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Collection 1628

Smith-Waln Family
Papers

1722-1891

24 boxes, 21 vols., 12.5 lin. feet

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Abstract

James Somers Smith (1782-1861) was born in Philadelphia On October 27, 1782. He attended the University of Pennsylvania and subsequently set up a successful law practice in Philadelphia. He and his wife, Lydia Leaming, had six children, one of which would follow James' footsteps into the legal profession. Richard Rundle Smith (1817-1903) was born in 1817 and attended his father's alma mater as a member of the class of 1835. James and Rundle, as he was often referred, handled many estate cases and they were given the power of attorney over many of the affairs of prominent Philadelphians. Rundle entered the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1848. After returning to Philadelphia from Harrisburg, he continued his practice. James Somers Smith died in 1861, which was around the time that Rundle was named a general during the Civil War. After the war, Rundle participated in the activities of several banks and railroad companies of which he was a major stockholder. He was also president of the Union Canal Company. Richard Rundle Smith never married and died October 28, 1903.

The Smith was related through marriage to the Walns, a family of Quaker merchants in Philadelphia. Robert Waln (1765-1836) was born February 22, 1765 on the Waln family plantation near Frankford. He entered the importing and exporting business with his cousin Jesse Waln. The cousins operated a mercantile firm near the waterfront in Philadelphia, which imported and exported goods from England and the Caribbean. After experiencing some financial troubles during the War of 1812, the men turned to domestic manufacturing and opened operated the Eagle Factory in Trenton. Robert Waln manufactured cotton for next two decades, but he was debt. He assigned his business to Benjamin Morgan and John Smith in 1819 and Robert's son Lewis assumed control of the Eagle Factory around 1822. Lewis Waln (1796-1863) was born in Philadelphia in 1796 to Robert Waln and Phebe Lewis Waln. In 1822, he assumed operations at the Eagle Factory in Trenton in association with his Uncle Gideon. By 1829, Lewis was the sole owner of the factory and he was also trading goods under the firm Waln and Leaming with Jeremiah Fisher Leaming. Lewis eventually sold the Eagle Factory property after the buildings sustained fire and flood damage in the 1840s. Lewis Waln died at Waln Grove in 1863.

The Smith –Waln Family Papers spans from 1722 to 1891 and consists mainly of legal and financial papers related to the business of the James Somers Smith, Richard Rundle

Smith, Robert Waln, and Lewis Waln. The papers that predate the births and postdate the deaths of these four men were produced by miscellaneous Smith and Waln relatives. There are five series – *James Somers Smith*, *Richard Rundle Smith*, *Robert Waln*, *Lewis Waln*, and *Miscellaneous*. The Smith papers relate to their legal practice, while the Waln papers are rich in information about the operations of a nineteenth century mercantile firm and gristmill. This collection consists mainly of bills, receipts, land deeds, and business correspondence.

Background note

James Somers Smith was born in Philadelphia on October 27, 1782 to James Somers Smith and his wife. James S. (1782-1861) attended the University of Pennsylvania as a member of the class of 1799. He stayed in Philadelphia, where he established his law practice and eventually married Lydia Leaming, the daughter of Thomas Leaming and Rebecca Fisher of Philadelphia, on November 9, 1808. James Somers Smith (d. 1861) and Lydia Leaming Smith had six children who reached adulthood: Thomas Leaming (1809-1841), Elizabeth Shute (1811-1870), Richard Rundle (1817-1903), Henry Hollingsworth (1815-1890), James Somers (1822-1894), Lydia Leaming (1819-1899), and Fisher Coleman (1825-1873). Several of his children would lead distinguished lives in Philadelphia. Henry Hollingsworth Smith became a prominent physician and surgeon general of Pennsylvania in the 1840s. James S. continued to practice law in Philadelphia and his clients included prominent Philadelphians such as Francis Gurney and Talbot Hamilton, as well as Sarah Bunner of New York City and Mary Mitchell, who were relatives of his wife Lydia. As the legal counsel for many wealthy Philadelphians, he was also frequently charged with the purchasing of shares of stock in the First Bank of the United States, later the Second Bank of the United States, and insurance companies. James not only purchased stocks for his clients, but he was a shareholder in many institutions including the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Steamboat Company and the Building and Loan of the Franklin Institute. In the 1830s, one of James's sons joined him in his law practice.

Richard Rundle Smith, whose exact birthdate is unclear, was born in 1818 and attended his father's alma mater, the University of Pennsylvania, as a member of the class of 1835. He also followed in his father's professional footsteps and began to practice law upon his graduation from college. The location of the Smiths' father-and-son law practice for several decades was located at 101 South Fourth Street in Philadelphia. However, Rundle, as he was called, had political aspirations and in 1848, he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives as a member of the Whig party. For the next several years, Rundle was a busy member of the Pennsylvania General Assembly and he voted on various topics – the incorporation of businesses, railroad construction, and the selling of stocks. While he was residing in Harrisburg, an associate James W. Paul carried out the duties of the legal practice and Rundle wrote to him often with various directives. Rundle also maintained a close relationship with his mother Lydia Leaming Smith (d. 1869), his sister Lydia Leaming Smith (d. 1899), and his brothers Henry (d. 1890) and Somers (also known as James Somers, d. 1894) through his frequent correspondence.

James Somers Smith, Rundle's father, died January 25, 1861 as the Civil War loomed on the horizon. When the war began, Rundle took up arms and earned the title of general by the end of the conflict. He still wrote frequently to his sister, who was traveling with their mother in the hopes of finding a climate that may cure her ill health around 1862. He used his political connections in Harrisburg and the House of Representatives to secure the position of Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania for his brother Henry Hollingsworth during the war. When the war ended, most of Rundle's activities pertained to his law practice. He oversaw the transfer of lands and estate properties; he drew up deeds for clients; made life insurance payments and purchased stocks for clients; and represent people in court cases. Before the war, Rundle had served as the president of the Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania from 1850 to 1863 and he continued his involvement after the war ended. The Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania was formed in 1762 and it faced problems during Rundle's tenure including flooding and delays caused by railroad construction. The purpose of the canal construction between Middletown and Reading was to facilitate movement of goods eastward toward Philadelphia. By 1874, he also became immersed in the activities of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, the Public Works, and the National Banks, both of which he was a stockholder. By 1878, he had moved his law practice from its original location on Fourth Street to 744 Walnut Street. Rundle never married and resided with his sister Lydia until her death in 1899, his mother having passed away thirty years prior. Richard Rundle Smith died on October 28, 1903 at the age of 86.

The Smith family is distantly related to Walns, a prominent family of Quaker merchants who trace their roots to Nicholas Waln, an Englishman who accompanied William Penn on his voyage to America in 1682. James Somers Smith's brother-in-law, Jeremiah Fisher Leaming married Rebecca Waln (1802-1846), who was the daughter of Robert Waln. Robert Waln was born in Philadelphia on a plantation near Frankford on February 22, 1765 to Robert Waln (1720-1784) and Rebecca Coffin (1725-1799). Robert (d. 1836) had five siblings – Susannah, Richard, Ann, Rebecca, and Hannah. At an early age, Robert (d. 1836) joined his father at his counting house in Philadelphia until the latter passed away in 1784. Upon his father's death, the younger Waln entered into a partnership with his cousin Jesse Waln and the two operated an importing business which had been established by Robert Waln (d. 1784). These two formed various partnerships with merchants Pattison Hartsthorne and Ebenezer Large, but by 1798 Jesse and Robert terminated these partnerships and returned to their independent operations. They became quite successful in the merchant community of Philadelphia and they decided to expand their business. From their office on Spruce Street, Robert and Jesse traded with England and the Caribbean, but they decided to begin trading with China and India in 1796.

The firm's expansion was the first of many changes Robert would experience at the turn of the century. He pursued political interests and served as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature (1794-1798) and United States House of Representatives (1798-1801). As a Federalist during Jefferson's presidency, Robert advocated free trade and brought forth a petition for the amelioration of the conditions of the slaves in America. Eventually Jesse withdrew from their partnership in 1805 and died shortly thereafter. Robert continued to operate the mercantile business and sent many ships on trading

expeditions in the Far East. The firm suffered slightly, as did other American mercantile businesses, in the earlier part of the 1800s due to European political conflicts and British interference on the seas. With the outbreak of the War of 1812, Robert's international business suffered even more due to Britain's naval blockades and he decided to turn his focus from international trade to American manufacturing. During the war years, Robert turned to another business established by his late father in New Jersey – the Trenton Mills. The land was owned by his sister Hannah, who had inherited it from their father, and her husband Gideon Wells operated a cotton manufacturing business with the assistance of Robert (d. 1836) before 1820. Together, Robert and Gideon managed the gristmill and a brick factory building, which housed numerous weaving looms. After the financial downturn he experienced during the war, Robert decided to withdraw from the business world and handed over his stake in the Eagle Factory to his son Lewis (1796-1863). In 1819, Robert named John Smith and Benjamin Morgan the assignees of his estate and from that moment, these two men collected debts, paid bills, and sold assets in the name of Robert Walsh.

Robert married Phebe Lewis in Philadelphia and, while their total number of offspring is unclear, they did produce three sons and one daughter. Robert (1794-1825) was a poet and author of a series of biographies profiling the signers of the Declaration of Independence; Lewis (1796-1863) carried on the business of his father Robert; William (1805-1863) aided his brother Lewis at the factory in Trenton; and Rebecca (1802-1846) married Jeremiah Fisher Leaming. The elder Robert split his time between the old Shippen house on Second Street and his family's plantation Walsh Grove near Frankford. For much of the end of his life, he was occupied with his duties as president of the Philadelphia Insurance Company, trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and of the Stephen Girard Estate. Robert Walsh died January 24, 1836 in Philadelphia and was buried at the Arch Street Cemetery.

The operations of the Eagle Factory and Robert Walsh's importing business were passed onto his son Lewis in the decade before the elder Walsh's death. Lewis Walsh's exact birth date is unclear, but sources place his birth year around 1796 in the city of Philadelphia. In his earlier years Lewis Walsh wrote often to his father from both France and Italy, but he had returned to the United States by 1819, the year that his father named Morgan and Smith his assignees. Lewis became involved in his father's importing business and then Robert eventually handed the operations of the Eagle Factory over to him and Lewis' uncle, Gideon Wells. Lewis remained in Philadelphia to reform his father's mercantile firm (formerly Large and Walsh) under the title Walsh and Leaming, while Gideon oversaw the day-to-day aspects of the gristmill. Lewis bought out his partner Gideon and eventually became the sole owner of the Eagle Factory in 1829; his relative William Israel and brother William Walsh worked at the Trenton site throughout the 1820s and 1830s. Lewis also became very involved in the tariff issue that was constantly debated in Congress. Like his father, he opposed a protective tariff, because it hurt the profits from his coffee and sugar imports and exports and his cotton manufactures. He corresponded frequently with people in Washington D.C. to keep abreast of the voting in Congress.

After sustaining damage from fire and flooding, the Eagle Factory property was sold in 1852. Lewis Waln, who oversaw factory operations for thirty years, had experienced some financial setbacks and in the end the mills could not survive the large fire that ravaged the business seven years earlier. He retired to Waln Grove, where he died in 1863.

