



The Historical
Society of
Pennsylvania

Collection 2080

**C. Schrack & Co.
Records**

1820-1930

3 boxes, 287 vols., 54 lin. feet

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Abstract

Christian Schrack established C. Schrack & Co., America's oldest varnish manufacturers, in 1816 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Over the next thirty-five years, Schrack manufactured and sold many goods, including varnish and paint products, to customers across the United States. After Christian Schrack's death in 1854, his former apprentice Joseph Stulb managed the business for more than forty years and expanded the product line and reach of the company. Upon his death in 1898, his two sons, Edwin Hutter Stulb and Joseph S. Stulb, oversaw the firm's operations. Edwin purchased his brother's shares in the company in 1911, making him the sole owner, and Edwin led the company until his death in 1920. At this point, his sons Joseph R. and Edwin Jr. became the third generation of Stulbs to manage C. Schrack & Co.

This collection consists of outgoing correspondence, order and sales books, account books, and other miscellaneous volumes. The records trace the daily financial practices of C. Schrack & Co. and its transformation from a small-scale business operating from Christian Schrack's home into a family run company with international customers and stores and factories located in Philadelphia and Camden. The account books and letterbooks also offer insight into different facets of the management's business relationships, including payment of bills and product orders. Occasionally, the letterbooks allude to the personal lives of the managers of C. Schrack & Co.

Background Note

Christian Schrack, founder of the oldest varnish company in America, was born about 1790 in Pennsylvania. Little is known about the Schrack family, except that Christian had a wife named Catharine and, they were the parents of at least three children. The most is known about his daughter Sarah, who was born in 1811. She married Davis Pearson in 1831 and died in 1845. Christian also had at least one other daughter and son, whose names are unknown. Christian Schrack, probably a grandchild born to his son, was born in 1840 and employed by the company in the late nineteenth century. Welling Schrack was born in 1829 and was also an employee of C. Schrack & Co. for most of the nineteenth century, but his relationship to Christian is unclear.

By his early twenties, Christian Schrack had established himself in Philadelphia as a premier carriage maker. His business interests changed as people began to admire the high quality of the varnish applied to his carriages, and in 1816 he opened C. Schrack & Co. Previously, carriage makers mixed their own varnishes and paints, but C. Schrack & Co. was able to do the work for them and provided them with high quality products. The company's entry in the *Philadelphia City Directory* echoed its small beginnings: "Christian Schrack, coach painter, oil and colour store, 80 North 4th Street." Schrack ran the store from the house on North 4th Street and another house at 317 Branch Street served as a manufacturing plant with a horse on a treadmill powering the machinery.

The demand for Schrack's varnishes, paint, lacquer, turpentine, whiting and other related products grew as did his customer list, which included George Wetherill & Bros., the Philadelphia Prison, and various churches. He soon recognized the need to expand his operations and he enlisted the aid of an apprentice, Joseph Stulb, in 1831. Stulb was born in 1822 and emigrated from Germany shortly thereafter. While he was employed at C. Schrack & Co., he married Mary Ann and together they produced seven children, two of whom would play key roles in C. Schrack & Co. Schrack financed Stulb's "instruction at night school," which led to his new position in 1848 – junior partner.

Over the next fourteen years, Christian Schrack continued to perfect his varnish formula and to develop his business, expanding its reach into the Midwest and Northeast sections of the United States and Canada by the 1840s. The uses for Schrack's products evolved, as customers began to apply varnishes and paints to the interior and exterior of buildings and railroad cars. In the meantime, he passed his business experience and knowledge along to Stulb. Christian Schrack died on February 7, 1854, and left his company in the hands of Joseph Stulb, who officially purchased C. Schrack & Co. As the new head of C. Schrack & Co., Stulb would carry on the work of his mentor and bring about important changes in the company.

With firm members Samuel K. Felton, Alfred Stulb, and Welling Schrack, hired in the decades leading up to Schrack's death, and eight to fifteen salesmen and laborers, C. Schrack & Co. opened new operational locations. In 1852, the company had commenced renovations on their store and factory at 80 North 4th Street and Branch Street, replacing the rudimentary horse-powered plant with an up-to-date steam engine and color grinding plant. With a new look also came a new address as 80-82 North 4th Street was renumbered 152-158 North 4th Street. A factory was also added at 28th Street and Girard Avenue in 1860. These two locations joined the "stable" property at Dilwyn Street, spreading C. Schrack & Co. throughout the city. For the next hundred years, C. Schrack & Co. called 152 North 4th Street its home, with a Stulb family member at its helm.

As the northern and southern states faced each other on the battlefields of the Civil War, the business of C. Schrack & Co. prospered. While the company remained faithful to their original paint and varnish formulas, their merchandise list increased as they began to offer window glass, palette knives and imported goods from Europe. Yet, the "national Affair" that threatened to destroy the union was accompanied by inflation and fewer daily sales. At this crucial time, Townsend Willits, a former clerk in the store,

became a member of the firm. As a clerk, he handled the correspondence between the company, their customers, and their suppliers. In 1865, as Willits achieved a higher position in the firm, Samuel Felton left to open a new varnish business with Conrad Rau and Edward Sibley. Yet Felton's connection to C. Schrack & Co. did not end and Felton, Rau, Sibley, & Co. maintained a business relationship with C. Schrack & Co. into the twentieth century.

The management of C. Schrack & Co. also took part in many religious and civic activities in Philadelphia. Townsend Willits was a vestryman at St. Matthew Lutheran Church, which Christian Schrack and the Stulb family also attended. Also, Christian Schrack donated funds to aid in the construction of St. Matthew Church at 4th and New Streets in 1828. Religious institutions were not the only societies to which the firm members donated their time and money. Throughout the 1870s, Willits was treasurer of the Board of Trustees for the Northern Home for Friendless Children, which many orphans of the Civil War called their home in the nineteenth century.

During the 1870s and 1880s, Joseph Stulb, Welling Schrack, and Townsend Willits led the firm, during which time it experienced three turning points. Just as the company began to expand into Europe and other parts of the United States, it suffered a severe financial loss due to the "burning of the varnish factory." July of 1870 saw the destruction of the factory building that they had established at Girard Avenue just ten years earlier. After the fire, C. Schrack & Co. relocated some of their manufacturing operations across the Delaware River at 15th and Mickle Streets in Camden, New Jersey, and sent Welling Schrack to oversee this branch of the business. Meanwhile, twenty-four year-old Edwin Hutter Stulb, Joseph Stulb's eldest son, joined the firm and became the second generation of varnish manufacturers in the Stulb family. Edwin was older brother to Joseph S., Theodore, Robert, Catherine, Emily, and Mary, and was named after Edwin Hutter, the pastor of St. Matthew Lutheran Church, co-founder of the Northern Home and a close friend of the company.

