



Collection 2028

**Fox Family
Papers**

1755-1969

2 boxes, 13 vols., 3 lin. feet

Contact: The Historical Society of Pennsylvania
1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107
Phone: (215) 732-6200 FAX: (215) 732-2680
<http://www.hsp.org>

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Related Collections at Logan-Fisher-Fox Family Papers, Collection 1960

HSP: Fisher Family Papers, Collection 2094

Logan Family Papers, Collection 379

Samuel Rowland Fisher Papers, Collection 2019

Joshua Francis Fisher Papers, Collection 1858

Joshua Francis Fisher Papers, Library Company of
Philadelphia Collection

Joshua Francis Fisher Diary, Am .065

Sidney George Fisher Diaries, Collection 1462

Thomas, Miers & Samuel Fisher Papers, Am .06773, Am
.06774

Miers Fisher Papers, Collection 207

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Abstract

The Fox family's origins in America date to 1685, when James Fox and others purchased 5000 acres of land from William Penn to establish a town and woolen manufactory in present day Plymouth Township, Montgomery County. James later abandoned that enterprise when it was discovered the quality of the land was inadequate for his purposes, and relocated to Philadelphia, where he was joined by another relative Justinian Fox. Justinian and his wife Elizabeth Yard were Quakers with seven children. One of their sons, Samuel, acquired vast acreage in western Pennsylvania, which later became the center of the petroleum industry. Samuel's son Joseph Mickle Fox purchased much of this western Pennsylvania acreage from his father's estate in 1808, and settled some of those plots after receiving his law degree in 1812. After living in Bellefont and Meadville, Joseph and his wife Hannah ultimately settled a plot in Clarion County, which they called Foxburg, located at the junction of the Clarion and Allegheny Rivers. Joseph was responsible for establishing a post office there, for which he served as post master for several years, and was elected a state senator in 1829. Joseph Mickle and Hannah Fox resided in Foxburg until their death, following which the land passed onto and was inhabited by their only son Samuel, his wife Mary, and their children. The town of Foxburg still exists today and the Fox's original home is now the club house of a world-renowned golf course, the Foxburg Country Club.

The Fox family papers date from 1755 to 1969, and include correspondence, diaries, and miscellaneous materials. Correspondence is the largest group of records, and documents the early mercantile and political activities of some of the earliest Foxes to come to America, as well as the pioneering efforts of the lawyer Joseph Fox and his wife Hannah Emlen, who settled the town of Foxburg, Pennsylvania in Clarion County. Generations of Joseph and Hannah's descendants also resided on that land and the correspondence also addresses their experience. Three diaries written by Thomas Fisher, Joseph M. Fox, and Mary Rodman Fisher document the 1777 Quaker exile in Virginia, a politician's campaign for a congressional Democratic nomination, and a woman's daily activities respectively. Among the miscellaneous materials are indentures, estate papers, photographs and stereopticon cards.

Background note

Members of the Fox family first arrived in the Pennsylvania countryside in 1685. The first individual on record was James Fox, who, along with Francis Rawle, Nicholas Pearce, and Richard Grove, purchased 5,000 acres of land from William Penn, on which they wished to erect a town geared toward woolen manufacturing. Today that land is known as Plymouth Township and was once part of Philadelphia County, but is presently located in Montgomery County. A few months into the endeavor, it was determined that the land they had purchased was inadequate for a woolen manufactory because of a poor water supply, and both Fox and Rawle abandoned that enterprise and moved to Philadelphia, where Fox became heavily involved in politics. In Philadelphia, James was joined by one of his relatives Justinian Fox, who arrived in 1686. It is unclear just exactly how these two were related, but Justinian was present at the wedding of James Fox's son George, and was also present for the signing of family wills and deeds.

Justinian Fox's occupation is unknown, although some sources allude to the fact that he may have been a physician. He wed Elizabeth Yard, the only daughter of Joseph and Mary Yard, and the two joined the Quaker Society after they were married (although Justinian had arrived here with the Plymouth Friends.) They had seven children together: Mary, Elizabeth (died young), Elizabeth, Sarah, Joseph, Susannah, and James.

