a coarse material known as "Negro cloth," which was sold both locally and shipped to more distant markets. William had agents who both purchased raw wool on his behalf and sold finished cloth. Records of the woolen mill include account books, other notations of accounts both open and settled, orders, correspondence with customers and agents, bills, statements, and a book recording specially commissioned orders. A hank of raw wool (undated) is also included in this

subseries. Arrangement is alphabetical by folder heading and chronological within subject groups.

f. Lumber, 1826-1857

One of William A. Irvine's first actions after moving to Brokenstraw in 1825 was to establish a saw mill in order to take advantage of the rich lumber resources on his land. In the 1840s he expanded his lumber business to include more mills. He employed several agents to buy raw timber and sell finished boards on his behalf; the best-documented of these agents is H.P. Kinnear. Records of William's lumber business include contracts, agreements, and accounts with agents, correspondence, and bills. The arrangement is chronological.

g. Oil, 1849-1886

This subseries contains records of William A. Irvine's excursions into oil drilling and production. In 1849, William purchased six hundred acres of land near Tidioute, Pa. for the lumber on the property. Ten years later, oil was discovered nearby, and the land increased hugely in value. William's father-in-law Stephen Duncan urged him to sell the land, but instead William sought to develop it himself. He began drilling for oil and transporting the product by river boat to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad station at Brokenstraw. By 1866, a railroad line was established to William's oil lands, which increased their value still further. William hired P.S. Buck and F.C. Ford to survey and subdivide the land into plots, then to sell rights for oil drilling on said plots. When Buck and Ford resigned, he hired Robert Beach to replace them. Soon, however, he discovered that Buck and Ford, along with another acquaintance bearing the improbable name of Orange Noble, had started drilling for oil on his property. William brought a suit of ejectment against them which dragged on for years. Records of the litigation are contained in this subseries, along with correspondence between William and Beach, and Beach's successor, J.S. Breitenstein. The arrangement is chronological.

h. Foundry, 1846-1852

In 1845, William A. Irvine established an iron foundry for making iron tools and other useful items including stove components. Records of the foundry include account books, orders, statements, and note books. Arrangement is chronological.

i. Horses, 1825-1890

Throughout his life, William A. Irvine maintained a small horse breeding operation at Brokenstraw. Records include a stock book listing horses and their bloodlines, a book with the pedigree of horses he owned, a book with a record of horses purchased, and some correspondence. More information about horses at Brokenstraw can be found in Callender Irvine's papers, in the Brokenstraw subseries. The arrangement is chronological.

j. Railroad, 1840-1883, n.d.

This subseries includes correspondence, notes, forms of agreement, and certificates relating to the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company, the New York & Erie Railroad

Company, and the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, all of which operated near William A. Irvine's land. The arrangement is chronological.

k. Blacksmithing, 1846-1854

This subseries consists of accounts and account books recording blacksmithing work performed at shops near Brokenstraw. It is not entirely clear whether William A. Irvine owned the blacksmith shops or simply hired the blacksmiths. Arrangement is chronological.

l. Other Business papers, 1818-1885, n.d.

This subseries contains materials that do not fall clearly into any of the other subcategories of William A. Irvine's papers. Included are unspecified accounts with individuals, general account books, receipt books recording money paid by William A. Irvine, ledgers, cash books, stock certificates, checks, land records, general bills, and records that make reference to a factory without specifying whether it is the woolen mill or the foundry. The arrangement is chronological.

m. Printed materials, 1783-1890

This subseries contains printed pamphlets on agricultural, historical, legal, and political subjects. The placement of these items in the collection as originally arranged suggests that they were collected by William A. Irvine. Though he could not have collected the *Hand Book of the State House at Philadelphia* (1890) before his death in 1886, it has been retained in this series out of respect for original order. This subseries also includes several published maps of Pennsylvania circa 1865. The arrangement is chronological.

Series 5. The Newbold Family, 1873-1956 (Boxes 65-68, vols 195-202)

a. Sarah Duncan Irvine (Newbold), 1873-1956

William A. Irvine's youngest daughter, Sarah Duncan Irvine, married Thomas Newbold in 1863. The couple had five daughters before Thomas died in the winter of 1873-1874. Sarah Newbold and her children lived primarily in Philadelphia, but spent summers on the farm at Brokenstraw.

Documents in this subseries include letters of condolence on the death of Thomas Newbold, correspondence with Mr. G. N. Pamber about financial matters, general correspondence, receipts, copies of Sarah's will, correspondence about the settlement of her estate, two bound volumes of sheet music, and a volume of recipes and newspaper clippings. The arrangement is chronological.

b. Elizabeth (Bessie) Irvine Newbold, 1879-1903

"Bessie" Newbold was the eldest of the five Newbold daughters and the only one to marry. She and her husband, Edward Lowber Welsh, lived in Philadelphia and summered in Wakefield, Rhode Island. The couple had two children, Sarah Irvine Welsh (later Mrs. Caryl Roberts, who donated the bulk of this collection to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania) and John Lowber Welsh, Jr. (so named for his paternal grandfather.) Documents in this subseries include correspondence from a

young Bessie to her mother and sisters, a book into which she copied favorite poems in order to practice her penmanship, an assignment of bond and mortgage, and letters from her son. The arrangement is chronological

c. Mary Middleton Newbold, 1878-1938

Mary Newbold, the second daughter, lived a quiet life in Philadelphia and Irvine with her younger sisters Daisy and Esther. Materials in this subseries include letters to her mother and sisters discussing their health and other family news, and a few documents discussing the disposition of her estate. The arrangement is chronological.

d. Margaret (Daisy) Ellis Irvine Newbold, 1877-1942

Middle child Daisy Newbold loved plants and flowers, and therefore often took the lead in dealing with the farming aspects of the family estate at Irvine. Her papers include financial records, incoming correspondence, and a few outgoing letters, mostly written by young Daisy to her mother. The arrangement is chronological.

e. Emily (Bonnie) Duncan Newbold, 1877-1880

Of the five sisters, Bonnie Newbold is the least represented in the papers. Though she never married, through her investments she earned enough money to purchase a house near the Welshes in Rhode Island. However, she also sometimes lived at Irvine or in Philadelphia with her sisters. This subseries contains only a few letters she wrote as a child. The arrangement is chronological.

f. Esther Lowndes Newbold, 1837-1942

The youngest Newbold sister, Esther, was in some ways the most adventurous, though she never married and always lived with her sisters Mary and Daisy. She attended law school at the University of Pennsylvania, and her legal knowledge fueled a strong interest in the legislative process. She was an active letter-writer to both state and federal legislators. For example, in 1929 she wrote, "Dear Senator Clark: This is the first time I have ever written you. I am very much against Bill #537 introduced by Senator Painter, giving the right of Eminent Domain to telephone companies. I am very much interested in trees and feel if this bill would become a law, it would mean the destruction of thousands of beautiful old shade trees on our state roads."⁷⁶ The arrangement is chronological.

g. Newbold family general, 1888-1942

This subseries includes documents relating to the Newbold family as a whole, or items which cannot be attributed to a single member. These materials include correspondence addressed to Mrs. Newbold and her daughters, dance cards, visiting cards, visitors books, genealogical notes and correspondence, and insurance policies. Also in this subseries are records of the farm at Irvine during the early twentieth century, including a few records of the grist mill, an account book and a book with notes on leases. The arrangement is chronological.

⁷⁶ March 8, 1929

h. August Gross, 1910 – 1955

This subseries contains correspondence between the Newbold sisters and August Gross, caretaker for the Irvine property. The majority of the letters are from August to Daisy Newbold, and address the operations of the farm and the maintenance of the property in considerable detail. For example, he wrote in March 1917, “Dear Madam, I received the tomato seeds from Dreer to day & have some earth I got a few days ago so I will start them right away... What did you would put in the hot bed this year? The hens are laying pretty good now I got ten eggs yesterday & seven today & the last I sold I think I got forty cents a dozen. I feed them plenty of salt in with their other feed & makes [sic] them lay.”⁷⁷

Also included in this subseries is the deed to a burial vault for Daisy Newbold, which August purchased in 1955. The arrangement is chronological.

Series 6. Other Irvine Family Members (Boxes 69-74, vols 203-233, FF 31-33)

a. John Woods Irvine (1796 – 1832), 1814 - 1841

The youngest son of General William Irvine and brother of Callender Irvine, John Woods was educated as a doctor and lived much of his life in Philadelphia. He spent several years, however, in Irvine, running the general store he established with his brother Callender and their business partner Robinson R. Moore, and serving as the local doctor (and possibly veterinarian.)

The materials are separated into John Woods’ personal papers and the records of the general store. John Woods Irvine’s papers include a bond for \$2000 to Callender Irvine, accounts for his medical practice at Irvine in the early 1820s, and assorted receipts, correspondence, and notes.

The records of the general store begin with a partnership agreement between Robinson R. Moore and John W. Irvine, dated April 23, 1816. The document states, “Whereas the said parties have mutually agreed to establish themselves in business, on the Allegheny River, at the mouth of Brokenstraw Creek, in the Western part of the said State; it is agreed by & between the said parties, that the name of the firm under which they shall trade is and shall be “Moore & Irvine,” and that for all goods purchased on credit the said firm shall be liable. It is further agreed that their Stock in Trade shall consist of Six thousand Dollars, of which \$4000 will be in goods purchased on credit, and two thousand Dollars in cash; one thousand dollars to be furnished by each partner. This Cash to be appropriated to the purchase of goods in Philadelphia and at Pittsburg.” Moore & Irvine supplied local people with everything from coffee to calico. They were also licensed to sell wine and spirits. Their records include receipts, orders, and statements of account.

John Woods Irvine’s papers are separated into personal papers and records of the store, and arranged chronologically within those divisions.

⁷⁷ March 1, 1917

b. Galbraith A. Irvine (1811 – 1867), 1830-1869

The son of William Neill Irvine and Juliana Galbraith, and the grandson of General William Irvine, Galbraith A. Irvine was born in 1811. He earned a medical degree in 1831, and settled near his cousin William A. Irvine at Brokenstraw, where he soon was established as a physician and businessman. For several years Galbraith and William operated the general store at Irvine as partners.

Galbraith's papers consist primarily of ledgers and incoming correspondence, with some certificates, notes, and other materials such as a treatise on fever written towards his medical degree. The ledgers record sales of staples like sugar, coffee, and calico, and complement the store records found in William A. Irvine's papers. The bulk of his correspondence records the foundation and operation of the Warren Bridge Company, and Galbraith's role as a stockholder in some of his cousin William's industries. Also included are medical notes, licenses to practice medicine, and records of membership in the Odd Fellows and Masons. Of particular note is a certificate of membership in the Masons, which includes images of many objects of Masonic significance and folds up into a small wallet, like a passport. Materials are arranged chronologically.

c. Sarah Jane [Duncan] Irvine (Mrs. William A. Irvine) (1814 – 1839) and the Duncan family, 1817-1865

Sarah Jane Duncan was born in 1814 to Stephen Duncan and Margaret Ellis of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Her mother died in the early 1820s, and after her father remarried, Sarah Jane and her older brother John were raised by their aunt Amelia (Emily) Duncan. At nineteen she married William A. Irvine, and joined him at the farm in Brokenstraw. The couple had three children, Margaret (Min), Callender, and little Sarah, before Sarah Jane died in 1839.

Sarah Jane was an affectionate, deeply religious child and young woman. Notes on the backs of some documents, including an essay she wrote as a schoolgirl, suggest that her husband took pains to preserve her papers so that his children could know their mother. Her papers include music books, letters, scrapbooks, and a few school papers from her girlhood, and letters, financial records, and visiting cards from her married life.

Like many young women in the nineteenth century, Sarah Jane kept scrapbooks to collect and organize memories. Her scrapbooks include pictures she cut from popular magazines like *Godey's Lady's Book* and poems either written or hand-copied by her friends. Sometimes she selected the poems and pictures to complement each other, as here, where she pasted a scene of an Italian musician opposite a poem titled "Music" written or copied by her cousin Sarah E. Gustine. The pictures that Sarah Jane chose to save indicate a taste for patriotic images, romantic European scenes, and uplifting Christian stories.

The most information about Sarah Jane's younger days is contained in letters from her older brother John, dated from 1826 to 1829. John was both affectionate and critical towards her, by turns fatherly and friendly. For example, he sometimes gave

her stern advice about overcoming flaws like laziness, as in an 1827 letter: “I never wish you to write to me when you think that by thus spending your time your lessons will be imperfectly known; because writing to me is not by far so important a duty as pleasing your Father and your more than Mother – Aunt Emily. It is in your power to correct your habits of indolence and if you do not do so; will not your failure be ascribed to your wanting the desire to do so? ...Study hard always: do not study for one day and then relax but study hard constantly...”⁷⁸ At other times, however, he treated her like a peer, as when he complained, “I think that of all the studies about which man ever trouble his brain – the mathematics are decidedly the most disgusting and uninteresting – Even Euclid’s Geometry, celebrated as it is for its pleasantness – is to me a dry study.”⁷⁹

He alluded often to Sarah Jane’s health and his own, their father’s business concerns in Mississippi (which included a showboat christened “Walk in the Water”), and other family members, particularly Aunt Emily.

Sarah Jane’s last year is also well-documented through correspondence. When the family moved permanently to Brokenstraw in 1838, Sarah Jane missed her Aunt Emily acutely, and wrote so frequently that she told Emily, “[I] fear I shall weary you with letters & postage.” (At the time, postage was paid by the recipient.) Recounting how baby Callender had suffered his first serious illness, she wrote “sitting with that dear babe & feeling his hot head, with all a mother’s anxiety I realized more forcibly than I have ever done that I had indeed left you & other dear friends.”⁸⁰ Sarah Jane tried to make the distance short with frequent letters sharing family news, requesting items to be sent from Philadelphia, and asking for help and advice.

The concerns of maintaining a pleasant home for her husband and children frequently occupied Sarah Jane’s mind. “There is not so little [housework] to do here as one would suppose,” she explained to Aunt Emily. “The brasses must be kept as clean & the parlours as well swept & dusted & everything in as nice an order as if we were in the city & there is a vast deal more dust & dirt brought into the house here than in the city”⁸¹ Because of her delicate health and the limitations of pregnancy, Sarah Jane could not do much of the housework herself, and had a constant struggle to find and keep good help. “How much I wish I could just sit down with you for one hour & talk about a housekeeper, a term that has always been disagreeable to me... The Doctor says there is much that he does not care about my looking after, that a woman could much rough work, that he merely desires me to know how it ought to be done – he suggests you could meet with a good healthy woman, who has a knowledge of country life & country work, a respectable woman that I could make a companion of & could sit at the table with us & yet who would be willing to put her hand to many things when necessary.”⁸²

⁷⁸ November 24, 1827

⁷⁹ February 8, 1828

⁸⁰ September 14, 1838

⁸¹ October 14, 1838

⁸² October 19, 1838

Christian faith was Sarah Jane's greatest interest, aside from her home and family. Throughout her life she was a staunch Presbyterian. During summers at Brokenstraw in the mid-1830s, she had supervised a Sunday School, and was eager to reestablish one when the family came to live full time at the farm. A Sunday School minute book records not only the sessions Sarah led, but shows how the school was successfully reestablished after her death.

Her efforts to establish a church in Irvine were not as successful. Dr. William could supply a building, and in his eagerness to please his young wife he supplied a very fine one. "I was quite satisfied with the proposed log church," Sarah Jane told Aunt Emily, "but the Dr. seems to have his heart set upon stone." Finding and paying a pastor to lead services in the church was, however, more difficult. "I believe my husband will give \$100 - I cannot ask more this year; at any rate. How much the people will give I know not, I fear but little."⁸³ Six months later, she lamented, "I wish most sincerely [that] we had a pastor.... I think our best plan is at once to see what can be collected here & then with our \$100 & your promised sum apply for a missionary for our church. Oh I wish we had a zealous good preacher here - one is so much needed here, indeed sin abounds & much might be done. Is there any paper published by the Domestic Missionary Society? I am very ignorant & should like to gain information of their movements."⁸⁴

Sarah Jane alluded in passing to contemporary divisions in the Presbyterian church, making comments like "The church belongs to the Erie Presbytery which is now much divided but they in Warren incline to orthodoxy."⁸⁵ Her concerns, however, were not with arcane theology but with establishing religious resources for the local people and improving her own faith. She reflected, "[S]ufferings tend, or should tend, to wean us from this world.... I love my friends too much; & if we love them more than the Saviour & are not willing to die & go to him, Can we be his children? These thoughts often occur to me..."⁸⁶ Two small pamphlets from the late 1810s containing handwritten religious musings show that her concern about these issues began early in life.