By the end of the nineteenth century, two generations of Stulbs ran C. Schrack & Co. and the number of Stulbs on the firm's payroll soon grew. In 1895, both Joseph S. Stulb and his brother Theodore joined their father and brother in the varnish manufacturing business. Joseph S. entered the business in the 1890s, while Theodore had held a sales position at 152 North 4th Street since 1875. Shortly thereafter, the Stulb family and C. Schrack & Co. experienced a loss when Joseph Stulb, head of the firm for over forty years and apprentice to the founder of the company, "died suddenly of heart failure November 23, 1898." After his death, his sons Edwin H. and Joseph S. ascended to the top ranks of the firm and Theodore left to pursue other interests. Less than a year after the death of the eldest Stulb, C. Schrack & Co. experienced its second fire, this time at its Camden location. An explosion occurred in the early days of August 1899, killing one employee, Henry Upjohn. Joseph S. Stulb was present at the fire and Christian Schrack Jr. tried to save Upjohn by pulling him from the fire. The loss was estimated to be 50,000 gallons of varnish and \$25,000, but the company had no insurance. Following the fire, the firm faced economic hard times as they wrote letters to customers explaining their "dire financial situation" and asking for bill payments on open accounts.

The Stulb brothers and their sales and labor force of about a dozen men carried the work of the company, which was becoming as famous for its paint as it was for its varnish, into the twentieth century. Manufacturing operations remained in Philadelphia and Camden, where new factories were built at 15th and Federal Streets and 15th and Carman Streets. Lit Bros., John Wanamaker, and the Winnipeg Piano Co. joined C. Schrack & Co.'s customer list, which continued to expand. With the production of automobiles in the early twentieth century, customers found a new application for C. Schrack & Co.'s varnish. In 1911, Edwin H. and Joseph S. Stulb decided to "mutually dissolve their partnership" and, with the purchase of his brother's shares, Edwin became the sole owner of C. Schrack & Co. In turn, a new generation of firm members emerged as John Dexter, J.M. Nyce and Joseph Hutton replaced the older generation of Townsend Willits and Welling Schrack. C. Schrack & Co. maintained a healthy business, domestically and abroad, well into the first quarter of the century and the Stulb family reaped the economic benefits.

On September 2, 1920, Edwin H. Stulb passed away and his will gave his sons with wife Ada Reichert, Joseph R. and Edwin Jr., equal shares in the firm. Stulb's sons worked under their father in the years preceding his death and they became the third generation of Stulbs to own C. Schrack & Co. Joseph R. Stulb was a graduate of Germantown Academy, a Freemason and a member of both the Union League and the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. As of 1933, he and Edwin Jr. controlled the company and the main operations remained at North 4th Street until 1945. At some point after 1945, the building at 152 North 4th Street was demolished and the Stulb family relocated the business to Fort Washington, Pennsylvania. In 2004 under the name Old Village Paints, a fifth generation of Stulbs continues to manufacture paints and varnishes, mostly for homeowners interested in making their eighteenth or nineteenth century dwellings historically accurate. While the paint has been altered to meet current safety codes, it is similar to the product that gave Schrack & Co. its superior reputation in the nineteenth century.

Scope & Content

The volumes in this collection date from 1820 until 1933, covering most of the years that C. Schrack & Co. was in existence. For the most part, the volumes do not deal with the personal aspects of the company or its workers, but instead focuses on their financial dealings and company operations. The volumes are divided into three series according to use. The *outgoing correspondence* consists of letters written by C. Schrack & Co., the *orders and sales* trace customers' requests for and purchases of C. Schrack & Co. products, and the *account books* are concerned with the company's bookkeeping and the balancing of financial records. The main difference between the *orders and sales* and the *account books* is that the former focuses less on financial information, like prices. The volumes are in chronological order and the series contain few gaps in years.

The company's *outgoing correspondence* (1845-1915) is composed of copies of outgoing letters bound into several books, which demonstrate C. Schrack & Co. attention to customer satisfaction. The majority of the letters responded to product complaints, the checking of a customer's credit, and bill payments. Many of the responses to product

complaints demonstrated not only the company's confidence as a manufacturer of the "best goods," but also its helpfulness, since many of the letters included detailed instructions for use of the products. The letterbooks contain little personal correspondence with the exception of a series of letters written by Townsend Willits to family in Nebraska regarding his brother's precarious financial situation.

The *order and sales* (1839-1907) books offer lists of customers and businesses with which C. Schrack & Co. had dealings. These books mainly consist of customer names, products, shipping orders, and the names of C. Schrack & Co. employees, who were mostly salesmen involved in the different purchases.

The largest part of the collection is the series of *account books* (1820-1933), which were devoted to daily and monthly business transactions and the balancing of profits, losses, and expenses. The account books consist of seven subseries: *ledgers*, *journals*, *daybooks*, *receipt books*, *cashbooks*, *stock books*, and *miscellaneous* volumes. "Philadelphia" is written at the top of each page in many of these volumes, suggesting that these records were kept separate from ones that may have existed in Camden. One volume of interest in this series is the *R.G. Dun Mercantile Agency Reference Book*, which is the only volume which was not written by the company. C. Schrack & Co. purchased this book as a guide for their business operations. The account books mostly contain financial information, with the daybooks, receipt books, and cashbooks offering the most information. Several daybooks, in which transactions were recorded throughout the day, include interesting notes and pasted newspaper inserts concerning inventions and businesses of interest to the company. These impromptu notes shed more light on the day-to-day operations of the company. The receipt books, especially the personal receipt book, reveal two interesting pieces of information: Joseph Stulb's tuition payments for night school and personal purchases made by Christian Schrack. The cashbooks contain more detailed information such as full employee lists, payments made to different estates, and the personal expenses of firm members. These three subseries, as well as the *outgoing correspondence*, present a detailed picture of C. Schrack & Co, its operations, and its employees.