Scope & content

The Smith-Waln Family Papers span from 1722 to 1891 and consist mainly of the legal and financial papers of two lawyers, James Somers Smith and Richard Smith, and two merchants, Robert Waln and Lewis Waln. The papers of the Smiths offer insight into their legal practice, court cases, and the estates and financial investments of various Philadelphians, and financial investments. The majority of James Somers Smith's and Richard Rundle Smith's legal papers pertained to the estate inventories of their clients Frances Lardner, Talbot Hamilton, and Lydia Smith, the wife of James Somers Smith. The rest of their papers vary in topic from stock information for the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company to mortgage information to James Somers Smith's role in the *Enterprise* case, which involved a shipment of goods from Cuba. The papers of Robert Waln and Lewis Waln relate to their merchant firms Large and Waln, later Waln and Leaming, and the operations of the Eagle Factory in Trenton. Their correspondence and financial papers contain information about international trading, shipping, manufacturing, the operations, expenses, and inventories of the gristmill in Trenton.

The materials have been divided into five series – *James Somers Smith*, *Richard Rundle Smith*, *Robert Waln*, *Lewis Waln*, and *Miscellaneous*. All of the series have been divided into subseries based on document type. The *James Somers Smith* and *Richard Rundle Smith* series have been divided into identical subseries – correspondence, financial, legal, and miscellaneous. The *Robert Waln*, *Lewis Waln*, and *miscellaneous* series differ slightly. The *Robert Waln* series has been divided into correspondence, financial, legal, and land. The *Lewis Waln* series has only three subseries – correspondence, financial, and legal. The last series, *Miscellaneous*, consists of correspondence, financial, legal, land, and ephemera subseries.

James Somers Smith's correspondence spans from 1810 to 1885 and is mainly incoming letters. His most frequent correspondents include Talbot Hamilton and Sarah Bunner, two of his clients. Also included in this subseries is the correspondence of Talbot Hamilton and Joseph Lewis, who were both business associates of Smith and Sarah Bunner and Mary Mitchell, who were relatives of James Somers Smith's wife, Lydia Leaming Smith. Most of the correspondence relates to his business and legal dealings. The financial subseries (1789-1872) consists of various bills and receipts. There are also several volumes of receipt books. Smith's legal papers (1774-1877) include those from a case involving seized cargo from the sloop *Enterprise*, wills, and other miscellaneous documents. The last miscellaneous subseries (1765-1886) is comprised of a journal entry, a protest of an interment law, a map, and metal stencils.

The correspondence of Richard Rundle Smith spans from 1842 to 1889 and includes both incoming and outgoing letters. His correspondence offers a wealth of information about his time in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1848. Rundle, as he was

called, also corresponded often with his mother, Lydia, and sisters, Lydia and Elizabeth. The financial subseries (1839-1891) is comprised of three receipt books, stock information, financials relating to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, papers relating to the estate of Margaret Lardner, bills, receipts and other miscellaneous papers. The legal subseries (1848-1888) contains the wills and estate papers of various Philadelphians, powers of attorney, and court cases. The case of Rundle's client James Lyle v. the steamer *Conestoga* represents the largest portion of his legal papers. A report from the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company and various ephemera have been placed in the miscellaneous subseries.

The third series, *Robert Walsh*, contains much more materials than the previous two series and has been divided into correspondence, financial, legal, and land subseries. Walsh's correspondence begins in 1799 and lasts until 1851 and includes both incoming and outgoing letters and the correspondence of his agents, Benjamin Morgan and John C. Smith. The majority of Walsh's financials (1775-1857) are bills and receipts that relate to his activities as a merchant and his mills in Trenton, New Jersey. There are also account books, pocket ledgers, ledger sheets, account statements, sales papers, and shipping records, which deal mainly with the cotton mill and grist mill that comprised the Eagle Factory in Trenton that was operated by the Walsh family in the nineteenth century. The legal subseries contains less material than the financial subseries and spans from 1783 to 1851. There are several wills, estate information, and powers of attorney. Robert Walsh was also involved in a lot of land sales and other matters, thus there is a land subseries. It includes real estate inventories, records of land taxes, mortgages, and land drafts.

The papers of Robert Walsh's son represent the fourth series – *Lewis Walsh*. The correspondence, which spans from 1819 to 1861, contains much of the same information found in his father Robert's correspondence. There is one letter book that contains letters written by Lewis solely concerned with the business of the Eagle Factory. The other letters detail the operations and financials of the firm Walsh and Leaming and the factory. Lewis Walsh's financials relate mainly to orders placed for and profits from the factory, which was handed over to him upon the passing of his father. There are receipt books, check books, memoranda, and a bank book. The financials shed much light on the mercantile industry in Philadelphia during the nineteenth century. The legal subseries consists of court examinations, agreements, wills, and miscellaneous papers.

Materials that did not fall into the previous four series have been placed into a *miscellaneous* series. There are various financial papers, such as bills, indentures, mortgages, and stock information. There are also legal papers including wills, protests, agreements, and court examinations. The earliest item in this series is a will that dates to 1722 and the last item produced in this series is an agreement from 1879.

Overview of arrangement

Series I	James Somers Smith, 1765-1886 a. Correspondence, 1810-1887, n.d. b. Financial, 1789-1872 c. Legal, 1789-1877, n.d. d. Miscellaneous, 1765-1886, n.d.	3 boxes, 3 volumes
Series II	Richard Rundle Smith, 1821-1891, n.d. a. Correspondence, 1842-1889, n.d. b. Financial, 1821-1891, n.d. c. Legal, 1848-1888 d. Miscellaneous, 1831-1883	2 boxes, 3 volumes
Series III	Robert Walsh, 1770-1857, n.d. a. Correspondence, 1799-1851, n.d. b. Financial, 1775-1857, n.d. c. Legal, 1783-1851 d. Land, 1770-1845, n.d.	6 boxes, 5 volumes
Series IV	Lewis Walsh, 1817-1863, n.d. a. Correspondence, 1819-1863, n.d. b. Financial, 1817-1860, n.d. c. Legal, 1820-1854, n.d.	8 boxes, 7 volumes
Series V	Miscellaneous, 1722-1884, n.d. a. Correspondence, 1789-1883, n.d. b. Financial, 1760-1880, n.d. c. Legal, 1722-1884, n.d. d. Land, 1739-1874, n.d. e. Ephemera, 1793-1884, n.d.	4 boxes, 3 volumes

Series description

Series 1. James Somers Smith, 1765-1886, (boxes 1-3, vol. 1-3)

a. Correspondence, 1810-1887, n.d.

The correspondence of James Somers Smith, his client Talbot Hamilton, and several Smith family members comprise this subseries, which spans from 1810 to 1887.

James Somers Smith's correspondence consists of both incoming and outgoing letters and pertains mainly to his law practice. The incoming correspondence began in 1810 and ended in 1840 and Smith's major correspondents were his agent Talbot Hamilton, John S. Cook, John Fine, John Wallace, the Baring brothers, Henry Nixon, and Dykers and Alstyne. Talbot Hamilton wrote frequently to James Somers Smith about various financial activities in which he was involved on Smith's behalf. His correspondence with James Somers Smith ends around the time of his death in 1820.

The Baring Brothers and Company Bank of London wrote often to James Somers Smith between 1819 and 1820 in connection with the affairs of Talbot Hamilton. This bank, which was established in the 1700s, was responsible for funding many global ventures and by 1819, its activities included underwriting bonds, accepting deposits, and trading commodities. Baring Brothers and Company's letters addressed Smith in his capacity as Hamilton's attorney and asked him about the funds owed the bank by Hamilton.

The letters written by John Fine and Thomas Burnside and, to a lesser extent, Henry Nixon and David Lewis recount their activities (e.g. money collection) on behalf of James Somers Smith. John Fine aided Smith in the collection of payments and legal fees, the overseeing of land conveyances, and the financial matters of companies as they dissolved or changed hands. In his letters to Smith, which lasted from 1820 to 1839, he often discussed the sale of properties belonging to the estate of Francis Gurney and Bartholomew. Thomas Burnside appears to have been working in association with Fine. For example in June 1822, Burnside told Smith that he had deposited \$500 and a check in a Harrisburg Bank "which you will receive per John Fine." Although they represent a smaller number, there are several letters from Henry Nixon and David Lewis, who were also collecting money on Smith's behalf. Throughout the decade, these four men traveled throughout the country to places like Ogdensburg and Cayuga Lake, New York, Lewistown, and Harrisburg and they sometime traveled to European cities such as London, Gibraltar, and Rome.

James Somers Smith's correspondence with Sarah Bunner represents a significant portion of this subseries. These letters, which last from 1810 to 1819, reveal both the business and personal nature of Bunner and Smith's relationship. In many of the letters, Bunner thanked Smith for his "services," which included paying her insurance and handling her stock in the Philadelphia Bank, the North America Bank, and other institutions. James Somers Smith wrote to Sarah on October 24, 1811 about a two small fires that had occurred in Philadelphia and that threatened the house she owned on Elfreth's Alley. He said that the house "twice escaped a conflagration within one week" and Smith had checked on the situation with Sarah's tenant who resided in the house. In most of the letters written by Sarah, she inquired about her niece Lydia Leaming Smith (1789-1869) and reported to Smith the health and well-being of several family members – Mary, Thomas, and Nettie. On March 29, 1810, she wrote to Smith when she heard that a National Bank was to be formed and that the charter of the United States Bank would not be renewed. She worried about these events and hinted that he would have inside information when she said "you are in the midst of those." All of her correspondence from 1811 relates to bank stocks and the decision of the House not to renew the charter for the United States Bank. A letter written on May 12, 1812 reveals Sarah's distress with the pending war between the United States and Great Britain. She worried what effects the war would have upon the bank stocks.

John S. Cook sent frequent letters noting payments he made to James Somers Smith. Cook, who was writing from Frederickton and Huntingdon around 1815, was in debt and had a "trifling income that would support me" especially with his former

“embarrassments.” It is clear that Cook had promised to make payments to Hamilton and he explained to Smith the hardship that came from trying to make these payments. There is also a series of letters from Dykers and Alstyne of New York dated between 1833 and 1834. The first few were concerned with Smith payment of interest to Dykers and Alstyne on behalf of his client, H. Atherton. Then later correspondence reveals a court case involving Roberts and Company. It appears that both James Somers Smith and Dykers and Alstyne had cases, independent of each other, against Roberts and Company for outstanding bills.

Other miscellaneous topics of the incoming correspondence include letters dealing with the estate of Matthias Aspden (see 1.c.); the investment of property belonging to Susan Gapper who wrote often in 1830; John Fine’s news of a cholera epidemic in Ogdensburg, New York in 1832; Jacob Waln’s case in which ownership of a home was contested in 1834. Letters from Jeremiah Fisher Leaming and Lydia Leaming Smith represent the only personal correspondence among the incoming correspondence of James Somers Smith. On January 12, 1839, Leaming wrote from St. Croix, where he had traveled with his wife Rebecca Waln Leaming for her health. He hoped that the weather would improve his wife’s health and his letter offers a detailed picture of the happenings of the island in the 1830s. He mentioned that “hardly anyone speaks Dutch” and that “there are wharves and the vessels anchor only a mile from the beach.” Leaming also asked about his sister Lydia Leaming Smith and James’ sons. There is an undated letter from his sister, who was writing from the Delaware Water Gap. She asked him if he would be available to escort her and their mother to Bethlehem and if he was unable to do this, she would call upon their brother Rundle.