Their oldest son Joseph Fox was apprenticed at an early age to James Portues, who was a prominent and wealthy Philadelphia carpenter. The two became close companions, and when Portues died unmarried in 1737, he divided his estate between Joseph and another apprentice William Clymer. Each acquired several land plots as well as the responsibility for the Carpenter Company, which James Portues had initiated. Joseph also became politically active. In 1750, he became a member of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, and served as a representative of the city of Philadelphia. He held that appointment along side his good friend William Clymer, who died in office and was replaced by Benjamin Franklin. Fox was later selected to replace the aged Issac Norris as Speaker of the Assembly, and served in that position for the remainder of his political career. It is important to note that during his first term as assembly speaker, Joseph Fox was responsible for appointing Benjamin Franklin as agent to England.

In 1746, Joseph Fox married Elizabeth Mickle, who was the daughter of the merchant Samuel and Thomasine (Marshall) Mickle. They had a number of children together, seven of whom did not survive past the age of six. Their children who survived into adulthood were Thomasine Mickle, Joseph Mickle, George, Samuel Mickle, and Elizabeth.

Joseph and Elizabeth's youngest son Samuel Mickle Fox went on to become one of the incorporators of the Bank of Pennsylvania in 1793, and in 1796 became its president. He served in that position until his death. Samuel also invested in lands located in the western part of the state, which later became the center of the petroleum industry. Samuel married Sarah Pleasants, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Pemberton) Pleasants in 1788 and they had twelve children together: Elizabeth Mickle, Hannah Morris, Ann Pleasants, Caroline, Sarah Pemberton, Samuel Mickle, Louisa, Emeline, George (born and died in 1805), George, Caroline, and Joseph Mickle.

Their youngest son Joseph Mickle studied law and was admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar on September 7, 1812, following which he moved to Bellefonte, Pennsylvania and began practicing his profession. Joseph had purchased Bellefonte and eleven other tracts in western Pennsylvania from the trustees of his father's estate in 1808. In 1820, Joseph married the Philadelphian Hannah Emlen, who was the daughter of George and Sarah (Fishbourne) Emlen. Hannah moved to her husband's abode in Bellefonte, but the two later relocated to another of his plots located in Meadville. They traveled frequently however, between western Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, where they visited with relatives and Joseph attended to business. Their only child Samuel Mickle Fox, was born in Philadelphia in 1821.

In 1827, Joseph, Hannah, and their son permanently relocated to Clarion County and settled a home there at the junction of the Clarion and Allegheny Rivers. That property was quickly named Foxburg, and they established around them the small town of Foxburg, which still carries that name today. Joseph Fox was instrumental in establishing a post office there and served as the postmaster for several years. He also became a spokesman for the people in that area when he was elected a state senator in 1829. Joseph Fox died at Foxburg in 1845.

At the time of his father's death, Samuel Fox had been finishing his schooling in Philadelphia. It is unclear when Samuel permanently moved back to Foxburg, but by 1849 he and his wife Mary Rodman Fisher (married in 1849) were living there with Samuel's mother Hannah. Mary had been born in Philadelphia and was the daughter of William Logan and Sarah (Lindley) Fisher. Samuel and Hannah had five children together: Joseph Mickle, who died in infancy, William Logan, Joseph Mickle, Sarah Lindley, and Hannah.

Scope & content

The Fox Family Papers span a period from 1755 to 1969, and consist of correspondence, diaries, and other miscellaneous materials, which document the personal lives and ambitions of four generations of Fox family descendants. Members of the Fox family resided in Philadelphia and Foxburg, Pennsylvania, the latter of which is located in the northwest corner of the state. Records in this collection have been divided into three series according to document type.

Series I: Correspondence is the most complete set of records, and consists of eight bound volumes. Letters provide evidence of the political and mercantile activities of the earliest Fox family members to arrive in America; the pioneering efforts of Joseph Mickle Fox and his Quaker wife Hannah Emlen, who moved from Philadelphia to Clarion County and established a farm there called Foxburg; and the lives of their children and grandchildren, who also resided in Foxburg. Besides Joseph and Hannah Fox, other individuals represented in the correspondence (Vols. 1-6) include their son Samuel, his wife Mary (Fisher), and their grandson William. The last two volumes (Vols. 7-8) are dedicated to correspondence received by Joseph Mickle Fox (son of Samuel Mickle and Mary (Fisher) Fox), and are all letters from his young children: Mary Lindley, Emily Read, Eliza, and William L. Fox.

