



The Historical
Society of
Pennsylvania

Collection 3058

Balch Family
Papers

Papers, 1755-1963 (bulk 1870-1920)
7 boxes, 44 volumes, 3 flat files, 6.9 lin. feet

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Processing Completed: September 2005

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Abstract

Thomas Balch (1821-1877) was born in Leesburg, Virginia to Lewis Penn Witherspoon Balch and Elizabeth Willis Weaver. He attended Columbia University and moved to Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1852, he married Emily Swift (1835-1917) and together they had three children: Elise Willing Balch (1853-1913), Edwin Swift Balch (1856-1927), and Thomas Willing Balch (1866-1927). The Balch family resided in Europe from 1859 to 1873 during which time Thomas (d. 1877) conducted research for several of the books and articles he wrote. His two most notable works are *Les Francais en Amérique Pendant le Guerre de l'Indépendence*, which explores France's role in the American Revolution, and *International Courts of Arbitration*, which was written in aftermath of the sinking of the *Alabama* during the Civil War. Thomas Balch passed away in 1887 in Philadelphia. His sons Edwin Swift (d. 1927) and Thomas Willing (d. 1927) both graduated from Harvard University with law degrees. Much like their father, they pursued writing careers instead of careers in law. Edwin immersed himself in geographic exploration and wrote several articles and books about the Antarctic region. Edwin married Eugenia Macfarlane and upon her death in 1921, he married Emily Clark. Thomas (d. 1927) combined the interests of his father and brother and wrote several works about the Alaskan border and Candian-American relations. He also translated his father's *Les Francais en Amérique* and issued another version of *International Courts of Arbitration* after his father's death. Thomas (d. 1927) also wrote books relating to Philadelphia history and the history of his ancestors, including *The Philadelphia Assemblies*, *Willing Letters and Papers*, and *The Swift Family of Philadelphia*. Thomas Willing Balch married Dulany Whiting in 1923. Elise Willing Balch, the older sister of Edwin and Thomas, never married and passed away in 1913. Emily Swift Balch died in 1917 and her sons died ten years later only months apart in 1927. Elise, Edwin, and Thomas did not have children.

The Balch Family Papers span from 1755 to 1963 and are comprised of seven boxes and forty-three volumes. The collection has been divided into six series – *Thomas Balch and Emily Swift Balch* (1780-1914); *Edwin Swift Balch and Eugenia MacFarlane Balch* (1859-1924); *Elise Willing Balch* (1881-1914); *Thomas Willing Balch and Dulany Whiting Balch* (1867-1929); *Early Balches and related families* (1755-1963); and *Miscellaneous photographs, volumes, and artifacts* (1755-1909). The materials in the collection offer insight into the personal lives

of the Balch family members and showcase their interests and skills. The majority of the collection is the incoming and outgoing correspondence of Thomas (d. 1877), Edwin Swift (d. 1927), Thomas Willing (d. 1927), and their wives and the published works of Thomas and his two sons.

Background note

The earliest recorded Balches in America date to the seventeenth century when three Balches arrived in America are three different time periods. John Balch came to America in 1623 and settled in Massachusetts; another Balch family member established himself in the colony of Virginia; and the third Balch, also named John, left Somerset, England for Maryland in 1658.

The Philadelphia branch of the Balch family traces its roots to Stephen Bloomer Balch (1747-1833). Stephen was born in Deer Creek, Maryland on April 5, 1747 and was the brother of Hezekiah James Balch, who became a noted clergymen and signer of the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence. Stephen attended school at the College of New Jersey, later named Princeton University, where he graduated in the class of 1774 with a bachelor of the arts degree. After graduation, he became the principal of the Lower Marlborough Academy in Calvert County, Maryland. With the American Revolution looming on the horizon, Stephen was offered a commission as the captain of the Calvert County militia, a command in which he would remain until 1777.

After serving in the war, Stephen left Maryland for North Carolina, where he became an itinerant preacher. He was licensed as itinerant preacher in the Presbytery of Donegal in June 1779. One year later he established the Bridge Street Presbyterian Church of Georgetown, in the present-day District of Columbia, and he served as pastor for the next fifty-three years. He also became involved in education and he established and ran a classical academy in Georgetown in 1798 and five years later he founded and became a member of the board of trustees of the Columbian Library.

Stephen Bloomer Balch married Elizabeth Beall (1762-1827) on June 10, 1781. Together, Stephen and Elizabeth had eleven children: Anne Ann (b. 1782), Harriet (b. 1783), Alfred (b. 1785), Lewis Penn Witherspoon (b. 1787), George Beall (b. 1789), Hezekiah James (b. 1791), Thomas Bloomer (b. 1793), Franklin (b. 1795), Anna Eleanora (b. 1799), Elizabeth Maria (b. 1802), and Jane Whann (b. 1805). Elizabeth Beall died June 27, 1821. Seven years later, Stephen married Elizabeth King, but this marriage lasted less than a month and Elizabeth died suddenly November 23, 1828. Two years later, Stephen married his third and last wife, Jane Parrott. Stephen's second and third marriages did not produce him any more children and he passed away in 1833.

Many of his children went on to become notable figures in American politics and history. Alfred Balch graduated Princeton in 1805, became the head of the Bar Association in Nashville, was appointed a United States District judge by Martin van Buren, and commissioner of Indian Treaties by Andrew Jackson. His brother Reverend Doctor Thomas Bloomer Balch (1793-1878) also graduated Princeton in 1813, became a noted Presbyterian minister, and religious writer. Lewis Penn Witherspoon Balch (1787-

1868), whose children would continue the Balch tradition of scholarship, graduated Princeton in 1806 and practiced law in Loudon County, Virginia, later becoming a judge.

Lewis Penn Witherspoon Balch married Elizabeth Willis Weaver (1790-1874) in 1811 and together they had twelve children: Adam Weber (b. 1812), Catharine Spencer (b. 1815), Virginia (b. 1818), Harriet (b. 1819), Thomas (b. 1821) Anne Ball (b. 1823), Sylvester Whitefield (b. 1825), John Wilson (b. 1826), Frances Carter (b. 1827), Alexandrine (b. 1828), Stephen Fitzhugh (b. 1831), and Lewis Penn Witherspoon (b. 1844). The family resided in Leesburg, Virginia until Thomas Balch (1821-1877) was five years old and they relocated to Frederick, Maryland. Thomas (d. 1877) received his early education in Frederick and subsequently attended Columbia University in New York starting in 1838. After several years of studying law, he was admitted to the New York Bar on January 17, 1845. Soon, Thomas Balch left New York, with law degree in tow, and moved to Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the local bar association on February 9, 1850. On October 5, 1852, Thomas Balch (d. 1877) married Emily Swift (1835-1917), the daughter of Joseph Swift and Eliza Moore Willing.

Emily Swift's parents were members of two of the leading families in Philadelphia at the time. On her mother's side, Emily was a descendant of Thomas Willing (1731-1821), who was a justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, mayor of Philadelphia in 1763, and one of the founders of the Bank of the United States. Thomas was also the great-grandson of Edward Shippen, the first mayor of Philadelphia. The Swift family came from England in the eighteenth century and soon became fixtures in the Philadelphia political and social scene. John Swift (b. 1720), Emily's father's great-uncle, was a member of the city council and, along with Lynford Lardner was responsible for instituting the Philadelphia Dancing Assemblies, which began in the 1740s and would continue for more than 150 years. John's brother Joseph Swift (1731-1806) forged a business partnership and they became successful merchants. Joseph was also one of the signers of the Non-Importation Resolutions of 1765, held several political offices, and was a trustee of the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Joseph Swift (1731-1806) married Margaret McCall and in 1771 Margaret gave birth to Samuel Swift, who was involved in Trinity Episcopal Church. In 1795, Samuel (1771-1842) married Mary Shippen, the daughter of Joseph Shippen the secretary to the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania. Together, Samuel (d. 1842) and Mary had eleven children, including Emily Swift's father Joseph Swift (1799-1882). Joseph (d. 1882) participated in local politics, was one of the original members of the Philadelphia Club, and married Eliza Moore Willing in 1831.

The years following his marriage to Emily were eventful ones for Thomas Balch (d. 1877). In 1853, Thomas was elected one of the domestic secretaries of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the next year, he was elected to a two-year position on the common council of Philadelphia, helped to establish the Philadelphia Cricket Club, and the Seventy-Six Society, which published historical manuscripts and rare books. And although he was admitted as a counselor to the bar of the United States Court in 1855, he practiced law less and less. Instead, he began to edit and write different articles and books, usually of a legal and historical nature. Between 1855 and 1857, he edited and wrote *The Examination of Joseph Galloway, Esq. by a Committee of the House of Commons, Letters*

and Papers Relating Chiefly to Provincial History of Pennsylvania (more commonly known as the *Shippen Papers*), and *Papers Relating Chiefly to the Maryland Line During the Revolution*.

Thomas (d. 1877) and Emily (d. 1917) left the United States in 1859, shortly after the births of their first two children, Eliza Willing (who would at some point change her name to Elise) and Edwin Swift and would live in Europe for the next fourteen years. The Balch's permanent residence was in Paris, France, but Thomas (d. 1877) traveled extensively due to the research that he was conducting. He was now devoting all of his time to his research as he traveled to various libraries and corresponded with historical societies and other related institutions. His area of interest was France's involvement in the American Revolution and its role in the establishment of the United States of America. However, while he was conducting this research an event took place that would change the course of his writings and would make him well-known in the international community.