Overview of arrangement

Series I	Outgoing correspondence, 1845-1915	16 vols., 4 folders
Series II	Orders and sales, 1839-1907	59 vols., 13 folders
Series III	Account books, 1820-1933	212 vols., 83 folders
	a. Ledgers, 1820-1911	64 vols., 27 folders
	b. Journals, 1835-1930	10 vols., 5 folders
	c. Daybooks, 1823-1853	27 vols., 17 folders
	d. Receipt books, 1827-1902	26 vols., 5 folders
	e. Cashbooks, 1851-1932	44 vols., 7 folders
	f. Stock books, 1838-1920	30 vols., 17 folders
	g. Miscellaneous, 1827-1928	11 vols., 5 folders

Series description

Series 1. Outgoing correspondence, 1845-1915 (vol. 1-16)

The outgoing correspondence of C. Schrack & Co. consists of copies of the company's letters in letterbooks arranged by date. The letters cover a period of time from 1845 until 1915, excluding the years between 1877 and 1887. The letters fall within the years that Joseph Stulb Sr. headed C. Schrack & Co. For the most part, they document requests for bill payments, the company's requests for merchandise, and business proposals to other firms. The authors signed the letters "C. Schrack & Co." with the surname of the firm member often written below the company signature. Townsend Willits' and John Dexter's signatures appear at the bottom of most of the letters. Joseph Stulb Sr. authored several letters, but only those concerning special situations or important clients. One such matter was checking the references of potential customers, which was of great importance to the firm. On January 3, 1885, Stulb wrote to a potential customer telling him that his "references are unsatisfactory" and Stulb would not sell to him. Of particular note is the lack of letters concerning the fire that destroyed two factories in 1870 and 1899. The firm only wrote three letters even remotely addressing the fires and vaguely spoke of their "dire" financial situation due to the fires. There are even fewer letters concerning the deaths of Christian Schrack and Joseph Stulb Sr. The firm penned about three letters addressing Stulb's death, mostly as a way to "close up old accounts" and there are no letters in this series noting Christian's death.

The letters trace the growth of the business as well. C. Schrack & Co. kept a correspondence with customers overseas, including Million, Guet & Co., a carriage and automobile manufacturer in Paris, France, to whom they offered free samples of varnish in hopes of selling the product in France. Their confidence in their growing reputation was evident in another letter when the firm wrote "we have been in business since 1816 and we think we know how to make varnish, that will suit the painter." The firm members actively pursued company expansion as Edwin H. Stulb wrote to his son Joseph R., who wished to open a company branch in Boston, that he did not think it was a good idea and that he would consult his partner and brother Joseph S. The letters also show the drawbacks of the company's growth, for example, in several letters written about the theft of overseas shipments accomplished "by boring holes in the kegs." C. Schrack & Co. also had difficulty with an employee in 1915 and warned customers that a salesman "has been borrowing money from customers" and neglecting to reimburse them.

Few letters commented on the political climate, especially during the Civil War years. The firm mentioned the "national Affair" sparingly and, following a senate election, an employee lamented the election of the "whisky drunk" and signed the letter "in the bonds of democracy" (volume 5). Seldom family matters were addressed, except in volume 8 when Townsend Willits wrote to his brothers, Horace and William, and nephews, Glenn and Grant, regarding Horace's debt. He sent financial assistance to Horace, who owned a farm in Nebraska. When his brother seemed to be mishandling the money and the crop, Townsend decided to sell the farm, setting aside one-quarter of it for Horace's sons, Glenn and Grant. Joseph Stulb and Willits

also penned several letters regarding affairs of the Board of Trustees for St. Matthew Lutheran Church and the Northern Home for Friendless Children (January 5, 1870, October 2, 1899). At times the letters took a humorous tone as Willits assured a "Mr. Mason" that "all hands are sober" after the festivities celebrating the Fourth of July of 1870 and that he did not drink anything that had a "queer taste." A German phrasebook belonging to "John Felton", who was most likely Samuel Felton's son, was inserted into volume 1.

Series 2. Orders and Sales, 1839-1907 (vol. 17-75)

The order books (1853-1907) record the placement of orders by a customer, usually for delivery. The customer did not necessarily provide payment when he placed the order. Notes in the margin show if the bill was sent, if C. Schrack & Co. received the customer's payment or if the purchase was charged to the account of the customer and the address of the customer was often written next to his name. The purchases are itemized, but the entry usually does not include the purchase total.

The sales books (1853-1890) consist of sales transactions in which C. Schrack & Co. was the seller and the customer the buyer. The clerk made the entry at the time of the sale and sometimes daybook entries drew upon these volumes. The various notations made in each entry include a check for payments received, columns that record the price on left, and the payment of customer on right. Sales within the volume were divided into cash sales and credit sales, which the firm then added together on a monthly basis. Sometimes, on the inside jacket of the volume, an employee took notes. For example, in volume 45, an employee wrote a note regarding "a very good paint mill in Boston" named "Brown's Patent Paint Mill." And in volume 50, the inside jacket said, "Pratt, Whitney, & Co. Hartford, Connecticut inventors of a superior pump" that can pump "liquids of any description."

This series has several petty sales books (1839-1862) as well. These volumes contain the same information as the sales books, except in an abbreviated format. And there is one cash sales volume dated November 1, 1888-May 17, 1890 that calculated strictly daily cash transactions and this information was transferred to the sales book. The sales book combined the cash sales and the credit sales. There is a single invoice book (August 23, 1845-March 5, 1852) in the collection that recorded the sales of C. Schrack & Co. The clerk made a note next to each entry noting if the customer had paid cash or received a grace period for payment. Its content is similar to that of the order books, but it also includes the costs of the purchases and an index. The index had been inserted in the front of the book and it lists merchandise and page numbers. The relationship between the index and the invoice book is unclear.

Series 3. Account Books, 1820-1933 (vol. 76-287)

a. Ledgers, 1820-1911

Consisting of the debits and credits of each customer, the ledgers take the information recorded in daybooks and then arrange it by account. The customers'

debits and credits were listed over a given period of time. At the end of the volume, there is an “open accounts” section listing money that was still owed by each customer. Similar to the sales books, the ledgers have various notes on the inside covers. For example, in volume 80, Schrack pasted newspaper advertisements for his carriage varnish to the last page. Volume 100 has newspaper inserts next to accounts regarding dissolutions of partnerships within these companies.

These informal notes and newspaper clippings in ledger pages reveal much about the company and significant events. In two instances, the papers inserted into ledgers included vital information about the company. A firm member inserted the settlement papers of Townsend Willits and Joseph Stulb into volume 100, itemizing various aspects of the company and investments as they related to Townsend Willits and Stulb’s sons, Edwin H. and Joseph S. Then in volume 103, a newspaper article written about the Camden factory fire was pasted on the first page. It chronicled the death of Schrack employee Henry Upjohn in the fire and also the monetary loss of \$25,000 and 50,000 gallons of varnish. The article noted that a firefighter was injured and that it took two hours to extinguish the fire. Someone wrote “8/4/99” above the article. Indices that accompany the ledgers have been included in this series as well. They are alphabetical listings of accounts and their corresponding page in the ledger.

Petty ledgers are similar to the main ledgers, but have an abbreviated format. The front of the ledgers contain alphabetical listings of accounts with corresponding page numbers. They are different from the regular ledgers, because they dealt with small amounts of money and non-check purchases. Red notations were made when the company received money for the purchase. At the end of the petty ledgers there is a “COD” section and an “open accounts” section. The fourth type of volume in this subseries is the company’s trial balance books (1869-1923). They roughly calculated the daily balances of the company and its customers, which were then carried over to the main ledger. There are two columns, which represent debits and credits, the account’s page number in the ledger, and whether the account has been paid. At the end of the volume there is an open accounts section and information from the petty ledger. The balance entries in volume 130 are out of order and incomplete.