Series II consists of three diaries, one of which documents the Thomas Fisher's 1777 exile in Virginia with other Philadelphia Quakers. Joseph M. Fox's (1853-1918) diary recounts a politician's campaign for a congressional Democratic nomination, Mary Rodman Fisher's diaries describes her daily activities.

The last series, *Miscellaneous*, is comprised of a variety of materials including indentures, estate papers, and printed materials. There are also a number of photographs of the grounds at Foxburg, images of the Foxes and their friends, and stereopticon cards.

Overview of arrangement

Series I	Correspondence, 1755-1969	8 volumes, ¼ box
Series II	Diaries, 1777-1885	3 volumes
Series III	Miscellaneous, 1825-1963, n.d.	2 volumes, 1 ¼ boxes

Series description

Series 1. Correspondence, 1755-1969 (Box 1, Volumes 1-8)

This series is comprised of eight volumes of compiled correspondence and some legal and land records, which span a period from 1755 to 1916 and document four generations of Fox descendants. Materials were arranged by the family and items within the volumes are organized in chronological order and provide a record of the Fox family's personal relationships, travels between Philadelphia and Clarion County, life on their farm in Foxburg, Pennsylvania, and their oil land investments. Several of the Fox men were also politically active, and their records also briefly address that aspect of their lives.

Volume 1 begins with a printed biographical sketch of Joseph Fox, which was written by Ann H. Cresson and published in 1908. Cresson's work provides an ample description of the Foxes' origins in America, as well a brief sketch of the Fox family tree. This record is followed by pages of original manuscripts, which provide evidence of some of the earliest Fox family members. Records begin in 1755 but are sporadic, and include land records, documents signed by Joseph Fox as speaker of the assembly (1764 to 1765), some commercial correspondence detailing the Fox family's mercantile efforts, and a 1798 proposal signed by Samuel Mickle Fox and other members of the Select and Common Councils regarding an inland navigation system.

More consistent correspondence begins in 1820 and details the lives of Joseph Fox and his wife Hannah Emlen. Hannah was a Quaker and following their marriage, she received letters from Mary R. Morton and Hannah Lewis, who wrote on behalf of their entire meeting. The two questioned rumors that Hannah had been married by a "hireling" minister, which went against Quaker rules, and asked her to clear her name. Hannah wrote back and confirmed the rumors, but defended her decision, stating that she was unable to find a Quaker official who could perform the

ceremony in a timely manner. She was subsequently banned from attending future Quaker meetings. A note accompanying this letter indicates that neither Hannah nor her husband joined another meeting following this event.

Shortly after their marriage, Hannah and Joseph, who had both grown up in Philadelphia, decided to relocate to Bellefonte, located in central Pennsylvania. While they were there, Hannah received personal correspondence from her relatives back in Philadelphia regarding various society events, offering quilting tips, and reporting on their daily activities. One interesting letter from Hannah's sister-in-law Mary Emlen, describes her trials with motherhood, "My confinement which as you may have perceived I dreaded exceedingly was a more fortunate one than I ever had. My child born almost without pain and nothing to interrupt my return to health and strength, saving only anxiety on account of my children who a few days after were seized with the measles."

There are also several letters from Hannah to Joseph from 1825 to 1826, while Joseph was scouting out available land plots along the Allegheny River in northwestern Pennsylvania. With the assistance of a young hired boy Hannah did much of the work on their farm while Joseph was away. During this period, she often complained about the conditions she was forced to endure. She protested that the house was barely inhabitable, that their servant refused to work, the cows frequently ran away, and there were rats in their farmhouse. On October 1, 1825 she asked him to abandon his interests along the Allegheny River writing, "Another thing, I wish to be with you to dissuade you from any permanent improvement which will keep us in that part of the world, let us try to get our money for the goods we have invested and make a purchase nearer our friends. We have the means of being comfortable on a small farm nearer. We have both of us lost the manners, interest, and tone of general society and although we may abandon all prospect of being wealthy, we have enough to make us happy." In these letters she also frequently mentioned the health and happiness of their son Samuel, who was born in 1821.