Across the Atlantic Ocean, the Civil War was raging with the Northern states pitted against the Southern states. Battles were being fought on land and at sea and both sides had seen significant losses by 1862. It was in this atmosphere that the Confederate forces launched the *Alabama* on July 29, 1862. The *Alabama* was one of many battle ships constructed by England for the Confederate forces, but they were often disguised as merchant vessels in order to circumvent England's neutrality laws. Disguised as a commercial ship, the *Alabama* successfully captured fifty-eight Union vessels before it was sunk in 1864 off the coast of France. Thomas Balch was in Cherbourg, France when the *Alabama* met its fate at the hands of *Kearsarge*, a Union warship. Balch understood the gravity of this event and worried about its affects on international relations, especially those between the United States and Britain. His fears were not unfounded, because the United States government filed claims against the British government at the end of the Civil War. In the *Alabama* Claims, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Charles Sumner argued that England's support of the Confederate cause had violated their neutrality lies, prolonged the war an additional two years, and cost the United States federal government billions of dollars. The stage was now set for Thomas Balch to bring forth the theory of international arbitration.

The theory of international arbitration was believed to be originated by Émeric Crucé and was a process that hoped to resolve conflicts that occurred between two nations, such as the one that was now straining American-British relations. Thomas Balch, who had researched this idea, returned briefly to the United States to suggest international arbitration to President Abraham Lincoln as a way of ending this disagreement in a peaceful manner. Lincoln was not exactly receptive to the idea and Balch returned to France, but still believed that international arbitration was path toward a peaceful resolution. He eventually returned to the the United States in 1868, tried to rally Charles Sumner and President Grant behind international arbitration, and soon the idea grew in popularity. Eventually an international tribunal comprised of the United Kingdom, the United States, Brazil, and Switzerland met in Washington D.C. to discuss the grievances of the United States. The result was the Treaty of Washington, in which Great Britain awarded America \$15.5 million and issued a formal apology.

With this episode behind him, Thomas Balch refocused his efforts on his research. Also in the midst of the affairs of the Alabama Claims, Emily gave birth to the couple's last child, Thomas Willing Balch, in 1866. Several years later, he published *Les Français en Amérique*, which was a culmination of the background research he was conducting in Europe. The Balch family returned to Philadelphia a year after the book was published in 1873. Thomas Balch (d. 1877) resumed his involvement in Philadelphia society. Among many activities, he organized the Social Art Club, now called the Rittenhouse Club, in 1875, was elected an honorary member of the American Whig Society of Princeton University, and was accepted as a corresponding member of the Virginia Historical Society in 1877. Thomas Balch died at his home in Philadelphia at 1412 Spruce Street on March 29, 1877. In 1922, his sons Edwin and Thomas donated \$10,000 to build a public library in their father's birthplace, Leesburg, Virginia.

The eldest son of Thomas Balch and Emily Swift Balch, Edwin Swift Balch (1856-1927), was born March 27, 1856 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. When his family moved to Europe in 1859, Edwin attended Kundermann's school in Wiesbaden, Germany. Upon their return to the United States in 1873, Edwin enrolled in Fay's School located in Newport, Rhode Island for year and then returned to Philadelphia where he received private tutoring until 1875. It was in this year that Edwin entered the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, as a sophomore. His time at the College of New Jersey was brief due to an incident in which he offended a professor. Doctor McCosh became upset with Edwin, because he laughed at him during recitation. As a result, the professor reprimanded Edwin in front of the entire class, which upset Edwin. Thomas Balch (d. 1877) was not happy with the professor's reaction and expressed his displeasure with the faculty and administration of the college, but they supported the actions of the professor. The elder Balch, unhappy with the college's response to his complaints, enrolled Edwin in Harvard University after 1876. Edwin graduated Harvard in 1878, was admitted to the Philadelphia bar on May 21, 1881 and practiced law under William Henry Rawle.

Soon Edwin realized that he did not want to practice law and instead he pursued other interests, which included fine arts, scientific research, and geographic exploration. He studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts under Thomas Eakins and Thomas Hovenden and eventually opened his own studio painting landscapes and animals. After doing this for a short period of time, his focus shifted to what he described as "expressing observations" – writing. Edwin traveled extensively in the years following his graduation; he visited France, Germany, Algeria, Tunis, and Alaska. His interest in geographic exploration soon led him to pursue mountain-climbing. In 1880, with two companions and a guide, Edwin became the first person to climb the Pix Bevers in Engadine, Michigan. The following year, he climbed the Trolltinder in the Romasdal district of Norway and then the next year, he became the second person to climb the Nadelhorn in Switzerland and the third to climb the Portienhorn.

In connection with his mountain-climbing expeditions and exploration of countries with colder climates, Edwin wrote several articles and books about his experiences. Like his father before him, he traveled to the libraries of England, France, Belgium, Holland, and Germany to conduct his research, intent on tracing the history of the discovery of the

Antarctic region. Through his research, he was able to correct the names of many sites that appeared on maps of the region and add new names. Edwin also wrote numerous papers about glaciers and mountains among other geographic topics. The culmination of his efforts was the publication of his work *Antarctica* in 1902, which included an extensive map of the region and introduced the names “East Antarctica” and “West Antarctica.” There is a peak in West Antarctica that has been named Mount Balch in his honor. Edwin was also a president of the Frederick A Cook Society, which was devoted to defending the legacy of the explorer who claimed to be one of the first people to climb Mount McKinley, an assertion that was met with much criticism at the turn of the century.

Edwin also visited museums and art galleries throughout the world and had an appreciation for art history, which he shared with his wife. Edwin Swift married Eugenia Macfarlane (1868-1921) on October 5, 1904. Eugenia was the daughter of James and Mary Macfarlane of Towanda, Pennsylvania in 1868. Her father was a prominent citizen in Towanda and attended Gettysburg College in 1837. He was a noted member of the bar, engineer, geologist, and author of the book *The Coal Regions of America* and *An American Geological Railway Guide*. Eugenia had much in common with her husband – she traveled abroad in her youth, she came from a prominent Pennsylvania family, and she had a great love for art and art history, penning several essays on these topics. She also painted several landscape watercolors throughout her lifetime. After their wedding in 1904, Edwin and Eugenia toured European art museums and kept private journals detailing the sites that they visited. Upon their return to the United States, they immersed themselves in Philadelphia society. They were elected as members of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and attended functions at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Eugenia passed away February 3, 1921 and Edwin married Emily Tapscott Clark of Richmond, Virginia three years later. Emily was the editor of the *Reviewer*, a literary quarterly published in Virginia and when she moved to Philadelphia as Edwin’s wife, she was a leading patron of the arts. Edwin Swift Balch died three after his marriage to Emily in 1927. Neither of his marriages produced any children.

Thomas Willing Balch (1866-1927), the youngest child of Thomas Balch and Emily Swift Balch, was born June 13, 1866 in Wiesbaden, Germany. The Balch family returned to Philadelphia when Thomas Willing was seven years old and he received his early schooling in Philadelphia. Thomas Willing entered his brother’s alma mater Harvard University as a member of the class of 1890. Five years later, he received a bachelor of laws degree from the University of Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar on June 8, 1895. Like his father and brother before him, Thomas Willing decided not to actively practice law and instead used his legal knowledge to publish works devoted to his two interests – genealogy and international law.

At the turn of the century, Thomas Willing visited Alaska and became immediately interested in American-Canadian relations and the issues surrounding Alaska’s eastern frontier. In June 1902, he journeyed to St. Petersburg, Russia to study manuscripts at the Imperial Archives in hopes of learning more about Canada’s contention that Alaska was unfairly taken from them by the United States. Through his research, he found evidence to support the actions of the United States and his findings were published in “La

Frontière Alasko-Canadienne” in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* in 1902 at the height of this debate between Canada and the United States. A year later, he expanded this article into his book called *The Alaska Frontier*. At the same time that he was researching and writing about the Alaskan border, Thomas Willing also wrote several volumes concerned with family histories and genealogies. In the next ten years, the youngest Balch demonstrated that he was a truly prolific author; he penned *The Brooke Family of Whitechurch England*, *English Ancestors of the Shippen Family and Edward Shippen of Philadelphia*, *The Swift Family of Philadelphia*, *Balch Genealogica*, *the Willing Papers and Letters*, and *The Expansion of Laws Between Nation*. He also translated Émeric Crucé’s *Le Nouveau Cynée (the New Cyneas)* in 1909. The topics of these books varied, including genealogies, Philadelphia history with regards to the Shippen volume, and international law, in the case of *The Expansion of the Laws Between Nations*. His *Philadelphia Assemblies, 1748-1749* traced the history of the dances first organized in the 1740s by some of Philadelphia’s most prominent citizens including his ancestor, Joseph Swift.

Thomas Willing Balch was also involved in different aspects of Philadelphia society and gave his time to several societies and benevolent causes. Between 1903 and 1908, he was chosen to be the recording secretary and council member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; two years later he was elected as an honorary member of the American Whig Society of Princeton University; he became a manager of the Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia; he was installed as director of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company; he was accepted as a corresponding member of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts; and he was a member of the American Philosophical Society. Although he participated in many activities, Thomas Willing found time to continue writing and his works focused on his family’s legacy and local history. Since there was a renewed interest in the theory of international arbitration and how it was related to Geneva Conventions, Thomas Willing decided to publish a revised edition of his father’s *International Courts of Arbitration* in 1915. This same year, he completed an English translation of Thomas Balch’s *Les Français en Amérique*. His *Cradle of Pennsylvania* (1921) advocated the establishment of a memorial park to honor Johan Printz, a 17th century governor of Pennsylvania’s Swedish settlement.