The ledgers date from the early years of the company in the 1820s until 1905 with records occasionally overlapping during the 1860s. Those ledgers that do not have accompanying indices have indices in the front of the volume. The petty ledgers also begin in the early years of the company in 1827 and end in 1911. The years of the petty ledgers overlap at times and contain gaps, which may be due to the informal nature of the records. There is no evidence as to why ledgers in the collection end in 1911, but the bulk of them fall within the years that Joseph Stulb Sr. headed C. Schrack & Co.

b. Journals, 1835-1930

The journals list the business transactions of C. Schrack & Co. each day. With the exception of the first two volumes, they follow an unbroken sequence from 1861 to 1930. C. Schrack & Co.’s journals provide the name of the customer, the

corresponding ledger page, and the debits, and credits of the customer. At the end of each month, the company tallied the total amount of cash received.

Several of these account books contain entries in addition to journal entries. Volume 140 also includes the daybook in the back for August 22, 1845 to September 19, 1845 and the back of the volume includes a customer directory. Volume 138 includes both the journal from May 6, 1852 to June 18, 1853 and the cash book from September 8, 1845 to October 4, 1848. Similarly, many of the journals dated between 1900 and 1930 contain voucher information for many of the company's clients. This information tracked the credits that C. Schrack & Co. awarded customers, such as discounts on merchandise.

c. Daybooks, 1823-1853

These volumes are the most fundamental accounting tool for a business. In these account books, C. Schrack & Co. recorded customer purchases throughout the day, the company's purchases and bill payments, such as Christian Schrack's life insurance payment in 1841. As in previous volumes, an employee occasionally took notes on the jackets of the books, usually the addresses of various customers.

Many of the dates of the volumes overlap, probably due to the nature of daybooks. They were used daily, so they may have become disorganized and, as a result, transferred into another volume. The collection contains no daybooks dated after 1853.

d. Receipt books, 1827-1902

These books contain receipts received by C. Schrack & Co. and they trace the payment of bills and orders of the company. The firms that sent receipts mostly dealt in paint, varnish, and glass manufacturing and appear to be supplying C. Schrack & Co. with raw materials to be used in the manufacturing of their varnish, such as linseed oil. The earlier records were all handwritten, but the later ones were a mix of written and printed receipts that were pasted into the book. By the twentieth century, the firms had standardized their receipts and included addresses and graphics on them to set their firm apart from others. For example, Felton, Sibley and Company used a picture of their building as a trademark on the receipts. These receipt books are arranged by date.

There is one personal receipt book from the years 1841 to 1854 that contains a mix of the business and personal receipts of Christian Schrack, including entries for his daughters' tuition payment and later "funeral expenses" for his daughter (June 1845). While volume 178 includes some personal receipts, it is primarily a collection of business receipts and has been placed with the main receipt books. The freight receipt books have shipping confirmations for merchandise sent by C. Schrack & Co to other states. The companies documented in the receipts include both railroad lines and steam lines, such as the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and Wilmington Steam Freight Line. The receipts also list an inventory of the shipped items. Freight receipt books, separate from the other receipt books, are also arranged by date. Since there were two different types of transportation involved and many different

shipping lines, the years of the books are not exactly sequential. Volume 194 contains only three receipts.

e. Cashbooks, 1851-1932

C. Schrack & Co. used these volumes strictly to track the flow of cash each day by documenting the cash credits and debits of the company. The entries in the books, which include employee wages, some expenses, and cash sales, are arranged by date. Employee expenses in the cashbooks are usually “carfare,” traveling costs, the purchase of a Studebaker in the 1900s. The wage lists show the names of different employees allowing the reader to trace employment within the company. The management, including the Stulbs, Welling Schrack, Townsend Willits, is usually listed at the end of the month and their salaries ranged from \$200 to \$350 per week. The list of the firm members is followed by the names of clerks and salesmen, such as John Dexter, J.M. Nyce, Joseph Hutton, Chris Schrack, and Henry Upjohn, who earned between \$4 and \$25 per week. Also, noted at the end of volume 222 is Edwin H. Stulb’s purchase of the company in 1911, making him the sole owner “trading as C. Schrack and Co.”

Evidence that these books concern cash flows in both Philadelphia and Camden is in volume 232, which has entries for “wages as per wage book, Camden” and “wages as per wage book, Philadelphia.” The volumes are arranged by date, including the Stulb estate cashbook that was created upon the death of Edwin H. Stulb on September 2, 1920. It has been included within the series of regular cashbooks, because volume 229 has a note after the last entry explaining that the records have been carried over to the estate cashbook.

The expense cashbooks (1853-1932) calculated various types of cash payments made by the company, such as wages, directory subscriptions, and traveling costs. The total cash expenses of the company for each day were transferred to the general cashbook and listed daily on the “contra” page. A volume to note is 234, which is a very abbreviated volume and after a few skipped pages has records for 1869-1871 that are similar to that of a regular cashbook. The daily and monthly cash balance (1920-1933) volumes calculated the daily and monthly cash debits and credits of the company. The volumes consolidate the wages, expenses, cash on delivery payments, cash sales, merchandise expenses, and other information from the ledgers and main cashbooks. With regards to layout, the expenses and other balance information have their own columns next to the date.

The cashbooks represent one of the most comprehensive subseries in the collection, because they span from 1845 to 1933 with few gaps and overlapping volumes that can be confined primarily to the 1850s. They are arranged by date and became increasingly organized in the twentieth century.

f. Stock books, 1838-1920

C. Schrack & Co.’s stock books provided an inventory of the products housed in all of the company’s locations. The listing was done either according to location or alphabetically by item. The firm inventoried many locations over the years, including

house cellars, the “store house” at 80 North 4th Street (later 152-158 North 4th Street), the factories on Girard Avenue and in Camden, and the paintworks at 317 Branch Street.

The books contain an inventory of the stock taken in a specific year or set of years. For example, volume 250 includes all of the stock from January to December of 1838. This is the format that all of the volumes follow except if a month is noted. The value per unit and unit quantities were written next to the stock item so that its value could be calculated at the end of the book. The volumes are arranged according to year. There is a volume of loose stock sheets from 1911 to 1920 and there are stock account books as well, in which the entries are arranged by location. The stock account book from 1855 was found in volume 252 and does not include the costs of the different goods, setting it apart from the stock books. A small “notebook” that devotes a few pages to the “implements and materials at Varnish factory on Girard Avenue” and an auxiliary stock account are included in this series.