Her letters reveal the inescapable immediacy of mortality for nineteenth-century men and women. In August 1838 she told Aunt Emily, "I had a kind letter from my dear Father on Tuesday afternoon in which he inquires very particularly as to our exact location... that if he lives he may pay us a visit in a year or two."

This subseries also contains several folders of papers related to other Duncan family members. These materials include a ledger belonging to Sarah Jane's father Stephen Duncan, correspondence of her aunt Emily Duncan, and a copy of the will of her grandmother Sarah Eliza Postlethwaite Duncan Blaine.

⁸³ August 17, 1838

⁸⁴ February 14, 1839

⁸⁵ October 14, 1838

⁸⁶ February 28, 1839

The records are arranged in two groups: Sarah Jane (Duncan) Irvine records, and records of the Duncan family. Within those divisions, the arrangement is chronological.

d. Margaret Ellis Irvine (1835 – 1925), 1843-1925

The oldest daughter of William A. Irvine and Sarah Jane Duncan, Margaret (Min) Ellis Irvine was born in Philadelphia in 1835. After her mother's death, she lived mainly in Philadelphia with her great-aunt Emily Duncan and her younger siblings, Callender and Sarah. In 1857 she married Thomas Montgomery Biddle, and bore three daughters before his death in 1864.

The papers touch briefly on her childhood, with three letters to her father from the summer of 1848 and a scrapbook of newspaper clippings dated c. 1850. The letters primarily concern a visit Min made to Philadelphia and Carlisle with Aunt Emily, and contain accounts of her social activities and wishes for more letters from her siblings. Notes from Aunt Emily are included in two of the letters, and offer a more critical perspective on Min. "Min has pretty high notions," Emily wrote on July 6, 1848. "Her height leads people to believe her a young lady, & it is difficult to dress her as a child; she finds her pretty silk bonnet rather grave for her years, but I tell her it would not do to lay it aside, & get another."⁸⁷ The scrapbook includes a wide variety of clippings covering everything from poetry to recipes, humor to inspiration.

The majority of papers in this subseries come from Min's years as a widow. Topics addressed include financial matters such as stocks, bank accounts, property transactions, the settlement of her grandfather Stephen Duncan's will, and the maintenance of the Irvine family's plot in Ronaldson Cemetery.

Also included in this subseries are a few items relating to Min's second daughter Lydia Spencer Biddle. The arrangement is chronological.

e. Other, 1787-c. 1940s

This subseries contains records of other members of the Irvine-Newbold family, including a few items which cannot be traced to a particular person. Documents from identified individuals include a medical record book belonging to Dr. James Reynolds, the husband of Callender Irvine's sister Elizabeth, a few items of correspondence by General William's wife Ann Callender Irvine, a letter and a list of property belonging to Callender's younger brother Armstrong, and a note from William A. Irvine's son Callender to his grandmother Irvine.

Two items cannot be associated with a specific individual. One is an account book labeled as "St. Louis Accounts of the Dr," which could have belonged to William A. Irvine, G.A. Irvine, James Reynolds, or Stephen Duncan, all of whom held medical degrees and have papers found elsewhere in the collection. The owner could also have been someone else entirely.

⁸⁷ July 6, 1848

The second unattributed item is a set of file cards with hand-written notes arranged by subject. The subjects covered include slavery, secession, temperance, telegraphs, railroads, and spiritualism, and the notes refer to events throughout the nineteenth century. Some notes focus on legal cases and precedents, suggesting that Esther Lowndes Newbold may have generated the file during her study of law at the University of Pennsylvania, but the evidence is inconclusive.

This series is arranged chronologically.

Series 7. Photographs and Images, c. 1824-c.1950 (Boxes 75-76, FF 34)

This series consists of photographs of people and places associated with the Irvine-Newbold Family. Many images are unidentified, but included are depictions of Ann Callender Irvine (Mrs. General William Irvine), Callender Irvine, William A. Irvine as a young man and also in maturity, young Callender Irvine, Sarah Duncan Irvine (Mrs. Thomas Newbold), and Elizabeth Newbold (Mrs. Edward Welsh). There are also numerous photographs of the family home near Brokenstraw at different periods, the house built nearby for Margaret Ellis Irvine (Mrs. Thomas Biddle) and her daughters, and the surrounding landscape. Of particular note is a small painting of an unidentified young girl.

For contents and arrangement, see box and folder listing.

Series 8. James Irvine, 1775-1786 (Box 77, FF 35)

James Irvine, no traceable relation to the Irvine-Newbold family, was born in Philadelphia in 1735, the son of George Irvine, an immigrant from the north of Ireland, and his wife Mary Rush. James joined the Pennsylvania provincial militia in the 1760s, and participated in campaigns against the local Native Americans. He early declared himself a proponent of American independence, and on November 25, 1775 Congress commissioned him lieutenant-colonel in the Continental army. During the Revolutionary War, James saw action in Virginia, Canada, and in the mid-Atlantic region. He resigned from the Continental Army in 1777, apparently to join the Pennsylvania militia, where he was appointed a brigadier general and given command of the second brigade, which he led at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In late 1777, when General George Washington was at Whitemarsh, near Philadelphia, James led an expedition against the British which ended in his wounding and capture. The British held him with other prisoners of war at Flushing, NY, for nearly four years, until he was finally exchanged for a British prisoner in September 1781. After the war, he served on the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly. He was also major-general of the Pennsylvania militia until his retirement in 1793. He died in Philadelphia in 1819.

The James Irvine papers contained in the Irvine-Newbold family papers consist of his commissions to the Pennsylvania Battalion and the Continental Army, returns or rosters of the men under his command in the Pennsylvania militia during 1777, and outgoing correspondence from the first two years of his captivity. The

correspondence casts light on the lives of American soldiers held as prisoners of war in Flushing, and also describes the efforts of James and his fellow prisoners to secure their release. The American officers were allowed a certain degree of freedom of movement; in an undated note to Lewis Pintard, James alluded to the possibility of leaving his confinement on Long Island for a brief visit to New York. The prisoners at Flushing did not, however, enjoy the freedom of parole which at around the same period let General William Irvine return home to Carlisle after his capture at the battle of Three Rivers.

James and his fellow prisoners were active in writing both to American officers and to British authorities, hoping that the two could come to an agreement about the terms of exchange. James and Edward Antill wrote to a Colonel Beatty on November 22, 1778, saying “We are extremely sorry that the dispute so long subsisting between the lieutenants concerning the right of exchange, and which has caused so much uneasiness, remains yet to be settled. As you are in possession of the opinion of general Washington, and of the board of war, and have also had an opportunity of obtaining the best information from others respecting the usage in similar cases, we could wish that with these helps you had determined on the mode of exchange to be adopted in the present case.”

Also included in this series are a few items of post-war correspondence, primarily from Ephraim Douglas to James Irvine. The arrangement is chronological.

Separation report

None

Related materials

Dickinson College Archives and Special Collections. [General] William Irvine Family Papers, 1785-1811 (one box).

Wisconsin Historical Society, Archives Division. Draper Manuscripts: [General] William Irvine Papers, 1776-1834. (one box (.4 cubic foot)).

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Subjects

Agriculture – United States – Pennsylvania
Communication in marriage – 19th century
Fries Rebellion, 1798-1799
General Stores – United States – History
General Stores – United States – Pennsylvania
Husband and wife – 19th century
Indians of North America – Commerce – Pennsylvania
Indians of North America – Cultural assimilation – Pennsylvania
Indians of North America – Government relations – to 1789
Indians of North America – Pennsylvania
Lumber trade – Pennsylvania

Man-women relationships – 18th century
Marriage – 19th century
Married women – 19th century
Pennsylvania – Commerce – History
Pennsylvania – Economic conditions
Pennsylvania – Ethnic relations
Pennsylvania – Genealogy
Pennsylvania – History – 1775-1865
Pennsylvania – History – 18th century
Pennsylvania – History – 19th century
Pennsylvania – History – Revolution, 1775-1783
Pennsylvania – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – Personal narratives
Pennsylvania – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – Registers
Pennsylvania – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – Sources
Pennsylvania – History – Sources
Pennsylvania – History – War of 1812
Pennsylvania – History, Local
Pennsylvania – Militia
Pennsylvania – Militia – 19th century
Pennsylvania – Militia – Equipment and supplies
Pennsylvania – Race relations
Pennsylvania – Race relations – History – 18th century
Pennsylvania – Religious life and customs
Pennsylvania – Social conditions – 18th century
Pennsylvania – Social conditions – 19th century
Pennsylvania – Social life and customs – 18th century
Pennsylvania – Social life and customs – 19th century
Petroleum – Pennsylvania – History
Petroleum industry and trade – Pennsylvania
Presbyterian Church
Railroads – United States
Single women – Pennsylvania – 19th century
Single women – Pennsylvania – 20th century
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – American forces
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – Battles – Three Rivers (?)
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – Biography – Sources
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – Campaigns – Sources
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – Campaigns and Battles
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – Continental army
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – Indians
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – Logistics
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – Manpower
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – military aspects (?)
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – military recruitment (?)
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – Personal narratives
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – Prisoners and prisons

United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – Regimental histories – Pennsylvania
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – Societies, etc.
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – Sources
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – Strategy (?)
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – Veterans
United States – History – War of 1812
United States – History – War of 1812 – American forces
United States – History – War of 1812 – Equipment and supplies
United States – History – War of 1812 – Manpower
United States – History – War of 1812 – Personal narratives
United States – History – War of 1812 – Personal narratives, American
United States – History – War of 1812 – Regimental histories – Pennsylvania
United States – History – War of 1812 – Sources
Warren (Pa.) – Economic conditions
Warren (Pa.) – Social conditions
Whiskey Rebellion, Pa., 1794 – Personal narratives
Whiskey Rebellion, Pa., 1794.
Wives – 19th century
Women – Housewives – 19th century
Women – Housewives – 19th century
Women – Identity – 18th century
Women – Identity – 19th century
Women – Identity – 20th century
Women – Social life and customs -- Pennsylvania
Women – Social life and customs – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Women in charitable work – Pennsylvania
Women philanthropists – Pennsylvania
Wool industry – Pennsylvania

Biddle, Lydia Spencer, 1860-1932
Duncan family
Duncan, Amelia (Emily), 1793-1866
Duncan, John Ellis, 1812-1829
Duncan, Sarah Jane, 1814-1839 (aka Sarah Jane Duncan Irvine)
Duncan, Stephen, 1787-1867
Fayssoux, Mary Lewis, 1827-1901
Fayssoux, Peter, 1793-1833
Gross, August
Irvine Family
Irvine, Armstrong, 1792-1817
Irvine, Callender, 1775-1841
Irvine, Callender, 1838-1850
Irvine, Galbraith Armstrong, 1811-1867
Irvine, John Woods, 1796-1832
Irvine, Margaret Ellis, 1835-1925 (aka Margaret Ellis Irvine Biddle)
Irvine, Mary Bullen, 1788-1847 (aka Mary Bullen Irvine Lewis)
Irvine, Rebekah (Rebecca) Armstrong de Rosenthal, 1794-1880 (Rebecca I. Fayssoux)

Irvine, Sarah Duncan, 1839-1916 (aka Sarah Duncan Irvine Newbold)
Irvine, William Armstrong, 1803-1886
Irvine, William Neill, 1782-1854
Irvine, William, 1741-1804
Newbold Family
Newbold, Elizabeth Irvine, 1865-1929 (aka Elizabeth Irvine Newbold Welsh)
Newbold, Emily Duncan, 1869-1931
Newbold, Esther Lowndes, 1872-1963
Newbold, Margaret Ellis Irvine, 1868-1955
Newbold, Mary Middleton, 1866-1933
Washington, George, 1732-1799
Washington, George, 1732-1799 – Autographs
Washington, George, 1732-1799 – Correspondence
Washington, George, 1732-1799 – Military leadership
Washington, George, 1732-1799 – Monuments
Wayne, Anthony, 1745-1796
Welsh family
Welsh, John Lowber, 1891-1955

Dickinson College – History
Society of the Cincinnati

Administrative Information

Restrictions

None

Acquisition information

The Irvine-Newbold Family Papers were acquired in four groups: a gift of Henry Carey Baird in the nineteenth century, purchases in 1956 and 1963, and the gift of Mrs. Caryl Roberts and John L. Welsh, Jr., c. 1963.

Alternative format

None.

Preferred citation

Cite as: [Indicate cited item or series here], Irvine-Newbold Family Papers (Collection 1890), The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Processing note

Processing made possible by a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

The current Collection 1890 represents the merging of four accessions of Irvine family papers. The provenance of particular groups of documents has been preserved in subseries divisions, though the documents have been rearranged by creator.

Former Collection 312: Gift of Henry Carey Baird, pre-twentieth century. Materials from this accession are Series Ia, and Series VIII.

Former Collection 1743A: Purchased, 1956. Materials from this accession are Series Ib and Series III.

Former Collection 1743B: Purchased through the kindness of Mrs. Caryl Roberts, 1963. Materials from this accession are Series Ic and Series IIIf.

Former Collection 1890: Gift of Mrs. Caryl Roberts and John L. Welsh, Jr. Materials from this accession are Series Id, Series IIa-e, Series IV, Series V, Series VI, and Series VII.