Thomas Willing Balch married Dulany Whiting, daughter of Clarence C. Whiting of Baltimore and descendant of the Fairfax family of Virginia, on May 26, 1923. Three years later, Thomas Willing fell ill and went to Atlantic City in hopes of recovering. He died on June 7, 1927 after only four years of marriage. He and Dulany did not have any children.

Edwin Swift and Thomas Willing had one older sister, Elise Willing Balch, who was born in 1853. She was a prominent figure in Philadelphia society and welfare movements. She was a philanthropist, who supported the arts and music, raising significant funds for the Philadelphia Orchestra as a member of the Women’s Auxiliary. Dulany was also a member of the Acorn and Sedgeley Clubs and she helped to organize the Philadelphia branch of the Colonial Dames of America. She lived with her mother, Emily Swift, and brother, Thomas Willing, at 1412 Spruce Street until her death in 1913. She never married.

The will of Emily Swift Balch, who outlived her daughter and died just ten years prior to her sons, stipulated that the Balch family estate should be used to establish a library in the Philadelphia area if her sons died without heirs. In accordance with her wishes, the library was to be named for the Balch ancestor who first arrived in America in 1658, John Balch. The wills of the Edwin Swift Balch and Thomas Willing Balch added that an “auxiliary museum” would be attached to the library. Since the brothers died childless, their mother’s wishes would be fulfilled and the estate was left in the trust of Fidelity Bank upon their deaths in 1927. In 1957, the bank asked the Orphan’s Court of Philadelphia for assistance in the implementation of the funds. Due to Philadelphia’s adequate public library system, it was decided that the Balch estate money would be used to create a library and museum that would specialize in the history of immigration and ethnic life in America. The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies was incorporated and building began in 1971. The Balch estate funded the construction as well as one-third of the institute’s budget. In 2002, the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies merged with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, an institution with which the Balch family was familiar.

Scope & content

The Balch Family Papers consist of seven boxes and forty-three volumes that span from 1755 to 1963 with the bulk of the collection dating between 1870 and 1920. The materials in this collection offer a glimpse into the family history, personal lives, and interests of the Balch family, mainly Thomas (1821-1877) and his sons Edwin Swift (1856-1927) and Thomas Willing (1866-1927). The majority of the collection is comprised of the incoming and outgoing correspondence of members of the Balch family, their informal writings, and numerous volumes of published works, either penned by or property of a Balch family member.

The collection has been divided into six series – *Thomas Balch and Emily Swift Balch* (1780-1914); *Edwin Swift Balch and Eugenia MacFarlane Balch* (1859-1924); *Elise Willing Balch* (1881-1914); *Thomas Willing Balch and Dulany Whiting Balch* (1867-1929); *Early Balches and related families* (1755-1963); and *Miscellaneous photographs, volumes, and artifacts* (1755-1909). The items in each series are concerned with a specific Balch family member except for last series, which is comprised of materials with unidentifiable owners. Series V contains correspondence, legal documents, notes, and newspaper clippings related to miscellaneous Balch family members, such as Lewis, Alfred, and Stephen Bloomer Balch, and Balch relatives, including John Swift and Joseph Shippen.

The papers and volumes in series I, II, and IV have been arranged into four subseries – correspondence, writings, financial and legal, and miscellaneous – according to the type of document or volume. Series III contains only three folders, so has not been divided into subseries. These four series are rich in personal information and emphasize the interests of Thomas (d. 1877), his sons Edwin Swift (d. 1927) and Thomas Willing (d. 1927), their wives Eugenia and Dulany, and his daughter Elise. Specifically series I, II, and IV contain a great deal of information regarding international law, international relations, and geographic exploration during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These topics are highlighted by the volumes written and owned by Thomas, Edwin Swift, and Thomas Willing; some of their correspondence also touches on these

interests. There is also a great deal of genealogical information related to the Balch, Swift, and Shippen families throughout the collection.

Overview of arrangement

Series I	Thomas Balch and Emily Swift Balch, 1780-1914	27 folders, 19 vol.
	a. Correspondence, 1852-1910	3 folders
	b. Writings, 1852-1899	16 folders, 14 vol.
	c. Financial & legal, 1853-1914	4 folders
	d. Miscellaneous, 1780-1892	4 folders, 5 vol.
Series II	Edwin Swift Balch and Eugenia MacFarlane Balch, 1859-1924	32 folders, 3 vol.
	a. Correspondence, 1876-1924	3 folders
	b. Writings, 1859-1908	11 folders, 3 vol.
	c. Financial & legal, 1879-1921	16 folders
	d. Miscellaneous, 1886-1914	2 folders
Series III	Elise Willing Balch, 1881-1914	3 folders 1 vol.
Series IV	Thomas Willing Balch and Dulany Whiting Balch, 1867-1929	53 folders, 17 vol.
	a. Correspondence, 1876-1929	15 folders
	b. Writings, 1896-1922	26 folders, 10 vol.
	c. Financial & legal, 1772-1919	3 folders
	d. Miscellaneous, 1867-1927	9 folders, 7 vol.
Series V	Early Balches and related families, 1755-1963	17 folders
Series VI	Miscellaneous photographs, volumes, and artifacts, 1755-1909	2 boxes, 3 folders, 3 vol.

Series description

Series 1. Thomas Balch (d. 1877) and Emily Swift Balch, dates (Boxes 1 & 6 vol. 1-19)

a. Correspondence, 1856-1881, n.d.

The correspondence of Thomas Balch and Emily Balch consists mostly of incoming letters written in both French and English spanning from 1856 to 1881. Thomas Balch received letters at his homes in France and, later, Philadelphia. Most of Balch's correspondence, both incoming and outgoing, relate to his research and genealogical activities. He received several letters from people responding to his research queries and one letter from Paris in 1864 gave him a large amount of information about the Balch family genealogy. Besides his own personal research, Thomas Balch also contributed time and money to several societies. A letter from the South Carolina Historical Society shows that Balch was a principal officer of the society and he also wrote to the society about "a large amount of material of the history of the Cherokee Indians thru missions..."

While most of the letters relate to Thomas Balch's family research, there is also a significant number of letters pertaining to his published works. Most of this incoming correspondence is from acquaintances acknowledging the receipt of one of his books or articles. As demonstrated by his published works and correspondence, Balch was interested in international politics. There is a series of correspondence that discussed the Marquis de Bouillé and French current affairs. He also wrote about religion and in one letter written from 1872, he theorized that Calvin was responsible for the development of religious and civil liberties and the "National Conscience."

There is also some correspondence pertaining to Balch's family. Most of the outgoing correspondence is comprised of this type of correspondence. In 1876, Thomas Balch wrote letters to Princeton faculty members, the governor of New Jersey and many others about the expulsion of his son, Edwin Swift Balch, from Princeton. Edwin had been dismissed from Princeton for "laughing in recitation" in reaction to a comment made by his professor. The professor, who had been offended by Edwin's behavior, reprimanded him in front of his entire class, an act that upset both Edwin and father. The elder Balch wrote letters to the school informing them of his disapproval of the steps taken by Edwin's professor, but he eventually allowed Edwin to leave Princeton and attend Harvard. Edwin also sent his grades to his father and they show that while at Princeton, he was ranked 28th in a class of 90.

The folder Emily Balch's correspondence consists mainly of letters from her Aunt Margaret Shippen and from the Metropolitan Opera House Company. The letters from Margaret Shippen predate the others and Shippen wrote to Emily welcoming her and the rest of the Balches back to the United States in 1874. The Metropolitan Opera House Company wrote to Emily in 1910 asking her about the renewal of her subscription and her opportunity to buy seats for the new season.

b. Writings, 1852-1877

Thomas Balch was a prolific writer, who wrote about various topics such as international politics, family genealogy, and early American history. This series contains two types of records – scrapbooks with material compiled by Thomas Balch and, sometimes his son Thomas Willing Balch and volumes of Balch's published works. There are also volumes that are a mix of both. The two volumes of *Pamphlets* are comprised of correspondence, various articles and excerpts of books written by Thomas Balch between 1852 and 1877. The following works can be found in these volumes: *Les Français en Amérique*, "French War Fine," *Journal of Claude Blanchard*, "Calvinism and American Independence," and "Free Coinage & Self-Adjusting Ratio." Thomas Balch penned these works in the 1870s and it seems that these volumes were compiled by his son, Thomas Willing Balch.

One of Thomas Balch's earliest works is *Letters & Papers Relating Chiefly to Provincial History of Pennsylvania* and this collection includes three copies of the work (vol. 3-5). The book serves a type of genealogy of the founding families of the United States, including Balch's in-laws, the Shippens. All three copies of the book in this

collection contain newspaper clippings, drawings of families' coats of arms, obituaries of people mentioned in the book, all of which have been pasted to the pages inside the book and there are also several pages of genealogical notes taken by Balch in the front of one of the volumes.

In 1872, Balch wrote *Les Français en Amérique Pendant la Guerre de l'Indépendance*, which detailed France's involvement in the American Revolution. This collection has one copy of his original publication, two excerpts of the original publication, and also an English translation written by his son Thomas Willing Balch. The original publications contain letters from people acknowledging their receipt of the book, newspaper clippings, and reviews of the book, which have been pasted on pages throughout the volume. Thomas Willing Balch's English translation, published in 1891, was his personal copy and contains his own editorial notes and newspaper clippings (vol. 10).