This subseries contains much less outgoing correspondence. The letters penned by Smith span from 1810 to 1841 and are filled with many of the same matters and topics as previously described in Smith’s incoming correspondence. Smith wrote series of letters beginning in 1815 about the estate of General Francis Gurney and over the next three years, he discussed the need to settle debts in the name of the estate. Beginning in 1819, a number of the letters written by Smith dealt with his clients’, including Talbot Hamilton, legal matters. His law practice was not the only focus of James Somers Smith as is evident in one of his letters to his son Richard Rundle Smith. He wrote to Rundle (as he was commonly called) on February 7, 1841 and said that he had been “occupied with Committee business and was on the Committee of Elections,” which was responsible for questions regarding the seats of the delegation. It is unclear of which delegation Smith was speaking.

Talbot Hamilton’s correspondence, which lasts from 1806 to 1819, has been placed in this subseries due to his connection with James Somers Smith. At the end of this subseries, there are two folders of miscellaneous correspondence. The incoming miscellaneous correspondence is comprised mainly of letters addressed to James Somers Smith’s namesake, who was also a lawyer in Philadelphia. James Somers Smith’s (1822-1894) letters pertain to his practice and were written by clients, who were in debt or who wanted Smith to purchase various stocks for them. There are also a few letters addressed to Lydia Leaming Smith (1819-1899), the sister of James

Somers Smith (1822-1894). One was sent by her cousin Thomas Caldwell, who wrote from Louisville on June 8, 1865. He was asking Lydia speak to her brother Richard Rundle Smith, who was busy at the time, on his behalf about a business matter. Caldwell also mentioned the growth of Louisville and the troops moving through the city in 1865.

b. Financial, 1789-1872

James Somers Smith's financials papers are comprised of various types of documents and several volumes. The receipts, bills, and statements, which span from 1812 to 1823, record the various services that Smith provided as an attorney (e.g. the drawing up of wills and representation in court cases). Some of the receipts were also for rent that people paid to Smith for land that he owned. James Somers Smith and his agent Talbot Hamilton served as executors for the estates of many Philadelphians including Francis Gurney, Turner and Sarah Camac. There is a folder that holds records of the land sales that Smith and Hamilton conducted in order to generate funds for the estates of their clients. One flyer advertises a "public sale of valuable lands in Centre, Huntingdon, and Tioga Counties" belonging to the late Francis Gurney, deceased on March 5, 1821. Another land document shows traces the passage of ownership of a lot at Third and Lombard Streets beginning in 1738. It eventually fell into the hands of Daniel Smith, whose will conveyed it to his son, James Somers Smith and his relatives in 1834. Finally, there is a record of the purchase of land in Cape May County from Henry and John Leonard. This land was originally the homestead of Thomas Leaming, who was James Somers Smith's father-in-law.

An account book records the rent collected by James Somers Smith between 1831 and 1840. The land was originally the property of his wife Lydia, who received it through her father Thomas Leaming's will. Other types of documents have been placed in this financial subseries – indentures, mortgages, and bonds. An indenture pertained to the estate of Daniel Smith, of which James Somers Smith and Francis Gurney Smith were the executors. This document shows their efforts in 1846 to pay Daniel Smith's debt to John Fine after Smith's death. Similar to the indentures, there are several bonds in this group of financials; this type of document gives the value of the debt, the terms, and when it is to be paid. There are also more financial records pertaining to Mary Mitchell and Sarah Bunner in this subseries. James Somers Smith oversaw aspects of each woman's estate. Bills, sales papers, and stock accounts of Talbot Hamilton have also been placed in this subseries and cover a period from 1804 to 1818.

The stock records show that Smith held shares in various institutions, including the Building and Loan of the Franklin Institute in 1825. He was also a stockholder in the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Steamboat Company and his financial records include a proposal from the president and trustees of the company. In 1821, the company planned to purchase different steamboats that would travel more efficiently and they told the stockholders that new stock would be available for purchase in order to raise funds for this expense.

c. Legal, 1789-1877, n.d.

The first group of papers is concerned with the shipment of goods from Jamaica to St. Iago, Cuba aboard the sloop *Enterprise* in 1814. Francis Girard, a merchant, commissioned a ship to bring cargo from Jamaica to planters in Cuba, who had placed orders through Girard. At some point during the voyage from Jamaica to Cuba, privateers boarded the *Enterprise*, seized the cargo, and destroyed all relevant papers under the assumption that the cargo was connected to the British government. These papers detailed the legal steps taken by the planters, merchants and other interested parties. There is correspondence between Andrew Hedfeg, the contact in Cuba, John Hardy, the contact in Jamaica, Thomas Mackie, a merchant with interest in the goods, and James Somers Smith, who represented the complainants in this case. The rest of the related documents include affidavits, depositions, and miscellaneous court papers that seek to explain why privateers stopped the *Enterprise*, which was commissioned by Cuban plantation owners and their associates and under the protection of the Spanish government.

The next group of legal papers in this subseries is the estate papers and wills of various people, including members of the Smith family. The estate papers of James Somers Smith are comprised of an appraisal of his “goods and chattels, rights and credits,” an inventory of his household items by room, the value of his shares in various railroad companies, the value of his debts, and papers chronicling the division of his estate among his daughter and sons. Accompanying the itemized inventory of Smith’s estate is a copy of his will dated November 5, 1869.

Drafts of the wills of Mary Mitchell, Talbot Hamilton, and Daniel Smith are also present among these papers. A rough draft of Talbot Hamilton’s will can also be found in this group of papers, because James Somers Smith served as one of the executors of his estate as of 1818. One folder contains papers for the estate of Matthias Aspden and offers information about his relationship with Janet Jones and Mary Poole, both of London, England. There is a list of questions from April 1828 posed to witnesses in the case of Samuel Packer v. Henry Nixon, the executor of Aspden. The purpose of the questions was to ascertain the relationship between the deceased Matthias Aspden and these two women and any claims that they had with regards to his estate. A list providing birth, marriage and death certificate information dating back to 1689, a family tree, and pedigree list for Matthias Aspden accompanied the list of questions. The court document shows that James Somers Smith and H.J. Williams represented Janet Jones and Mary Poole in this case.

Besides serving as executor of many estates and wills, Smith’s clients often gave him power of attorney over their affairs. These documents date from 1803 to 1875 and reveal that Smith had power attorney over the affairs of Henry Ludlam and Talbot Hamilton. The rest of the legal papers connected to James Somers Smith have been placed in three folders labeled “miscellaneous” and spanning from 1789 to 1869 and there are several undated documents. The types of documents encompass client lists; court notes; depositions; correspondence; and flyers concerning the sale of estate lands. There are also several deeds involving Smith or his family members, which date from 1774 to 1812. Of note is the deed that recorded the dividing of

Thomas Leaming's land in Cape May among his four children, Elizabeth Leaming Caldwell, Lydia Leaming Smith, Thomas Fisher Leaming, and Jeremiah Fisher Leaming.

d. Miscellaneous, 1765-1886, n.d.

A journal entry penned by an unidentified author has been placed in this subseries, because it recounts a trip taken in 1765 with Samuel Fisher, the great-grandfather of James Somers Smith's wife Lydia, and Polly Pierson. Another item that has been placed in this subseries is a protest of an interment law from February 1, 1850. Thin metal stencils used for legal documents have been placed in this subseries, because one of the stencils has the outline for the name "Smith." A paper accompanying the stencils that was used for practice has the name "T. Leaming Smith" written on it; this most likely refers to James Somers Smith's son, Thomas Leaming Smith (1809-1841).

Series 2. Richard Rundle Smith, 1821-1889 (boxes 4-5, vol. 4-6)

a. Correspondence, 1842-1889, n.d.

The correspondence of Richard Rundle Smith covers a period of forty-seven years from 1842 to 1889. Most of his correspondence consists of incoming letters and relate to his legal activities, political involvement, and family affairs. He followed in the footsteps of his father James Somers Smith (d. 1861) and became a lawyer in Philadelphia. He engaged in many of the same activities as his father – serving as legal counsel to various people, overseeing the transfers of inheritances and estates, and drawing up official legal documents.

A frequent correspondent was James W. Paul, who was also a Philadelphia lawyer. On August 25, 1843, he "settled a suit" for Richard Rundle Smith. Paul wrote frequently from different hotels and even included information about balls and other social functions that were taking place at these hotels around 1844.

A few years later, Smith was living in Harrisburg as a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. People often sent him suggestions for legislation or asked him to support their different interests. A letter from February 1849 reveals that helped introduce an "act relating to collateral inheritances." In another letter, J.H. Wallace asked Smith as a "member of the legislature" for permission to build a railroad that would connect Milford, PA to the New York and Erie Railroad. In March 1849, Benjamin Brewster asked Smith to exempt the mint from past and future taxes. The majority of bills which people asked Smith to consider were concerned with the obtaining of charters for and incorporation of railroads. His time in the House carried over into his outgoing correspondence and the majority of the letters he wrote gave details of his days as a state senator. He wrote about his first day in Harrisburg in 1848; finding his way around the capital;

Letters from Gideon Ball, a fellow member of the House of Representatives, constitute a large portion of Richard Rundle Smith's correspondence. Ball wrote frequently from 1854 to 1857 about a variety of topics such as the 1854 the election of a president for the Sunbury and Erie Railroad; his re-election to the House

without the support of his “know-nothing friends;” the politics of the Pennsylvania Railroad; and commerce in New York and Pennsylvania with regards to the Great Lakes. One of the topics on which he spoke at length was the voting sessions of the House of Representatives. Ball suggested a test of United States citizenship when he wrote, “They should be found to read and write English...acquainted with the principles of the constitution and with the form and operation of our national and state government.” Sessions in the House became more contentious by Ball’s accounts and he accused representatives Dock and Morris of not having Pennsylvania’s interests in mind. He eventually wrote to Smith that he was very unhappy with the House of Representatives when he said, “I would rather be a servant to the wife of a dog whipper than the crouching cringing thing you call a member of the House of Representatives.” Ball’s letter from February 22, 1861 contains a short description of Abraham Lincoln, who was visiting Harrisburg at the time – he “bore himself well” and “is a little awkward but really there is such a look of kindness.”

Correspondence between Ball and Smith reveals that Ball was able to secure the surgeon general position for Smith’s brother, Henry Hollingsworth Smith, due to his connections with the governor of Pennsylvania in May 1861. Most of the letters from the 1870s involve railroad matters and were sent by Scott. There was also a series of letters written concerning an accident involving the sloop Conestoga and James Lyle. This was a court case in which Smith was representing Lyle and much the correspondence encompasses his testimony in the 1850 case. Smith’s legal practice continued for several decades as evident from correspondence about estate settlements, wills, and deed issues.

Smith’s correspondence included more personal letters than did his father’s. He wrote often to his friends, such as Allen H. Belvidere, and his family. His sisters Lydia Leaming and Elizabeth and his mother Lydia were the most frequent correspondents. In 1842, Belvidere and Rundle carried on a correspondence in which the men discussed “hops,” “dances,” and various girls. Belvidere mentioned to Rundle that he was not happy with the latter’s drinking practices in “these times of temperance.” (October 21, 1842) Rundle also received invitations to many parties including a “Wistar party” in the 1840s. His family correspondence touched on politics, society happenings, and health. Of note is an undated letter that Rundle sent to Miss Emily Horner. It is a love letter in which Rundle expresses his affection for Horner and that the other girls that he sees “don’t compare to her.” (Box 4 folder 25)

The majority of the letters penned by Richard Rundle Smith were sent during his tenure in Harrisburg and they were directed to his associate Paul. Rundle described his first day in Harrisburg, where he resided at the Herr Hotel; his experiences with various members of the House of Representatives; and the politics especially between “locofocos,” nativists, and other groups. Many of his letters also offer details about the day-to-day happenings in the House of Representatives and what occurred during voting sessions. Smith also sent letters to associates informing them of various bills that were brought before the House.