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

Box and folder listing

Series 1. General William Irvine. a. Correspondence and military documents, 1768 - 1830

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Mathew Irwin to William Irvine	March 18, 1768	1	1
Alexander McKee land draught	June 28, 1769	1	2
Henry Monture land draught	June 28, 1769	1	3
Oath of Allegiance to the British Crown	[1775?]	1	4
Rout[e] for Gen'l Sullivan's Brigade	[1775]	1	5
Extract from Congress minutes, Charles Thompson, secretary	January 17, 1776	1	6
Thomas Hartley to William Irvine	January 29-30, 1776	1	7
William Neill to William Irvine [personal]	February 2, 1776	1	8
Thomas Hartley to Col. Irvine	February 3, 1776	1	9
Lewis Rush & Moses McLean, receipts for William Irvine	February 3, 1776	1	10
M. Caldwell to Col. Irwin	July 7, 1776	1	11
Receipts for payments made by William Irvine	January 25, 1776	1	12
Receipt from William Irvine	February 9, 1776	1	13
Military orders to William Irvine	February 12-17, 1776	1	14
Orders for rifles	February 25, 1776	1	15
John Houston to William Irvine	February 26, 1776	1	16
P. Dunlop to William Irvine	February 29, 1776	1	17
Correspondence: Samuel Hay to William Irvine, David Green to William Irvine	March 2 and March 13, 1776	1	18
Attendance List	March 3, 1776	1	19
William Johnston & Michael Kent to "Your Honor"	March 13, 1776	1	20
Returns [of clothes for Talbot's Company]	March 14, 1776	1	21
Receipts from William Irvine	April 1-4, 1776	1	22
Receipts for military equipment	April 6, 1776	1	23
Thomas Hartley to [William Irvine]	April 7, 1776	1	24
Requests for rifles	April 7-10, 1776	1	25
Military Supplies	April 10-18, 1776	1	26
List of solidiers in Samuel Hays' company	n.d.	1	27
Abraham Smith, Robert Adams, William Rippey, Jeremiah Talbot, supplies	April 24, 1776	1	28

John Montgomery to Col. William Irvin	April 23, 1776	1	29
Receipt for William Irvine's wages	April 25, 1776	1	30
Ephraim Blaine & John Davis to Captains Hay and Wilson	April 29, 1776	1	31
Pay Roll for 6 th Pennsylvania Battalion	April, 1776	1	32
James Wilson [account]	May 2, 1776	1	33
Correspondence and receipts (discounting accusations made towards William Irvine, military equipment)	May 3-4, 1776	1	34
Correspondence: William Linn to William Irvine, Robert Johnston to William Irvine	May 5, 1776	1	35
P. Schuyler orders for Col. Reed's reg't (copy)	May 13, 1776	1	36
John Sullivan to Col. Irvine	May 15, 1776	1	37
P. Schuyler – orders for reg'ts	May 17, 1776	1	38
John Sullivan to Col. Irvine – orders to march	May 17, 1776	1	39
Lewis Rush, report of Quarter Guard at Half Moon	May 19, 1776	1	40
Transport of baggage – Moses McLean and William Rippey	May 20, 1776	1	41
Draft of Irvine's report on the battle of Three Rivers	[May 25, 1776]	1	42
Receipt from Leo Chapin	June 2, 1776	1	43
Pledge of William Irvine to General Carleton of loyalty to the British Government	August 3, 1776	1	44
Payroll for Prisoners; Supplies for William Rippis' company	1776	1	45
Captain Bidkin	[August 1776]	1	46
Jos. Trumbull to William Irvine; George Cowden to William Erwin [Irvine?]	September 30, 1776; October 1, 1776	1	47
Payroll	October 2, 1776	1	48
Thomas Hartley to Col. Irvine	October 15, 1776	1	49
Daniel McCalla to William Irvine	October 25, 1776	1	50
Rout[e]	[November 1776]	1	51
Map	[1776]	1	52
List of Officers in the 6 th Battalion [Pennsylvania Regiment]	[1776]	1	53
List of men in Matthew Irvine's Company	1776	1	54
Thomas Hartley to Col. Irvine	February 17-25, 1777	1	55

David Grier to Col. William Irvin[e]	March 9-19, 1777	1	56
Alexander McKeehan, receipt for items received from William Irvine	April 19, 1777	1	57
Receipts	April 21-23, 1777	1	58
William Alexander, list of blankets drawn from Col. William Irvine	April 23, 1777	1	59
Samuel Hay to [William Irvine?]	April 23, 1777	1	60
David Grier to Col. [William Irvine?]	May 5-10, 1777	1	61
Samuel Hay to Col. [William Irvine?]	May 10, 1777	1	62
David Grier to Col. William Irvine	May 19, 1777	1	63
Receipt for payment from William Irvine to William Boyd;	May 22, 1777	1	64
W. Shippen appoints John Rose surgeon of the 5 th [reg't?] under Col. Green	June 12, 1777	1	65
David Grier to Col. William Irvine	May 28, 1777	1	66
Samuel Montgomery to Col. William Irvine	June 19, 1777	1	67
David Grier to Col. William Irvine	June 16, 1777	1	68
Samuel Hay to Col. William Irvine	June 19, 1777	1	69
John Bayly to Thomas Wharton (printed)	June 27, 1777	1	70
David Grier to Col. William Irwin	June 26, 1777	1	71
David Grier to Maj. Samuel May	June 26, 1777	1	72
David Grier to Col. [William Irvine]	July 7, 1777	1	73
Samuel Hay to Col. William Irvine	July 10, 1777	1	74
Congress establishes invalid corps	July 16, 1777	1	75
Receipt for payment from William Irvine to Ephraim Blaine; William Irvine to James Hamilton	July 10, 1777; August 13, 1777	1	76
Samuel May to William Irvine	August 15, 1777	1	77
Samuel Hays to William Irvine	September 29, 1777	1	78
Jonathan Turnbull to [John Hancock?]	October 9, 1777	1	79
Samuel Hays to Col. [William Irvine?]	November 14, 1777	1	80
John Sullivan to Col. Irvine [copy]	November 27, 1777	1	81
Samuel Hays to Col. William Irvine	November 28, 1777	1	82
David Grier to Col. William Irvine	December 8, 1777	1	83
Cash advanced by Col. Irvine to his Officers	[1777]	1	84
Captains' returns	[1776]	1	85
Note from William Irvine to Major General Horatio Gates	January 29, 1778	1	86
John Sullivan to Col. Irvine	April 22, 1778	1	87

Elias Bondierot	April 23, 1778	1	88
Anthony Wayne to Col. William [Irvine]	April 27, 1778	1	89
D. Grier to Col. William Irvine	May 3, 1778	1	90
William Irvine statement of loyalty to U.S.A.	May 12, 1778	1	91
H. Miller, court martial of Sgt. Nicholson of the 7 th Pennsylvania	May 25, 1778	1	92
Court martial of Captain Simpson	May 31, 1778	1	93
John Laurens to Col. Irvine	June 2, 1778	1	94
Return of officers and men Camp Equipage Now Present in the 1 st Pennsylvania Brigade commanded by Col. William Irvine	June 3, 1778	1	95
Proceedings of court martial of Isaac Williams of 1 st Pennsylvania	August 21, 1778	1	96
Muster Roll	n.d	1	97
Returns	October 1, 1777	1	98
Receipts	September 12, 1788; September 27, 1788	2	1
Brigade General Court Martial, 1 st Pennsylvania Brigade	October 3, 1778	2	2
Adm. Hubley – court martial of men from 2 nd Pennsylvania Regiment	October 7, 1778	2	3
Jos. Reed to William Irvine	November 16, 1778	2	4
Col William Irvin account with Thomas Mifflin	1776-1778	2	5
List of Jas. Wilson's Company	[1778]	2	6
Draft of a lettler from [William Irvine] to "your excellency" [George Washington]	[December 1778]	2	7
John Rose, surgeon, 7 th Pennsylvania	February 28, 1779; March 1, 1779	2	8
Dinner invitation to Gen. [William?] Irvine from George Washington	May 4, 1779	2	9
Return of the soliders discharged from Fish Kills Hospital belonging to General Washington	May 10, 1779	2	10
Copy of letter of advice from [William Irvine] to "your excellency" [George Washington]	May 28, 1779	2	11
Copy of letter from Gen. William Irvine to George Washington	May 28, 1779	2	12
George Washington to William Irvine	May 28, 1779	2	13
James Henry to William Irvine	May 28, 1779	2	14

M[onsieur? Or Mathieu?] Girard, French ambassador, to Delaware tribe	May 29, 1779	2	15
A. Hamilton to Major General St. Clair	June 5, 1779	2	16
George Washington to Major General St. Clair	June 6, 1779	2	17
George Washington to William Irvine	June 6, 1779	2	18
Charles Thomson – congress resolution about pay of soliders in captivity.	June 7, 1779	2	19
A. Hamilton to General Irvine	June 8 & 11, 1779	2	20
A Roll of the 7 th Pennsylvania Regiment commanded by Lt. Col. Samuel Hay	June 16, 1779	2	21
William Irvine to “the Conductor, 1 st Brigade”	June 30, 1779	2	22
Jos. Reed to [William Irvine?]	August 8, 1779	2	23
Lewis Nicola to Timothy Mattack	August 6, 1779	2	24
C. Gibbs to [William Irvine]	August 20, 1779	2	25
Court Martial of Peter Thompson	August 25, 1779	2	26
Return of the Pennsylvania Division of Foot, commanded by the Hon. Major General Arthur St Clair	September 1, 1779	2	27
John Cochran, Surgeon General, certificates of invalidity for PA men	September 1, 1779	2	28
Return of the promotions that are to take place in the 2 nd Pennsylvania Regiment commanded by Col. Walter Stewart	May 6 1780	2	29
A. Hamilton to Gen. Irvine	September 7, 8, 21, 1779	2	30
John Cochran, Surgeon General, certificate of invalidity for John Gallachan of the 4 th PA	Sept 27, 1779	2	31
William McLean; John Armstrong to Gen. Irwin	October 30, 1779; November 5, 1779	2	32
Return of Military Stores received, delivered, & on hand in the first Brigade Pennsylvania commanded by Gen. Irvine	October 1779	2	33
William Irvine to [George Washington?] (copy)	November 11, 1779	2	34
A. St. Clair to General Irvine	November 24, 1779	2	35
Mr. Hamilton to Gen. Irwin; receipt	December 1, 1779; December 10, 1779	2	36
Extract from congressional minutes	December 6, 1779	2	37

George Washington to Brigadier General Parsons (copy for Gen. Irvin)	December 13, [1779]	2	38
Anthony Wayne to [William Irvine?]	December 14, 1779	2	39
John Morris to Capt. Nelson	December 16, 1779	2	40
William Irvine to [Ann Callender Irvine, his wife] (personal)	December 22, 1779	2	41
Samuel Parsons to "Brigadier General"	December 27, 1779	2	42
Samuel Parsons to Brigadier General Irwen [Irvine?]	December 29, 1779	2	43
James Reid to [William?] Irvine	December 29, 1779	2	44
Samuel Woodruff to the Hon. General Irvine	December 29, 1779	2	45
William Irvine to Woodruff (copy)	December 29, 1779	2	46
[unsigned, unaddressed letter]	December 29, 1779	2	47
Orders from William Irvine to another officer	December 29, 1779	2	48
William Irvine to Major Reed	December 29, 1779	2	49
General Wayne to General Irvine	December 30, 1779	2	50
J. Olney to General Irvine	December 30, 1779	2	51
John McClellan to General Irvin	December 30, 1779	2	52
James R. Reid to General Irvine	December 30, 1779	2	53
William Irvine to Quartermaster; Abraham Clark to General Irvine	December 30, 1779	2	54
J. Olney to General Irvine (copy)	December 31, 1779	2	55
Ben Ford to General Irvine	[1779]	2	56
Return of vacancies in the 5 th Pennsylvania Reg't	[1779]	2	57
Mr. Wades to General Irvine;	[1779]	2	58
William Irvine to George Washington	[1779]	2	59
Richard Butler to General Irvine	[1779]	2	60
W. Alexander to William Irvine	[1779]	2	61
T. Tilghman to General Irvine	[1779]	2	62
[William Irvine] to [George Washington?]	January 1, 1780	2	63

J. Olney to General Irvine	January 1, 1780	2	64
G. Washington to General Irvine	January 1, 1780	2	65
S. Woodruff to General Irvine	January 1-2, 1780	2	66
Major Reid to William Irvine	January 2, 1780	2	67
J. Olney to General Irvine	January 4, 1780	2	68
William Irvine to General Washington	January 2, 1780	2	69
J. Olney to General Irvine	January 5, 1780	2	70
Benjamin Ford to [General Irvine?]	January 6, 1780	2	71
George Washington to [General Irvine?]	January 9, 1780	2	72
M. Ogden to General Irvine	January 9, 1780	2	73
George Washington to General Irvine	January 9, 1780	2	74
William Irvine to "your excellency" [George Washington]	January 9, 1780	2	75
Deposition of troops at Elizabethtown, Woodbridge, and Newark	n.d.	2	76
Deposition of the Advanced Guards of General Irvine	[1780]	2	77
George Washington to General Irvine	January 10, 1780	2	78
George Washington to Col. Tilghman and General Irvine	January 11, 1780	2	79
Return of the First Battalion commanded by Col. Richard Hampton	January 11, 1780	2	80
George Washington to General Irvine	January 12, 1780	2	81
Jos. Lewis to Captain William Britton	January 12, 1780	2	82
Henry Knox to General Irvine	January 12, 1780	2	83
Thomas Byles to William Irvine	January 12, 1780	2	84
William Irvine to Major Thomas Byles	January 13, 1780	2	85
Jos. Lewis to Capt. Kitchell	January 13, 1780	2	86
Unidentified note and map	[1780]	2	87
Thomas Byles to General Irvine	[January 7, 1780]	2	88
Benjamin Ford to General Irvine	January 14, 1780	2	89
Walter Stewart to General Irvine	[January 1780]	2	90
Orders to march issued to Gen. Irvine	January 14, 1780	2	91
[Bauford? Beaufort?] to General Irvine	January 14, 1780	2	92
Officers from General Irvine's detachment who drew shoes	January 24, 1780	2	93
Notice to unidentified officer of arrest for absence without leave	January 30, 1780	2	94
David Dishler, statement of receipt of Wagon from Josiah Gilboath	February 7, 1780	2	95
George Washington to General Irvine	February 7, 1780	2	96
Statements of John Brooks	February 12, 1780	2	97
John Agnew, witness to receipts and statements	January 13, 1777	2	98
Joseph Brown to William Irvine	February 29, 1780	2	99

March – April, 1780	March 10 – April 26, 1780	3	1
April – May 1780	April 25 – May 10, 1780	3	2
May 1780	May 11 – May 18, 1780	3	3
May – June 1780	May 21 – June 2, 1780	3	4
June 1780	June 4 – June 20, 1780	3	5
June – July 1780	June 24 – July 14, 1780	3	6
July 1780	July 15 – July 25, 1780	3	7
July – September 1780	July 27 – September 4, 1780	3	8
September 1780	September 6 - 17, 1780	3	9
September 1780	September 17 - 30, 1780	3	10
October 1780	October 4 - 18, 1780	3	11
October – November 1780	October 18 – November 27, 1780	3	12
December 1780	December 4 - 15, 1780	3	13
April 1780 – January 1781	April 1, 1780 – January 17, 1781	3	14
January – February 1781	January 23 – February 10, 1781	3	15
February – March 1781	February 16 – March 20, 1781	3	16
March – April 1781	March 20 – April 12, 1781	3	17
April – June 1781	April 12 – June 7, 1781	3	18
June – July 1781	June 13 – July 3, 1781	3	19
July 1781	July 6 - 22, 1781	3	20
July – August 1781	July 23 – August 11, 1781	3	21
August 1781	August 6 - 21, 1781	3	22

August – September 1781	August 23 – September 14, 1781	3	23
September 1781	September 14 -29, 1781	3	24
October 1781	October 8 - 24, 1781	4	1
November – December 1781	November 1 – December 17, 1781	4	2
December 1781	December 17 - 29, 1781	4	3
December 1781 – January 1782	December 29, 1781 – January 12, 1782	4	4
January – February 1782	January 13 – February 8, 1782	4	5
February – March 1782	February 18 – March 22, 1782	4	6
March – April 1782	March 28 – April 4, 1782	4	7
April 1782	April 5 - 16, 1782	4	8
April 1782	April 16 - 29, 1782	4	9
April – May 1782	April 30 – May 3, 1782	4	10
May 1782	May 4 – May 15, 1782	4	11
May 1782	May 16 – 27, 1782	4	12
May 1782	May 29, 1782	4	13
May 1782	May 29 - 30, 1782	4	14
May – June 1782	May 30 – June 6, 1782	4	15
June 1782	June 6 -11, 1782	4	16
June 1782	June 11 - 15, 1782	4	17
June 1782	June 18 - 22, 1782	4	18
June 1782	June 22 - 30, 1782	4	19
July 1782	July 1 - 11, 1782	4	20
July 1782	July 12 - 20, 1782	4	21
July 1782	July 20 - 28, 1782	4	22
July – August 1782	July 30 – August 4, 1782	4	23
August 1782	August 5 – 9, 1782	4	24
August 1782	August 10 - 16, 1782	4	25
August 1782	August 19 - 30, 1782	4	26

August 1782 – September 1782	August 27 – September 7, 1782	4	27
September 1782	September 9 - 10, 1782	4	28
September 1782	September 12 - 18, 1782	5	1
September – October 1782	September 18 – October 3, 1782	5	2
October 1782	October 3 - 18, 1782	5	3
October 1782	October 19 - 30, 1782	5	4
November 1782	November 1 - 28, 1782	5	5
November – December 1782	November 28 – December 18, 1782	5	6
December 1782- 1783	December 25, 1782 – [1782]	5	7
1782 – January 1783	[1782] – January 4, 1783	5	8
January – March 1783	January 14 – March 3, 1783	5	9
March 1783	March 12 - 25, 1783	5	10
April 1783	April 1 - 10, 1783	5	11
April – May 1783	April 15 – May 15, 1783	5	12
May 1783	May 16, 1783 – May 1783	5	13
Return of troops at Fort Pitt	June 1 - 10, 1783	5	14
May – July 1783	May 26 – July 19, 1783	5	15
July 1783	July 15 - 31, 1783	5	16
August 1783	August 2 - 11, 1783	5	17
August – September 1783	August 12 – September 15, 1783	5	18
September 1783	September 15 - 29, 1783	5	19
September – October 1783	September 30 – October 28, 1783	5	20