There are also four copies of Thomas Balch's famous *International Courts of Arbitration*, published in 1874 (vol. 11-14). This book drew on the writings of Émeric Crucé, who was concerned with international diplomacy and proposed the establishment of an assembly of international peace ambassadors. These copies contain various newspaper clippings related to the *Alabama Claims*, which occurred after the Civil War had ended. The United States federal government claimed that Great Britain had violated its promise of neutrality when it supplied the Confederacy with naval vessels during the war. The United States federal government concluded that Great Britain was responsible for much of the damages inflicted upon the Union army as a result of this support. Most of the articles pasted inside the volumes, which were written in the 1890s, discuss the origins of the theory of international arbitration. Thomas Balch made the theory famous, but some of the articles argued that Crucé was not given proper credit at the time that Balch's book was published. In 1871, Great Britain issued a formal apology for its involvement and an international tribunal comprised of the United Kingdom, the United States, Brazil, and Switzerland ordered Great Britain to give the United States \$15.5 million as compensation. This process came to be known as international arbitration. At least one of the copies of *International Courts of Arbitration* belonged to Thomas Willing Balch and he was probably responsible for the inserted articles which were printed after Thomas Balch's death.

The last four volumes in this subseries are *Memoirs of Aristide Aubert Du Petit-Thouars*, *The Examination of Joseph Galloway, Esq. by a Committee of the House of Commons*, *Balch Family Genealogy*, and *The Balch Family of England*. The first book includes notes and a preface written by Thomas Balch. Although he did not write it, Balch edited *The Examination of Joseph Galloway* in 1855 and this specific volume was a private copy "intended for no eye but his own." *The Balch Family of England* is slightly different from the other two works, because it appears to be closer to a scrapbook. Balch compiled a large amount of information related to the Balch genealogy, including correspondence, notes, and articles and made this volume between the years 1859 and 1860. Similarly, the 1866 volume *Balch Family Genealogy* traces the Balch family pedigree, which was a result of Thomas Balch's extensive research.

c. Financial & legal, 1853-1914

These four folders contain checks, receipts, a title transfer, an indenture, and legal certificates. The receipts show the name of a stockbroker, the stock, and the price of the stock and most of them involve railroad companies such as the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown and the Philadelphia & Trenton railroads. The primary buyer and seller of the stocks on these receipts was Emily Swift Balch. Through the firm Townsend Whelen and Company, Emily Swift Balch acquired a substantial amount of stock in various railroads and she also sold some of her stock between 1893 and 1907.

Emily Swift Balch signed two documents at the end of the nineteenth century concerning the estate of her deceased husband, Thomas Balch, and his holdings in the Library Company of Philadelphia. An 1880 document placed Emily Swift Balch in control of her husband's interest in the Library Company of Philadelphia and then ten years later her eldest son, Edwin Swift Balch, purchased this interest from her. The two documents recorded each transaction in 1880 and 1890.

The indenture dated 1914 guaranteed the maintenance of the Balch family graves and tombstones located at Trinity Oxford Church in Philadelphia. Certificates relating to Thomas Balch's legal appointments and accomplishments also appear in this subseries. They date from 1853 to 1855 and include his successes in the states of Pennsylvania and New York.

d. Miscellaneous, 1780-1892

This subseries consists of four books belonging to Thomas Balch and folders that contains various notes and newspaper clippings. One of the books is the Balch Family Bible, which was given to Thomas Balch by his father, Lewis P.W. Balch in 1852, most likely as a wedding gift. Thomas Balch also purchased two manuscripts while he resided in France – *Journal de Blanchard* and *Genealogy van Thuys Brederode*. The former has the date "September 8, 1873" written on the inside cover and was probably given to him by a librarian in Paris named A. Sauton, whose name appears here as well. Claude Blanchard, the subject of the work, was a commissary of the French auxiliary army sent to the United States during the American Revolution from 1780 to 1783. This demonstrates Thomas Balch's continued interest in the international politics and the relationship between the United States and France.

Thomas Balch purchased *Genealogy van Thuys Brederode* in France and the volume has an inscription that says "Hermanville, Calvados, Normandy," which may have been Balch's residence at this time. The date of the original manuscript is unclear as is the date it was purchased by Balch, although it probably would have been when he was living in France between 1859 and 1873. The text in this volume is hand-written calligraphy and there are various colored drawings of locations in France and coats of arms. Balch also took copious notes throughout the book.

Sketches of Members of Common Council from 1854-1855 contains chapters that profile each member of the common council of Philadelphia, which was the earlier name

given to the city council. Members of the common council came represented different districts throughout Philadelphia. This book has been filled with newspaper articles and letters relating directly to the different councilmen profiled in this work (see 1.b.). Many of the newspaper articles criticize the behavior of the councilmen and there are several articles that list members of council who were also purported members of the Know-Nothing party. By accusing them of belonging to this political party, it seems that the articles wished to cast a negative light on some of the council members, including Thomas Balch whose name appears in one of the lists of the Know-Nothings. The last volume belonging to Thomas Balch is titled *Presbyterianism, The Revolution: the Declaration and the Constitution* around 1885. The author, Thomas Smyth, was a well-known Presbyterian minister in Charleston, South Carolina.

There are also several folders containing newspaper clippings, notes and items removed from the volumes. One folder holds the Shippen family tree, which was created by Dr. Edward Shippen and sent to Thomas Balch in 1875.

Series 2. Edwin Swift Balch and Eugenia MacFarlane Balch, 1859-1924 (Boxes 1-2, vol. 20-22)

a. Correspondence, 1876-1924

The correspondence of Edwin Swift Balch and his wife Eugenia consists of both incoming and outgoing letters spanning from 1876 to 1924. Edwin's incoming correspondence includes a letter from the Library of Congress acknowledging their receipt of book that he sent. There is an outgoing invitation pertaining to the 50th anniversary of the proposal to submit the *Alabama* Claims for judgment by an international tribunal. There is also a series of letters from the Dodd and Mead Company, publishers of the *New International Encyclopedia*, regarding a mistake in their publication. In 1916, they mistakenly named Edwin Swift Balch and Frederick Albert Cook as co-authors of *The North Pole and Bradley Land*. Balch was the sole author of this work in which he argues that Cook was the first person to reach the North Pole and it was published in 1913.

According to correspondence from 1918, Edwin Swift Balch made many donations to several historical societies, charitable organizations, and his alma mater, Harvard, so that the school could purchase books about the arts and geography, which were topics of great interest to him. Edwin Swift Balch donated \$200 to the American Ouvroir Funds, which benefited the "war orphans of France." The author of the letter informed him that the money would be sent to the mother of a young boy to aid in his upbringing.

The outgoing correspondence of Edwin Swift Balch is not as numerous as the incoming and the majority of the letters focus on two different topics. About half of the outgoing correspondence deals with the incident that happened while Edwin was a student at Princeton University (see 1.a.). The rest of the letters were the result of the misprint in the *New International Encyclopedia*.

Eugenia's correspondence pertains mostly to her efforts to establish a fund in her father's name at Pennsylvania College. This fund, which marked the 100th anniversary of her father's birth, would provide the library of her father's alma mater with science books. She also received letters acknowledging her donations that she made and also her membership to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

b. Writings, 1859-1908, n.d.

Edwin Swift Balch inherited his father's affinity for writing and this subseries offers a glimpse into the personal life of Edwin through his writings. There are three typed volumes of Edwin's journal entries beginning in 1859 and lasting until 1906 (vol. 20-22). Consequently, his writings chronicle his time in Europe, where he lived with his family until 1873, his years as a student, his many travels across Europe, and, as he became older, his experiences as member of Philadelphia society. He wrote about the majesty of the Matterhorn, operas in Germany, parties among the wealthy of Europe, and his marriage to Eugenia in 1904. His journals present a detailed picture of turn of the century Europe and Philadelphia.

Edwin also wrote an unpublished autobiography that is rich with information, but remains undated. Edwin gave a speech in front of the Society of Colonial Wars in Pennsylvania called "Art in America before the Revolution." It was eventually printed as a pamphlet. Edwin's wife Eugenia showed a similar interest in writing and consequently penned several essays on art and some other personal topics. These essays are not dated. A subscription ledger has been placed with Edwin and Eugenia's works, but it is unclear what purposed it served. Most likely, Edwin used it to keep a record of people who ordered "Glacière," which has been written on the first page of the ledger and is probably a book or article. Edwin wrote several articles about nature, glaciers, and Antarctica. The ledger lists people and organizations alphabetically and two columns marking if the work was "sent" or "received."

c. Financial & legal, 1880-1921

The financial materials of Edwin Swift Balch are comprised of two stocks and bonds ledgers with records from 1915 to 1921, stockbroker's receipts belonging to both Edwin, whose date from 1896-1909, and Eugenia, whose date from 1910 to 1919. There are also other various receipts pertaining to the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Franklin Institute, Military and Naval Order of the US, American Philosophical Society, Harvard Union, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Morris Refuge Assoc for Homeless and Suffering Animals, and the Geographical Club, all of which Edwin was a lifetime member. There are also receipts for rent payments, the purchase of a Packard Standard Touring Car in 1915, and the purchase of books

There are three folders in this subseries that contain legal documents. The first folder consists of copyrights for Edwin Swift Balch's works beginning in 1893 and ending 1920. Another folder contains a quitclaim deed dated September 20, 1879 and a transfer of land title dated April 14, 1899. Both of these documents are concerned with a parcel of land in the town of Eden, Maine. The quitclaim deed shows that Tobias Roberts of Maine forfeited his claim on this parcel of land to

Irene Leland. According to the title transfer, Edwin Swift Balch sold the parcel of land to real estate agent De Grasse Fox in 1899. Since it was to a simple transfer of title, Edwin sold it to Fox for one dollar. Lastly, there is a lease agreement from 1914 between Dr. J. Nicholas Mitchell, the owner of the property at 1505 Spruce Street, and Edwin Swift Balch, the renter. The terms of the lease were that it was to be used as a private dwelling for three years with a rent of \$2100 per year.

d. Miscellaneous, 1896-1914

There are two folders of miscellaneous newspaper clippings, notes, and some certificates. The newspaper clippings are articles that profiled Edwin and Eugenia Balch's wedding in 1904. The certificates were in recognition of Edwin Swift Balch's donations to and memberships in various societies such as, the Philadelphia Zoological Society, the Sons of the Revolution, and the National Geographic Society.