There is one folder of miscellaneous letters sent to other members of the Smith family.

b. Financial, 1821-1884, n.d.

Most of the financial papers of Richard Rundle Smith are connected to the matters of railroad companies in which he had interest, receipts of expenses, other stock records, and land matters. There are three volumes of receipt books and several folders that span from 1815 to 1880. The folder of bills, receipts, and receipt books record various types of purchases and payments, both business and personal. Richard Rundle Smith was often the executor of estates and many of the receipts acknowledged payments of taxes on various estates. He also paid for newspaper subscriptions, debts that he owed several individuals, and legal services such as the drawing up of a deed. Smith received receipts when he sold share of his stock in the Pennsylvania Railroad and when people made rent payments to him. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad financial statements record the gross earnings, expenses, operating expenses, and net earnings for the years between 1862 and 1880. Most of the statements were created on a monthly basis and include increases and decreases in earnings. There is also a series of mortgages and bonds (see 1.b.).

Several miscellaneous documents concerning land matters date from 1821 to 1873. In May 1873, the Councils and Charters of the Greenwich Island Meadow Company and Schuylkill Point Company submitted an ordinance for improvements made on land near the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers. The last folder in this subseries contains a group of broader, miscellaneous financial papers spanning from 1878 to 1884. Most of the records in this folder are slips of papers that contain informal, undated notes and calculations related to accounts and estate appraisals. Some also appear to record the various expenses of Smith.

c. Legal, 1848-1888

The legal papers of Richard Rundle Smith are comprised mainly of estate papers and court papers that cover a period from 1848 to 1887. The estates represented in this subseries are those of Frances Lardner, Margaret Lardner, Oscar Thompson, Jacob Witmer, Sarah Witmer, G.J. Bolton, and George G. Evans. Smith served as the executor for the will of Frances Lardner, who left the bulk of her estate to her sister Margaret, brother Lynford, and her eleven nieces and nephews. Margaret passed away in 1881 and attached papers reveal the efforts to redistribute Frances' estate to her remaining relatives in 1884. The rest of the papers that relate to the estate of sisters Frances and Margaret Lardner are comprised of records of the sale of estate items by Margaret executor, Richard Lardner, detailed inventories, a flyer for the sale of Frances' land on April 11, 1883, and bills and receipts.

Oscar Thompson's papers consist of an audit of his estate, receipts for life insurance payments from 1881 to 1884, stock certificates for his shares in several mining companies, the Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania, the Southwark Library Company, and the Schuylkill Navigation Company. Smith served as the

administrator of his estate. Smith's associate, Thomas Boyd, also oversaw the estates of several people in the early 1870s such as Jacob and Sarah Witmer.

The next group of legal papers represents a case from 1850 that involved a collision between two ships. In 1850, Richard Rundle Smith represented James Lyle and others in their case against the steamer *Conestoga* in the court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. James Lyle of Manayunk and Jacob Harned were the owners of the schooner *Margaret*, which was carrying furniture and lime valued at two hundred eighty dollars on October 15, 1850. While their schooner was sailing near Port Kennedy in the Schuylkill River, the *Conestoga* struck the side of the vessel. During the April sessions of 1851, the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania ruled that the schooner sank due to the collision, the value of the *Margaret* was twelve hundred dollars, and that owners of the *Conestoga* were to reimburse the plaintiffs for their lost cargo and court costs. Another case involved the William Brown Building and Loan Association, which was incorporated on December 2, 1872. In 1879, Richard Rundle Smith was named an assignee of the association, because the association was facing money troubles and a subsequent audit around 1879. Smith's other miscellaneous court records span from 1864 to 1869 and involved cases in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the Court of Common Pleas for Philadelphia. The following are the cases represented in this group of materials: *City of Philadelphia v. William H. Rolan*; *Edward Stevenson v. Thomas Stewart*; and *Charles Pancoast v. William Maupay*. The matters in these cases ranged from mortgage and debt payments to issues of fire insurance.

d. Miscellaneous, 1831-1883

There are four folders containing miscellaneous materials, mostly ephemera. The 28th Report of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company from February 10, 1879. The directors of the company directed the report to the stockholders in order to keep them abreast of the finances of the company. The report contains meeting minutes and details regarding the expenditures of the company. Papers and reports related to pertaining to Rundle's time in the House of Representatives have been placed in this subseries.

Richard Rundle Smith also collected papers that detail the argument over the ownership of Windmill Island between 1849 and 1852. A chain of title and a paper book containing the formal argument, a memorial of Edwin A. Stevens in relation to Windmill Island, a brief of title, and remonstrance all shed light on the case between people claiming to be the true owners of the land that Windmill Island encompasses and Thomas and Robert Smith, who claimed ownership of part of the island, which lies in the Delaware River.

Series 3. Robert Waln, 1770-1857, n.d., (boxes 6-11, vol. 7-11)

a. Correspondence, 1799-1851, n.d.

The incoming correspondence of Robert Waln spans from 1799 to 1899 and pertains mainly to his mercantile business. The dates of this subseries reflect the inclusion of some correspondence written by Waln's relatives, both before and after his death. Payment of bills, shipment of goods and merchandise for sale, and the

assignment of his estate to Smith and Morgan, are frequent topics of Robert's incoming letters. Of note is a letter from Benjamin Gilman dated June 26, 1819 in which he warned Robert about the implications of leaving control of one's business matters in the hands of assignees. Gilman wrote, "The task of assignees is almost always irksome and peculiarly so when debts, scattered over an immense section of the country, are to be collected from a variety of characters." This letter reveals the financial situation in which Robert Walsh found himself in 1819 and it also portends the eventual assignment of his debts to Benjamin Morgan and John C. Smith.

The main topic of the incoming correspondence in 1819 was the naming John Smith and Benjamin Morgan as the assignees of Robert Walsh's business. This continues into 1820 as business associates wrote that they "heard about his misfortunes" and made arrangements for the bill payments. In 1822, Benjamin Morgan and Charles Ingersoll urged Robert to sell his real estate in order to pay off his debts owed to the United States. Morgan's letter on June 20th identified some of the properties to be sold as land on Second Street and "No. 19." Subsequent letters from the "Office of the Attorney of the United States" revealed that the main problem faced by the Walsh business was their failure to pay the United States government the duties for their goods. These letters were sent after the death of Robert Walsh in 1836 and are addressed to the estate of Robert Walsh.

Walsh also corresponded with John Sergeant around this time about matters in Washington D.C. On December 17, 1820, Sergeant promised to "promote your [Robert Walsh's] wishes to the members of the delegation." One day later, Sergeant told Walsh that he obtained the support of "Colonel Forrest, Mr. Hemphill, and Mr. Edwards, each of whom recommended you for the appointment." This most likely refers to Robert Walsh's application to become one of the "general auctioneers of the city Philadelphia." (see outgoing correspondence). The most frequent correspondent was Gideon Wells, Robert Walsh's partner at the Eagle Factory in Trenton and his brother-in-law. Their frequent correspondence reflected Robert's mounting debts, his desire to hand control to Smith and Morgan, and what this would mean for his business with Wells. Wells wrote on June 17, 1819 that he expected the "mortgage to be given up" to him, because of an agreement made between the brothers-in-law. Gideon claimed that Walsh had brought his "sister [Hannah Walsh] and children to beggars." Gideon Wells was indebted to Walsh around 1819 and was bound to continue working for him until his debt had been paid.

The next group of incoming letters is the correspondence of John Large and Robert Walsh's firm, Large and Walsh, which spans from 1819 to 1830. The majority of the letters were from customers of the mercantile firm sending money to pay their bills. Their list of clients and customers included Robert Simanton of Richmond, Jacob Dubs of Liverpool, and S. Redman and Company of Shawneetown. Bill collectors employed by the firm wrote from all sections of the country as they sought bill payments.

Benjamin Morgan and John C. Smith's incoming correspondence represents the last group of incoming letters in this subseries. Their incoming correspondence has been

placed in this subseries due to their role as Robert Walsh's assignees. These letters date from 1803 until 1851. Smith and Morgan's incoming correspondence on behalf Robert Walsh's estate is a mixture of letters from creditors seeking payment, associates sending money which they owed to Robert Walsh, and other miscellaneous financial and business matters.

Many people reacted very negatively to the practices of Walsh and his associates, who owed many people varying amounts of money. As a result a large portion of the incoming correspondence indicated that people were dissatisfied with Walsh's financial status and some of his business practices.

The outgoing correspondence was signed primarily by Robert Walsh, yet there is one folder of letters penned by his assignees Smith and Morgan and one containing letters written on behalf of Large and Walsh, the mercantile firm operated by Robert Walsh and John Large. The letters span from 1816 to 1844. Some of the people to whom Robert Walsh wrote frequently included Gideon Wells, James Large, and William Rawle. The topics of the letters are the same as the incoming correspondence (e.g. Robert Walsh's financial troubles, land sales, mortgage and bill payments).

Robert Walsh wrote two lengthy letters pertaining to the state of trade in the United States in December 1816, which were sent to Timothy Pickering, a congressman from Massachusetts, and William Milnor. His letter to Pickering expressed his surprise that a "system under which trade had so long flourished" was cast aside so quickly. Walsh also believed that if regulations in trade were to be enacted, they should be general and not directed to benefit a specific country. The rest of the outgoing correspondence relates to Walsh's assignment, the state of America after the War of 1812, the financial panic of 1819, his troubles in his business relationship with Gideon Wells, and his application for a city appointment.

One folder in this subseries contains the outgoing letters of the firm of Large and Walsh. These letters, signed "L & W," were sent primarily in September and October of 1819 to Jeremiah Thomson, with the exception of three letters. The firm wrote to Jeremiah Thomson mainly to discuss the debts of the firm and its inability to pay a lot of their bills on time. Large and Walsh offered "an assignment of their property" in order to pay their debt. Large and Walsh mentioned in an October 9th letter that "knowledge of our situation in the western country must necessarily greatly increase the difficulties of collecting [money owed]." The other three letters were of a similar topic (e.g. liquidation of assets to pay debt) and were sent to the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania and Joseph Hutchison of Augusta, Georgia. Benjamin Morgan and John C. Smith's outgoing letters touched on the same issues as their incoming correspondence. The last folder in this subseries contains letters written by miscellaneous relatives of Robert Walsh (d. 1836). There are three letters that were sent to Richard Walsh between 1795 and 1801 and pertained to his business and shipping issues.

b. Financial, 1775-1851, n.d.

Robert Walsh's financial materials include many accounting records such as bills, a daybook, account statements, balance sheets, bills of exchange, expense books, receipt books, and ledgers. Many of the documents have been produced by Benjamin Morgan, John C. Smith, and David Lewis, who were business agents of Robert Walsh and were involved in his firm Large and Walsh. The balance sheets calculated Robert Walsh's debits and credits, which include payments to insurance companies, account of stock, payments of ground rents, and other miscellaneous transactions. The sheets refer to ledgers dating from 1808 to 1817 and some of the sheets remain undated. Robert Walsh's personal account book contains financial records for ten years beginning in 1819. He recorded debts that were paid to him, lists of bonds and notes, and estimates of the value of his estate. Walsh used this volume to put all of his affairs in order before he named Benjamin Morgan and John C. Smith assignees of his estate in 1819 and there is a note directed to them in this volume.

A bank book from 1817-1818 contains information regarding Large and Walsh's account at the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia. An expense book most likely belonging to Robert documents various purchases such as postage, pavement repairs, wages, red ink, and pencils. Receipts comprise a large part of Robert Walsh's financial records and they span from 1793 to 1837. There are also three receipt books that have records dating from 1785 to about 1880.