In addition to his letters from Hannah, Joseph also received correspondence from his relatives including William Fisher, George Emlen, his brothers George and Samuel Mickle, and from his sister Eliza M. Fox. By 1829, most of these letters are addressed to Samuel in Foxburg, the land he had purchased along the Allegheny River, which was located in Clarion County. Joseph became actively involved in settling this area of western Pennsylvania from 1829 to 1840, and was elected a state senator in 1829. There is no correspondence regarding his responsibilities in this position, but his relatives sometimes inquired about it in their letters. Joseph tried to encourage some of Philadelphia's immigrants to relocate and settle lands in Clarion County with the help of his brother Samuel Mickle, who did most of the recruiting. Joseph also received correspondence from other settlers in the area including John Anderson, Thomas Graham, and Daniel Delo regarding their collective efforts to petition government officials for a canal system, which would make the Allegheny River more navigable; to construct a new road through town; and to secure a post office, for which Joseph would serve as postmaster.

From 1840 to 1845, Hannah and Joseph's correspondence documents their travels between Foxburg and Philadelphia. They had sent their son Samuel to Philadelphia for schooling, and they frequently visited him and their other relatives in that area. Joseph also traveled to Philadelphia to lobby government for the causes of his fellow Clarion County residents, and this business often took him away from Foxburg for extended periods of time. During one particularly long stay in Philadelphia, Joseph received word that the post office was being moved from Foxburg because he had been gone too long and no one in the area wished to take over the responsibility.

In March 1845, Joseph Fox passed away. Hannah wrote to her son, "Until your dear Father's removal I knew not how entirely he was a requisite part of my being, the companion of nearly 25 years, and in all the turns of and temper the soother, the patient comforter, the gentle lender to my hopes hereafter." After Joseph's death, Hannah relied heavily on her son and she lived with him or near him for the rest of his life. Most of the correspondence following Joseph's death relates to Samuel and his wife Mary.

Samuel and Mary wed in 1849, and the event is marked by Samuel's proposal letter to Mary's father William Logan Fisher, flirtatious notes between the engaged couple, and an invitation to their wedding addressed to Hannah Fox. The couple took up residence in Foxburg and began a family almost immediately. Mary corresponded frequently with her Philadelphia family members, and her letters are full of interesting descriptions of her daily life and the activities that took place in her new hometown. She wrote to them about the Agricultural Fair, the printing of the first edition of the *Allegheny Valley Echo* and her impression of the editor, whom she remarked "likes to drink often." She also described her children's activities, provided brief insights into their personalities, and sometimes complained that Samuel's business obligations required him to travel frequently.

In May 1861, Mary and Samuel's correspondence shifted to talk of the war. They wrote to several of their relatives about the arrival of Colonel Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, who was visiting their area. Mary described the Colonel as "short, very grey, with a careworn expression," and noted that he was frequently followed by a "hurrang" of people. She also expressed concern for the fate of her brothers-in-law, many of whom had been called to battle.

Samuel's letters to his family offer more substantial comments regarding his impression of the war. "I cannot understand the American people. After the taking of Sumter, they seemed to think that the whole North was to be blotted out in a few days. In a little while they supposed they could walk all over the South without any material opposition. After Bulls Run they returned to the first opinion and if we should win a fight somewhere I suppose they will take up the second again." Samuel also described the many men leaving for battle from the Foxburg area, and worried that he would be drafted. As time wore on, Mary and Samuel frequently asked their relatives to send them updates on the war, because newspaper circulation in their

area had been reduced and they were only receiving reports three times a week, and sometimes fewer than that.