Series 3. Elise Willing Balch (1853-1913), 1813-1914 (Box 2)

Elise Willing Balch's papers represent a small portion of the Balch family papers. There are various legal and financials documents that span from 1881 to 1912. The legal papers consist of papers documenting her name change in 1881 from Eliza to Elise and her last will and testament that was written in 1901. Her financial papers are comprised of stockbroker's receipts (see 1.c. and 2.c.). There is one letter among her papers that she wrote in 1886 to the editor of the *Magazine of American History*.

Series 4. Thomas Willing Balch (1866-1927) and Dulany Whiting Balch, 1867-1929 (Boxes 2-5, vol. 24-40)

a. Correspondence, 1876-1929

Most of the correspondence of Thomas Willing Balch and his wife Dulany Whiting Balch are comprised of incoming letters, which span from 1876 to 1929. A number of the letters have been written in French, as a result of the Balch family's time in Europe. The topics of these letters range from invitations, international relations, membership in different associations, personal, legal matters, among many other things.

There are many examples of letters that demonstrate Thomas Willing Balch's interest in history and international relations. In 1893, he and his wife were invited to a private tour of a Russian ship that had docked in Philadelphia. G. Moch wrote to Thomas in 1897 discussing the inhabitants of the Alsace-Lorraine region with regards to their nationality. The letter, which was written in French, also delves into the relationship between the Gauls, Latins, Celts, and Germans with regards to the Alsace-Lorraine region. There is a letter that shows that he was elected to "corresponding membership" in the Colonial Society of Massachusetts.

Thomas Willing Balch's interest in history and writing is also a large part of the correspondence as people write to discuss theories that he has written about in his books and essays and thank him for sending copies of his various works. James de Benneville wrote from Japan on July 23, 1911 about Thomas Balch's (1821-1877) work with international arbitration. De Benneville said that this theory could not be

applied “in this part of the world” due to Japan’s belief in the success of “force” and arms to resolve conflicts. This is not the only letter that demonstrates the renewed interest in the elder Balch’s work with this theory. In 1911, Edwin Hale Abbot also wrote to Thomas Willing Balch on the topic of international arbitration and the Hague. There is a letter from 1914, in which the writer related the theory to the German contention that France violated Belgium’s neutrality first “by scouting over her in air ships.” The renewed interest in international diplomacy reflected the current events of the early twentieth century, such as the impending World War. Another letter that relates to his father’s works was written in 1912, when the Nobel Prize committee wrote to say that they had received his book and had put it under consideration.

Another subject of many letters in this subseries is the works that Thomas Willing Balch sent historical societies, libraries, college presidents, judges, and even the prime minister of England, James Balfour. These recipients of his writings, which were produced around 1911 and 1912, often replied acknowledging that they had received the books. His books were not the only works of interest in these letters. Thomas Willing Balch also wrote several essays and in 1912, the editor of the *New York Times* requested further information about one of these essays. A December 15, 1915 letter praised Thomas Willing Balch’s contribution to the *American Law Review* as a “comprehensive and instructive recital of the changes that have taken place in the law between nations.”

While the majority of the correspondence of Thomas (d. 1927) and Dulany is comprised of incoming letters, there are several outgoing letters written primarily by Thomas. Much like his elder brother’s journals, his letters offer great insight into his travels abroad, his experiences in climbing expeditions, and his observations of the French and German cultures. There are several specific letters of interest among the outgoing correspondence. On April 25, 1897, Thomas Willing Balch attended the annual dinner of the Reform Club in New York City, where Grover Cleveland was a speaker. His letter is full of political observations mainly concerning the most recent presidential election and the rift between the Democrats and the Republicans on the issue of currency reform. Balch also noted the support that the attendees showed for William McKinley as they “cheered and two hundred napkins were swung around.”

Thomas Willing Balch had a strong desire to continue the legacy of his father and to honor him as evinced in the letter written to the Nobel Prize committee. On February 20, 1913, he sent a letter to the president and council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania expressing interest in establishing a trust fund in his father’s name. The Thomas Balch Fund, which originally was a bond worth \$1000, was to be used to purchase books and manuscripts relating to the “difference between the United States and other nations,” the French expedition under Count Rochambeau during France’s first war with Britain, and Pennsylvania’s involvement in the French and Indian War, 1754-1763.

Thomas Willing Balch also sent many letters to acquaintances in hopes of gathering information about the origins of the Balch family and its contribution to America. Edward Shippen responded in 1907, alerting Balch of his promotion to Rear Admiral as a result of his service in the Civil War. Shippen was a relative of Thomas Willing Balch through his mother, Emily Swift Balch.

b. Writings, 1896-1921

Much like his father, Thomas Willing Balch was a prolific writer, exhibiting an interest in local history, family history, and international relations. His writings consist of published works, research notes, and fragments of manuscripts dating from 1896 to 1921. He was specifically fascinated with international arbitration, the United States' acquisition of Alaska, and the genealogies of his family and the Swift family, the family of his mother.

Balch wrote two volumes about Alaska, its geography, and its relationship to Russia and Canada. His *Alasko-Canadian Frontier* was published in 1902 and this copy contains copious notes, reviews of the book, and several maps of the area. A year later, he published *The Alaska Frontier* and dedicated the work to "William H. Seward & Charles Sumner to whom the United States owes Alaska." Both of these books were written amidst a dispute between the United States and Canada over the Alaskan border. Many of the clippings in the volumes and removed from them relate directly to this dispute. The latter volume addresses the Canadian assertion that the United States stole Alaska from their northern neighbor.

"Russian Jottings" and "Alpine Experiences" are two separate articles that were penned at the end of the nineteenth century, the first in May 1896 and the second in February 1897. In these articles, Balch conveyed his experiences as an American abroad in Russia and the Alpine Mountains. His writings offer a detailed picture of the topography of these locations. Newspaper articles, certificates from the Library of Congress, three letters from his travels, and a biographical sketch of Jean Casimir-Perier, former president of France from 1894 to 1895, accompany this book.

Several of Thomas Willing Balch's books reflect his interest in international law and philosophy. *Les Question des Pecheries de Atlantique*, *Le Nouveau Cynée (the New Cyneas) of Émeric Crucé*, and *The United States and the Expansion of the Law Between Nations*, which Balch wrote between 1909 and 1915, reflect Thomas Willing Balch's early European schooling and time abroad. *La Question des Pecheries de Atlantique* is concerned with the differences between the United States and England, while *The United States and the Expansion of the Law Between Nations* traces the role of the United States in the development of the laws between nations. It also explores the neutral stance that the United States took at the beginning of the first World War. Thomas Willing Balch translated *Le Nouveau Cynée (the New Cyneas) of Émeric Crucé* from the original 1623 French text. His translation, which was published in 1909, was dedicated to Ernest Nys, professor of international law at the University of Brussels. Crucé was believed to be the originator of the theory of international arbitration.

Another group of Thomas Willing Balch's writing highlights his interest in early American history and the genealogy of his family. In the *Swift Family of Philadelphia*, Balch traces the origins of the family of his mother, Emily Swift Balch. The book includes information about the marriage between Samuel Swift and Mary Shippen and the Philadelphia Assemblies organized by Samuel Swift, which he expanded upon and this subseries has partial manuscript of his history of the Philadelphia Assemblies (box 4 folder 8). A year later, Balch compiled his family papers into a volume titled the *Balch Genealogica*, which contains the sermons of his great-grandfather, Stephen Bloomer Balch, the correspondence of family members, and biographical data of Thomas Balch, Stephen Bloom Balch, and John Balch, the first Balch to come to America. These two volumes also contain various notes taken by Thomas Willing Balch.

About fifteen years after writing *Balch Genealogica* and *The Willing Papers and Letters*, Balch edited a volume for his sister Elise Willing Balch. The majority of the *Willing Letters and Papers* deal with Thomas Willing, who was a leading financier in America during the latter part of the eighteenth century. The book contains abridged versions of letters that Willing wrote to his contemporaries, like Robert Morris and William Moore. Most of the letters and other papers in this edited volume were written around the 1760s.

Around this time, Thomas Willing Balch wrote a book that traced the Swedish settlement of Pennsylvania and the need to memorialize Captain Johan Printz, who was a seventeenth century governor of New Sweden. *The Cradle of Pennsylvania* served as an "an appeal to the patriotic colonial societies of Pennsylvania to save the cradle of our state by waging the founding of Governor Printz Park." The site of this memorial would be built in a town just south of Philadelphia called Essington on Ticinum Island, which was the original location of the capital of this Swedish settlement.