The papers documenting the official assignment of Walsh's business appear in this subseries. They note that he was "indebted to sundry persons in various sums of money which owing to the pressure of the times and to losses and embarrassment in trade he is at present unable to pay and he is willing that all his estate real and personal shall be appropriated for the satisfaction of his debts." Debts lists and newspaper clippings advertising the sale of several brick stores, houses, and a plantation all in various locations throughout Philadelphia accompany this document.

The rest of Robert Walsh's financial documents are similar to those of James Somers Smith and Richard Rundle Smith (see 1.b. and 2.b.). There are bills of exchange, sales records, bonds, agreements, protests, assignments, and an account statement. In the bills of exchange, a person promises to make a payment to another person by a certain date. The sales records that date between 1817 and 1819 show that Large and Walsh sold woolens, chambray, cotton, gingham, and other textile-related items. The bonds (1777-1829) reveal that people were bound unto Robert Walsh either in his capacity as a merchant of Philadelphia or as the executor of several estates, including his father's. The agreements (1795-1843) refer contracts made between two parties with regards to land transfers or sales.

The invoices and shipping papers for Robert Walsh's business date from 1813 to 1821. The invoices note the goods, their value, and, often, shipping information. Robert Walsh purchased cloth, skins, and woolens for the textile business, which he conducted from the Eagle Factory in Trenton. The shipping papers consist of cargo

lists, prices, names of recipients of goods, and the name of the ships on which the cargo was carried. Most of the papers show that the *Neptune* served as the carrier for the majority of the cargo. The following are some of the items that were shipped to Robert Walsh: spirits, putty, nails, sand paper. The papers also include payments made to the owners of the *Neptune*.

Several of the financial materials in this collection pertain to the assets of Robert Walsh and his associates. Robert Walsh maintained control over the assets of Ann Morgan and Susan Morgan and this subseries contains information pertaining to taxes and bonds connected to their estates. There is also a record of Ann Morgan's marriage and what this meant for the guardians of Ann and Susan Morgan, Robert Walsh and Pattison Hartsthorpe. It appears that property was transferred to Ann's new husband, Frances Rotch in 1819. There is also a folder containing an appraisal of the assets of Walsh's relative, William B. Israel, completed in 1819.

Also appearing at the end of this subseries of financial materials are an indenture, an agreement, and correspondence. A group of assignments record the transfer of various belongings of Robert Walsh (d. 1834) to Benjamin Morgan, John C. Smith, his father Robert Walsh, and his son Lewis. The financial correspondence that has been placed in this subseries begins in 1775 and lasts until 1820. There are letters pertaining to Robert Walsh's accounts, his control of the Morgan sisters' estates, and order placed by him.

c. Legal, 1783-1851

The legal papers connected to Robert Walsh are comprised of powers of attorney, Walsh family wills, and court cases. The wills of Jesse Walsh, Phebe Pemberton, Isaac Cathrall, Nicholas Walsh, Thomas, and Benjamin Morgan date from 1788 to 1851. These documents appear in this subseries because Robert Walsh served as executor of their estates.

Robert Walsh's legal papers included documents issuing power of attorney, two court cases and miscellaneous legal documents. The first court case involved Robert Walsh and the partner in his mercantile firm, John Large. The United States v. Robert Walsh and John Large took place in 1833 and the government sought to collect on the \$50,000 debt of Large and Walsh. The court documents state that a decision was handed down in court in 1819 and 1820 ordering Large and Walsh to pay their debt, but the merchants had failed to pay the sum more than ten years after the court decision. The second court case is George Harrison v. Sarah Walsh and William Walsh. The disagreement in the case relates to both the ownership of real estate purchased by Nicholas Walsh, the deceased husband of Sarah Walsh, which he rented to his son Nicholas. The disagreement also touches on Sarah Walsh's conveyance of real estate, property, and debts to her sons William, Nicholas, and Jacob.

An agreement drawn up on February 5, 1818 between Robert Walsh, Lewis Walsh, John Large, and James Large ensured that the profits of the mercantile firm Large and Walsh would be divided in equal thirds among the two Larges and Lewis Walsh. Robert Walsh was entitled to one-third of the goods shipped by James Large from

England. Another folder contains a detailed description of various aspects of the Eagle Factory in Trenton and a subsequent outline of Robert Waln's business relationship with Gideon Wells drawn up by Waln. Miscellaneous legal papers which are connected to Robert Waln have been placed at the end of this subseries and span from 1783 to 1829. The following are examples of the types of documents found among the miscellaneous legal papers: petitions, affidavits, declarations, agreements, formal statements, and related correspondence.

d. Land, 1770-1845, n.d.

The land papers of Robert Waln represent a significant portion of the materials – real estate papers, inventories, land tax information, land sales, deeds, mortgages, and releases. In 1819, Robert Waln compiled several lists of his real estate holdings and their monetary value probably to be given to Benjamin R. Morgan and John C. Smith. His holdings included three-story homes, stores, lots between Market and Spruce Streets from the Delaware River to 11th Street, a farm in Oxford Township, and a plantation encompassing thirty-three acres in Northern Liberties. Several of these real estate lists also include some of Waln's bond and stock information.

Tax information from 1836 to 1838 for land in Potter County has been placed in this subseries, even though the document had been directed to Robert Waln's son Lewis, because the land is part of the estate of Robert Waln and his cousin Jesse and it is related to Robert's estate information. There are statements of tax payments, bills, receipts, and conditions for sales for lands in Eulalia and Wharton Townships. There is also deed information for Waln's estate in Trenton and land near Tacony Creek. A draft from September 1770 to March 1779 depicted the lands of Robert Waln and Mary Bartholomew in Oxford Township, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The last series of land papers are mortgages, releases, and a folder of land drafts. Most of the properties mentioned in the mortgages are located in Pennsylvania; the lands are located in Northern Liberties, along the Delaware River, Frankford, and counties outside of Philadelphia, including Luzerne County.

Series 4. Lewis Waln, (boxes 12-19, vol. 12-17, 21)

a. Correspondence, 1819-1863, n.d.

The correspondence of Lewis Waln consists of both incoming and outgoing letters, both of a business and personal nature. The majority of the letters deal with the Waln merchant business and there are a mix of letters addressed specifically to Lewis Waln and ones addressed to the firms Large and Waln and Waln and Leaming. Only a few outgoing letters were signed "W & L," which stood for Waln and Leaming. There is also a series of letters written between David E. Wilson, an agent for the firm, and Lewis Waln and Large and Waln. As a result Wilson's outgoing and incoming correspondence have also been placed in this subseries. The main topics of Lewis Waln's incoming correspondence is the collection and payments of debts and the financial downturn that was suffered by the merchant community in Philadelphia in the earlier part of the nineteenth century. Letters from business associates in Carlisle, New Orleans, Bowling Green, and Lexington were sent frequently to Lewis Waln, representing for Large and Waln. His business associates

would explain delays in the payment of their bills, promise to send certain amounts to Walsh shortly, and they would often relay their own financial troubles.

While still residing in Philadelphia, Walsh received many letters around 1829 from employees working from the Eagle Factory. On July 30, 1829, Charles Wells, Gideon's son and Lewis' cousin, wrote, "I send you amount of sales and amount of sundries purchased on account of the Eagle Factory." In this same letter to Lewis, Charles described how he was trying to keep the company's spending low, but the company manufactured such a vast array of goods, that there was always a need for a large stock on the premises. Charles also mentioned that spending was higher than normal this particular year due to the settling of company debts. Charles writes often to Lewis over the next several months and then in September 1829, he expressed a desire to leave his position at the factory and in Walsh and Leaming. It appeared to be an urgent matter for him, because his father Gideon wrote a plea to Lewis in October asking that Charles be released from his responsibilities of the company. Further letters from Gideon reveal that when Lewis assumed sole ownership of the factory's business, he also assumed the debts incurred by his father and Gideon Wells. Lewis refused to release Gideon from his debt. Less than a week after his first plea, Gideon wrote to Lewis that he was "disappointed" that an agreement could not be reached, especially since "debt appearing against us on the books" did not "arise from extravagance." A letter from another member of the Wells came to Lewis in 1830; Lloyd Wells wished Lewis luck with the operations of the factory that "we so long managed" and he relayed the story of a fire that occurred at his own factory. Lloyd was writing from Somersworth and the factory was located in Saco, Maine. After the Wells family severed ties with the business of Walsh and Leaming, most of Lewis' incoming letters were from Benjamin Morgan and agents that he deployed to different parts of the United States to take care of his business matters.

Lewis received several letters from Washington D.C. regarding the Senate's vote on the tariff issue in 1832. On April 24, 1832, B.B. Stowell wrote in detail to Lewis how many members of the Senate – Clay, Webster, and Duffing – stand on the issue of the protective tariff. He mentions that the "ultra Southern men are averse to any change" with regards to the tariff. On April 19, 1833, R. Ralston wrote from Boston that he believed that the "adjustment of the tariff has assured more confidence in the value of all manufacturing establishments and all the stock." Lewis Walsh would have stake in this issue due to his cotton mills and his sale of items like sugar and coffee. The correspondence in the late 1830s addressed Lewis Walsh's sale of coffee and sugar to buyers in New York and Boston. A letter from 1837 mentions the arrival of damaged coffee and the New York buyer asks Lewis about insurance coverage for the merchandise.

Some of the incoming correspondence is also from relatives of Lewis, who wrote to him frequently for professional and personal reasons. On December 5, 1819, his brother Robert wrote from Canton. Robert had been on a ship for some time and wrote to his brother about Philadelphia gossip he had read in the newspaper, how he was passing time on the ship reading and playing the flute, and how he would soon

purchase the cargo shipment due to the less than desirable weather at sea. He asks about their parents and their sister Rebecca as well. Several nephews and cousins of Lewis were employed by Walsh and Leaming as agents or worked at the factory in Trenton, including William and Robert Israel and Lloyd Wells. In February 1832, his nephew Robert Israel was working at the mills in Lowell and asked his uncle for a loan until his salary was increased “in a couple of months.” John King was also a frequent correspondent in the 1830s and he wrote from Ceres concerning the different financial and legal matters (e.g. money collection, land sales) of Lewis Walsh and Walsh and Leaming. There are three copies of a letter that his father Robert sent him in January 1819 when Lewis was in France (see 3.a.).

While most of the correspondence in this subseries is incoming, there are two folders of letters and a letter book written by Lewis Walsh between 1820 and 1863. Lewis penned letters to his uncle Gideon Wells, who was operating the Trenton factory; John Brainbridge concerning negative comments made by him about the Walsh business; several associates about debts and payments; and Charles I. Ingersoll about the tariff issue. There are several letters written to Ingersoll in which Lewis discussed the need to keep a tariff for woolen products in order to “protect the manufacturer” and he tells Ingersoll that their “friends in Congress” should make a decision that will benefit textile manufacturers. The letter book, which consists of letters transcribed by Lewis between 1820 and 1849, contains letters pertaining only to the operations of the Eagle Factory in Trenton. The letters were addressed to his Uncle Gideon, his relative Robert Israel, and other employees at the factory and in the letters; Lewis discussed orders, equipment repairs, the shipment of goods, and financials.