Following the end of the war, the bulk of correspondence addresses Mary's everyday activities, and occasionally mentions Samuel's interests in oil lands. In June 1867, Mary was preparing to attend a "society" event, and she wrote to her sister regarding her anxieties, "The preparation necessary for going to Long Branch fills me with dismay. I tell the children that I expect to come back very much improved in style and elegance, by mixing with the beau monde-I don't feel however as though I should mix well." In the later letters, Mary also mentions her dismay with her mother-in-law, who lived with her and Samuel and was frequently unhappy and inconsolable. On June 14, 1869 Mary alluded to tensions between them in a letter to her sister Elizabeth, "The fact is she is very happy in feeling herself mistress, and enjoys it to the utmost-and I am equally happy in not being." Mary and Samuel also received correspondence from their son William, who was attending school in Boston. William did not like Boston and frequently complained about the salt air, which he said worsened his hearing. Mary urged him to stay, reasoning that he had social advantages there that he would not have elsewhere.

Samuel died in 1869 following which the correspondence is much more sporadic and only touches briefly on certain events, such as the devastating loss of Mary's sister Elizabeth in 1875. By 1878, son William had taken over the Foxburg farm and most of the correspondence is addressed to him. The last letter in this volume is dated 1900.

The last two volumes of correspondence in this subseries belonged to Samuel and Mary's other son Joseph Mickle Fox, and are a compilation of correspondence that he received from his children, Mary Lindley, Emily Read, Eliza, and William L. Fox, throughout their early childhood. The letters are mostly brief notes penned in childish scribble regarding the days play activities, which often included horse-back riding and playing with their dogs. A few letters from William L. Fox to his father while he was studying at Harvard are also present. Photographs of the children and of Joseph M. Fox are also included in these volumes.

Series 2. Diaries, 1777-1885 (Volumes 9-11)

This series is comprised of three diaries, which document the 1777 Quaker exile in Virginia, a politician's campaign for a congressional Democratic nomination, and a woman's daily activities. The authors of these volumes were Thomas Fisher, Joseph M. Fox (1853-1918), and Mary Rodman Fisher.

Thomas Fisher began his diary on November 7, 1777 in Winchester, Virginia, where he had been exiled with a number of his fellow Quakers. A note in the beginning of the volume explains their situation:

In 1777 Congress recommended that the officers of the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware should disarm and secure all persons 'notoriously disaffected to the cause of American liberty.' The Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania without sufficient ground as it appears had some twenty men, principally from the Society of Friends arrested, and sent under guard to Winchester, Virginia, where they were kept for eight months.

Thomas mentioned several others who shared his fate including his brother Samuel, his brother-in-law Thomas Gilpin (who died there), Brother Miers, Israel Pemberton, and Samuel Pleasants.

Fisher's entries are a testimony to his Quaker faith and his struggles with his circumstances. He often noted a lack of communication between the captives and government officials regarding how the situation could be resolved and how long they would be detained. He also commented on his growing impatience with the situation and frequently prayed about it, "Divine Wisdom, whose power is alone sufficient to preserve thro every difficulty & trial, I desire to be wholly resign'd, & my trust and confidence strengthened to bear whatever may be permitted for the trial of my Faith & patience." (November 29, 1777)

Although the men were arrested and detained in Winchester, Fisher and his compatriots did enjoy certain limited freedoms. At least one to two times a week, Fisher described traveling several miles from the camp with others to dine with local residents, or to partake in nearby Meetings. The captives were also allowed to send and receive mail, which often carried details of the war and the movement of troops. Fisher scribbled this news into his entries and sometimes also described impressions he had heard regarding the state of the Revolution. In one entry, he described a letter written by Jacob Duche to General Washington, "The Howes were disposed to place America in a situation as advantageous as they were in the year 1763-That the Congress had greatly declined from the dignity they held at first, & entered into some particulars wherein he [Duche] described the present members as destitute of Integrity & virtue, that he did not expect they would take the matter up & therefore wish'd he would come & treat with them at the head of his Army, whereby he would rain his Fame & indear himself to all America."

As time wore on, the relationship between the guards and the captives became strained. On December 7, 1777, Fisher wrote, "Thomas Pike returning to his Lodgings last Evening, was challeng'd by the Guard & answer'd, being questioned a second time some altercation pass'd between them-& this Morning an officer came & put him under arrest, ordering him not to go out of his lodgings." Fisher remarked later that they heard Pike was going to try to escape back to Philadelphia, but it is unclear if that event ever actually occurred. As their captivity progressed, Fisher's entries also grew shorter and less detailed. His last entry is dated April 29, 1778, when he was returning home to Philadelphia.