The rest of the writings in this subseries are fragments of manuscripts and various notes taken by Thomas Willing Balch. There are two articles, "Documents Relating to the Laws and the Customs of the Sea" and "Legal and Political Differences in the Intercourse of Nations." The latter does not have a date, but the former was written between 1915 and 1916. There is also a subscription directory, similar to the subscription ledger of Edwin Swift Balch (see 2.b.), that contains what seems to be an alphabetical listing of people who ordered the different works of Thomas Willing Balch. There is also a series of folders that accompany his *Philadelphia Assemblies* manuscript and they contain his notes taken while writing the manuscript.

c. Financial and legal, 1772-1919

This subseries has two folders of financial papers and one folder of legal information. The financial information consists of the following: an eighteen pence note from 1772, receipts for admission into the American Philosophical Society and, a payment made to the International Law Association for a lifetime membership. There is only one legal document – a copyright from the Library of Congress for Thomas Willing Balch's English translation of *The French in America* from 1891.

d. Miscellaneous, 1867-1927

There is a variety of materials in this subseries pertaining to Thomas Willing Balch and his wife Dulany. There are a few folders that contain materials from the Philadelphia Assemblies that occurred at the Academy of Music in which the Balches participated; there are tickets and subscription letters indicating that the cost of attendance was ten dollars, both of which span from 1895 to 1910. The subscription lists show that members of the Willing, Shippen, Van Rensselaer, and Cadwalader families, to name a few, participated in these Assemblies as well.

A program from Commendation Day at the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church can be found in this subseries. The institution was established in the latter part of the eighteenth century by Bishop White and later was renamed Episcopal Academy. The Commendation Day program reveals that Thomas Willing Balch was a student at this school and that he received a “certificate to those commended with the highest honor.”

The other materials in this subseries are papers of the charitable organizations and companies in which Thomas Willing and Dulany Balch were involved. There are ballots for electing members of the American Antiquarian Society, and board members of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, lists of the officers of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and lists of box owners for the Academy of Music. One particular ballot shows that Thomas Willing Balch was elected into the American Antiquarian Society on April 11, 1911. This document is the latest one in the group and the earliest dates to 1888. There are five folders of miscellaneous newspaper clippings, journal articles, reviews of Thomas Willing Balch’s books, and various ephemera spanning from 1891 to 1923.

Seven volumes have been placed into this subseries, each having belonged to Thomas Willing Balch. There are two volumes that appear to be scrapbooks of information compiled by Thomas. The first has been named Pamphlets and Harvard Articles, 1884-1886 and it chronicles his preparation for attending Harvard and his years as an underclassman at the college. Most of the volume is comprised of newspaper articles about Harvard – its faculty, students, and 250th anniversary. The articles came mainly from the Boston Herald and the New York Times. There are also scholarly articles and a campus map. The other scrapbook recorded Balch’s later years at Harvard as an upperclassman and as a young man in Philadelphia society. The Harvard materials in the book include information relating to Balch’s time as the secretary of the Cricket Club, articles about the Cricket Club, and a class day ticket from 1890. Seating charts for the Academy of Music, a society column called “Men and Things,” dinner invitations, programs from plays with historic themes, an invitation into the Philadelphia Club, and lecture programs represent a few of the other materials included in this scrapbook.

Another volume that relates to Balch’s time at Harvard is his syllabus for an elementary course in constitutional government taught by S.M. Macrane in 1886. The front of the volume has a list of assignments and the rest of the book contains

the readings for the class, such as the Articles of Confederation. Balch took notes in the margins of the book.

The next three volumes were the property of Thomas Willing Balch. *La Famille de Casimir-Perier* was published in 1894 and profiles the man who was elected president of France in 1894. There are notes and letters, including one directed to Thomas Willing Balch from the minister of interior of France in 1894. Another volume owned by Balch was *Deux Récurseurs Français du Pacifisme et de l'Arbitrage International* (1911). This volume was written by P. Dubois and Émeric Crucé, the originator of the theory of international arbitration.

Series 5. Early Balches and related families, 1755-1963 (Box 5)

Most of the items in this series are the correspondence of the various Balch family members and their contemporaries. Lewis P.W. Balch, the father of Thomas Balch (1821-1877) and Stephen Bloomer Balch, Lewis' father, are among the correspondents in this series. There are also items of interest related to earlier generations of the Balch family. There are also petitions for war pensions, passports, and diary entries. Of note is Stephen Bloomer Balch's October 1841 petition for a Revolutionary War pension. He was 84 years old at that time and the petition states that he was a resident of Georgetown and was Captain of a company of "Academicians." His company was part of the Maryland militia and he served with them for 3 years beginning in 1775. The document was signed by the Secretary of War.

There are also several letters and documents in this series belonging to Balch relatives and friends. In 1878, a letter was sent to Joseph Swift, Emily Swift Balch's father, inquiring about documents from the First City Dancing Assembly formed in 1748. This letter is not the only document pertaining to Joseph Swift; his last will and testament also appears in this series. There is also a correspondence with Philadelphia attorney William Jones, concerning the opening of a Bank of the United States in Nashville Tennessee.

A volume titled *A New and Complete Universal History of the Holy Bible, vol. 1* has been placed in this series. The inscription inside the volumes shows that it was given to Eliza Balch by Lewis P.W. Balch in 1813. Other items of interest include two family tree records tracing the families of Stephen Bloomer Balch and Lewis Penn Witherspoon Balch (b. 1787) and the marriage certificate of Thomas Balch and Emily Swift. The birth records of Eliza Willing Balch (later Elise), Edwin Swift Balch, and Thomas Willing Balch were inscribed on the reverse side of the marriage certificate. These records are detailed and give the time at which each Balch child was born as well as the location.

There are several items from the twentieth century in this series as well. Newspapers articles published in the Public Ledger and the North American between 1904 and 1909 profiled the Swift Family. One article is a chapter in a series of articles about Philadelphia's mayors and this particular article focused on John Swift, who was the first mayor elected directly by the people of Philadelphia in 1840. The other three

articles offer histories of the Swift family in Philadelphia and their involvement in the Philadelphia Assembly. The passports of Emily Clark Balch, Edwin Swift Balch's second wife, and Alice Peirce Clark from the 1920s, Walter J. Patterson and Mattie Balch's marriage certificate from 1963, and several newspaper clippings represent the more recent materials of the Balch Family Papers.

Series 6. Miscellaneous photographs, volumes, and artifacts, 1755-1909 (Box 5, vol. 41-43)

This series comprised of three volumes, three folders that contain photographs and maps, and two printing plates with corresponding images. Most of the items have a connection to the Balch family, specifically the photographs and maps. These consist of photographs of Edwin Swift Balch, Thomas Willing Balch in academic robes, prints of Reverend Thomas Balch, and the Balch house in Somerset, England. There are two cabinet card photographs, one of the Balch house in Somerset and another depicting three men in front of a lion statue in "Belfort" around 1894. This statue, which commemorates the defenders of the city of Belfort in France during the Franco-Prussian War, was completed in approximately 1880 by Bartholdi. Another image is a silhouette of Thomas Mayne Willing, one of Emily Swift Balch's great-uncles and a son of Thomas Willing (1731-1821), the Philadelphia financier. There is also an image of George Bubb Dodington, also known as Lord Melcombe that is not dated. There is a small photograph depicting Agnes Herberg, which had been removed from Thomas Balch's dressing case.¹

There are various coats of arms that accompany the folder of photographs. Some have indentifications, while others do not and only one has a date indicated – 1875. One folder contains several maps that depict the "First Estate," Canada, and what would become Alaska. The last maps are in English, French, and Russian and probably pertain to Thomas Willing Balch's writings on Alaskan-Canadian affairs. A glass plate negative of an invitation to a 1755 Assembly is also included in this series.

Two printing plates appear in this subseries and they each have an accompanying photograph, one of Commodore Augustus Keppel and the other of Sir Peter Halkett. Keppel (1725-1786) was a famous figure in British naval history. He joined the Royal Navy at the age of ten and eventually rose through the ranks to become First Lord of the British Admiralty. He served in both the Seven Years' War and the American Revolution, which as a Whig he did not fully support. However, he led a fleet for England during the war from 1775 to 1783. The second image depicts Sir Peter Halkett, the commander of the 44th Regiment during the Seven Years' War, who was shot and killed at the Battle of Monongahela in 1755. These items may reflect the Balch's interest in the Revolutionary War and their numerous writings on the subject. Another image included in this series is an undated watercolor painting of the Shippen House on South 2nd Street with a note underneath the picture that says "painted by W.L. Breton who died in 1856."

¹ Staff from the Balch institute removed the photograph from the dressing case (BE1.01.1) described as "Brass inlaid ebony with silver mounted fittings, 12"x8 3/4" and height 5 3/8" with a monogrammed top, "Thos Balch."

The three volumes in this series are a French version of *Don Quixote* published in 1878, the *Memoires de Comte de Biron, Duc de Lauzun*, and an unidentified album. It is unclear to whom each of these volumes belonged although many of the poems contained in the album were directed to “Emily” by her grandfather and several female acquaintances. The purpose of this volume is unknown, but it may have belonged to Emily Swift Balch. The copy of *Don Quixote* was probably purchased by a member of the Balch family while they were abroad, considering that it is a French translation and the publication date corresponds to the time when they were in Europe. The *Memoires de Comte de Biron, Duc de Lauzun*, who lived from 1747-1793, recounts his service in the American Revolution and against the British during the Seven Years’ War. The book was published several years after his death and this copy is a handwritten manuscript.