The correspondence between David E. Wilson and Lewis Walsh has been separated from the rest of Lewis’ incoming correspondence, because the letters have been numbered in a sequence according to date. Wilson was an agent for Walsh and Leaming overseeing business matters for Lewis Walsh in Kentucky during the 1820s. Wilson worked mainly in Frankfort and Lexington, but also traveled to Nashville, Tennessee and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. His duties, according to his letters, were collecting bills and overseeing land sales. Often his letters hint that bill collection was a cumbersome task, because of the constant traveling and the failure of people to pay their debts. On May 28, 1819, he also mentioned another obstacle – “the vile conduct of one or two Philadelphia collectors,” which has shaken the confidence of customers

b. Financial, 1817-1860, n.d.

The majority of Lewis Walsh’s financial papers pertain to the operations of the Eagle Factory in Trenton. The first series of financial records, which span from 1819 to 1854, are account statements, which contain information about the payments of factory expenses, open accounts between Lewis and his father Robert, and interest payments made by Lewis Walsh. The following are examples of the types of expenses and payments made in the account statements: bills for orders “sundries,” postage, bills due to several business associates and suppliers, count taxes, and labor. Cotton, coal, and labor were just a few of the expenses involved in the operations of Walsh’s

Eagle Factory. David Rankin was one of the suppliers with which Lewis had many open accounts and he supplied Lewis with candles, sugar, coffee, and rice, among other food stuffs. While the account statements make up a large portion of Lewis Walsh's financial information, the most substantial part of this subseries is comprised of his bills. The two boxes of bills cover a period of over forty years (1817-1860) and chronicle both the personal finances of Lewis and his dealings under the firm Walsh and Leaming and as owner of the Eagle Factory. Much like the account statements, the bills reveal the expenses of Lewis Walsh and his factory including the purchase of materials, shipping charges for merchandise, and even "professional advice." There are many bills for his personal purchases – "repairing of trousers," Havana cigars, Irish whiskey, publication subscriptions, and furniture.

Miscellaneous factory financials, stock and inventory information, and invoices offer more insight into the factory and the Walsh business. Among the miscellaneous financials are balance sheets, debt information, notes on profits, value of items in stock and merchandise all related to the business of the Eagle Factory. A Philadelphia bank book and several check books belonging to Lewis Walsh have information about his stock holdings.

The indentures among Lewis' financial records reveal that he entered indentures with his father's assignee Benjamin Morgan, his partner Jeremiah Fisher Leaming, his brother William Walsh, Andrew Prevort, and several others. These documents related mainly to the Eagle factory and several properties in Philadelphia. Also placed within this subseries are the financials of Benners and Howell, who were business associates of Lewis Walsh. These papers range from 1822 to 1825 and consist of bills, receipts, and account statements.

c. Legal, 1820-1854, n.d.

The legal documents of Lewis Walsh (1820-1854) are comprised of powers of attorney, a deed, agreements, wills, court examinations, an act of incorporation, and folders of miscellaneous papers.

Court examinations dated from 1849 to 1854 detail the judgments that were leveled against Benjamin Stiles and Jacob Witmer for failure to make mortgage payments on two adjoining pieces of land in the Borough of Frankford, which was owned by Lewis Walsh. Some of the miscellaneous papers also refer to the matters of the creditors of Benners and Howell, as was documented in a formal conveyance of property and indentures (4.b.).

Series 5. Miscellaneous, 1722-1884, n.d. (boxes 20-23, vol. 18-20)

a. Correspondence, 1789-1883, n.d.

This subseries represents the incoming and outgoing letters that lack a direct connection to James Somers Smith, Richard Rundle Smith, Robert Walsh, Lewis Walsh or their many business associates. The letters range in topic, but are most related to the activities of American businessmen mainly from Philadelphia and the surrounding area. The authors notify associates of land sales, real estate purchasing

opportunities, and the payment of bills. The correspondence frequently touches on the issue of currency values as goods traveled from state to state and even to foreign countries, as a letter discussing the failure to pay a bill for freight that traveled through Rio Di Janeiro. There are also many letters that were written concerning all aspects of a shipment of cargo – the shipment, the duties of the supercargo, and the expected payments. Supercargoes, the men that accompanied a shipment of good, wrote often to keep their associates abreast of the journey. Of note is a letter written in French by C.W. von Scholten, the governor of St. Thomas & St. John Islands in the US Virgin Islands around 1807. He wrote to Don Manuel de Guevara on August 5th about trading in the ports of the island.

b. Financial, 1760-1889, n.d.

These financial materials have been placed in the miscellaneous series, because they lack a clear connection to the Walsh family or the Smith family. There are receipts, bills, and bills of exchange for various types of goods. Some of the receipts are also affiliated with bank accounts. The bills, bills of exchange, and receipts span from 1796 to 1880. There are also several bonds, protests, and indentures (see 1.a., 2.a., 3.a., and 4.a.) that date from 1774 to 1886. There are stock certificates belonging to various people, including Samuel Christian whose certificates cover a period of time from 1849 to 1869.

The cash and expense book (1787-1789) contains records of purchases like butter and wood and expenses that included payment of debts and insurance bills. It is not clear who owned this volume, but it shows that the owner of the book made cash payments to various people. It is similar to a ledger, because the left-hand pages have records of debits and the right-hand have credits (payments made to the owner of the book). Also among the miscellaneous financial materials is a small book containing status and ratings of business associates in Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are four receipt books belonging to the following men: Benjamin Fuller, Samuel Richards, General Gurney (estate), and Thomas Longhead for Samuel Broom and Company. The books date between 1786 and 1828. The remaining documents are miscellaneous financial papers that include notes, account statements, ordering and delivery information, and inventories of goods, notes, and expenses spanning from 1778 to 1867. One specific folder contains ephemera relating to the Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company published between 1873 and 1875.

c. Legal, 1722-1884, n.d.

The miscellaneous legal papers are comprised of powers of attorneys, agreements, wills, court dockets, and court cases (1.c., 2.c., 3.c. and 4.c.). The entire subseries (1722-1879, n.d.) is comprised of various types of court documents such as dockets, case summaries, bills of complaint, and case notes. Most of the court cases involved different companies that were in financial trouble. The National Railway Company appears in two cases related to its dissolution and the actions of the former vice president, who the case claims, fraudulently took money from the company. These court proceedings occurred 1878-1879. In the case of R.C. McMurtrie v. the Bank

of the United States, a group representing the interests of the some of the stockholders of the bank question McMurtrie's claim to be a trustee of several shares of stock of the Bank of the United States. This matter is connected to the death of one of the trustees of the bank, Dr. Samuel Blackwell. The rest of the subseries consists of miscellaneous types of informal letters, papers certifying shipment of goods or annulments of wills, statements of assets, court orders, and amendments to previous legal decision. On March 17, 1832, Joseph and William Seaver assigned their property to Samuel Grant and Dexter Stone and the record has been placed among the miscellaneous legal documents.

d. Land, 1739-1874, n.d.

The majority of the land papers consist of deeds and mortgages. Most of the deeds (1741-1845) are oversized and document transactions between Edward Shippen, William Lardner, Jeremiah Elfreth, Thomas Wilson, Alonzo Robb, and members of the Willing and Fisher families. The majority of the deeds were for land in Manayunk, Roxborough, West Philadelphia, and land along the Delaware River Philadelphia. There is also the record of a land sale involving Thomas Wilson and Simeon Brown on April 27, 1836 for a parcel of land in Michigan.

There is a folder of documents relating to Captain Samuel Murdoch of Kingsessing Township and the boundaries of land he owned near Lazaretto Road and on the northern part of Hog Island, which is located below Mud Island and Fort Mifflin.

e. Ephemera, etc., 1793-1884, n.d.

The printed items (1821-1884, n.d.) in this series consist of railroad pamphlets, two lottery tickets, a pamphlet for Vermont inn, a land sale flyer, and blank income tax forms. The pamphlets distributed by The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway; the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company; and the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company distributed these printed booklets in order to keep stockholders informed of the financials of the companies. Another pamphlet directed to the "Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" explains an act that imposed tax on the Bank of Pennsylvania. The Bread Loaf Inn was located in Ripton, Vermont and the booklet in this subseries provides information about its renovations, local train stops, and a profile of the nearby park.

Several papers that are not of a printed nature have been placed with the previously mentioned ephemera. There is a slip that contains several quotes that have been gathered in commemoration of a birthday by an unknown author. There are other miscellaneous notes in this folder that lack dates. An undated paper addressed to the "Gentleman of the Pennsylvania Delegation" from H. Shaw discussed the formation of a "Press" for the wool manufacturers of the city. A typed extract from the "Stated meeting of the Board of Director of the Philadelphia Contributionship."

Separation report

None.

Related materials

Richard Walsh Papers, Collection 1651
Richard Walsh Papers (Library Company of Philadelphia collection)
Robert Walsh Papers, Collection 687

Collections at other institutions:

Nicholas Walsh Papers, Haverford College Library
Walsh Family Papers, Haverford College Library
Walsh Family Papers, Library Company of Philadelphia

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Simpson, Henry. *The Lives of Eminent Philadelphians*. Philadelphia: W. Brotherhead, 1859.
Trenton Historical Society <http://trentonhistory.org/Documents/EagleFactory.htm>
(visited 12/2005)
Bryn Mawr Historic House Reports
<http://www.brynmawr.edu/iconog/stp/mossrpt.html#mo9215> (visited 12/2005)
Biographical Directory of the United States Congress
<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=W000094> (visited
12/2005)
New York, New Jersey, & Connecticut Botany/Historic Walnford
<http://nynjctbotany.org/njptofc/walnford.html> (visited 11/2005)

Subjects

Banks and banking – United States – 18th century
Banks and banking – United States – 19th century
Banks and banking
Banks and banking
Commerce – United States – 18th century
Commerce – United States – 19th century
Cotton manufacture – Accounting – 19th century
Cotton manufacture – Prices – 19th century
Cotton manufacture – New Jersey – 19th century
Factories – New Jersey – 19th century
Foreign trade and employment – 18th century
Foreign trade and employment – 19th century
Gristmills – New Jersey – 19th century
Lawyers – Correspondence – 19th century
Lawyers – History – 19th century

Lawyers – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Manufacturing industries – New Jersey
Mercantile system – United States – 18th century
Mercantile system – United States – 19th century
Merchants – Correspondence – 18th century
Merchants – Correspondence – 19th century
Merchants – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 18th century
Merchants – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Commerce – 19th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Economic Conditions – 19th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Industries – 18th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Industries – 19th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Manufactures – 19th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Social conditions – 18th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Social conditions – 19th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – History – 18th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – History – 19th century
Railroads – United States – 19th century
Railroads – Freight
Shipment of goods – 19th century
Trade routes – 18th century
Trade routes – 19th century
United States – Industries – 19th century
United States – Politics and government – 19th century
United States – Social conditions – 19th century

Gurney, Francis, 1738-1815
Hamilton, Talbot
Large, James
Large, John
Leaming family
Leaming, Jeremiah Fisher
Leaming, Rebecca
Leaming, Thomas, 1748-1797
Nixon, Henry, d. 1840
Smith, Elizabeth Shute, 1811-1870
Smith, Henry H. (Henry Hollingsworth), 1815-1890
Smith, James Somers, 1782-1861
Smith, Lydia Leaming, 1819-1899
Smith, Richard Rundle
Smith, Thomas Leaming, 1809-1841
Walsh family
Walsh, Jacob S., 1776-1850
Walsh, Lewis, 1796-1863
Walsh, Nicholas, 1650-1721 or 2
Walsh, Nicholas, 1742-1813
Walsh, Richard, b. 1737

Walsh, Robert, 1765-1836
Walsh, Robert, 1794-1825

Bank of Philadelphia
Bank of the United States (1791-1811)
Federal Party (U.S.)
Large & Walsh
Pennsylvania – General Assembly – House of Representatives
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company
Quakers – Correspondence – 18th century
Quakers – Correspondence – 19th century
Society of Friends – Correspondence – 18th century
Society of Friends – Correspondence – 19th century
Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania
United States – Congress – House
University of Pennsylvania
Walsh & Leaning
Whig Party (U.S.)