The second diary, belonging to Joseph M. Fox, is an interesting commentary and detailed schedule of his 1885 campaign for Congress. The first entry in this volume is dated April 2, and states, "I was told that if I cared to go into it, that I would stand a good chance of getting the County nomination for Congress." Fox headed this advice and used the rest of his diary to detail his campaign, which took him stumping all over western Pennsylvania's countryside.

Fox was a good record keeper and although his entries are often short, he daily noted the towns he visited, the number of individuals he had been able to talk to,

and the mileage he covered on horseback. His campaigning days typically lasted up to 12 hours and required him to travel over 30 miles. On good days, he was able to visit 30 homes. Fox's entries also sometimes contain interesting commentary on how he was welcomed by prospective voters. On May 21st (a Sunday) he wrote, "I am very coldly received at the places as I do not bring cigars. I am losing many votes by not doing this, but I cannot bring myself to do it." Toward the end of his campaign, Fox also noted that he resented some of his fellow Democratic leaders, who held obligations over his head. He felt that most of these individuals had only offered him assistance in an attempt to beat the Republican candidate, and not out of friendship. Fox's last entry is dated November 5. The back of this volume also contains a list of his campaign expenses.

The last diary in this series belonged to Mary Fisher, who began her diary in 1852, and the volume documents a year of her life. She was not a persistent writer and would often go several months without penning an entry. The entries she did write are usually only a few sentences long. Mary mostly used her diary to quickly jot down the day's activities, which typically included traveling to Wakefield to visit with members of her family, or receiving visitors in her own home. She also often noted the health of those she cared for. In March 1852, she was greatly affected by the sudden illness of her brother and sister, which claimed her brother's life and severely scarred her sister. She did not specify their disease, but she does describe her impressions of seeing them in such a sickly state, and her sorrow from losing her brother.

Series 3: Miscellaneous, 1825-1963, n.d. (Boxes 1-2, Volumes 12-13)

This series is comprised of land records, estate papers of various members of the Fox family, genealogical materials, poems, some printed materials, and photographs. Among the printed materials are a copy of chapter 5 of Janice Gorn's book, *John Locke's Educational Theory & Some Evidence Thereof in Pennsylvania (1682-1755)*, published in 1963; and several newspaper clippings, some of which are organized in a scrapbook. The clippings document the conversion of the Foxburg estate into a golf course in 1954, an oil fire in one of their oil tanks in 1880, and the deaths of various Fox family members. The photographs are images of cricket games at Foxburg, Joseph Mickle Fox's children and their pets, the Foxburg property, and the Allegheny River. There are also several stereopticon cards.

Separation report

The following items have been transferred to the Library:

- Fisher, William L. *History of the institution of the Sabbath day*. (BV 110.F57 1859 c. 2. Closed stacks.)
- Fisher William L. *An inquiry into the laws of organized societies, as applied to the alleged decline of the Society of Friends*. (BX7632.F57 1860. Closes stacks.)
- Fisher, William L. *The Sunday question: bound pamphlets*. (E*.926. Closed stacks)
- Fisher, William L. *The Sunday question: memorial to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in opposition to stopping the public works on Sunday, and to coercive Sunday enactments*. (BV133.F572 1850. Closed stacks)
- Fisher, William L. *Progressive Friends: an account of the fourth annual meeting of the Progressive Friends, with some observations on their principles and prospects*. (BV 110.F57 1847 v. 2 Closed stacks.)
- Fisher, William L. *The Sunday question: Sabbath of the Jews: Sunday of Constantine*. (UPA/Ph BV 133.F57 1885. Pennsylvania room)
- Fisher, William L. *Unconstitutionality of the Sabbath laws*. (UPA/PH BV 133.F57 1855. Pennsylvania room)
- Fisher, William L. *A review of the public relations of the Society of Friends, its doctrines and discipline, its schisms and decline*. (BX 7731 F5 1852. Closed stacks)
- Fisher, William L. *Pauperism and crime*. (HV 174.F5 1831. Closed stacks.)
- Fisher, William L. *A review of the doctrines and disciplines of the Society of Friends*. (BX 7731.F57 1854. Closed stacks.)