September – January 1784	September 30, 1783 – January 10, 1784	5	21
January – May 1784	January 14 – May 13, 1784	5	22
May – April 1784	May 15 – April 3, 1784	5	23
September – March 1784	September 6 – March 11, 1784	5	24
March – April 1784	March 22 – April 22, 1784	5	25
[William Irvine?] to Col. Harman	May 3 – July 20, 1785	6	1
August – October 1785	August 1 – October 20, 1785	6	2
October – December 1785	October 21 – December 24, 1785	6	3
1785 – May 1786	1785 – May 5, 1786	6	4
May – December 1786	May 19 – December 12, 1786	6	5
January 1787	January 1 – 25, 1787	6	6
February – March 1787	February 10 – March 18, 1787	6	7
May – July 1787	May 14 – July 31, 1787	6	8
August – September 1787	August 2 – September 10, 1787	6	9
September – October 1787	September 10 – October 11, 1787	6	10
October – December 1787	October 12 – December 29, 1787	6	11
1787 – February 1788	1787 – February 20, 1788	6	12
February 1788	February 22 – February 25, 1788, n.d	6	13
March – April 1788	March 12 – April 27, 1788	6	14

May – November 1788	May 30 – November 20, 1788	6	15
January – June 1789	January 7 – August 12, 1789	6	16
August 1789 – April 1790	August 17, 1789 – April 12, 1790	6	17
May – June 1790	May 2 – June 14, 1790	6	18
June – August 1790	June 11 – August 14, 1790	6	19
August – October 1790	August 15 – October 14, 1790	6	20
October 1790 – February 1791	October 24, 1790 – February 3, 1791	6	21
February – June 1791	February 18 – June 28, 1791	6	22
July – August 1791	July 2 – August 22, 1791	6	23
September – October 1791	September 1 – October 10, 1791	6	24
Certificate appointing William Irvine, Ephraim Blaine, and Moses McClean commissioners for running the boundary between Huntingdon and Mifflin counties	October 3, 1791	FF 1	
October 1791 – January 1792	October 20, 1791 – January 17, 1792	6	25
January – February 1792	January 27 - February, 1792	6	26
March – April 1792	March 2 – April 25, 1792	7	1
April – August 1792	April 26 – August 16, 1792	7	2
October – November 1792	October 9 – November 7, 1792	7	3
August – September 1792	August 17 – September 28, 1792	7	4

November – December 1792	November 9 – December 17, 1792	7	5
December 1792, 1792 general	December 19, 1792 – 1792	7	6
January – February 1793	January 2 – February 8, 1793	7	7
February – March 1793	February 11 – March 9, 1793	7	8
March – April 1793	March 15 – April 6, 1793	7	9
April – May 1793	April 6 – May 16, 1793	7	10
May – July 1793	May 25 – July 26, 1793	7	11
July 1793 – January 1794	July 27, 1793 – January 6, 1794	7	12
January 1794	January 13 - 25, 1794	7	13
February – March 1794	February 10 – March 3, 1794	7	14
March 1794	March 3 - 21, 1794	7	15
March – April 1794	March 22 – April 11, 1794	7	16
April – May 1794	April 11 – May 9, 1794	7	17
May 1794	May 9 May 30, 1794	7	18
June 1794	June 2 – June 19, 1794	7	19
June – July 1794	June 23 – July 15, 1794	7	20
July – August 1794	July 17 – August 7, 1794	7	21
August – September 1794	August 19 – September 29, 1794	7	22
October 1794	October 2 - 23, 1794	7	23
October – November 1794	October – November 20, 1794	7	24
November 1794	November 19 – 24, 1794	7	25
November 1794	November 25 – 30, 1794	7	26

December 1794	December 4-5, 1794	8	1
December 1794 – March 1795	December 10, 1794 – March 12, 1795	8	2
March – May 1795	March 22 – May 19, 1795	8	3
May – July 1795	May 29 – July 3, 1795	8	4
July – August 1795	July 3 – August 3, 1795	8	5
August 1795	August 3 – 24, 1795	8	6
August – September 1795	August 28 – September 8, 1795	8	7
September 1795	September 12 – 18, 1795	8	8
September – November 1795	September 21 – November 28, 1795	8	9
December 1795 – February 1796	December 18, 1795 – February 20, 1796	8	10
March – September 1796	March 5 – September 1, 1796	8	11
September 1796 – January 1797	September 15, 1796 – January 7, 1797	8	12
January – April 1797	January 20 – April 27, 1797	8	13
May – June 1797	May 9 – June 23, 1797	8	14
June – February 1797	June 25, 1797 – February 14, 1798	8	15
February – July 1798	February 17 – July 10, 1798	8	16
July – August 1798	July 20 – August 30, 1798	8	17
September – October 1798	September 7 – October 8, 1798	8	18
Quota of troops required of brigade, Franklin County	October 10 – December 1, 1798	8	19

Return of Quota required from Luzerne Brigade	December 12, 1798	FF 2	
December 1798 – February 1799	December 18, 1798 – February 11, 1799	8	20
February – April 1799	February 14 – April 12, 1799	8	21
April – July 1799	April 25 – July 5, 1799	8	22
July – November 1799	July 18 – November 8, 1799	8	23
November 1799, n.d.	November 21, 1799 – n.d.	8	24
January – March 1800	January 17 – March 22, 1800	9	1
April – October 1800	April 1 – October 20, 1800	9	2
October 1800 – April 1801	October 24 – April 14, 1801	9	3
May – June 1801	May 11 – June 12, 1801	9	4
June – October 1801	June 12 – October 20, 1801	9	5
November 1801, 1801 general	November 2, 1801 – 1801	9	6
1801 – April 1802	1801 – April 24, 1802	9	7
April – June 1802	April 23 – June 23, 1802	9	8
July – September 1802	July 16 – September 5, 1802	9	9
September – October 1802	September 10 – October 19, 1802	9	10
October 1802 – March 1803	October 19, 1802 – March 4, 1803	9	11
March – April 1803	March 8 – April 22, 1803	9	12
May 1803	May 5 – 27, 1803	9	13
June – August 1803	June 4 – August 12, 1803	9	14
August – November 1803	August 28 – November 6, 1803	9	15

November 1803 – April 1804	November 25, 1803 – April 17, 1804	9	16
April – July 1804	April 25 – July 8, 1804	9	17
July 1804 – July 1834 (includes Callender Irvine correspondence about William Irvine's estate)	July 16 – 20, 1834	9	18
Other materials without a clear link to Irvine	n.d	9	19
Other materials without a clear link to Irvine	April 18, 1764 - December 12, 1807	9	20
Other materials without a clear link to Irvine	1783-1802	9	21
Other materials without a clear link to Irvine	1789 – [1889?]	9	22

Series 1. General William Irvine. b. Military documents and other records, 1766 – c. 1825

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Notes and receipts	1766-1799	10	1
Letters to Lt. Col. Daniel Greer or Grier	February 1777 – May 1778	10	2
Letter from John Rose	June 22, 1784	10	3
List of lands in the Western Country, belonging to the estate of General Irvine	c. 1825	10	4

Series 1. General William Irvine. c. Additional notes and correspondence, 1776 - 1804

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Assorted incoming correspondence	1776 – 1804	10	5
Letters of James and David Grier	1777 – 1781	10	6
Assorted papers	1778 – 1782	10	7
Receipt book	1782	Vol. 1	
Assorted papers	1783 – 1804	10	8
Letters of John Rose	1783 – 1788	10	9
Land documents	1783 – 1796	FF 3	
William Findley to Gen. William Irvine	1788 – 1804	10	10
Andrew Gregg to Gen. William Irvine	1796 – 1804	10	11
Letter to William N. Irvine	March 23, 1803	10	12

Misc	n.d.	10	13
Misc	n.d.	10	14

Series 1. General William Irvine. d. Land records, financial notes, and additional correspondence, 1782 - 1827

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Copy of a deed for 2000 acres below Natchez, Mississippi, granted to Robert Callender by King George III	1768	FF 4	
Survey of Robert Callender's land below Natchez	1768	FF 5	
Number 1 Orderley Book, Adj't 1 st battle guards [items have been cleaned for mold]	1775 – 1779	Vol. 2	
Account book	1776	Vol. 3	
Will of Robert Callender	July 26, 1776	11	1
Military account book [items have been cleaned for mold]	1776 - 1777	Vol 4	
Receipt book	1776 – 1777	Vol. 5	
Broadside about clothing for militia	1777	FF 6	
Receipt book – personal expenditures	1781 – 1782	Vol. 6	
Order book [items have been cleaned for mold]	1781 – 1783	Vol. 7	
Letters to Ann (Callender) Irvine	1782, 1790	11	2
Envelopes [for military orders] with signature of George Washington	c. 1780s	11	3
Correspondence	1783 – 1797	11	4
Typed transcriptions of documents relating to General William Irvine	1785 – 1801, n.d.	11	5
Power of attorney from Samuel Postlethwaite	1786	11	6
Patent of John Rose for 200 acres in Westmoreland County, signed by Benjamin Franklin	1787	FF 7	
Assorted papers	1787 – 1800	11	7
Board of Commissioners correspondence	1788	11	8
Land Records	1789 – 1827	11	9
Account book and financial documents	1790 – 1794	11	10
Commission to settle accounts between individual states and the federal government	1790	11	11

Commission to settle accounts between states and federal government, signed by George Washington and Thomas Jefferson	1790	FF 8	
Letters from John Brown, senator from Kentucky	1791 – 1804	11	12
Letter from William Power	1792	11	13
Quota of Troops from Franklin County	December 1, 1792	FF 9	
Advertisement of plots of land for sale in Erie-Warren vicinity	1796	FF 10	
Land papers re: Brokenstraw	1796 – 1804	11	14
Agreement	1800	11	15
Letter from [Robert?] Callender	June 18, 1801	11	16
Letter from Robert Callender	1801	FF 11	
Certificate of Appointment as Superintendent of Military Stores	1801	FF 12	
Letter to Callender Irvine	1803	11	17
[related but later] bust of John Paul Jones	1903	11	18
Biographical sketches of William Irvine	n.d.	11	19
Genealogical notes about William Irvine	20 th century	11	20

Series 1. General William Irvine. e. John Rose

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Letters of Baron de Rosenthal, aka John Rose (bound)	1780 - 1814	Vol. 8	
Portrait of Baron de Rosenthal, aka John Rose		12	

Series 2. Callender Irvine. a. Personal papers , collection 1890, 1790 – 1846, n.d.

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Incoming correspondence	1790s	13	1
Incoming correspondence	1800s	13	2
Incoming correspondence	1806	13	3
Incoming correspondence	1806	13	4
Incoming correspondence	1810s	13	5
Incoming correspondence	1820s	13	6
Incoming correspondence	1830s	13	7
Incoming correspondence	1840s	13	8
Letter to General Henry Dearborn	1804	13	9
Outgoing correspondence	1805 – 1841	13	10

Letters to and from George Boggs extra extra	1817 – 1819	13	11
<i>Lectures on Natural Philosophy</i> by Robert Davidson, taken by C.I.	1793	Vol. 9	
<i>Lectures on Metaphysics</i> by Charles Nisbet, Carlisle [PA] - hand-copied book	1793	Vol. 10	
<i>Lectures on Moral Philosophy</i> by Charles Nisbet, Carlisle, PA. – hand-copied book	1793	Vol. 11	
Diploma from Dickinson College	1794	FF 13	
Commission as captain in artillery	June 4, 1798	FF 14	
Account of Wages Paid & Receipts	1801-1804	Vol. 12	
Callender Irvine to William N. Irvine	1804	13	12
Estate of General William Irvine, Callender Irvine, executor [items have been cleaned for mold]	1805 – 1837	Vol. 13	
Incoming family correspondence	1809 – 1841	13	13
Treasury notes	1814	FF 15	
Deed of sale for 300 acres in Mercer County	August 20, 1814	FF 16	
Correspondence with M. B. Henry of Boston re: proposed marriage with Armstrong Irvine	1815 – [1816]	13	14
Copies of letters requesting information on Armstrong Irvine, deceased	1817	13	15
Mary Bullen [Irvine] Lewis to Callender Irvine	1819, n.d.	13	16
Peter Fayssoux to Callender Irvine	1820 – 1822	13	17
Rebecca A. [Irvine] Fayssoux to Callender Irvine	1823 – 1839, n.d.	13	18
Indentures between Callender Irvine and son William A. Irvine	1825, 1835	FF 17	
William N. Irvine to Callender Irvine	1833 – 1834	14	1
Callender Irvine to his son William A. Irvine	1836 – 1841	14	2
Family correspondence, incoming	n.d.	14	3
Family legal and financial documents	1785 – 1844	14	4
Deed from Callender Irvine to his brothers and sisters	1824	FF 18	
Indenture for sale of land from Elija[h] and Mary Jackson to Callender Irvine	May 23, 1831	14	5
Callender Irvine: Assorted personal papers	1836, n.d.	14	6
Callender Irvine: calling cards	n.d.	14	7

Series 2. Callender Irvine. b. Financial, collection 1890, 1803 - 1845

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Various accounts	1803 – 1805	14	7
Commissary General	1812 – 1828	Vol. 14	
Account with General Parker	1819 – 1827	Vol. 15	
Financial materials that were loose in the Day Book (red label)	c. 1819	14	8
Copies of Agreements	1822 – 1828	Vol. 16	
Suit with U.S. government	1824	14	9
Opinion of Horace Binney re: taxes on Irvine lands	1824	14	10
Bills paid for James Irvine	1824 – 1836	14	11
Receipts	1824 – 1839	14	12
Suits with the U.S. Government	1824 – 1845	14	13
Estate of Daniel McQuay	1826	14	14
Ronaldson Cemetary	1827 – 1832	14	15
Reburial of General William Irvine in Ronaldson Cemetery	1833	14	16
Bank books	1835	Vol. 17	
Commissary General papers	1837 – 1841	14	17
Trial of Commodore Jesse D. Elliott	1839	14	18
Girard Bank account	1839 – 1840	14	19
Bank book	1839	15	1
Bill from Edward Troye	1841	15	2

Series 2. Callender Irvine. c. Land records, collection 1890, 1803 - 1830

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Land papers	1803 – 1828	15	3
Salt Springs, correspondence	1806	15	4
Land papers	1808 – 1833	15	5
Land papers	1809 – 1819	15	6
Land papers	1810 – 1836	15	7
Brokenstraw & Erie	1815 – 1833	15	8
Land papers	1816 – 1841	15	9
Land papers	1818 – 1827	15	10
Business in Erie region	1818 – 1834	15	11
Land records	1819 – 1839	15	12
Lands at Erie, the reserve tract	1821 – 1833	15	13
Erie lands	1827 – 1836	15	14
Erie property	1828 – 1830	15	15

Series 2. Callender Irvine. d. Brokenstraw, collection 1890, 1792 – 1831, n.d.

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Warren county land	1792 – 1820	16	1
Brokenstraw land – Warren count	1792 – 1831	16	2
Brokenstraw paper	1798 – 1815	16	3
Brokenstraw – lease	1814	16	4
Brokenstraw – Adam Shutt, farmer	1814 – 1824	16	5
Brokenstraw – bills for building house, other buildings	1815 – 1816	16	6
Brokenstraw – title to lands	1818 – 1830	16	7
Brokenstraw lumber business	1818 – 1828	16	8
Brokenstraw – purchase of John Irvine’s interest	1819	16	9
Brokenstraw – bills	1819 – 1825	16	10
Brokenstraw account book	1820s	Vol. 18	
Brokenstraw – building a house	1822	16	11
Brokenstraw – house	1822	16	12
Brokenstraw – receipts	1824 – 1825	16	13
Brokenstraw – horses	1827 – 1842	16	14
Brokenstraw property	1829 – 1831	16	15
Brokenstraw farm	n.d.	16	16

Series 2. Callender Irvine. e. Assorted other materials, collection 1743B, 1803 – 1843, n.d.