The stock books and stock accounts are arranged by date, respectively. They span many years, much like the cashbooks, but are more disjointed. It is evident from the years of the volumes that C. Schrack & Co. took inventory of their stock at least every two years.

g. Miscellaneous, 1827-1928

Most of these volumes contain informal records and notations concerning financial aspects of C. Schrack & Co. and there is one reference volume used by the company. The firm kept an alphabetical list of the customers that were given vouchers or discounts on goods purchased from C. Schrack & Co in the voucher index (1923-1927). Cash on delivery payments were recorded in one volume that dates from 1921 to 1925. The volume documents the customer’s name, the date they placed the order, and then the date the cash on delivery payment was made. An employee made notations if an order was paid for, “voided,” “returned,” or “cancelled.”

There are bound volumes of the check stubs (1859-1872) of the company. The stubs note the purchase that was made, the date, and the check number. The stubs from the years 1840-1858 were loosely inserted into volume 277 and may have been a separate volume at one time. The expense books (1827-1837) alphabetically list all firm expenses with the date of the expense next to it. They are fundamentally different from the expense cashbooks, because the expenses in these books are primarily objects, not services, and were not purchased strictly with cash, as were the items and services in the expense cashbooks.

The Mercantile Agency Reference Book from July 1928 is a reference guide that was published annually by R.G. Dun to aid firms in business ventures. The guide includes tradesmen listed according to city and state and provides the reader with a credit rating for the tradesman. C. Schrack & Co. bought this book through a subscription that was listed as an expense in some of the account books and this volume is specifically for Pennsylvania businesses.

Three indices appear in this subseries and are different than the ones that accompany the ledgers. In these volumes, merchandise is listed alphabetically and the volumes are not dated. They have been named "Merchandise A, B, & C" to differentiate them from each other. Lastly, this subseries contains an account book, July 1, 1853 to May 23, 1866. There is no notation identifying what type of record it kept, but its layout is similar to a journal. Every entry says "merchandise to sundries" and they correct previous accounting mistakes.

Separation report

None.

Related materials

Other collections/published works at the library relating to the collection:

A Century or Longer in Business. Philadelphia: Insurance Company of North America, 1922.

Related Collections at other institutions:

C. Schrack & Co. Records, Hagley Museum and Library, Greenville, Del.

C. Schrack & Co. Records, Joseph Downs Collection of Manuscripts and Printed Ephemera The Winterthur Library;, Winterthur Del.

Bibliography

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Subjects

Camden (N.J.) – Commerce – 19th century

Camden (N.J.) – Commerce – 20th century

Camden (N.J.) – Economic Conditions – 19th century

Camden (N.J.) – Economic Conditions – 20th century

Camden (N.J.) – Industries – 19th century

Camden (N.J.) – Industries – 20th century

Camden (N.J.) – Manufactures – 19th century

Camden (N.J.) – Manufactures – 20th century

Carriage and wagon painting – Philadelphia (Pa.) – 19th century

Factories – New Jersey – Camden – 19th century

Factories – New Jersey – Camden – 20th century

Factories – Pennsylvania – 19th century

Factories – Pennsylvania – 20th century

Freight and freightage

Germantown (Philadelphia, Pa.) – Industries – 19th century

Germantown (Philadelphia, Pa.) – Manufactures – 19th century

Hardware industry – Equipment and supplies

Hardware industry – Prices

Hardware industry – Camden (N.J.) – 19th century
Hardware industry – Camden (N.J.) – 20th century
Hardware industry – Philadelphia (Pa.) – 19th century
Hardware industry – Philadelphia (Pa.) – 20th century
Invoices
Japanning
Lacquer and lacquering
Manufacturing industries – Accounting
Manufacturing industries – New Jersey
Manufacturing industries – Pennsylvania
Merchants – Correspondence – 19th century
Merchants – Correspondence – 20th century
Merchants – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Merchants – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 20th century
Merchants – New Jersey – Camden – 19th century
Merchants – New Jersey – Camden – 20th century
Paint industry and trade – Accounting
Paint industry and trade – Employees
Paint industry and trade – New Jersey
Paint industry and trade – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia
Paint industry and trade – Prices
Paint materials
Paint mixing – 19th century
Paint shops – Accounting
Paint shops – Equipment and supplies
Paint shops – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 19th century
Paint shops – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia – 20th century
Paint shops – New Jersey – Camden – 19th century
Paint shops – New Jersey – Camden – 20th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Commerce – 19th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Commerce – 20th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Economic Conditions – 19th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Economic Conditions – 20th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Industries – 19th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Industries – 20th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Manufactures – 19th century
Philadelphia (Pa.) – Manufactures – 20th century
Railroads – Pennsylvania – 19th century
Railroads – Pennsylvania – 20th century
Railroads – Freight
Shipment of goods
Steamboat lines – Pennsylvania – 19th century
United States – History – Civil War, 1861-1865 – Economic aspects
Wages – Paint industry – 19th century
Wages – Varnish industry – 19th century
Varnish and varnishing
Varnish industry – Accounting

Varnish industry – Employees
Varnish industry – New Jersey – Camden
Varnish industry – Pennsylvania – Philadelphia

Felton, Samuel K., 1833-1914
Schrack, Christian, 1790?-1854
Schrack, Welling, b. 1829
Sibley, Edward
Stulb, Ada G. Reichert, 1858-1927
Stulb, Alfred C.
Stulb, Edwin H. (Edwin Hunter), 1851-1920
Stulb, Theodore, b. 1853
Stulb, Joseph, 1821?-1898
Stulb, Joseph, b. 1861
Stulb, Joseph Reichart, b. 1883
Stulb, Edwin H. (Edwin Hunter), b. 1885
Rau, Conrad, b. 1816
Willits, Horace, b. 1840
Willits, Townsend

Felton, Sibley & Co.
Geo. D. Wetherill & Co.
Germantown Academy
Northern Home for Friendless Children (Philadelphia, Pa.)
Northern Home for Friendless Children and Associated Institute for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans
Saint Matthew Lutheran Church (Philadelphia, Pa.)
Union League of Philadelphia

Administrative Information

Restrictions

The collection is open for research.

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Unknown.

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None.

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not necessarily reflect those of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Several volumes have been cleaned for mold. A number of receipts from box 3 were
discarded due to severe mold damage.