Related materials

Related collections at HSP:

- Logan-Fisher-Fox Family Papers, Collection 1960
- Fisher Family Papers, Collection 2094
- Logan Family Papers, Collection 379
- Samuel Rowland Fisher Papers, Collection 2019
- Joshua Francis Fisher Papers, Collection 1858
- Joshua Francis Fisher Papers, Library Company of Philadelphia Collection
- Joshua Francis Fisher Diary, Am .065
- Sidney George Fisher Diaries, Collection 1462
- Thomas, Miers & Samuel Fisher Papers, Am .06773, Am .06774
- Miers Fisher Papers, Collection 207

Related collections at other institutions:

- George Fox Letterbook, American Philosophical Society
- William Temple Franklin – George Fox Collection, American Philosophical Society
<http://www.amphilsoc.org/library/mole/f/franklin/wtfgfox.xml>
- Fisher Family Papers, American Philosophical Society
- William Logan Fisher Papers, Clements Library, University of Michigan
<http://www.clements.umich.edu/Webguides/EF/Fisher.html>
- Joseph Wharton Family Papers, Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College
- Fox Family Legal Papers, American Philosophical Society

Subjects

Communication in marriage – 19th century
Courtship – 19th century
Election campaigns – Pennsylvania - 19th century
Foxburg (Pa.) – History
Husband and wife – 19th century
Man-women relationships – 19th century
Marriage – 19th century
Married women – 19th century
Quakers – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 18th century
Quakers – Persecution – Virginia – Winchester – 18th century
Self report inventories – Pennsylvania – 19th century
United States – History – Civil War, 1861-1865 - Correspondence
Pennsylvania– Social life and customs – 19th century
War and society – Pennsylvania – 20th Century
Women – Social life and customs – Pennsylvania – 19th century

Fisher, Thomas, 1741-1810
Fisher, W. L. (William Logan), 1781-1862
Fox, Hannah Emlen, 1790-1869
Fox, Joseph Mickle, 1789-1845
Fox, Joseph Mickle, 1853-1918
Fox, Mary Rodman Fisher, 1822-1903
Fox, Samuel M.
Fox, Samuel Mickle, 1821-1869
Fox, William Logan Fisher, 1851-1880

Administrative Information

Restrictions

None

Acquisition information

2028: Accession 75:54. Anonymous gift in memory of William Logan Fox and Betty Carson Fox, 1974.

Alternative format

None.

Preferred citation

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Processing note

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

Box and folder listing

Series 1. Correspondence

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1755-1828, 1908	vol. 1	
Correspondence	1829-1838	vol. 2	
Correspondence	1838-1843	vol. 3	
Correspondence	1844-1854	vol. 4	
Correspondence	1855-1866	vol. 5	
Correspondence	1867-1900	vol. 6	
Correspondence-Letters from my children (Vol. I)	1891-1900	vol. 7	
Correspondence-Letters from my children (Vol. II)	1901-1911	vol. 8	
Correspondence	1774-1908	1	1
Correspondence	1908-1918	1	2
Correspondence	1925-1969	1	3

Series 2. Diaries

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Thomas Fisher diary	1777-1778	vol. 9	
Mary Rodman Fisher diary	1852	vol. 10	
Joseph M. Fox diary	c. 1885	vol. 11	

Series 3. Miscellaneous

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Indentures	1928-1929	1	4
Indentures	1930-1935	1	5
Family wills	1845-1869	1	6
Family wills	1875-1903	1	7
Family wills	1918-1933	1	8
Estate audit	n.d.	1	9
Janice Gorn-(chapter 5) John Locke's Educational Theory and Some Evidence Thereof in Pennsylvania (1682-1755)	1963	1	10
Correspondence between Janice Gorn and William Logan Fox	1963	1	11
Poems	n.d.	1	12

Genealogical materials	n.d.	1	13-14
Photographs and silhouettes	n.d.	1	15
Photograph album	n.d.	vol. 12	
Stereopticon cards	n.d.	2	
Newspaper clippings	1820-1940	1	16
Scrapbook	1898-1909	vol. 13	