Administrative Information

Restrictions

The collection is open for research.

Acquisition information

Gift of James Somers Smith, 1950.

Preferred citation

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The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Processing note

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Box and folder listing

Series 1. James Somers Smith a. Correspondence

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Incoming	1813-1818	1	1
Incoming	1819-1820	1	2
Incoming	1820-1821	1	3
Incoming	1821-1822	1	4
Incoming	1823	1	5
Incoming	1828	1	6
Incoming	1826-1831	1	7
Incoming	1832-1833	1	8
Incoming	1834	1	9
Incoming	1835-1840	1	10
Incoming	1840-1887, n.d.	1	11
Outgoing	1815-1820	1	12
Outgoing	1820-1823	1	13
Outgoing	1827-1841	1	14
Talbot Hamilton, incoming	1806-1812	1	15
Talbot Hamilton, incoming	1814-1819	1	16
Talbot Hamilton, outgoing	1816-1819	1	17
Sarah Bunner to James Somers Smith	1810	1	18
Sarah Bunner to James Somers Smith	1811	1	19
Sarah Bunner to James Somers Smith	1812-1814	2	1
James Somers Smith to Sarah Bunner	1810	2	2
James Somers Smith to Sarah Bunner	1811	2	3
James Somers Smith to Sarah Bunner	1812-1819	2	4
Miscellaneous incoming letters	1865-1887, n.d.	2	5
Miscellaneous outgoing letters	1869-1885	2	6

Series 1. James Somers Smith b. Financial

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Receipts, bills, statements	1812-1841	2	7
Receipts	1820	2	8
Account Statements	1817-1823	2	9

Stocks	1817-1825	2	10
Land sales & miscellaneous land matters	1816-1836	2	11
Mortgages	1789-1813	2	12
Indentures	1814-1846	2	13
Bonds	1789-1848	2	14
Receipt book	1803-1820	Vol.	1
Receipt book No. 2	1820-1840	Vol.	2
Items removed from	1820-1840	2	15
Francis Gurney receipt book	1815-1824	Vol.	3
Items removed from vol.	1815	2	16
Account book for ground rent at 2 nd and Noble Streets	1831-1840	2	17
Pennsylvania & New Jersey Company (notice to stockholders)	1821	2	18
Insurance information for paintings of James Earle	1818	24	18
Sales, Talbot Hamilton	1811-1814	2	19
Bills, Talbot Hamilton	1804-1811	2	20
Bills, Talbot Hamilton	1812-1818	2	21
Account of stocks, Talbot Hamilton	1805-1814	2	22
Receipts, Talbot Hamilton	1803-1813	2	23
Sarah Bunner financials	1812-1817	2	24
Bond, Sarah Bunner	1809-1817	2	25
Estate of Mary Mitchell, account statement	1813-1819	2	26
Mary Mitchell financials	1791-1813	2	27
Miscellaneous papers	1823-1872	2	28

Series 1. James Somers Smith c. Legal

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
<i>Enterprise</i> case, correspondence	June-December 1814	2	29
<i>Enterprise</i> case, correspondence	December 1814-May 1818	2	30
<i>Enterprise</i> case, correspondence	March 1819-January 1863	2	31
<i>Enterprise</i> case, depositions	1814-1815	2	32
<i>Enterprise</i> case, affidavits	1814-1815	2	33
<i>Enterprise</i> case, deposition & affidavit	1814-1815	2	34
<i>Enterprise</i> case, depositions	1815	2	35
<i>Enterprise</i> case, depositions	1815-1817	2	36
<i>Enterprise</i> case, cargo	1820	3	1

<i>Enterprise</i> case, miscellaneous court papers	1815-1820	3	2
<i>Enterprise</i> case, miscellaneous court papers	1821-1862	3	3
<i>Enterprise</i> case, George Kinghorn	1816	24	1
Deeds	1774-1812		FF 1
Agreements	1811-1877	3	4
Wills, James Smith & Mary Mitchell	1803-1844	3	5
Estate papers of James Somers Smith	1861-1873	3	6
Estate papers of James Somers Smith	1869-1871	3	7
Estate papers of Lydia Smith	1863-1871	3	8
Wills, Daniel Smith & Talbot Hamilton	1818-1835	3	9
Matthias Aspden, estate case & family tree	1828, n.d.	3	10
Aspden family information	1834	3	11
Powers of attorney	1803-1875	3	12
Hypolite Boudereau v. Charles Montgomery (copy of documents)	1819	3	13-16
Family tree to accompany Boudereau v. Montgomery	n.d.		FF 2
Letters on abuse and misuses in the management of the PA Railroad	1880	3	17
Miscellaneous	1789-1827	3	18
Miscellaneous	1820	3	19
Miscellaneous	1866-1869, n.d.	3	20

Series 1. James Somers Smith d. Miscellaneous

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Journal entry of trip with Samuel Fisher & Polly Pierson (author unknow)	1765	3	21
Protest of interment law	February 1, 1850	3	22
Map of Green Branch, Cape May, New Jersey	1886		FF 3
Metal stencils	n.d.	3	23

Series 2. Richard Rundle Smith a. Correspondence

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Incoming	1842-1843	3	24
Incoming	1843-1845	3	25
Incoming	1845-1846	4	1
Incoming	1846-1849	4	2
Incoming	1849	4	3
Incoming	1849	4	4
Incoming	1849	4	5
Incoming	1849	4	6
Incoming	1850-1851	4	7
Incoming	1851-1852	4	8
Incoming	1852	4	9
Incoming	1854-1855	4	10
Incoming	1855-1856	4	11
Incoming	1857-1860	4	12
Incoming	1861-1866	4	13
Incoming	1866-1870	4	14
Incoming	1872-1874	4	15
Incoming	1874-1882	4	16
Incoming	1883-1889	4	17
Incoming	n.d.	4	18
Outgoing	1842-1848	4	19
Outgoing	1848	4	20
Outgoing	1848	4	21
Outgoing	1848	4	22
Outgoing	1848-1849	4	23
Outgoing	1849	4	24
Outgoing	1850-1889, n.d.	4	25
Miscellaneous Smith family correspondence	1872-1885	4	26

Series 2. Richard Rundle Smith b. Financial

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Receipt book	1839-1849	Vol.	4
Receipt book	1849-1891	Vol.	5
Receipt book	1862-1871	Vol.	6
Receipts and bills	1851-1881	5	1
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company, statements of expenses	1862-1880	5	2

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company, statements of expenses	1878-1879	5	3
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company, leasing records	1862-1879	5	4
Mortgages	1865	5	5
Mortgage	April 14, 1877	5	6
Bonds	1846-1876	5	7
Miscellaneous land matters	1821-1873	5	8
Miscellaneous	1878-1884, n.d.	5	9

Series 2. Richard Rundle Smith c. Legal

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Will, Frances Lardner	1884	5	10
Will, Frances Lardner	1884	5	11
Estate papers of Frances Lardner	1882	5	12
Estate papers of Frances Lardner	1882-1884	5	13
Estate papers of Frances Lardner	1884	5	14
Frances Lardner estate inventory	1883-1884	5	15
Margaret Lardner estate financials	1881	5	16
Margaret & Frances Lardner inventory	1881-1887	5	17
Bills & receipts, Margaret Lardner Estate	1881	5	18
Francis Lardner land sale poster	April 11, 1883	5	19
Will, Oscar Thompson	1888	5	20
Oscar Thompson, stock certificates	1849-1866	5	21
Oscar Thompson, stock certificates	1850-1866	5	22
Thomas Boyd for the estate of Jacob Witmer	1870	5	23
Thomas Boyd for the estate of Sarah A. Witmer	1870-1872	5	24
Estate of Sarah A. Witmer, IRS papers	1869-1870	5	25
Thomas Boyd for the estate of G.J. Bolton	1879-1880	5	26
Estate of George G. Evans	1862	5	27
James Lyle v. Steamer <i>Conestoga</i>	1850	5	28
James Lyle v. Steamer <i>Conestoga</i>	1851	5	29
James Lyle v. Steamer <i>Conestoga</i>	1851	5	30
William Brown Building & Loan case	1882	5	31
Court records	1864-1869	5	32
Miscellaneous	1848-1850	5	33
Miscellaneous	1850-1878	5	34

Deed (George G. Evans → Richard Rundle Smith)	1861	24	2
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Series 2. Richard Rundle Smith d. Miscellaneous

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
28 th Report of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company	February 10, 1879	5	35
House of Representatives papers	1849-1854	5	36
Chain of title, Windmill Island land	1840	5	37
Windmill Island ephemera	1849-1852	5	38
Ephemera	1845-1883	5	39
Class rankings [University of Pennsylvania]	1831-1832		FF 4

Series 3. Robert Waln a. Correspondence

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Incoming	1799-1819	6	1
Incoming	1819	6	2-11
Incoming	1819-1820	6	12
Incoming	1820	6	13-17
Incoming	1821	6	18-20
Incoming	1822	6	21-22
Incoming	1823-1828	6	23
Incoming	1829-1844, n.d.	6	24
Large and Waln, incoming	1819-1830	7	1-6
Benjamin Morgan, incoming	1803-1819	7	7
Benjamin Morgan & John C. Smith, incoming	1819-1820	7	8
Benjamin Morgan & John C. Smith	1820	7	9
Benjamin Morgan & John C. Smith	1820-1821	7	10
Benjamin Morgan & John C. Smith	1821	7	11
Benjamin Morgan & John C. Smith	1822	7	12
Benjamin Morgan & John C. Smith, incoming	1823	7	13
Benjamin Morgan, incoming	1824-1827	7	14
Benjamin Morgan, incoming	1828	7	15
Benjamin Morgan, incoming	1831-1833	7	16
Benjamin Morgan, incoming	1834-1836	7	17
Benjamin Morgan & John C. Smith, incoming	1836	7	18
Benjamin Morgan & John C. Smith, incoming	1837-1839	7	19

Benjamin Morgan, incoming	1839-1851, n.d.	7	20
Outgoing	1816-1819	7	21
Outgoing	1819	7	22
Outgoing	1819	7	23
Outgoing	1819	7	24
Outgoing	1819	7	25
Outgoing	1820	7	26
Outgoing	1820	7	27
Outgoing	1820	7	28
Outgoing	1820	8	1
Outgoing	1820	8	2
Outgoing	1821	8	3
Outgoing	1821-1822	8	4
Outgoing	1822	8	5
Outgoing	1822-1823	8	6
Outgoing	1823-1826	8	7
Large and Walsh, outgoing	1819	8	8
Benjamin Morgan & John C. Smith, outgoing	1820-1844	8	9

Series 3. Robert Walsh b. Financial

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Bills	1794-1840	8	10-25
Bill and expenses (Large & Walsh)	1814-1819	8	26
Daybook	September 1819	8	27
Account statements	1776-1840, n.d.	8;9	28-39; 1-5
Balance sheets	1808-1809	9	6
Balance sheets	1811-1814	9	7
Balance sheets	1815-1817	9	8
Balance sheets	n.d.	9	9
Account book	1819-1829	9	10
Pocket ledger	1819-1857	9	11
Items removed from previous pocket ledger	1819-1857	9	12
Receipt book	1785-1800	Vol.	7
Receipt book	1810-1819	Vol.	8
Receipt book (Robert Walsh estate)	1819-1821	Vol.	9
Pocket ledger No.1 (Large & Walsh)	1817-1818	Vol.	10
Pocket ledger (Large & Walsh)	1817-1820	Vol.	11
Items removed from vol. 11	1817-1820	9	13
Large & Walsh bank book	1817-1818	9	14
Expense book	1818-1819	9	15