Separation report

The following books were separated to HSP's library:

Ashhurst, R. L. *William Morris Meredith*. Pennsylvania Bar Association. N.p., 1901.

Babson, Roger W. *The Future of World Peace: A Book of Charts and Economic Facts for Americans*. Boston: Babson's Statistical Organization, 1915.

Balch, Edwin Swift. *Ice Cave Hunting in Central Europe*. N.p.: E.S. Balch, 1897.

_____, ed. *Letters and Papers relating to the Alaska Frontier*. Philadelphia: Allen, Lane & Scott, 1904.

_____. *Monographs*. Privately bound collection of manuscripts by Edwin Swift Balch on mountain exploration, ice caves, and Antarctica. Published in various journals between 1893-1903.

_____. *Mountain Exploration*. N.p.: E.S. Balch, 1893.

_____. *Mount McKinley and Mountain Climbers' Proof*. Philadelphia: Campion and Company, 1914.

_____. *The North Pole and Bradley Land*. Philadelphia: Campion and Company, 1913.

Balch, Elise Willing. *Narrative by the Prince de Broglie*. Reprint, n.p.: Magazine of American History, 1877.

Balch, Thomas. *The French in America during the War of Independence of the United States, 1777-1783*, Vol.2. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, 1895.

Balch, Thomas Willing. *The Alabama Arbitration*. Philadelphia: Allen, Lane & Scott, 1900.

_____. *"Arbitration" as a Term of International Law*. Philadelphia: Allen, Lane & Scott, 1920.

_____. *The Brooke Family of Whitchurch, Hampshire, England*. Philadelphia: Allen, Lane & Scott, 1899.

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Related materials

At the Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

Thomas Balch collection, 1699-1923. Collection 25

Buchanan, Roberdeau. *Genealogy of the descendants of Dr. Wm. Shippen: the elder, of
Philadelphia; member of the Continental Congress*. (1877)

Edward Stalker Sayres collection about the Philadelphia Assemblies, 1879-1930. Am
.3670

Shippen Family Papers, 1701-1899. Collections 595A; 595B; 595C; Am .1372

Swift family Papers, 1716-1857. Collection 1480

Wharton and Willing families Papers, 1669-1887. Collection 2014

Willing Family Papers, 1761-1866. Collection 1531

Related Collections at other institutions:

Eugenia Hargous Balch Papers, Duke University.
Philadelphia Assembly, 1748-1749. American Philosophical Society
Call #974.811/P53c.
Whiting-Balch Papers. Maryland Historical Society, Collection #1691.

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<http://www.cookpolar.org/> (visited August 2005)
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<http://www.library.vcu.edu/jbc/speccoll/stagg/stagg03.html> (visited August 2005)

Subjects

Alaska – Boundaries – Canada
Alaska – History – 19th century
Alaska – History – 20th century
Antarctica – History – 20th century
Arbitration – International
Art History – 19th century
Art History – 20th century
Canada – Boundaries – Alaska
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Germany – Social conditions – 19th century

International courts – 19th century
International courts – 20th century
International relations – 19th century
International relations – 20th century
Lawyers – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Lawyers – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 20th century
Leesburg (Va.) – History – 19th century
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Philadelphia Assemblies
Philadelphia (Pa.) – History – 18th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – History – 19th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – History – 20th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Politics and government – 18th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Politics and government – 19th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Politics and government – 20th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Social conditions – 18th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Social conditions – 19th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Social conditions – 20th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Social life and customs – 18th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Social life and customs – 19th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Social life and customs – 20th century
Seven Years' War, 1756-1763
Stockbrokers – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Stockbrokers – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 20th century
United States – History – Civil War, 1861-1865 – Participation – Foreign
United States – History – Civil War, 1861-1865 – Naval operations
United States – History – French and Indian War, 1755-1763
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – Participation – French
United States – History – Revolution, 1775-1783 – Personal narratives – British
United States – Politics and government – 18th century
United States – Politics and government – 19th century
United States – Politics and government – 20th century
United States – Social conditions – 18th century
United States – Social conditions – 19th century
United States – Social conditions – 20th century

Balch – Genealogies
Balch, Dulany Whiting
Balch, Edwin Swift, 1856-1927
Balch, Elise Willing, 1853-1913
Balch, Emily Swift, 1835-1917
Balch, Eugenia Macfarlane, d. 1921
Balch, John, b. ca. 1635
Balch, Lewis P.W.
Balch, Stephen Bloomer, 1747-1833

Balch, Thomas, 1821-1877
Balch, Thomas Willing, 1866-1927
Blanchard, Claude, 1742-1802
Breton, William L.
Clark, Emily, 1893-1953
Cook, Frederick Albert, 1865-1940
Crucé, Émeric, 1590?-1648
Dodington, George Bubb, Baron of Melcombe Regis, 1691-1762
Halkett, Peter, Sir, 1695-1755
Keppel, Augustus Keppel, Viscount, 1725-1786
Printz, Johan Björnsson, 1592-1663
Shippen – Genealogies
Shippen, Edward, 1826-1911
Shippen, Joseph
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Swift – Genealogies
Swift, John, 1720-1802
Swift, Joseph, 1731-1806
Swift, Joseph, 1799-1882
Swift, Samuel, 1771-1842
Willing – Genealogies
Willing Eliza Moore
Willing, Thomas, 1731-1821
Willing, Thomas Mayne, 1767-1822

Academy of Music (Philadelphia, Pa.)
Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of Philadelphia
American Philosophical Society
Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies
College of New Jersey (Princeton, N.J.) – Faculty
Episcopal Academy (Philadelphia, Pa.)
Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Harvard College (1780-)
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts
Princeton University

Administrative Information

Restrictions

The collection is open for research.

Acquisition information

Most of the items in this collection have been donated as per the terms of Edwin Swift Balch and Thomas Willing Balch's last will and testament. Edwin Swift Balch's will stipulated that his "books and papers" should remain in the hands of his wife Emily Clark Balch and upon her death, the materials were to be given to the Balch Institute. This was all to be executed under the supervision of the Fidelity Bank – Philadelphia Trust Company. Likewise, Thomas Willing Balch left his materials to his wife Dulany, who donated them to the Balch Institute. She also donated a volume of *The Provincial History of Pennsylvania*.

There are three accession numbers associated with this collection: 1972-001, 1974-029, and 1990-050.

Alternative format

None.

Preferred citation

Cite as: [Indicate cited item or series here], Balch Family Papers (Collection 3058), The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Processing note

The processing of this collection was made possible by a generous grant from the Phoebe W. Haas Charitable Trust.

Box and folder listing

Series 1. Thomas Balch and Emily Swift Balch a. Correspondence

Folder title	Date	Box/vol.	Folder
Incoming, Thomas Balch	1856-1881, n.d.	1	1
Incoming, Emily S. Balch	1852-1910, n.d.	1	2
Outgoing, Thomas Balch	1862-1876, n.d.	1	3

Series 1. Thomas Balch and Emily Swift Balch b. Writings

Folder title	Date	Box/vol.	Folder
<i>La Français en Amérique Pendant la Guerre de l'Indépendence</i> English manuscript: Du Petit-Thouars chapter	ca. 1870	1	4-8
<i>La Français en Amérique Pendant la Guerre de L'Indépendence</i> , pp. 1-144	ca. 1870	1	9
Notes for <i>La Français en Amérique Pendant la Guerre de l'Indépendence</i>	ca. 1870	1	10
<i>Memoirs of Aristide Aubert Du Petit-Thouars</i> , with a preface and some notes by Thomas Balch	ca. 1870	1	11-16
<i>Pamphlets</i>	1852-1877	Vol. 1	n/a
<i>Pamphlets</i>	1865-1877	Vol. 2	n/a
<i>Letters & Papers Relating Chiefly to Provincial History of Pennsylvania</i>	1855 (1857-1870)	Vol. 3	n/a
Items removed from vol. 3	1859-1875	1	17
<i>Letters & Papers Relating Chiefly to Provincial History of Pennsylvania</i>	1855 (1869-1872)	Vol. 4	n/a
<i>Letters & Papers Relating Chiefly to Provincial History of Pennsylvania</i>	1855 (1869-1897)	Vol. 5	n/a

<i>The Examination of Joseph Galloway, Esq. by a Committee of the House of Commons</i>	1855	Vol. 6	n/a
<i>The Balch Family of England</i>	1857-1861 [17 th – 19 th centuries]	Vol. 7	n/a
<i>Balch Family Genealogy</i>	1866	Vol. 8	n/a
<i>La Français en Amérique Pendant la Guerre de l'Indépendence, 1777-1783</i>	1872	Vol. 9	n/a
Items removed from vol. 9	1872	1	18
<i>The French in America during the War for Independence, 1777-1783</i>	1872; translation 1891	Vol. 10	n/a
<i>International Court of Arbitration Scrapbook</i>	Pub. 1874 [1896-1899]	Vol. 11	n/a
<i>International Court of Arbitration Scrapbook (1)</i>	Pub. 1874 [1897-1899]	Vol. 12	n/a
Items removed from vol. 12	1898	1	19
<i>International Court of Arbitration Scrapbook (2)</i>	Pub. 1874 [1897-1899]	Vol. 13	n/a
<i>International Court of Arbitration Scrapbook</i>	Pub. 1874 [1899]	Vol. 14	n/a

Series 1. Thomas Balch and Emily Swift Balch c. Financial & legal

Folder title	Date	Box/vol.	Folder
Checks and stockbrokers receipts	1893-1913	1	20
Transfers of title for holdings of Thomas Balch & estate of Lewis E. Wells	1880-1890	1	21
Indenture on care of Balch burial lots	May 1914	1	22
Oversized legal certificates and appointments	1853-1855	6	35