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Incoming correspondence	1803 – 1840	16	17
Incoming correspondence	1813 – 1843	16	18
Traveller’s Guide Through the U.S.	1825	16	19
Misc. printed items	n.d.	16	20

Series 3. William Neill Irvine. 1800-1854

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Papers	1800 – 1809	17	1
Papers	1810	17	2
Papers	January – September 1813	17	3
Papers	October 1813	17	4
Papers	November 1813	17	5

Papers	December 1813	17	6
Mixed military papers	1813-1814	17	7
Muster rolls and Ordnance lists	1813 – 1815	FF 19	
Commission and Appointment Certificates	1813 – 1814, 1816, 1846	FF 20	
Papers	January 1814	17	8
Papers	February 1814	17	9
Papers	March 1814	17	10
Papers	April 1814	18	1
Papers	May 1814	18	2
Papers	June 1814	18	3
Papers	July 1814	18	4
Papers	August 1814	18	5
Papers	September 1814	18	6
Papers	October 1814	18	7
Papers	November 1814	18	8
Papers	December 1814	18	9
Depositions about General Hull's Campaign	1814	18	10
General William Hull's court martial	1814	19	1
Miscellaneous military papers	1813-1814	19	2
Papers	January 1815	19	3
Papers	February 1815	19	4
Papers	March 1815	19	5
2 nd Lieutenant commissions for Lewis Lawshe and Thomas Hunter	April 20, 1815	FF 21	
Papers	April – May 1815	19	6
Papers	June – December 1815	19	7
Cancelled checks	1815	19	8
Papers	1816	19	9
Papers	1817	20	1
Papers	1818	20	2
Papers	1819	20	3
Cancelled checks	1820 - 1821	20	4
Papers	1820 – 1829	20	5
Tax certificate for Erie land	1826	FF 22	

Assorted papers possibly collected by William Neill Irvine	1830-1854, n.d.	20	6
Papers	1835 – 1851	20	7
Papers	n.d.	20	8

Series 4. William Armstrong Irvine. a. Personal, 1799-1876, n.d. 2 boxes 9 vol

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Irvine family papers possibly collected by WAI	1799-1850	21	1
Book of hand-copied music, apparently folk tunes, with cover reading “John Sanderson cleremont Seminary 1814/ W.A. Irvine 1818”	1814-1818	Vol 19	
<i>La Cocarde Blanche: Divertissement pour Pianna-Forte..</i>	c.1817	Vol 20	
<i>A Selection of Scotch, English, Irish, and Foreign Airs Adapted to the Fife, Violin, or German-Flute</i>	[1820?]	Vol 21	
Correspondence from cousin Ann Callender	1825	21	2
Correspondence re: bed slept in by Lafayette, purchased by Irvine	1825	21	3
Medical diploma from the University of Pennsylvania	1825	FF 23	
Correspondence from Lewis family (cousins)	1828, 1850	21	4
Correspondence from father-in-law Stephen Duncan	1837 – 1866	21	5
Correspondence from Dr. H.A. Boardman	July 7, 1839	21	6
Correspondence from Dr. Harris of Philadelphia, recommending treatment for Sarah [Duncan] Irvine	1839	21	7
Invitation cards	1839 – 1840	21	8
[Correspondence from Emily Duncan	1839	21	9
Correspondence from Emily Duncan	1840	21	10
Correspondence from Emily Duncan	1841	21	11
Correspondence from Emily Duncan]	1842	21	12
Correspondence from Aunt Mary B. Lewis	1839, 1848	21	13
Correspondence from Leiper family (cousins)	1839 – 1877	21	14
Correspondence from A.E.D. Campbell	1839 – 1848, 1850	21	15

Incoming correspondence	1841 - 1850	21	16
Correspondence from Emily Duncan	1848	21	17
Correspondence from Lyman Draker on historical subjects	1849	21	18
Correspondence from Mary B. Leiper (cousin?)	June 10, 1850	21	19
Correspondence from Daniel Mallory on spiritualism	1851	21	20
Correspondence from Aunt R.A. and Uncle C.I. Fayssoux	1855, 1883	21	21
Correspondence from Historical Society of Pennsylvania	1859-1883	21	22
Correspondence from Society of the Cincinnati re: Washington monument – letters of Ball Hughes and Horace Binney	c. 1859	21	23
Correspondence from Society of the Cincinnati re: Washington monument	1879-1880	21	24
Correspondence from Society of the Cincinnati re: Washington monument	1883	21	25
Correspondence from Society of the Cincinnati	1873-1882	21	26
Correspondence from Society of the Cincinnati	1876-1883	21	27
Correspondence from Society of the Cincinnati	1878-1881	21	28
Correspondence from Society of the Cincinnati	1880-1881	21	1
Correspondence from Society of the Cincinnati	1883-1884	22	2
Correspondence from Society of the Cincinnati	1888	22	3
Correspondence on historical subjects	1860-1885	22	4
Correspondence from John Gilmary Shea	1862-1865	22	5
Correspondence from Buffalo Historical Society	1862-1865	22	6
Correspondence from New York Historical Society	1862-1865, 1883	22	7
Correspondence re: Copies of General Irvine's portrait	1864-1865	22	8
Incoming correspondence	1865-1874	22	9
Correspondence from Benson J. Lossig on historical subjects	1872	22	10
Correspondence from C.W. Butterfiled on historical subjects	1872-1882	22	11

Correspondence from re: donation of park land to the town of Warren	1873	22	12
Letters from publishers	1874-1876	22	13
Incoming correspondence	1881	22	14
Correspondence re: Smithsonian Dig at Brokenstraw	1884-1885	22	15
Correspondence to his mother, Patience Elliot	1838	22	16
Correspondence to his father Callender Irvine	1838 – 1840	22	17
Correspondence to his children	November 14, 1839	22	18
Correspondence to Emily Duncan	August 1848	22	19
Correspondence to his children	1850	22	20
Note to G.A. Irvine about the death of Callender Irvine (1838-1850)	1850	22	21
Correspondence to his granddaughter Emily Duncan Biddle	1863	22	22
Correspondence to William C. Irvine	1865	22	23
Outgoing correspondence	1866, n.d.	22	24
Correspondence to Newbold sisters (grandchildren)	1881-1885, n.d.	22	25
Correspondence to his granddaughter Margaret Ellis Irvine Newbold	1882-1884	22	26
Correspondence to his daughter Margaret Ellis Irvine (Biddle)	1884	22	27
Plea to Pennsylvania State Legislature in Harrisburg for a tow path along the Allegheny between Brokenstraw and Oil Creeks	n.d.	22	28
Contract for W.H. Burr to build a stable for Irvine in Philadelphia	1835	22	29
Run for congress	1840	22	30
Bill for his father's monument	1843	22	31
Subscriptions for church and schoolhouse	1843 – 1868	22	32
Hotel bills	1859-1876	22	33
Medical notes	n.d.	22	34
Early travel route	n.d.	22	35
Printed materials	n.d.	22	36
Calling cards	n.d.	22	37
<i>The Apollo; or Musical Pocket Companion: A Collection of the Most Popular Songs, Marches, Waltzes, Dances &c, carefully arranged for the Flute, Violin, or Flageolet. No. 3</i>	n.d.	Vol 22	

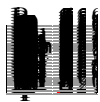
<i>Bacon's New and Complete Preceptor for the Violin with a Collection of Cotillions, Marches, etc</i>	n.d.	Vol 23
<i>A Selection of Scottish Airs for the Flute and Violin Selected and arranged by James Finlayson</i>	n.d.	Vol 24
<i>Blake's Evening Companion for the Flute Clarinet, Violin or Flagelet</i>	n.d.	Vol 25
Medical notebook	n.d.	Vol 26
Notes on Dr. Chapman's medical lectures	n.d.	Vol 27

Series 4. William Armstrong Irvine. b. Business papers general, 1818-1911, 7 boxes

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Business papers	1818-1876	23	1
Business papers	1821-1854	23	2
Business papers bundle [items have been cleaned for mold]	1824-1852	FF 24	
Business papers	1825-1860	23	3
Business papers	1826-1842	23	4
Business papers bundle	1827-1872	23	5
Business papers	1827-1874	23	6
Business papers bundle	1829-1842	23	7
Business papers	1829-1862	23	8
Daily Accounts [items have been cleaned for mold]	1833	Vol 28	
Business papers bundle	1837-1840	23	9
Cash Book	October 1838 – December 1839	23	10
Business papers	1839-1854	23	11
Business papers	1839, 1862	23	12
Business papers	1839-1877	23	13
Business papers	1840	24	1
Business papers – receipts	1840-1841	24	2
Business papers bundle	1840-1848	24	3
Business papers	1840-1851	24	4
Ledger	1827-1829	Vol 29	
Ledger	1840-1845	Vol 30	
[Ledger A]	1845-1849	Vol 31	
Ledger B	1849-1850	Vol 32	
Ledger C	1849-1852	Vol 33	
Ledger D	1853-1854	Vol 34	

Business papers	1841	24	5
Business papers bundle	1841-1842	24	6
Business papers bundle	1841-1843	24	7
Journal	July 12, 1841 – January 28, 1842	Vol 35	
Journal	April – November 1845	Vol 36	
Journal	November 17, 1845 – September 1, 1848	Vol 37	
Journal [items have been cleaned for mold]	1851 – 1853	Vol 38	
Business papers	1841-1883	24	8
Business papers	1841-1889	24	9
Business papers	1842	24	10
Bundle of business papers	1842	24	11
Business papers	1842-1853	25	1
Loose pages separated from Day Book Jan 28 1842 – Nov 30 1842	1842	25	2
Pages separated from Day Book Dec 6 1842 – Apr 10 1845	1842-1845	25	3
Day Book	January 28, 1842 – November 30, 1842	Vol 39	
Day Book	December 6, 1842 – April 10, 1845	Vol 40	
Day Book No. 4	August 4, 1845 – March 10, 1846	Vol 41	
Day Book No. 5	March 12, 1846 – January 9, 1847	Vol 42	
Day Book No. 6	January 11, 1847 – November 17, 1847	Vol 43	

Day Book No. 7	November 18, 1847 – January 17, 1849	Vol 44	
Day Book No. 8	January 17, 1849 – June 15, 1850	Vol 45	
Day Book No. 9	June 15 – December 30, 1850	Vol 46	
Day Book No. 10	December 30, 1850 – May 8, 1852	Vol 47	
Day Book No. 11	1852 – 1854	Vol 48	
Day Book No. 12]	1854 – 1860	Vol 49	
Business papers	1842-1860	25	4
Business papers	1842-1863	25	5
Business papers	1842-1886	25	6
Business papers	1843	25	7
Receipts	1843-1845	Vol 50	
Receipts	1845-1846	Vol 51	
Receipts [items have been cleaned for mold]	1846-1848	Vol 52	
Receipts	1848-1849	Vol 53	
Receipts	1849-1850	Vol 54	
Receipts	1850-1851	Vol 55	
Receipts	1851-1852	Vol 56	
Receipts	1852-1862	Vol 57	
Receipts	1860-1872	Vol 58	
Business papers	1843-1882	25	8
Business papers	1844-1852	25	9
Business papers bundle	1844-1863	25	10
Business papers	1844-1875	25	11
Cash book No. 1	February 1845-1847	Vol 59	
Cash book No. 2	February 15, 1847 – July 14, 1849	Vol 60	
Cash book No.3	July 16, 1849 – June 21, 1851	Vol 61	
Cash book no 4	1851-1857	Vol 62	
Business papers	1845-1867	26	1
Business papers, bundle	1846-1850	26	2
Business papers bundle	1846-1852	26	3



Business papers bundle	1846-1853	26	4
Business papers	1846-1862	26	5
Business papers	1847-1852	26	6
Business papers small bundle	1847-1853	26	7
Business papers	1848-1855	26	8
Business papers bundle	1848-1858	26	9
Business papers	1848-1879	27	1
Business papers	1849-1850	27	2
Business papers	1849-1850	27	3
Business papers bundle	1849-1851	27	4
Business papers	1849-1856	27	5
Business papers	1849-1857	27	6
Business papers	1849-1860	27	7
Business papers	1849-1864	27	8
Business papers	1849-1886	27	9
Business papers	1850	28	1
Business papers bundle	1850-1851	28	2
Business papers bundle	1850-1854	28	3
Business papers bundle	1850-1854	28	4
Business papers bundle	1850-1879	28	5
Business papers bundle	1851-1852	28	6
Business papers	1851-1852	28	7

Series 4. William Armstrong Irvine. c. Business correspondence, 1820-1875 4 boxes

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Business correspondence	1820-1875	30	1
Business correspondence	1842-1868	30	2
Letters	1843	30	3
Letters commencing Jan 1, 1845	1845	30	4
Letters commencing Jan 1, 1845	1845	30	5
Letters commencing Jan 1, 1845	1845	30	6
Business correspondence	1845-1859	30	7
Business correspondence	1845-1860	30	8
Letters commencing Jan 1, 1846	1846	31	1
Letters commencing Jan 1, 1846	1846	31	2
Letters commencing Jan 1, 1846	1846	31	3
Business correspondence	1847	31	4
Business correspondence	1847	31	5
Business correspondence	1847	31	6
Business correspondence	1847	31	7
Business correspondence	1847-1848	32	1
Business correspondence	1848	32	2
Business correspondence	1848-1852	32	3
Business correspondence	1849	32	4
Business correspondence	1849-1851	32	5
Business correspondence	1850	32	6
Business correspondence	1852	33	1
Business correspondence	1852-1860	33	2
Business correspondence	1853	33	3
Letters	1853	33	4
Business correspondence	1854	33	5
Business correspondence	January – April 1854	33	6
Business correspondence	June – October 1854	33	7
Business correspondence	1855	33	8
Business correspondence	1856	33	9
Business correspondence	1856	33	10

Series 4. William Armstrong Irvine. d. Store, 1830-1857, 7 boxes 25 vol

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Receipts for taxes paid by G.A. Irvine for W.A. Irvine	1830-1841	33	11
Bills from Irvine	1836-1850	33	12
New York Bills	1838-1840	33	13
Blotter [items have been cleaned for mold]	October – December 1838	Vol 63	
Blotter 2nd	December 1838 – February 1839	33	14
Blotter [items have been cleaned for mold]	February 25 – April 29 1839	Vol 64	
Blotter [items have been cleaned for mold]	April – June 1839	Vol 65	
Blotter	May 29, 1841- October 29, 1844	Vol 66	
Blotter [items have been cleaned for mold]	May 4 – August, 1849	Vol 67	
Blotters [items have been cleaned for mold]	January 10, 1849 – January 20, 1850	Vol 68	
Buffalo Bills & Letters	1840-1841	33	15
Licenses to operate a store	1840-1842	33	16
Bills for store merchandise	1840-1844	33	17
Accounts (by day)	October 17, 1840 – May 20, 1841	Vol 69	
Accounts (by day) [items have been cleaned for mold]	1840-1842	Vol 70	
Accounts (by day) [items have been cleaned for mold]	July 13, 1841 – May 18, 1842	Vol 71	
Accounts (by day) [items have been cleaned for mold]	May 17 – November 30, 1842	Vol 72	

Accounts (by day) [items have been cleaned for mold]	December 6, 1842 – September 30, 1843	Vol 73	
Accounts (by day) [items have been cleaned for mold]	1843-1845	Vol 74	
Notes paid for goods purchase by G. A. Irvine, settled by W.A. Irvine	1841	34	1
Paris Anderson	1841-1849	34	2
Blue book (accounts by name) [items have been cleaned for mold]	1842	Vol 75	
Blue book (accounts by name) [items have been cleaned for mold]	1843-1844	Vol 76	
Blue book (accounts by name) [items have been cleaned for mold]	1844-1845	Vol 77	
Accounts by name [items have been cleaned for mold]	1842-1845	Vol 78	
Merchandise invoices: bills purchased in Philadelphia	1843-1844	34	3
Merchandise Invoices: New York bills	1843-1844	34	4
Merchandise Invoices: Philadelphia and Pittsburgh	1843-1845	34	5
George F. Eldred Esq's transferred account	1843-1845	34	6
Merchandise Invoices: William Wilson & Son and William Wilson Jr	1843-1846	34	7
Merchandise Invoices: William Wilson & Son and William Wilson Jr	1843-1846	34	8
Bills for Store Merchandise	1845	34	9
Wool purchases (at the store)	1845	34	10
Merchandise invoices	1845	34	11
Orders	1845	35	1
Orders	1845	35	2
Orders	1845	35	3
Day Book A (store accounts by day)	June 25, 1845 – July 3, 1851	Vol 79	
Merchandise invoices	1846	35	4
Merchandise invoices	1846	35	5
Bills for store merchandise	1846	35	6
Orders	1846	35	7
Orders	1846	35	8
Orders	1846	36	1
Hand's book, factory [accounts at store]	1846	Vol 80	