Box and folder listing

Series 1. Outgoing Correspondence, 1845-1915

Volume Title	Date	Vol.	Box	Folder
Letterbook	January 30, 1849 – October 8, 1853	1		
Items removed from vol. 1			1	1
Letterbook	October 10, 1853 – May 20, 1858	2		
Letterbook	May 22, 1858 – October 12, 1860	3		
Items removed from vol. 3			1	2
Letterbook	November 3, 1860 – February 10, 1865	4		
Letterbook	March 6, 1867 – November 12, 1870	5		
Letterbook	November 16, 1870 – April 2, 1877	6		
Items removed from vol. 6			1	3
Letterbook	April 26, 1887 – March 26, 1891	7		
Letterbook	April 1, 1891 – March 5, 1898	8		
Items removed from vol. 8			1	4
Letterbook	March 14, 1898 – October 11, 1900	9		
Letterbook	October 11, 1900 – April 30, 1901	10		
Letterbook	May 1, 1901 – February 9, 1902	11		
Letterbook	February 19, 1902 – June 18, 1903	12		
Letterbook	June 18, 1903 – September 16, 1904	13		
Letterbook	September 20, 1904 – February 9, 1906	14		
Letterbook	May 11, 1914 – December 14, 1914	15		
Letterbook	April 1915 – August 1915	16		
Items removed from vol. 16			1	5

Series 2. Orders and Sales, 1839-1907

Volume Title	Date	Vol.	Box	Folder
Order book	July 1, 1853 – April 26, 1856	17		
Items removed from vol. 17			1	6
Order book	April 29, 1856 – October 16, 1856	18		
Order book	October 17, 1856 – April 23, 1858	19		
Order book	April 23, 1858 – October 21, 1859	20		
Order book	October 24, 1859 – November 18, 1861	21		
Order book	November 20, 1861 – November 14, 1863	22		
Order book	November 16, 1863 – April 25, 1865	23		
Order book	May 1, 1865 – July 24, 1866	24		
Items removed from vol. 24			1	7
Order book	July 25, 1866 – November 18, 1867	25		
Order book	November 19, 1867 – June 5, 1869	26		
Order book	June 8, 1869 – October 26, 1870	27		
Order book	October 27, 1870 – May 24, 1872	28		
Items removed from vol. 28			1	8
Order book	May 25, 1872 – October 21, 1873	29		
Items removed from vol. 29			1	9
Order book	October 22, 1873 – April 26, 1875	30		
Order book [this vol. has been treated for mold]	April 28, 1875 – September 30, 1876	31		
Items removed from vol. 31 [items in this folder have been treated for mold]			1	10
Order book	October 2, 1876 – December 27, 1878	32		
Order book	January 1, 1879 – May 24, 1880	33		
Items removed from vol. 33			1	11

Order book	May 24, 1880 – September 30, 1881	34	
Order book	December 12, 1882 – April 20, 1884	35	
Order book	May 1, 1884 – November 17, 1885	36	
Order book	November 18, 1885 – July 30, 1887	37	
Order book	November 22, 1900 – February 20, 1902	38	
Order book	February 21, 1902 – March 10, 1905	39	
Order book	June 14, 1906 – August 13, 1907	40	
Sales book	July 1, 1853 – December 2, 1854	41	
Sales book	December 1, 1854 – June 30, 1855	42	
Sales book	July 2, 1855 – June 28, 1856	43	
Sales book	July 1, 1856 – April 30, 1857	44	
Sales book	May 1, 1857 – March 6, 1858	45	
Sales book	March 8, 1858 – April 30, 1859	46	
Sales book	May 2, 1859 – June 30, 1860	47	
Sales book	January 1, 1861 – July 10, 1862	48	
Sales book	July 10, 1862 – October 31, 1863	49	
Items removed from vol. 49		2	1
Sales book	November 2, 1863 – March 22, 1865	50	
Sales book	March 23, 1865 – April 30, 1866	51	
Sales book	May 1, 1866 – May 11, 1867	52	
Sales book	May 11, 1867 – July 25, 1868	53	
Sales book	July 27, 1868 – July 27, 1869	54	
Items removed from vol. 54		1	12
Sales book	July 28, 1869 – July 9, 1870	55	

Sales book	July 11, 1870 – June 30, 1871	56		
Items removed from vol. 56			1	13
Sales book	July 1, 1871 – July 29, 1872	57		
Sales book	July 29, 1872 – July 16, 1873	58		
Sales book	July 17, 1873 – June 30, 1874	59		
Sales book	July 11, 1874 – May 26, 1875	60		
Sales book	May 27, 1875 – June 10, 1876	61		
Sales book	June 12, 1876 – September 19, 1877	62		
Items removed from vol. 62			1	14
Sales book	September 20, 1877 – November 14, 1878	63		
Sales book	April 26, 1882 – July 31, 1883	64		
Sales book	August 1, 1883 – November 19, 1884	65		
Sales book	November 20, 1884 – April 30, 1886	66		
Sales book	May 1, 1886 – August 31, 1887	67		
Items removed from vol. 67			1	15
Sales book	September 1, 1887 – March 22, 1889	68		
Items removed from vol. 68			1	16
Sales book	March 23, 1889 – October 31, 1890	69		
Petty sales book	1839 – 1841	70		
Petty sales book	1853 – 1855	71		
Petty sales book	1859 – 1860	72		
Petty sales book	1861 – 1862	73		
Cash sales book	November 1, 1888 – May 17, 1890	74		
Invoice book	August 23, 1845 – March 5, 1852	75		
Items removed from vol. 75			1	17

Series 3. Account books a. Ledgers, 1820-1923

Volume title	Date	Vol.	Box	Folder
Ledger A	1820 – 1827	76		
Items removed from vol. 76			1	18
Ledger	1827 – 1829	77		
Ledger	1829 – 1837	78		
Index to vol. 78	1829 – 1837	79		
Ledger	1838 – 1845	80		
Items removed from vol. 80			2	2
Index to vol. 80	1838 – 1845	81		
Ledger	1845 – 1850	82		
Items removed from vol. 82			1	19
Index to vol. 82	1845 - 1850	83		
Ledger	1850 – 1853	84		
Items removed from vol. 84			1	20
Index to vol. 84	1850 – 1853	85		
Ledger	1855 – 1858	86		
Items removed from vol. 86			1	21
Index to vol. 86	1855 – 1858	87		
Items removed from vol. 87			1	22
Ledger	1859 – 1866	88		
Items removed from vol. 88			1	23
Ledger [this vol. has been treated for mold]	1861 – 1865	89		
Items removed from vol. 89 [items in this folder have been treated for mold]			1	24
Ledger	1866 – 1869	90		
Index to vol. 90	1866 – 1869	91		
Ledger	1870 – 1873	92		
Index to vol. 92	1870 – 1873	93		
Items removed from vol. 93			2	3
Ledger	1874 – 1877	94		
Items removed from vol. 94			2	4
Index to vol. 94	1874 – 1877	95		
Ledger	1878 – 1883	96		
Index to vol. 96	1878	97		
Ledger	1883 – 1889	98		
Items removed from vol. 98			1	25
Index to vol. 98	1883	99		
Ledger	1889 – 1895	100		
Items removed from vol. 100			2	5
Index to vol. 100	1889-1895	101		