Receipts	1793-1837	9	16-32
Debt information	1819	10	1
Debt information	1819-1820	10	2
Account statement, Smith & Morgan for the estate of Robert Walsh	n.d.	10	3
Bills of exchange, incoming	1784-1819	10	4-7
Bills of exchange, outgoing	1797-1824	10	8
Miscellaneous bills of exchange	1799-1816	10	9
Sales	1817-1818	10	10-12
Sales	May-July 1819	24	3
Bonds	1777-1794	10	13
Bonds	1794-1807	10	14
Bonds	1807-1812	10	15
Bonds	1812	10	16
Bonds	1812-1818	10	17
Bonds	1819-1829	10	18
Agreements	1795-1806	10	19
Agreements	1819-1843	10	20
Protests	1791-1796	10	21
Protests	1796-1797	10	22
Protests	1797-1801	10	23
Protests	1802-1811	10	24
Protests	1812	10	25
Protests	1816-1819	10	26
Invoices	1813-1819	10	27
Shipping papers	1818-1819	10	28
Shipping papers	1819-1821	10	29
Stock certificates, Benjamin Morgan & Jesse Walsh	1804	10	30
Assets of Benjamin Morgan	1831-1841	10	31-32
Assets of Ann & Susan Morgan	1819	10	33
Appraisal of William B. Israel's assets	1819	10	34
Indentures	1779	10	35
Assignments (transfers)	1819-1834	10	36
Financial correspondence	1775-1838	11	1
Banking ephemera	1821-1831	11	2
Miscellaneous	1820-1827	11	3

Series 3. Robert Walsh c. Legal

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Powers of attorney	1796-1838	11	4

Wills, Jesse Waln & Phebe Pemberton	1812	11	5
Wills, Isaac Cathrall & Nicholas Waln	1819-1828	11	6
Wills, Thomas & Benjamin Morgan	1788-1851	11	7
Will, Benjamin Morgan	1846	11	8
George Harrison v. Sarah & William Waln & estate information	1819	11	9
United States v. Robert Waln & John Large	1833	11	10
Eagle factory notes	November 26, 1819	11	11
Agreement between Robert Waln, John Large, James Large, & Lewis Waln	February 5, 1818	11	12
Miscellaneous papers	1783-1829	11	13-19
Jones, et al. v. Benjamin Morgan (land at Spruce Street)	1830-1832	24	4

Series 3. Robert Waln d. Land

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Real estate	1819	11	20
Land taxes, Potter County	1836-1838	11	21
Land taxes, Eulalia, Wharton, & Potter counties	1821-1827	11	22
Land sales & holdings	1798-1821	11	23
Land sales & holdings	1821-1824	11	24
Land sales	1830-1839	11	25
Miscellaneous land matters	1833-1835	11	26
Deed, Nicholas Waln → Sarah Waln	July 22, 1819	11	27
Deeds	1741-1822		FF 18
Deed and covenant	1819-1845	24	5
Miscellaneous deeds & land values	n.d.	11	28
Mortgages	1795-1819	11	29
Mortgages	1797-1819	11	30
Mortgages	1798	11	31
Mortgage	1811-1824	11	32
Mortgages	1815-1822	11	33
Releases	1797-1819	11	34
Releases	1819	11	35
Releases	1819-1821	11	36
Map of land in Oxford Township	n.d.	11	37
Land drafts	1754-1798	11	38

Drafts for land of Robert Waln & Mary Bartholomew	September 1770-March 1779	11	39
Map of Pine Creek Company Land	October 24, 1832		FF 5

Series 4. Lewis Waln a. Correspondence

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Incoming	1819-1832	12	1-24
Incoming	1833-1847	13	1-27
Incoming	1844-1861, n.d.	14	1-12
Incoming, "The Duties of Citizenship" by. M. Russell Thayer	1863	14	13
Outgoing	January 1820-January 1832	14	14
Outgoing	February 1832-March 1862	14	15
Eagle Factory Letterbook	1820-1849	Vol.	21
David E. Wilson → Large & Waln	March-November 1819	14	16-20
David E. Wilson → Lewis Waln	November 1819-February 1821	14	21-26
David E. Wilson, incoming	June 1819-December 1821	14	27-31

Series 4. Lewis Waln b. Financial

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Account statements	1819-1854	15	1-17
Receipts	1819-1858	15	18-21
Mortgage	1854	15	22
Bonds	1835-1836	15	23
Bonds	1842-1854	15	24
Philadelphia bank book	1850-1859	15	25
Check book	1837-1838	15	26
Check book	1838-1842	Vol.	12
Check book	1843-1847	Vol.	13
Check book	1848-1852	Vol.	14
Check book	1852-1858	Vol.	15
Bills	1817-1860, n.d.	16-17	1-28; 1-32
Bills of exchange	1822-1842	18	1-16
Factory financials & stock information	1820-1843	18	17-25
Invoices	1835-1843	18	26-29

Sales	1820-1824	18	30
Stock information (shares)	1831-1843	18	31
Memoranda	1837-1838	19	1
Memoranda	1842-1848	19	2
Memoranda	1849-1853	19	3
Memoranda	1854-1855	19	4
Eagle Factory memoranda	1821-1843	19	5
Receipt book	1825-1837	Vol.	16
Receipt book	1849-1863	Vol.	17
Indentures	1820-1849	19	6
Indentures (Benners & Howell)	1822-1823	19	7
Benner and Howell financials	1822-1825	19	8-9
Report of the Committee of Investigation Appointed at the Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States	January 4, 1841	19	10

Series 4. Lewis Walsh c. Legal

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Powers of attorney	1822-1841	19	11
Act of Incorporation, Bank of the United States	1838	19	12
Deed	1837	19	13
Deeds and mortgage	1823-1838		FF 6
Benners and Howell conveyances	1823-1825	19	14
Court examinations	1849-1854	19	15
Miscellaneous papers	1820-1854, n.d.	19	16-19
Agreements	1822-1823	24	6

Series 5. Miscellaneous a. Correspondence

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Casimir Wilhelm von Scholten to Don Manuel Guevara	August 5, 1807	19	20
Correspondence	1789-1797	19	21
Correspondence	1804-1816	19	22
Correspondence	1817-1818	19	23
Correspondence	1819	20	1
Correspondence	1820	20	2
Correspondence	1821	20	3
Correspondence	1822-1825	20	4
Correspondence	1826-1828	20	5
Correspondence	1829-1831	20	6

Correspondence	1832-1836	20	7
Correspondence	1837-1849	20	8
Correspondence	1850-1883, n.d.	20	9
Miscellaneous envelopes	n.d.	20	10

Series 5. Miscellaneous b. Financial

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Bills and Bills of exchange	1796-1865	20	11
Bill of exchange, obligations, & receipts	1760-1865	20	12
Receipts	1798-1880	20	13
Bonds	1774-1812	20	14
Bonds	1832-1856	20	15
Indentures	1818-1839	20	16
Stocks of Samuel J. Christian	1849-1869	20	17
Stocks	1804-1873	20	18
Cash/Expense book	1787-1789	20	19
Business associates' ratings	n.d.	20	20
Protests	1799-1817	20	21
Liverpool & London & Globe Fire Insurance Co. Ephemera	1873-1875	20	22
Miscellaneous financials	1778-1867	20; 21	23-24; 1-14
Receipt book, Benjamin Fuller	August 7, 1786- December 19, 1794	Vol.	18
Receipt book, Samuel Richards	1783-1793	Vol.	19
Receipt book, Samuel Broom & Company/Thomas Longhead	1824-1828	Vol.	20
Shipping insurance for cargo of George Wildes & Co. (London to Philadelphia)	January 25. 1828	24	7
Shipping papers of Samuel Stokemann	June 12, 1807	24	8-9
Bankruptcy commission	1803		FF 7

Series 5. Miscellaneous c. Legal

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Powers of Attorney	1801-1823	21	15
Assignment (J.W. Seaver to Samuel Grant & Dexter Stone)	March 17, 1832	21	16
Agreements	1789-1805	21	17
Agreements	1816-1842	21	18
Agreements	1843-1879	21	19

Bills of complaint and answer	1865-1870	21	20
Releases	1789-1856	21	21
Wills	1722-1796	21	22
Will, John Laurence & indenture, E. Pennington & H. Laurence	1790; 1830	21	23
Will of Harriet R. Palmer	February 16, 1881	21	24
Court examinations	1816-1824	21	25
Assignments (legal)	1810-1832	21	26
Testimonies and depositions	1790-1823	21	27
Court dockets	1782-1827	21	28
Court dockets	1828-1831, n.d.	21	29
Court cases	1831-1878	21	30
An Act to Incorporate the Attleborough Railroad Company	1872	21	31
Schuylkill Point Meadowland (act of owners)	1761-1831	21	32
John B. Heyl v. Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad & Southwark Railroad Companies	1863-1865	22	1
Greves v. National Railway (court records)	March 1878	22	2
Sellers v. National Railway Company, bill of complaint	1879	22	3
R.C. McMurtrie v. the Bank of the United States, response to bill of complaint	c. 1841	22	4
Cyrus J. Good et al. v. Robert G. White et al.	December 3, 1866	22	5
Trade Regulation Proposal, D. Barclay & Sons	n.d.	22	6
Legal papers	1763-1884, n.d.	22	7-32
An Act for the Government & Regulation for the Seamen of Merchants' Service	1790-1811	24	10

Series 5. Miscellaneous d. Land

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Land holdings for mortgage statement	July 6, 1816	23	1
Captain Samuel Murdoch, land matters	1824-1826	23	2
Mortgages	1783-1865	23	3-8
Deeds	1747-1874	23	9-10

Deeds	1741-1792		FF 8
Deeds	1755-1799		FF 9
Deeds	1810-1847		FF 10
Deeds and patents	1812-1851		FF 11
Deeds	1746-1816		FF 12
Deeds	1817-1851		FF 13
Deeds	1752-1832		FF 14
Deeds	1783-1838	24	11
Deeds	1788-1843	24	12
Deeds	1849-1864	24	13
Deed, William White → Alonzo Robb	1849	24	14
Deeds and land sales	1739-1821	23	11
Deeds and land sales	1794-1854	23	12
Land sale announcement	1791	23	13
Patent (Walnut Street lots)	1782	23	14
Land drafts and miscellaneous	1856-1867, n.d.	23	15
Title for Philadelphia Cemetery	January 16, 1851	23	16
Land survey	n.d.		FF 15
Land Sale, Thomas Wilson to Simeon Brown	April 27, 1836	24	15

Series 5. Miscellaneous e. Ephemera, etc.

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Ephemera	1821-1884	23	17
Ephemera and newspapers	1825-1855, n.d.	23	18
Newspaper article	May 8, 1849	23	19
Papers	n.d.	23	20
Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch	December 14, 1862		FF 16
Argus of Western America, vol. 20	February 28, 1827		FF 17
The National Gazette Literary Register	March 8, 1831	24	16
Military commission of Daniel Smith	August 27, 1793	24	17
Extract from meeting of Philadelphia Contributionship	August 18, 1875	23	21