Lyons, Young & William orders; also Hall & Seighty sub-partnership orders	1846-1847	36	2
M[erchandise] Scrip account	1846-1847	36	3
Louis Precure acct w/ William A. Irvine	1846-1847	36	4
Brief Accounts No. 1 [items have been cleaned for mold]	1846-1847	Vol 81	
Brief Accounts No. 2 [items have been cleaned for mold]	1848	Vol 82	
Brief Accounts [items have been cleaned for mold]	June 21- October 28, 1850	Vol 83	
Receipt book for grain etc	1846-1850	36	5
Bills for store merchandise	1847	36	6
Orders	1847	36	7
Orders	1847	36	8
Orders	1847	36	9
Merchandise Invoices	1847	37	1
Merchandise Invoices	1847	37	2
Merchandise Invoices	1847	37	3
P.S. Cole's accounts and memoranda	1847	37	4
Mr. Nathaniel Payne in account with William A. Irvine [items have been cleaned for mold]	1847-1849	Vol 84	
Newspaper and Pamphlet postage	1847-1851	Vol 85	
William H. Hyde [items have been cleaned for mold]	1847-1852	Vol 86	
Invoice book [items have been cleaned for mold]	February 1845 – May 1847	Vol 87	
Invoice Book No. 2	1847-1849	Vol 88	
Invoice Book, No. 3	June 11, 1849 – October 18, 1853	Vol 89	
Invoice Book No. 4	October 20, 1853 – April 30, 1856	Vol 90	
Papers separated from invoice book No. 4	October 20, 1853 – April 30, 1856	37	5
George Long settled account	To August 31, 1848	37	6
Invoice of goods from Augustus Guy to William A. Irvine, consigned to [R?] E.Trask, Spring Creek	1848	37	7
Bills for store merchandise	1848	37	8

Orders	1848	37	9
Orders	1848	37	10
Orders	1848	37	11
Merchandise invoices	1848	37	12
Accounts charged	1848	Vol 91	
Mr Hawks [items have been cleaned for mold]	1848-1852	Vol 92	
Merchandise invoices	1849	37	13
Merchandise invoices	1849	37	14
Bills for store merchandise	1849	38	1
Store accounts	1849	38	2
Orders	1849	38	3
Orders	1849	38	4
Orders	1849	38	5
Orders	1849	38	6
Day Book A (store accounts by day)	October 1849 – September 1850	Vol 93	
James McMullen	1849-1850	Vol 94	
Nathaniel Payne in acct with WAI	June – December 1850	38	7
James Durbin's account	1850	38	8
Invoice of goods returned from R.E. Trask	1850	38	9
Orders, James Durbin	1850	38	10
Orders	1850	38	11
Orders	1850	38	12
Orders	1850	39	1
Orders	1850	39	2
Dunfield Store	September 22, 1850 – July 1, 1851	Vol 95	
Daniel S. McCoy [items have been cleaned for mold]	1850-1851	Vol 96	
John Dustin [Durtin?] Memo of account with William A. Irvine No. 1	1850-1852	Vol 97	
John Dustin [Durtin?] Memo of account with William A. Irvine No. 2	1852-1853	Vol 98	
Merchandise brief book No. 1	November 2, 1850 – March 13, 1851	Vol 99	

Merchandise brief book No. 2	March 13 – September 10, 1851	Vol 100	
Merchandise brief book No. 3	September 10, 1851 – February 18, 1852	Vol 101	
Merchandise brief book No. 4	February 18 – August 24, 1852	Vol 102	
Merchandise brief book No. 5	August 27, 1852 – September 3, 1853	Vol 103	
Merchandise brief book No. 6	September 3, 1853 – [1857?]	Vol 104	
Merchandise	1852	39	3
Store – Orders	1852	39	4
Orders	1852	39	5
Orders	1852	39	6
Orders	1852	39	7
Brief accounts B	1852-1854	Vol 105	
Westfield Railroad Station, receipts for Factory Cloths & receipted freight bills, all entered to Toms Cr[edit?] for hauling	November 25, 1853	39	8
Orders	1853	40	1
Orders	1853	40	2
Orders	1853	40	3
Merchandise Invoice	1853	40	4
Merchandise Invoice	1854	40	5
I. Forman's Brief Account [items have been cleaned for mold]	1854-1855	Vol 106	
Kennedy Brin	1856-1858	Vol 107	
Account of mails received at Irvine	1857	FF 25	
Postal forms	c. 1857	40	6

Series 4. William Armstrong Irvine. e. Woolen Factory, 1841-1858, 2.5 boxes, 6 vol

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Woolen Factory – Accounts - Examined all entered to Factory account	1841-1854	40	8
Woolen Factory – Accounts - small books	1845-1848	Vol 108	

Woolen Factory – accounts	September 1849 – December 1850	Vol 109	
Woolen Factory – accounts	1849-1853	Vol 110	
Woolen Factory – Accounts	1849-1850	40	9
Woolen Factory – Accounts and correspondence with E. B. Baker of Natchez	1850-1854	40	10
Woolen Factory – book	n.d.	Vol 111	
Woolen Factory – Commission book	1847-1854	Vol 112	
Woolen Factory – index to wool comission book	n.d.	Vol 113	
Woolen Factory – Custom carding book	1845-1851	Vol 114	
Woolen Factory – consignment bills	1850	40	12
Woolen Factory – Correspondence	1845-1846	40	13
Woolen Factory – Correspondence	1846	40	14
Woolen Factory – Correspondence	1847	40	15
Woolen Factory – Correspondence	1848	41	1
Woolen Factory – Correspondence	1849	41	2
Woolen Factory – Correspondence	1850	41	3
Woolen Factory – Correspondence	1851	41	4
Woolen Factory – Correspondence	1852	41	5
Woolen Factory – Correspondence	1853-1854	41	6
Woolen Factory – Forms	1850	41	7
Woolen Factory - General	1846	41	8
Woolen Factory – Memorandum of Negro cloths shipped [items have been cleaned for mold]	1850-1858	Vol 115	
Woolen Factory – Orders	1846-1847	41	9
Woolen Factory – Orders	1846 – 1851	41	10
Woolen Factory – Orders	1850	41	11
Woolen Factory – Orders	1852-1853	41	12
Woolen Factory – Miscellaneous - Hank of wool	n.d.	42	
Woolen Factory – Orders	1853-1854	43	1
Woolen Factory – People – George L. Chapel’s wool settlement (statement)	August 18, 1848	43	2
Woolen Factory – People – Memoranda of George S. Chapel’s wool purchases druing the year 1850	1850	43	3
Woolen Factory – People – E. Chapin wool settlement	November 13, 1847	43	4
Woolen Factory – Ebenezer Chapin	1848-1853	Vol 116	

Woolen Factory – People - Eben. Chapin Wool settlement	1848	43	5
Woolen Factory – People - E. Chapin Wool Settlement	1849-1850	43	6
Woolen Factory – People – Roderick Chapin’s account of Wool purchased	September 9, 1847	43	7
Woolen Factory – People - Roderick Chapin wool agent settlement papers	1849	43	8
Woolen Factory – People - Roderick Chapin wool settlement	January 22, 1849	43	9
Woolen Factory – People – Roderick Chapin factory commission account	April 5, 1857	43	10
Woolen Factory – People - A. Guy’s Wool Settlement	August 27, 1847	43	11
Woolen Factory - Augustus Guy [items have been cleaned for mold]	1846	Vol 117	
Woolen Factory – People –Alauron Lindley, papers relating to wool purchases	1848	43	12
Woolen Factory – People - D.D. Lord’s settlement cloth and wool agency	1849	43	13
Woolen Factory – People – Henry Ransom, wool buyer, settlement (Blue roll)	October 1, 1847	43	14
Woolen Factory – People – Henry Ransom(Blue roll)	1847-1850	43	15
Woolen Factory – People – Henry Ransom’s wool agency (Blue roll)	1848	43	16
Woolen Factory – People – Henry Ransom (Blue roll)	1850	43	17
Woolen Factory – People – Henry Ransom’s bills in settlement (Blue roll)	June 11, 1850	43	18
Woolen Factory – People – Henry Ransom (Blue roll)	1850-1853	43	19
Woolen Factory – People – Henry Ransom’s receipts for produce etc, in settlement (Blue roll)	March 29, 1851	43	20
Woolen Factory – People – Rushrod woolen settlement	July 30, 1850	43	21
Woolen Factory – People – James Warren, chief clerk in procurement in Commissary General, letters re wool factory	1838-1845	44	1
Woolen Factory – People - James Warren, letters	1845-1850	44	2

Woolen Factory – People - James Warren, letters	1846-1849	44	3
Woolen Factory – Scrips	1848-1849	44	4
Woolen Factory – Statements - Relating to statement	April 10, 1848	44	5

Series 4. William Armstrong Irvine. f. Lumber 1826-1857, 2 boxes 6 vol

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Contracts and agreements – mostly for lumber	1826-1857	44	6
Papers R.E. Trask in relation to buying, contracting for & selling boards and shingles	1846-1847	44	7
Papers R.E. Trask in relation to buying, contracting for & selling boards and shingles	1847	44	8
Papers R.E. Trask in relation to buying, contracting for & selling boards and shingles	1845-1848	44	9
Papers R.E. Trask in relation to buying, contracting for & selling boards and shingles	1845-1846	44	10
Settlement papers & memos in relation to Sanford Robbins	1846	44	11
Steam Mill in Account with WAI	1847-1849	44	12
Log Memorandums	1847-1849	45	1
Fence sundry papers	1847-1849	45	2
Shingle papers	1847-1851	45	3
Arnold G. Leonard – lumber statements	1848	45	4
Sundry papers in relation to Boards	1848-1850	45	5
R.E. Trask's Consignment Invoices & papers together with a statement of his commission & personal accounts	1848-1850	45	6
Memo of H. G. Sargent lumber sales & expenditures	1849-1850	45	7
Memoranda lumber business	1849-1857	45	8
Receipts and orders of hand at steam mill	1850	45	9
Register of bills and drafts issued lumber yard, Covington, KY	1850	Vol 118	
Memo: measurement of logs by J [Freeman?] cut by William Brown and drawn by Cook & York	April 7, 1851	45	10

Statement of board, M.B. Stowe & Sargent	1851, n.d.	45	11
Papers relating to deliveries of lumber by H.P. Kinnear	1851-1852	45	12
H.P. Kinnear account	1852	45	13
Lumber business – correspondence with A.J. Alexander		45	14
Memorandum book of collections by H.P. Kinnear	1852-1855	Vol 119	
Lumber journal	1852-1857	Vol 120	
Papers separated from lumber journal	1852-1857	FF 26	
H.P. Kinnear	1853	Vol 121	
Memo of account with H.P. Kinnear	1853	Vol 122	
H.P. Kinnear, lumber	1853-1854	Vol 123	
Memorandum cash receipts & disbursements by H.P. Kinnear	1854	Vol 124	
McElhanney Papers	1854-1856	46	1
Wilmarle account and letters	1855	46	2
Tuttle, Douglas & Toms Logs measurement	n.d.	46	3

Series 4. William Armstrong Irvine. g. Oil, 1849-1886, 1 box

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Land purchase, Tidioute	1849	46	4
Correspondence – agreements	1849-1868	46	5
Correspondence – T. Savage	1859-1880	46	6
Correspondence, agreements, notes	1865-1880	46	7
Economy Pipe Company statement	1867-1873	46	8
Correspondence – P.S. Buck of Tideoute	1867	46	9
Correspondence	1867-1876	46	10
Map of Irvine Oil Field	1868	FF 27	
Statement of Myres & Sprauge leases	1868-1871	46	11
Butler [Oil] Well, miscellaneous	1868-1874	46	12
Court case with Noble – letter from M.E.I. Biddle	1869	46	13
Margaret E. I. Biddle et al vs Selden Marvin, Orange Noble, P.S. Buck, John C. Ford, and M. H. Butler	1870	46	14
Court case with Noble	1870-1874	46	15
Court case with Noble – paper book	1873	46	16
Correspondence & memos (Irvine Oil Tract)	1869-1877	46	17

R.C. Beach Esq, account of barrels purchased	1870-1873	46	18
Correspondence with R.C. Beach and others (Irvine Oil Tract)	1874-1876, 1880, 1885	46	19
Correspondence (Irvine Oil Tract)	1875-1876	46	20
Correspondence with R.C. Beach	1876-1878	47	1
J.S. Breitenstein	1878-1879	47	2
Irvine Oil Tract, J.S. Breitenstein, Superintendant	1878-1880	47	3
Correspondence – J.S. Breitenstein of Tidioute	1885-1886	47	4
Statement of Ground Rents for Dwellings	n.d.	47	5
Estimate of Turner and Wood	n.d.	47	6
Map of Irvine Oil Territory near Tidioute	n.d.	FF 28	

Series 4. William Armstrong Irvine. h. Foundry, 1846-1852 1 box 6 vol

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Foundry memoranda & cash orders dra[w]n on account by E.P.R. [Richardson]	1846	47	7
Foundry orders	1846-1848	47	8
Foundry credits for old metal [items have been cleaned for mold]	1846-1849	Vol 125	
Foundry papers	1848	47	9
Foundry orders	1848	47	10
Foundry note book	1848	Vol 126	
Foundry sales book #2	1849-1852	Vol 127	
Foundry orders	1850	47	11
Inventory of Notes remaining unpaid originally taken of the foundry	1850	Vol 128	
Foundry statements	1851	47	12
Foundry books [items have been cleaned for mold]	1846-1852	Vol 129	

Series 4. William Armstrong Irvine. i. Horses, 1825-1890, 1 box 3 vol

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Pedigree of horses at Irvine	c. 1825	Vol 130	
Horses	1838	Vol 131	
Horses	1841-1842	47	13

Letters from Henry du Pont	1842-1843	47	14
Stock book (horses)	1873-1890	Vol 132	

Series 4. William Armstrong Irvine. j. Railroad, 1840-1883, 1 box

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Forms of agreement belonging to the Sunbury-Erie Railroad Company	1840-1843	48	1
New York & Erie Railroad Company	1847-1848	48	2
Sunbury & Erie Railroad	1852	48	3
Railroads	1853-1883	48	4
Map of Susquehanna Railroad	1854	FF 30	
Letter from Jay Gould	1861	48	5
Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad	1883	48	6
Sunbury & Erie Railroad – blank forms	n.d.	48	7
Sunbury & Erie Railroad – maps	n.d.	FF 31	
Map of			

Series 4. William Armstrong Irvine. k. Blacksmith work, 1846-1854, 1 box , 7 vol

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
William McMullen account for blacksmith work	Settled December 31, 1846	48	8
William McMullen account for blacksmith work	Settled 1848	48	9
Blacksmithing account	March 12, 1849 – December 19, 1849	Vol 133	
Index to blacksmithing account No. 2	n.d.	Vol 134	
Blacksmith Accounts	1849-1850	Vol 135	
Papers separated from Blacksmith Accounts	1849-1850	48	10
Blacksmith Day Book	1850-1851	Vol 136	
Black Smith's Ledger	1850-1854	Vol 137	
Blacksmith Shop Cash Book	1853	Vol 138	
Blacksmith Day book	July 1853-July 1854	Vol 139	