Ledger	1895 – 1900	102		
Items removed from vol. 102			2	6
Ledger	1899 – 1905	103		
Index to vol. 103	1899 – 1905	104		
Petty ledger	1827 - 1832	105		
Items removed from vol. 105			1	26
Petty ledger	1838 – 1841	106		
Petty ledger	1842 – 1844	107		
Petty ledger	1844 – 1845	108		
Items removed from vol. 108			1	27
Petty ledger	1849 – 1852	109		
Petty ledger	1852 – 1854	110		
Petty ledger	1857 – 1858	111		
Petty ledger [this vol. has been treated for mold]	1866 – 1868	112		
Items removed from vol. 112 [items in this folder have been treated for mold]			1	28
Petty ledger	1869 – 1872	113		
Petty ledger [this vol. has been treated for mold]	1872 – 1874	114		
Petty ledger	1875 – 1877	115		
Petty ledger	1877 – 1880	116		
Petty ledger	1880 – 1883	117		
Petty ledger	1883 – 1886	118		
Petty ledger	1887 - 1890	119		
Items removed from vol. 119			1	29
Petty ledger	1890 – 1892	120		
Items removed from vol. 120			1	30
Petty ledger	1892 – 1895	121		
Petty ledger	1895 – 1898	122		
Petty ledger	1898 – 1899	123		
Petty ledger	1899 – 1901	124		
Petty ledger	1902 – 1904	125		
Petty ledger	1904 – 1907	126		
Petty ledger	1907 – 1909	127		
Items removed from vol. 127			1	31
Petty ledger	1909 – 1910	128		
Petty ledger	February – November 1911	129		
Items removed from vol. 129			1	32
Trial balance book	November 1869 – March 1871	130		
Items removed from vol. 130			1	33

Trial balance book	January 1871 - October 1873	131		
Items removed from vol. 131			2	7
Trial balance book	May 31, 1877 – June 30, 1880	132		
Items removed from vol. 132			1	34
Trial balance book	July 31, 1880 – June 30, 1882	133		
Trial balance book	January 31, 1882 – June 30, 1885	134		
Items removed from vol. 134			1	35
Trial balance book	July 31, 1885 – December 31, 1888	135		
Trial balance book	January 31 1889 – December 31, 1896	136		
Items removed from vol. 136			1	36
Trial balance book	March 2, 1896 – November 6, 1903	137		
Items removed from vol. 137			1	37
Trial balance book	August 5, 1910 – June 3, 1913	138		
Items removed from vol. 138			1	38
Trial balance records	January 1920 – December 1923	139		

Series 3. Account books b. Journals, 1835-1930

Volume	Title	Date	Vol.	Box	Folder
Journal (1835-1837) & Daybook (August 22, 1845- September 19, 1845)		1835 – 1845	140		
Items removed from vol. 140				1	39
Journal (May 6, 1852-June 18, 1853) & Cash Book (September 8, 1845-October 4, 1848)		1845-1853	141		
Items removed from vol. 141				1	40
Journal		January 1, 1861 – July 31, 1877	142		
Items removed from vol. 142				2	8
Journal		August 31, 1877 – March 31, 1890	143		
Items removed from vol. 143				1	41
Journal No. 3		April 30, 1890 – July 1900	144		

Journal	August 1, 1900 – June 29, 1907	145		
Journal	June 6, 1907 – July 29, 1913	146		
Journal	August 5, 1913 – January 31, 1917	147		
Journal	February 12, 1917 – March 31, 1920	148		
Journal	September 7, 1920 – December 7, 1930	149		
Items removed from vol. 149			1	42

Series 3. Account books c. Daybooks, 1823-1853

Volume title	Date	Vol.	Box	Folder
Daybook A	April 1, 1823 – November 21, 1826	150		
Items removed from vol. 150			1	43
Daybook	November 21, 1826 – July 18, 1828	151		
Items removed from vol. 151			1	44
Daybook	June 19, 1827 – February 21, 1829	152		
Items removed from vol. 152			1	45
Daybook	July 18, 1828 – November 30, 1830	153		
Items removed from vol. 153			1	46
Daybook	April 11, 1829 – July 22, 1829	154		
Items removed from vol. 154			1	47
Daybook	July 23, 1829 – July 6, 1830	155		
Items removed from vol. 155			1	48
Daybook	July 6, 1830 – October 7, 1831	156		
Daybook D	December 1, 1830 – May 20, 1834	157		
Items removed from vol. 157			1	49
Daybook	August 27, 1832 – February 19, 1834	158		
Daybook F		159		
Items removed from vol. 159	February 21, 1834 – February 24, 1835		1	50
Daybook	June 21, 1834 – August 25, 1836	160		
Items removed from vol. 160			1	51

Daybook	November 16, 1835 – November 11, 1836	161		
Items removed from vol. 161			1	52
Daybook F	August 25, 1836 – December 1838	162		
Daybook	November 4, 1836 – September 27, 1838	163		
Items removed from vol. 163			1	53
Daybook G	September 27, 1838 – November 22, 1839	164		
Items removed from vol. 164			1	54
Daybook H	November 23, 1839 – May 5, 1841	165		
Items removed from vol. 165			2	9
Daybook I	May 6, 1841 – June 27, 1842	166		
Daybook	January 1, 1842 – March 28, 1843	167		
Daybook	March 27, 1843 – October 22, 1844	168		
Items removed from vol. 168			1	55
Daybook L	October 23, 1844 – August 21, 1845	169		
Daybook A	August 22, 1845 – May 7, 1847	170		
Items removed from vol. 170			1	56
Daybook B	May 8, 1847 – October 20, 1848	171		
Items removed from vol. 171			1	57
Daybook	October 21, 1848 – January 18, 1850	172		
Daybook No. 1	January 15, 1850 – March 13, 1851	173		
Items removed from vol. 173			1	58
Daybook 2	March 13, 1851 – May 31, 1852	174		
Daybook	May 31, 1852 – April 25, 1853	175		
Daybook	April 26, 1853 – December 4, 1853	176		

Series 3. Account books d. Receipt Books, 1827-1902

Volume Title	Date	Vol.	Box	Folder
Receipt book	1827 – 1832	177		
Receipt book	1832 – 1835	178		

Items removed from vol. 178		1	59
Receipt book	1838 – 1841	179	
Receipt book	1841 – 1845	180	
Items removed from vol. 180		1	60
Receipt book	1845 – 1850	181	
Receipt book	1861 – 1866	182	
Items removed from vol. 182		1	61
Receipt book	1866 – 1870	183	
Items removed from vol. 183		1	62
Receipt book	1870 – 1873	184	
Receipt book	1874 – 1877	185	
Receipt book	1887 – 1902	186	
Receipt slips [this box has been treated for mold]	1862, 1871 – 1874	3	
Personal receipt book	1841 – 1854	187	
Freight receipt book	1860 – 1864	188	
Freight receipt book	1871	189	
Freight receipt book	1872 – 1873	190	
Freight receipt book	1872 – 1875	191	
Freight receipt book	1872 – 1877	192	
Freight receipt book	1874 – 1876	193	
Freight receipt book	1876	194	
Freight receipt book	1876 – 1879	195	
Freight receipt book	1878 – 1879	196	
Freight receipt book	1878 – 1880	197	
Freight receipt book	1879	198	
Freight receipt book A	1879 – 1880	199	
Freight receipt book B	1879 – 1880	200	
Freight receipt book	1880	201	
Freight receipt book	1885 – 1887	202	