Series 1. Thomas Balch and Emily Swift Balch d. Miscellaneous

Folder title	Date	Box/vol.	Folder
Balch Family Bible	ca. 1850	Vol. 15	n/a

Dr. Edward Shippen → Thomas Balch, Shippen family tree	1875	1	23
<i>Journal de Blanchard</i>	1780-1783 trans. 1873	Vol. 16	n/a
<i>Sketches of Members of Common Council</i>	1854-1855	Vol. 17	n/a
Items removed from vol. 17	1854-1855	1	24
<i>Genealogy van Thuys Brederode</i>	1859-1873	Vol. 18	n/a
<i>Presbyterianism, The Revolution</i>	c. 1855	Vol. 19	n/a
Notes	n.d.	1	25
Newspaper clippings	1846-1892, n.d.	6	36

Series 2. Edwin Swift Balch and Eugenia MacFarlane Balch a. Correspondence

Folder title	Date	Box/vol.	Folder
Incoming, Edwin S. Balch	1876-1920	1	26
Outgoing, Edwin S. Balch	1876-1924	1	27
Eugenia M. Balch correspondence	1905-1919	1	28

Series 2. Edwin Swift Balch and Eugenia MacFarlane Balch b. Writings

Folder title	Date	Box/vol.	Folder
Journal volume 1	1859-1891	Vol. 20	n/a
Journal volume 2	1894-1902	Vol. 21	n/a
Journal volume 3	1903-1906	Vol. 22	n/a
Autobiography of Edwin S. Balch	n.d.	1	29
Subscription list ledger	n.d.	1	30
<i>Art in America Before the Revolution</i>	1908	1	31
Essays, Eugenia M. Balch	n.d.	1; 2	32-4; 1-5

Series 2. Edwin Swift Balch and Eugenia MacFarlane Balch c. Financial & legal

Folder title	Date	Box/vol.	Folder
Stocks and bond ledgers, Edwin S. Balch	1915-1921	2	6

Stockbroker's receipts, Edwin S. Balch	1896-1909	2	7-10
Stockbroker's receipts, Edwin S. Balch	1910-1911	2	11
Stockbroker's receipts, Edwin S. Balch	1912-1913	2	12
Stockbroker's receipts, Edwin S. Balch	1914-1917	2	13
Stockbroker's receipts, Eugenia M. Balch	1908-1915	2	14
Cancelled checks	1906-1920	2	15-17
Receipts & correspondence	1880-1920	2	18
Copyrights	1893-1920	2	19
Quitclaim deed and transfer of land title	1879, 1899	2	20
Lease for dwelling at 1505 Spruce	1917	2	21

Series 2. Edwin Swift Balch and Eugenia MacFarlane Balch d. Miscellaneous

Folder title	Date	Box/vol.	Folder
Newspaper clippings and notes	1904, n.d.	2	22
Certificates & memberships	1886-1914	2	23

Series 3. Elise Willing Balch

Folder title	Date	Box/vol.	Folder
Elise W. Balch's Letter to the Editor of the Magazine of American History	1886	2	24
Legal and financial documents	1881-1912	2	25
Newspaper clippings	1913-1914	2	26

Series 4. Thomas Willing and Dulany Whiting Balch a. Correspondence

Folder title	Date	Box/vol.	Folder
Incoming	1876-1906	2	27
Incoming	1907-1908	2	28
Incoming	1909-1910	3	1
Incoming	1911	3	2

Incoming	1912	3	3
Incoming	1913	3	4
Incoming	1914	3	5
Incoming	1915	3	6-7
Incoming	1916	3	8-9
Incoming	1917-1929	3	10
Incoming	n.d.	3	11
Outgoing	1888-1912	3	12
Outgoing	1913-1918	3	13

Series 4. Thomas Willing and Dulany Whiting Balch b. Writings

Folder title	Date	Box/vol.	Folder
<i>Russian Jottings & Alpine Experiences</i>	1896-1897	Vol. 24	n/a
Items removed from vol. 24	1896-1897	3	14
<i>Éméric Crucé</i>	1901	Vol. 44	n/a
<i>Alasko-Canadian Frontier</i>	1902	Vol. 25	n/a
Items removed from vol. 25	1902	3	15
<i>The Alaska Frontier</i>	1903 [1903-1908]	Vol. 26	n/a
Items removed from vol. 26	1903	3	16
<i>The Swift Family of Philadelphia</i>	1906	Vol. 27	n/a
<i>Balch Genealogica</i>	1907	Vol. 28	n/a
<i>La Question des Pecheries de Atlantique</i>	1909	Vol. 29	n/a
Items removed from vol. 29	1909-1910	3	17
<i>Le Nouveau Cynée (the New Cynéas) of Éméric Crucé</i>	Pub. 1623 Trans. 1909	Vol. 30	n/a
<i>The United States and the Expansion of the Law Between Nations</i>	1915	Vol. 31	n/a
Items removed from vol. 31	1915-1916	3	18
Documents Relating to Law and Custom of the Sea	1915-1916	4	1
<i>The Cradle of Pennsylvania</i>	1921	Vol. 32	n/a
Items removed from vol. 32	1921-1922	4	2

<i>Willing Letters & Papers</i>	1922	Vol. 33	n/a
Genealogical notes	1907-1917	4	3
“Recollections”	n.d.	4	4
Excerpt from a biography of Thomas Willing	n.d.	4	5
“Legal and Political Differences in the Intercourse of Nations”	n.d.	4	6
Manuscript fragments	n.d.	4	7
<i>The Philadelphia Assemblies, 1748-49</i> , partial manuscript	n.d.	4	8
Notes on history of the Assemblies	n.d.	4	9-18
Notes	n.d.	4	19
Subscription list	n.d.	4	20
Item removed from subscription list [above]	n.d.	5	1

Series 4. Thomas Willing and Dulany Whiting Balch c. Financial & legal

Folder title	Date	Box/vol.	Folder
Miscellaneous receipts & transfer of title	1873-1919	5	2
Eighteen pence note, Pennsylvania	1772	5	3
Library of Congress Copyright, <i>The French in America</i>	1891	5	4

Series 4. Thomas Willing and Dulany Whiting Balch d. Miscellaneous

Folder title	Date	Box/vol.	Folder
City Dancing Assemblies, subscriptions	1895-1910	5	5
City Dancing Assemblies, tickets	1900-1910, n.d.	5	6
Commendation Day program	Apr. 29, 1881	5	7
Companies & charitable organizations	1888-1911	5	8
Journal articles & book reviews	1907-1911	5	9

Newspapers articles	1898-1923, n.d.	5	10-12
Ephemera	1891-1909	5	13
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<i>Chronicles of the Schonberg- Cotta Family</i> , vol. 1	1867 [1887- 1890]	Vol. 35	n/a
Scrapbook	1889-1909	Vol. 36	n/a
<i>Syllabus for an Elementary Course in Constitutional Government</i> , 1886-1887	1886-1887	Vol. 37	n/a
<i>La Famille de Casimir – Perier</i>	1894	Vol. 38	n/a
<i>Deux Récurseurs Français du Pacifisme et de l'Arbitrage International</i>	1911	Vol. 39	n/a
<i>In Memoriam of Thomas Willing Balch</i>	June 27, 1927	Vol. 40	n/a

Series 5. Early Balches and related families

Folder title	Date	Box/vol.	Folder
Lewis P.W. Balch correspondence	1814, 1852?	5	14
Alfred Balch correspondence	Mar. 1818	5	15
Stephen B. and Eliza Balch	ca. 1820s, n.d.	5	16
Stephen Bloomer Balch, Petition for Revolutionary War pension	Oct. 1841	5	17
Typed copies of Shippen correspondence	n.d.	5	18
Typed copy of <i>Diary of Joseph Shippen, Jr., Esq.</i>	n.d.	5	19-22
Joseph Swift correspondence and will	1878, n.d.	5	23
Emily Clark Balch passports	1926-1930	5	24-25
Alice Peirce Clark passport	1927	5	26
Copy of marriage license of Walter J. Patterson and Mattie Balch (wed Mar. 1891)	1963	5	27
Family trees & genealogical notes	1792-1895, n.d.	5	28

Fragment of diary from unidentified owner	Mar. 3, 1868	5	29
Newspaper clippings	1907-1921, n.d.	5	30
A New and Complete Universal History of the Holy Bible, vol. 1, by Edward Kimpton	Pub. 1813	Vol. 23	n/a
Items removed from vol. 23	1813	5	31
Balch family trees, marriage certificate of Thomas, and baptismal records of Eliza Willing Balch, Edwin Swift Balch, and Thomas Willing Balch	1852-1866, n.d.	n/a	FF 1
Swift family newspaper articles and Assemblies lists	1748-1909	n/a	FF 1

Series 6. Miscellaneous photographs, volumes, and artifacts

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Unidentified album	1849-1866	Vol. 41	n/a
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Memoires de Counte de Biron, Duc de Lauzun	n.d.	Vol. 43	n/a
Glass plate negative of 1755 Assembly Invitation	1755	5	32
Family photographs and coats of arms	1894, n.d.	5	33
Maps	1909, n.d.	5	34
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Printing plate and resulting printed image of Colonel Sir Peter Halkett	n.d.	7	n/a
Shippen House (watercolor) by W.L. Breton	n.d.	n/a	FF 3