Series 4. William Armstrong Irvine. 1. Other business papers, 1818-1885

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Receipts for taxes	1818-1824	48	11
Receipts obtained from Abraham Hamilton	1823	48	12
Letter of Introduction for William A. Irvine from John Armstrong	1825	48	13
Brokenstraw Accounts	1826-1830	Vol 140	
Deeds and Warrants	1827-1862	48	14
[Taxes lands unseated – memo of assignment M.B. Slones rail	1827-1860	48	15
Taxes, lands unseated papers	1838-1844	48	16
William Pearson Mer Lands (taxes, lands unseated)	1839-1857	48	17
Newspapers separated from taxes, lands unseated folder	1854-1862	48	18
Papers separated from Land Tax Receipt book commencing 1862 with arrears reaching back to 1858	1858-1862	48	19
Newspapers separated from Land Tax Receipt book]	1864-1870	FF 32	
Small bundle of receipts	1829-1835	48	20
Receipts for taxes	1829-1884	48	21
Memoranda, scrips, etc	1830-1852	48	22
Account with Thomas Struthers, lawyer	1831-1855	48	23
Pocketbook labeled “William A. Irvine of Irvine, Warren County, Penna”	January 1833	48	24
Bank of North America,	1834-1835	Vol 141	
[cash and memorandum book]	1835-1838	Vol 142	
Bank of the United States	1836-1838	Vol 143	
Stock certificates	1835-1853	48	25
Lumbermen’s Bank, Warren PA	1837-1838	49	1
Notes, receipts, & vouchers	1837-1849	49	2
[Settled accounts	1837-1852	49	3
Settled accounts	1841-1845	49	4
Settled accounts	1841-1845	49	5
Settled accounts	1841-1845	49	6
Settled accounts	1841-1845	49	7
Settled accounts	1845	49	8
Settled account	1846	49	9
Settled account	1846	49	10
Settled accounts	1847	50	1
Settled accounts	1847	50	2

Settled accounts	1847	50	3
Settled accounts	1848	50	4
Settled accounts	1849	50	5
Settled accounts]	1849	50	6
Power of attorney from Bank of the United States	1838	50	7
Smith & Able Dunkirk	1838-1839	50	8
Philadelphia [Papers]	1838-1839	50	9
Orders etc settled during	1838-1840	50	10
Henry McCullough	1838-1841	51	1
Kelly, architect for town of Irvine	1838-1854	51	2
Liquor bills	1838, 1876	51	3
Checks on Bank of the United States	1839	51	4
Erie letters	1839-1841	51	5
Settlement with William Mead and his note contained therein \$31	1839-1841	51	6
Memo – from 12 July to 12 September, settled	1839-1843	51	7
Time Book	1839-1850	Vol 144	
House expense account book	March 14, 1840	51	8
Papers from house expense account book	March 14, 1840	51	9
Papers in relation to freight delivered at Irvine	1840	51	10
Produce Flour Journal	October 11, 1840 – August 16, 1853	Vol 145	
Warren Bridge Co	1840-1842	51	11
[Old accounts outlawed or worthless	1842-1844	51	12
Old accounts outlawed or worthless]	1840-1843	51	13
Business contracts – investments	1840-1860	51	14
Robinson R. Moore	1841	51	15
Receipts for work on stone buildings	1841	51	16
Case of Caleb Hayes vs. William A. Irvine	1841	52	1
Bills	1841	52	2
James Davis account	1841-1843	52	3
Old orders returned or settled with old minutes	1841-1844	52	4
W. Hubbard account Edward Patterson security for examination	1841-1845	52	5
Settled accounts: Summerton Taylor	1841-1845	52	6
Legal Settlements	1841-1850	Vol 146	

William A. Irvine inventory of accounts [items have been cleaned for mold]	1841-1852	Vol 147	
James Foreman paper	1841-1853	52	7
Accounts & Receipts – Private	1841-1859	52	8
Forwarding & Commission book	1842	Vol 148	
[unidentified]	1842	Vol 149	
Memorandum of Accounts on Books of William A. Irvine	1842-1844	Vol 150	
A: Private Accounts	1842-1845	Vol 151	
Accounts, settled and unsettled	1842-1850	52	9
[Receipts and vouchers	1842-1847	52	10
Receipts and vouchers	1842-1847	52	11
Receipts and vouchers	1848	52	12
Receipts and vouchers	1849	53	1
Receipts and vouchers	1849	53	2
Receipts and vouchers	1851	53	3
Receipts and vouchers	1851	53	4
Receipts and vouchers	1853	53	5
Receipts and vouchers	1853	53	6
Receipts and vouchers]	1854	53	7
Statements of Old Accounts drawn off for settlement & must be settled by Doctor Irvine personally (see book accounts)	1842-1853	54	1
[Leather roll: AB slot	1842-1852	54	2
Leather roll:CD slot	1846-1853	54	3
Leather roll: EF slot	1845-1853	54	4
Leather roll: GH slot	1854-1859	54	5
Leather roll:IJ slot	1850	54	6
Leather roll: KLM slot	1852-1859	54	7
Leather roll: NOP slot	1841-1851	54	8
Leather roll: QR slot	1849-1850	54	9
Leather roll: ST slot	1850-1858	54	10
Leather roll: V slot	1843	54	11
Leather roll: WX slot (W names)	1853-1857	54	12
Leather roll: z slot (not Z names)	1848-1856	54	13
Notes from small leather roll]	1849	54	14
Garner titles	1842-1881	54	15
Papers in relation to Freight ____	Spring 1843	54	16
Share in Athenaeum of Philadelphia	1843	54	17
Papers in relation to freight delivered spring of 1844	April 1844	54	18
Statement	1844	Vol 152	

Time Book	September 30, 1844 - March 31, 1847	Vol 153	
C. Grass settlement	1844-1845	54	19
Halliday & Davidson – Time	1845	54	20
Leather roll	n.d.	55	
Jackson Miller (checks)	1845	56	1
Roger Filer account with William A. Irvine	1845	56	2
Settled Accounts: John Arnold	1845	56	3
Stewart's Daily Register	1845	Vol 154	
Spec[ial?] Cash Accounts [items have been cleaned for mold]	1845	Vol 155	
Letterbook (only one entry)	1845	Vol 156	
James Foreman in account with WAI	1845-1846	56	4
Factory time book	1845-1846	Vol 157	
Miller's receipts grain etc & other receipts	1845-1847	56	5
Special cash account book (bank) also Book of Consignments	1845-1848	Vol 158	
Transportation accounts rendered	1845-1850	56	6
Bills, Prices at Buffalo, Erie, Pttsburgh etc.	1845-1850	56	7
Specifications and balance sheet for factory	1845, 1853	56	8
Sundry private memoranda	1845-1854	56	9
Factory Journal	1845-1854	Vol 159	
T. Struthers mortgage	1845-1872	56	10
C.M. Perry	July 24, 1846	56	11
John F. Hall's account	1846	56	12
Settlement with Warren Leonard	1846	56	13
A.H. & J.S. Summerton & Co etc Old Bills in settle acct on Book	1846-1847, n.d.	56	14
Bryan's statement of saving from 1846- 1847, No 1 & No 2 settlement May 29, 1848	1846-1848	56	15
John F. Davies unsettled accounts & statements	1846-1850	56	16
Interest Calculations on Accounts and Notes	1846-1852	Vol 160	
Business letters cited in <i>The Irvine Story</i>	1846-1853	56	17
Checkbook, Bank of North America	1846-1859	Vol 161	

Chant & Co Bank Vouchers returned	To April 15, 1847	57	1
Arnold [G.] Leonard's Statements	April 20, 1847	57	2
Settled and closed upon the ledger (see ledger B, folio 222)	July 21, 1847	57	3
N. Payne settlement and notes	1847	57	4
Memoranda book [items have been cleaned for mold]	c. 1847	Vol 162	
Memorandum Book	1847	Vol 163	
Old accounts	1847-1853	57	5
William H. Hyde's account settled	January 1, 1848	57	6
N. Hanks account with Dr. Irvin rendered & settled	January 31, 1848	57	7
The enclosed orders are some of them not charge[d] to the parties	September 1848	57	8
Business letters with Robert Newland of the Chatauqua County Bank, Jonestown, NY	1848	57	9
Building expenses [items have been cleaned for mold]	1848	Vol 164	
Uriah Hawkes	1848-1849	Vol 165	
Allegheny & Erie Telegraph Co.	1848-1849	57	10
Business correspondence with Henry Ransom	1848-1849	57	11
Check Stubs	1848-1851	Vol 166	
Cash memoranda, receipts and disbursements	1848-1854	Vol 167	
Judgements	1848-1855	Vol 168	
Custom Mill day book No. 2	1848-1850	Vol 169	
Memoranda of Jesse Woodbury	1849-1850	57	12
Employees	1849-1850	Vol 170	
Charlemagne Bank	1849-1851	58	1
Col. A. Scott account with William A. Irvine	1849-1851	58	2
P. Burke's account for settlement	1849-1854	58	3
Contracts	1849-1851	58	4
Cancelled notes	1849-1860	58	5
Vouchers & Accounts from L. [Wilmarle?]	1849-1862	58	6
James Durtin's account with William A. Irvine	1850	58	7
Memo William settlement	1850	58	8
Cancelled notes & paid	1850	58	9
Bills lading	1850	58	10

Memorandums of settlements with Isaac Hoag and with Whitney & Stone	c. 1850	58	11
Memoranda of Collection for and on Account	1850-1851	Vol 171	
Statements	1850-1854	58	12
W.G. Caicilon account	1850-1854	58	13
Accounts	1850-1857	58	14
Custom Mill Day Book No. 3	1850-1859	Vol 172	
Maps	1850	59	1
[Struthers, Jones, and Willow Creek tract: Struthers-Jones Tract	1850-1860	59	2
Struthers, Jones, and Willow Creek tract: Struthers	1851-1865	59	3
Struthers, Jones, and Willow Creek tract: Correspondence with J.T. Foster	1854	59	4
Struthers, Jones, and Willow Creek tract: Correspondence with A.M. Jones	1854-1860	59	5
Struthers, Jones, and Willow Creek tract: Stephen Duncan on Irvine's failure	1858-1865	59	6
Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the McKean & Elk Land & Improvement Company to the Stockholders	1864	59	7
Struthers, Jones, and Willow Creek tract Business correspondence: Thomas Kane et al	1865-1867	59	8
Struthers, Jones, and Willow Creek tract: Babcock	n.d.	59	9
Struthers, Jones, and Willow Creek tract: printed material]	n.d	59	10
Returned orders in account Coal on D. Dunsmoor settled	1851	59	11
Deerfield papers	1851-1853	59	12
W.Y. Gareelon's orders	1851-1854	59	13
Sulphur Spring taxes	1851-1864	60	1
Orders on E.W. Pierce	December 1852	60	2
Accounts current	1852	60	3
Bills lading	1852	60	4
Vouchers	1852	60	5
Butcher's Account	1852	Vol 173	
L. [P.] Watson	1852-1853	60	6
L.F. Watson's bills of goods delivered on account. Dr. W.A. Irvine at Sunday Times in account rendered	October 17, 1853	60	7

John Dustin's rendered account for work, in settlement	1853	60	8
Newland accounts	1853	60	9
Home bills paid or in accounts	1853	60	10
Account book, Bank of America	1853	60	11
Receipts	1853	60	12
Bills lading & handling	1853-1854	60	13
Thara Savage bills with S.A. Bennett and Whitney White	1853-1854	60	14
Accounts	1853-1854	Vol 174	
Cancelled notes by judgement given	1853-1855	60	15
Checks M & M bank	1853-1860	60	16
T & P Wright	1853-1860	61	1
Mem notes etc from collectors etc.	February 11, 1854	61	2
Protested notes	December 4, 1854	61	3
Stated & Accounts current, for settlement	1854	61	4
Recent	1854	61	5
Memo J.B. Savage	1854	61	6
Buckingham Gold Company	1854	61	7
Buckingham Gold Company stock	1854-1855	61	8
[Home bills	1854	61	9
Home bills	1855-1857	61	10
Home bills	1858	61	11
Home bills	1858-1859	61	12
Home bills	1859	61	13
Home bills]	1860	62	1
Bills	1855	62	2
E[ldund?] Steam Mill Journal	1855	Vol 175	
Bills & receipts	1855-1856	62	3
Account with Stephen Duncan	1855, 1864	62	4
Tax receipts	1855-1859	Vol 176	
Bills from Patch & Co.	1856	62	5
Samuel Moffett	1856	62	6
Article of Agreement, B. Wooden	September 6, 1857	62	7
Statement of Notes & Cash rec'd of W.G. Garelon	1857	62	8
J.M.Taft & Son account with W.A. Irvine	1857	62	9
Pedlars and Home Bills (Paid or in accounts)	1857	62	10
Memo of Damen settlement	December 1, 1858	62	11

Cancelled checks	1858	62	12
Jamestown Bank account	1858	62	13
Account with David More	1860	62	14
Maps showing Irvine property	1860s	FF 33	
C. Johnson	1861	62	15
Allegheny River Transportation Line	1862	62	16
Land tax receipt book (empty)	1862	Vol 177	
Beecher & Colman in account with William A. Irvine	1862-1863	62	17
Land Tax receipt book	1862-1865	Vol 178	
[maps of PA]	c. 1865	Vol 179	
Bale[cead?] Papers	1868-1871	62	18
Bank checks	1870-1874	63	1
Bank checks	1868-1870	63	2
Bank checks	1872-1874	63	3
Receipts	1869-1871	63	4
Papers connected with sale to John Slater	1870	63	5
Receipts	1872	63	6
Brokenstraw Township Road Commission	1872	FF 34	
Lands & Assessments	1872-1878	63	7
[Financial] Diary	1873	Vol 180	
Fanny Friel	1873-1875	63	8
Papers from 1875 Memos of account book	1875	63	9
Receipt for three cabinet photographs from F. Gutekunst	1876	63	10
United States Centennial Commission	1876	63	11
J. Sill account & enclosed	1878	63	12
J. Sill letters	1878	63	13
HPK	1878	63	14
Patent for land	1882	FF 35	
Notes of Evidence & Memoranda in suit vs. W. A. Ray	c. 1885	63	15
Maps	n.d.	63	16
Bridge at Youngsville	n.d.	63	17
Warren & Franklin Turnpike Co	n.d.	63	18
Materials separated from volumes	n.d.	63	19
[Index]	n.d.	Vol 181	
[Index]	n.d.	Vol 182	
[Index] [items have been cleaned for mold]	n.d.	Vol 183	
[Index]	n.d.	Vol 184	
Memo book	n.d.	Vol 185	

Memo pad	n.d.	Vol 186
Book of blank checks	n.d.	Vol 187
Limestone Coal book (blank) [items have been cleaned for mold]	n.d.	Vol 188
Work/time book [items have been cleaned for mold]	n.d.	Vol 189
[unidentified notes] [items have been cleaned for mold]	n.d.	Vol 190
[unidentified notes]	n.d.	Vol 191
[unidentified notes] [items have been cleaned for mold]	n.d.	Vol 192
[unidentified notes]	n.d.	Vol 193
[unidentified notes]	n.d.	Vol 194

Series 4. William A. Irvine. m. Printed Materials, 1783-1890

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Assorted Newspapers	1814-1866	FF 36	
Four issues of the <i>National Intelligencer</i>	1829-1840	FF 37	
Issues of Pennsylvania newspapers	1830s	FF 38	
Blank forms of indenture	c. 1850	FF 39	

Pamphlets, Box 64, see appendix.

Series 4. William A. Irvine. n. Maps, 1857, n.d.