Series 3. Account books e. Cashbooks, 1851-1933

Volume Title	Date	Vol.	Box	Folder
Cashbook	April 17, 1851 – October 28, 1852	203		
Cashbook	October 28, 1852 – September 13, 1854	204		
Cashbook	July 1, 1853 – April 20, 1858	205		
Cashbook	April 21, 1858 – March 5, 1867	206		
Items removed from vol. 206			1	63
Cashbook	January 1, 1861 – April 29, 1865	207		
Cashbook	May 1, 1865 – February 27, 1869	208		

Cashbook	March 1, 1869 – April 20, 1872	209	
Cashbook	April 20, 1872 – February 29, 1876	210	
Cashbook	March 1, 1876 – September 30, 1879	211	
Cashbook	October 1, 1879 – October 31, 1882	212	
Cashbook	November 1, 1882 – October 31, 1885	213	
Cashbook	November 2, 1885 – December 31, 1888	214	
Cashbook [this vol. has been treated for mold]	January 1, 1889 – April 30, 1892	215	
Cashbook	May 2, 1892 – November 30, 1894	216	
Cashbook	December 1, 1894 – July 31, 1897	217	
Cashbook	August 2, 1897 – July 31, 1900	218	
Cashbook	August 1, 1900 – May 29, 1903	219	
Cashbook	June 1, 1903 – January 31, 1906	220	
Cashbook	February 1, 1906 – November 30, 1908	221	
Cashbook	December 1, 1908 – February 3, 1911	222	
Cashbook	February 1, 1911 – March 31, 1911	223	
Items removed from vol. 223		1	64
Cashbook	April 1, 1911 – June 18, 1913	224	
Cashbook	June 19, 1913 – June 30, 1914	225	
Cashbook	July 1, 1914 – January 31, 1916	226	
Cashbook	February 1, 1916 – September 29, 1917	227	
Cashbook	October 1, 1917 – August 20, 1919	228	
Cashbook	August 19, 1919 – September 1, 1920	229	
Stulb estate cash book	September 3, 1920 – October 2, 1920	230	
Cashbook	September 2, 1920 – February 13, 1922	231	
Cashbook	February 14, 1922 – January 31, 1923	232	
Cashbook	March 29, 1924 – April 18, 1925	233	
Expense cashbook	July 2, 1853 – August 27, 1861	234	
Expense cashbook	January 5, 1861 – January 15, 1875	235	

Expense cashbook	January 2, 1875 – October 31, 1885	236		
Expense cashbook	November 2, 1885 – November 29, 1895	237		
Expense cashbook	November 1, 1926 – August 15, 1929	238		
Items removed from vol. 238			1	65
Expense cashbook	August 15, 1929 – June 17, 1932	239		
Daily cash balance	October 5, 1920 – August 9, 1923	240		
Items removed from vol. 240			1	66
Daily cash balance	October 16, 1926 – June 21, 1927	241		
Items removed from vol. 241			1	67
Monthly cash balance	February 1, 1923 – March 28, 1924	242		
Monthly cash balance	April 18, 1925 – May 1, 1927	243		
Items removed from vol. 243			1	68
Monthly cash balance	May 11, 1927 – June 8, 1929	244		
Items removed from vol. 244			1	69
Monthly cash balance	June 10, 1929 – June 23, 1931	245		
Monthly cash balance	June 23, 1931 – July 31, 1933	246		

Series 3. Account books f. Stock books, 1838-1920

Volume	Title	Date	Vol.	Box	Folder
	Stock book	1838	247		
	Items removed from vol. 247			2	10
	Stock book	1841	248		
	Stock book	1844 – 1845	249		
	Stock book	1845	250		
	Items removed from vol. 250			1	70
	Stock book	~1852 – 1853	251		
	Stock book	1853 – 1854	252		
	Items removed from vol. 252			1	71
	Stock book	1855 – 1856	253		
	Stock book	1858 – January 1860	254		
	Items removed from vol. 254			1	72
	Stock book	1862	255		
	Items removed from vol. 255			1	73
	Stock book	1862 – 1864	256		
	Items removed from vol. 256			1	74
	Stock book	1866 – 1868	257		

Items removed from vol. 257		1	75
Stock book	1866, 1868, 1870	258	
Items removed from vol. 258		1	76
Stock book	1870 – 1872	259	
Stock book	1873 – 1876	260	
Stock book	1874 – 1878	261	
Stock book	1875 – 1876	262	
Items removed from vol. 262		1	77
Stock book	1886 – 1888	263	
Items removed from vol. 263		1	78
Stock book	December 1886 – January 1891	264	
Items removed from vol. 264		1	79
Stock book	1891 – 1892	265	
Items removed from vol. 265		1	80
Stock book	1891, 1893, 1895	266	
Items removed from vol. 266		1	81
Stock book	1893 – 1895	267	
Items removed from vol. 267		1	82
Stock book	1897 – July 1899	268	
Items removed from vol. 268		1	83
Stock book	Dec. 1897, June 1899, Dec. 1900, Dec. 1901	269	
Stock book	1900 – 1901	270	
Items removed from vol. 270		1	84
Stock book	1902-1905, March 1906	271	
Stock book	1906 – 1910	272	
Stock sheets	1911 – 1920	273	
Items removed from vol. 273		1	85
Stock account	July 1, 1855	274	
Notebook	1855	275	
Auxiliary stock account	1862	276	

Series 3. Account books g. Miscellaneous, 1827-1933

Volume title	Date	Vol.	Box	Folder
Check Book Stubs	1840 – 1872	277		
Items removed from vol. 277			2	11
Check Book Stubs [this vol. has been treated for mold]	1859 – 1869	278		
Voucher Index	1923 – 1927	279		
Merchandise Index A	Unknown	280		

Merchandise Index B	Unknown	281	
Merchandise Index C	Unknown	282	
Expense Book	1827 – 1833	283	
Items removed from vol. 283		1	86
Expense Book	1833 – 1837	284	
Items removed from vol. 284		1	87
Cash on Delivery Book	July 1921 – April 1925	285	
Items removed from vol. 285		1	88
Account Book	July 1, 1853 – May 23, 1865	286	
Items removed from vol. 286		2	12
The Mercantile Agency Reference Book	July 1928	287	