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Map of Erie	1857	FF 40	
Richland Map, Warren County	n.d.	FF 41	
Assorted maps of areas of Pennsylvania	n.d.	FF 42	
Assorted maps of areas of Pennsylvania	n.d.	FF 43	
Assorted maps of areas of Pennsylvania	n.d.	FF 44	
Assorted maps of areas of Pennsylvania	n.d.	FF 45	
Assorted maps of areas of Pennsylvania	n.d.	FF 46	

Series 5. Newbold family. a. Mrs. Sarah Duncan (Irvine) Newbold, 1850-1912, 1 box, 3 vol

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Thomas Newbold's BA diploma from the University of Pennsylvania	1848	FF 47	
Receipes and other clippings	Begun c. 1850	Vol 195	
Thomas Newbold's Passport	1852	FF 47	
Thomas Newbold's medical degree diploma from the University of Pennsylvania	1852	FF 48	
Thomas Newbold's certificate of membership in the Academy of Natural Sciences	1854	FF 49	
Music book	n.d.	Vol 196	
Music book	c. 1860	Vol 197	
Business papers bundle	1868-1894	65	1
Letters of condolence on the death of Thomas Newbold	1873 – 1874	65	2
[Accounts with G. N. Pamber	1880 – 1898	65	3
Accounts with G. N. Pamber]	1900 – 1907	65	4
Correspondence with W.P. Hayes	1882 – 1889	65	5
Receipts	1884 – 1889	65	6
Mixed correspondence	1885 – 1910	65	7
Financial correspondence	1887 – 1910	65	8
Receipts (Mrs. Sarah Newbold and Mrs. Margaret Biddle)	1892 – 1902	65	9
Will and related correspondence	1907 – 1956	65	10
Indentures	1912	65	11

Series 5. Newbold family. b. Elizabeth Irvine Newbold (Mrs. Edward Welsh), 1879-1903, 1 box, 1 vol

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Correspondence	1879 – 1880, 1902	65	12
Copybook	1882-1883	Vol 198	
Loose papers from copy book	1882	65	13
Assignment of bond and mortgage	1898	65	14
Letters from her son, John Lowber Welsh, Jr.	1903, n.d.	65	15

Series 5. Newbold family. c. Mary Middleton Newbold, 1878-1938, 1 box

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Outgoing correspondence	1878 – 1890	66	1
Letters to Daisy (Margaret Newbold)	n.d.	66	2
Financial documents	1937 – 1938	66	3

Series 5. Newbold family. d. Margaret Ellis Irvine Newbold (Daisy), 1877-1942, 1 box

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Letters to her mother	1877 – 1878, n.d.	66	4
Incoming correspondence	1886 – 1939	66	5
Incoming correspondence	n.d.	66	6
Outgoing correspondence	1924 – 1935	66	7
Financial documents	1896 - 1942	66	8

Series 5. Newbold family. e. Emily Duncan Newbold (Bonnie), 1877-1880, 1 box

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Correspondence	1877 - 1880	66	9

Series 5. Newbold family. f. Esther Lowndes Newbold, 1897-1942, 1 box

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Incoming correspondence	n.d.	66	10
Letters to Daisy (Margaret Newbold)	n.d.	66	11
Outgoing correspondence	1897; 1929 – 1938	66	12
Outgoing correspondence	n.d.	66	13
Financial	1935 - 1942	66	14

Series 5. Newbold family. g. Newbold Family, General, 1888-1942, 1 box, 4 vol

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Insurance policies	1888 – 1830	67	1
Dance cards etc	1888 – 1889	67	2
Correspondence to all	1888 – 1889	67	3
Unidentified correspondence	1897 – 1920	67	4
Newspaper clippings	c. 1900, n.d.	67	5

Grist mill	1908	67	6
Assorted notes, postcards, and other papers	c. 1910 – 1925, n.d.	67	7
Financial information	c. 1930	67	8
Irvine genealogy – correspondence with Gustine Courson Weaver and others	1931, 1941-1942, n.d.	67	9
Visiting cards	n.d.	67	10
Leases	1881 – 1886	Vol 199	
Visitors	1889 - 1890	Vol 200	
Visitors	1922 – 1928	Vol 201	
Accounts	1903 - 1906	Vol 202	

Series 5. Newbold family. h. August Gross , 1910-1955, 1 box

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Letters to Newbold sisters	1910 – 1914	67	11
Letters to Newbold sisters	1915 – 1916	67	12
Letters to Newbold sisters	1917 – 1922	67	13
Letters to Newbold sisters	1922 – 1924	68	1
Letters to Newbold sisters	1925	68	2
Letters to Newbold sisters	1926	68	3
Letters to Newbold sisters	1927 – 1929	68	4
Letters to Newbold sisters	1934 – 1952	68	5
Letters to Newbold sisters	n.d.	68	6
Incoming letters from Newbolds	1952, 1956	68	7
Margaret Ellis Newbold burial vault document showing purchase by August Gross	1955	68	8

Series 6. Other Irvine Family Members. a. John Woods Irvine, 1813-1841

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Veterinary notes	1813 – 1823	Vol 203	
Bond to Callender Irvine	1816	69	1
Stores accounts	1817 – 1818	Vol 204	
Accounts with individuals	1819 – 1820	Vol 205	
Receipts, correspondence, notes	1819 – 1826	69	2
Medical accounts at Brokenstraw	1823 – 1829	69	3
Correspondence	1825	69	4
Moore & Irvine – accounts of JWI	1814 – 1819	69	5
Moore & Irvine – Article of Partnership between JWI and Robinson R. Moore	April 23, 1816	69	6

Moore & Irvine – orders, receipts, licenses	1816 – 1817	69	7
Moore & Irvine – accounts	1816 – 1817	69	8
Moore & Irvine – correspondence, orders and receipts	1816 – 1820	69	9
Moore & Irvine – correspondence	1817	69	10
Moore & Irvine – accounts with Callender Irvine	1817 – 1818	69	11
Moore & Irvine – Brokenstraw store	1817 – 1819	69	12
Moore & Irvine – accounts and receipts	1817 - 1841	69	13
Moore & Irvine – account book	1821 – 1824	Vol 206	
Moore & Irvine – account book	1825 – 1828	Vol 207	

Series 6. Other Irvine Family Members. b. Galbraith A. Irvine, 1830-1869

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Papers	1830 – 1839	70	1
Papers	1840 – 1849	70	2
Ledger	October 1835 – 1840	Vol 208	
Account book	October 1838 – October 1839	Vol 209	
Barcelona, NY notes and invoices	1839-1840	70	3
Expense Book [items have been cleaned for mold]	1839-1840	Vol 210	
Day book B	October 1839 – December 1842	Vol 211	
Accounts [items have been cleaned for mold]	June 1839 – March 1840	Vol 212	
Accounts [items have been cleaned for mold]	April – September 1840	Vol 213	
Correspondence from G.A. Irvine to William A. Irvine	1840	70	4
Black List [items have been cleaned for mold]	1839 -1840	Vol 214	
Papers	1850 – 1859	70	5
Correspondence from G.A. Irvine to William A. Irvine	1854	70	6
Indenture with Stephen Duncan, buying plot of land in Mercer County, PA	November 30, 1857	FF 50	
Papers	1860 – 1869	70	7

Master Mason certificate from Lodge No. 241 of the Free and Accepted Masons, Warren, PA	October 8, 1864	FF 51	
Medical notes & receipts	n.d.	70	8
Stock certificates for Warren Bridge company	n.d.	70	9

Series 6. Other Irvine Family Members. c. Sarah Jane Duncan (Mrs. William A. Irvine) and the Duncan family, 1817-1865

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Two small booklets containing handwritten religious reflections	1817 – 1818, 1830	71	1
Note to cousin Matilda with head of Christ silhouette	1818	71	2
Report card from Philadelphia High School for Young Ladies	n.d [1820s?]	71	3
Composition	n.d. [1820s?]	71	4
Letter from her father, Stephen Duncan	n.d. [1820s?]	71	5
Letters from her brother John Ellis Duncan	1826 – 1829	71	6
Materials removed from vol N+18	1831-1832	71	7
Scrapbook	n.d. [c. 1827]	Vol 215	
Scrapbook	n.d. [c. 1830?]	Vol 216	
Scrapbook	1831 – 1832, n.d.	Vol 217	
Music book	Pre-1833	Vol 218	
Music book	Pre-1833	Vol 219	
Unfinished letter, notes	1830 – 1839, n.d.	71	8
Recipe book	1830s	Vol 220	
Bills etc	1833 – 1838	71	9
Private account book	1835 – 1836	Vol 221	
Letters to Aunt Emily Duncan	1836 – 1839, n.d.	71	10
Sunday School minute book	1838 – 1847	Vol 222	
Letter from Aunt A. Butler	1839	71	11
Outgoing letters	n.d.	71	12
Calling cards	n.d.	71	13
“Saxon Air” music book	n.d.	Vol 223	
Unlabeled music book	n.d.	Vol 224	
Unlabeled music book	n.d.	Vol 225	
Duncan family correspondence	1814, 1828	71	14

Letters from Stephen Duncan to Emily Duncan	1839 – 1865	71	15
Certificate of sale of island in the Allegheny river from Stephen Duncan to Luther Howard	April 24, 1865	FF 52	
Letters to Emily Duncan	1839, n.d.	71	16
Emily Duncan – financial materials	1839 – 1861	71	17
Will of Sarah Eliza (Postlethwaite) Duncan Blaine	1849	71	18
Stephen Duncan account book	1856 – 1857	Vol 226	

Series 6. Other Irvine Family Members. d. Margaret Ellis Irvine (Mrs. Thomas Biddle), 1843-1925

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Scrapbook	n.d.	Vol 227	
Correspondence from Margaret Ellis Irvine to William A. Irvine	1843-1851	71	19
Correspondence from Stephen Duncan to Margaret Ellis Irvine and Sarah Duncan Irvine	1861	71	20
[Margaret Ellis Irvine Biddle & William A. Irvine correspondence and accounts	1869-1872	71	21
Margaret Ellis Irvine Biddle & William A. Irvine correspondence and accounts	1871-1872	71	22
Margaret Ellis Irvine Biddle & William A. Irvine correspondence and accounts]	1872	71	23
Papers	1873 - 1891	71	24
Babbitt's account with Mrs. Biddle	1875	Vol 228	
Mrs. Biddle and Mrs. Newbold, memos of account	1875	Vol 229	
William A. Irvine and Margaret Ellis Irvine Biddle in account	1876 – 1879	Vol 230	
Executrix for will of Stephen Duncan	1886	71	25
Papers	1892 – 1900	72	1
Ronaldson Cemetary correspondence	1903 - 1924	72	2
Lydia Biddle (daughter)	c. 1925	72	3

Series 6. Other Irvine Family Members. e. Additional Irvine family members, 1787-c. 1940s?

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Andrew Irvine's certificate of membership in the Society of the Cincinnati	1785	FF 53	
Dr. James Reynolds, Medical Notes (brother-in-law to Callender Irvine)	1787	Vol 231	
Ann Callender Irvine (Mrs. William Irvine) correspondence with Martha Callender Duncan	1804, n.d.	72	4
Ann Callender Irvine correspondence with Frances Reid	1804	72	5
Armstrong Irvine	1813-1817	72	6
St. Louis accounts for a "Dr."	March 1819 – April 1820	Vol 232	
Callender Irvine (1838-1850) to his grandmother, probably Patience Elliot Irvine	1848	72	7
Card file with subject notes on slavery, secession, railroads, telegraphs, temperance, and other subjects. Compiler unknown.	c. 1940s?	73	
Card file with subject notes on slavery, secession, railroads, telegraphs, temperance, and other subjects. Compiler unknown.	c. 1940s?	74	

Series 7. Photographs and Images, c.1824-c.1950

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Photo of a painting of Ann Callender Irvine (Mrs. General William Irvine) owned by Mr. & Mrs. Albigen Waldo Jones of Atlanta, GA	n.d.	75	1
Color photograph of a portrait of William A. Irvine at age 21 (possibly by John Nagle)	c. 1824	75	2
Steel engraving of William A. Irvine in later life	n.d.	76	
Print from steel engraving of William A. Irvine	n.d.	75	3
Photograph of William A. Irvine	n.d.	75	4

Photograph of Callender Irvine (1838-1850)	n.d.	75	5
Photograph of Sarah Duncan Irvine (Mrs. Thomas Newbold)	n.d.	75	6
Photographs of Margaret Ellis Irvine (Mrs. Thomas M. Biddle)'s house near the Irvine family home at Brokenstraw	n.d.	75	7
Photographs of the Irvine family home at Brokenstraw	n.d.	75	8
Photograph of August Gross, caretaker employed by the Newbold sisters	n.d.	75	9
Photograph on metal of three unidentified children, found in the Newbold family papers	n.d.	75	10
Photograph of Irvine family home in Ireland	n.d.	75	11
Unidentified photographs of landscape and outbuildings, possibly Irvine property near Brokenstraw	n.d.	75	12
Irvine Presbyterian Church (built by William A. Irvine for his wife Sarah Jane Duncan) postcards	n.d.	75	13
Illustrations for Nicholas Wainwright's book <i>The Irvine Story</i> (n.d.	75	14
Photographs donated by Sarah Welsh (Mrs. Caryl Roberts), great-granddaughter of William A. Irvine	n.d.	75	15
Photographs from the Biddle house near Brokenstraw	n.d.	75	16
Photographs from the Biddle house near Brokenstraw	n.d.	75	17
Photographs from the Biddle house near Brokenstraw	n.d.	75	18
Photographs from the Biddle house near Brokenstraw (on metal)	n.d.	75	19
Additional unidentified photographs	n.d.	75	20
Small painting of an unidentified young girl	n.d.	75	21
Photograph of unidentified house	n.d.	FF 54	

Series 8. General James Irvine, 1775-1786

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
James Irvine's Commission to Pennsylvania Battalion (signed by John Hancock)	November 25, 1775	77	1
John Hancock, commission for James Irvine, Esq	June 1, 1776	77	2
Horatio Gates to Col. Irvine	March 1, 1777	77	3
[James Irvine?] to Executive Council of Pennsylvania	May 28, 1777	77	4
Returns of the 2 nd Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia commanded by Brigadier Gen'l James Irvine	September 23, 1777	77	5
Returns of the 2 nd Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia commanded by Brigadier Gen'l James Irvine	September 29, 1777	77	6
Return of the 2 nd Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia commanded by Brigadier Gen'l James Irvine	September 29, 1777	77	7
Return of the 2 nd Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia commanded by Brigadier Gen'l James Irvine	October 7, 1777	77	8
Return of the 2 nd Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia commanded by Brigadier Gen'l James Irvine	October 13, 1777	77	9
Return of the 2 nd Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia commanded by Brigadier Gen'l James Irvine	October 21, 1777	77	10
Return of the 2 nd Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia commanded by Brigadier Gen'l James Irvine	October 21, 1777	77	11
Return of the 2 nd Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia commanded by Brigadier Gen'l James Irvine	November 17, 1777	FF 55	
James Irvine to John Beatty	August 15, 1778	77	12
James Irvine to Lewis Pintard	n.d	77	13
S. Davis to James Irvine	October 7, 1778	77	14
Copy of letter from James Irvine to Col. Beatty	November 22, 1778	77	15
James Irvine to Mr. Lewis Pintard	December 10, 1778	77	16
James Irvine to Lewis Pintard	December 20, 1778	77	17

Memorial of the American officers, prisoners of war on Long Island	January 31, 1779	77	18
James Irvine to Joshua Loring	February 3, 1779	77	19
Thompson, Waterbury, [James?] Irvine	March 28, 1779	77	20
Thompson, Waterbury, James Irvine, officers held as Prisoners of War on Long Island	March 28, 1779	77	21
Thompson, Waterbury, James Irvine, officers held as POWs on Long Island	March 31, 1779	77	22
Memorial of the American Officers now on Long Island, formerly confined at Philadelphia	April 1, 1779	77	23
James Irvine to Mr. Lewis Pintard	May 28, 1779	77	24
D. Jones about prisoners on parole on Long Island	May 31, 1779	77	25
G. Selleck Silliman to General Clinton (copy)	June 18, 1779	77	26
E. Antill et al to Joshua Loring; E. Antill et al to Sir Henry Clinton (copies)	August 4, 1779	77	27
Captain Adye for Major General Patison to Antill et al	August 7, 1779	77	28
Little & Polhimus, POWs on Long Island, to Major General Pattison	August 28, 1779	77	29
Silliman, et al to John Beatty	October 23, 1779	77	30
James Irvine to Col. McGaw et al	October 25, 1779	77	31
Joseph Rush to "Cousin" James Irvine (personal)	December 30, 1779	77	32
Correspondence	1780-1781	77	33
Commission of James Irvine as Major General of the Militia of the State of Pennsylvania	May 27, 1782	77	34
Letters from Ephraim Douglas	January 21, 1783 – August 9, 1786	77	35